Holmes Case

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.] [JANUARY 9, 1847.

INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS.

ADELAIDE, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Visit of, to Cashiobury; Arrival, 172
African Curiosities—African Guitar; Costume of a King; African Umbrella Hat; African War Dress; Gazelle brought home by Captain Denham, 341
Agricultural Implements (*See* "Smithfield Club Cattle Show")
Agricultural Pictures—Sheepwashing, Sheep Shearing, 41; Hay Harvest, Wheat Harvest, 136; Thatching, 220; Ploughing, 245; Drilling and Harrowing, 300; Thrashing, 345
Albert, His Royal Highness Prince, K.G., &c.—Liverpool, Visit of his Royal Highness to, Trowel presented to his Royal Highness on Laying the Foundation Stone of "The Sailor's Home," 65; Liverpool from Woodside (1846), 68; Liverpool in 1728, The Sailor's Home, 69; The Royal Yacht entering the Albert Dock, The *Déjeûner* at the Albert Dock, His Royal Highness Leaving, 72; Grand Banquet to his Royal Highness in the Town Hall, 73; Great Procession to the site of the Sailor's Home, 89; His Royal Highness Laying the Foundation Stone of the Sailor's Home, Arrival of the Royal Yacht, 92
Alexandria (Foreign Corn Ports), 385; St. Mark's Church, 196
Amateur Concert, Note from an, 371
Andover Union Workhouse, 304
Angling Notes for the Month—The Barbel, 13; The Pike, 93; The Grayling, 149; The Chub, 220
Archæological Institute, Meeting of the at York, 64
Army, Improved Discipline of the, 411
Arundel Castle, The Progress and Visit of her Majesty to—Landing at Portsmouth, 353; Entrance Arch to Arundel Castle, Reception in the Grand Corridor, New Dairy, The Owls in the Castle Keep, The Keep Illuminated, 356, 357; The Great Drawing-Room, the Great Dining-Room, The Superb State Bed, Illumination of the Castle and Town of Arundel, 360, 361; Spade used by her Majesty in Planting an Oak in the Small Park, 378
Astley's Amphitheatre, The Great Dutch Equilibrist's Bottle Feat, 301
Atlantic, Loss of the American Steamer near Boston, 400

"BATTLE OF LIFE," Scene from, at the Lyceum Theatre, 413
Beckford's Monument in the Cemetery at Bath, 140
Bedford Lodge, Campden Hill, *Fête* at, 60
Birmingham Musical Festival, The Great Music Hall, 137
"Bondman, The," Scene from Mr. Balfe's New Opera, 393
Booksellers' Provident Retreat at Abbot's Langley, 60
Bouquet of Game (Bouquet de Gibier) 377
Brighton and Chichester Railway, Railway Draw-bridge over the Arun, The Draw-bridge open, 320
British Association, The Meeting of at Southampton—Portraits of Members, &c., 184, 185, 186; Alum Bay, Geologists Landing, Black Gang Chine, Dr. Fitton's Lecture, President's Geological Lecture on board the *De Saumarez*, 185; Arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 188
Bury and Ipswich Railway, The Opening of the—Bury Station, 377

CABINET MINISTERS, Her Majesty's, Portraits of, 57
Canary Fancy, The Annual Shows of the—Lizard, Spangled-back, Jonquil, Mealy-bird, 373
Canterbury Union Workhouse, 304
Capri, The Iron Mediterranean Steamer, 348
Cattle Show (*See* "Smithfield Club Cattle Show")
Charles the First, Bust of, at Portsmouth, 4
Cheapside, The Wood Paving Removed, 261
Chelsea Out-Pensioners in their New Uniform, 293
Chess, 3, 19, 42, 59, 71, 83, 110, 128, 131, 155, 171, 192, 206, 224, 240, 256, 259, 286, 291, 307, 331, 350, 363, 382, 394, 403
Chester, Remains of the Palace of the Earls of Derby at, 325
Chesterfield, The New Free Grammar School at, 140
Chili, Santiago, 20
Christmas Pictures—"The Compliments of the Season (by Duncan), 401; Christmas Morning, Going to Church (Dodgson), Christmas Eve in Germany, Martin Luther and his Family, 405; Ornamental Letter, 407; Bringing in the Boar's Head at Queen's College, Oxford (J. L. Williams), 408; The Misletoe (by Kenny Meadows), 409; "Christmas is Come," Song, with Music and Illustration, 416
Circassia, The War in—Schamil, the Circassian Chief, Assembling of the Russian Troops for the Campaign of the Caucasus, 132
Cologne, Insurrection in—Procession to St. Martin's, Government Troops and Municipal Guards, Charge of Cavalry across the Bridge of Boats, 120
Corn Bill, The New, The Royal Assent given by Commission to, 1
Covent Garden Theatre, The Interior of, from a Recent Sketch, 372
Cracow, The Ceremony of the Incorporation of, proclaimed at the Senate House, 372

DECOMPOSITION OF WATER, Apparatus used in the, 267
Design, Government School of—Vase presented to Mr. C. H. Wilson, 128
Doncaster Prize Plate (1846), 189
Doncaster Races (1846)—The Betting Ring, W. Scott, Portrait of, 204; Sir Tatton Sykes Leading in the Winner of the St. Leger, Portrait of the horse, "Sir Tatton Sykes," 205
Dorsetshire Peasantry. Whitchurch Village. Interior of a Dorsetshire Labourer's Cottage, 156; Labourer's Cottage near Blandford, 157
Duke, The, "In the West. God bless you! Good bye!" 161
Dundrum, The Village of, with Mourn Mountains, 268
Durham Cathedral, New Font in, 316

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, Interior of Smoking Saloon on the, 173; Exterior of Ditto, 174
Elizabethan Remains, Discovered at Whitstable (Relics of an Ancient Wreck), 400
Euphonia, or Speaking Machine, 96
Everybody's Column, Illustrated, 413

FARMERY, (New), or Model Farm, in Berkshire, 28
Fashions, London and Parisian, 28, 96, 172, 221, 285, 349, 413
Fine Arts:—
  Choosing the Wedding Gown, 233
  Diana surprised by Actæon, 56
  Lily and Rose (Kenny Meadows), 380
  Penserosa! Painted by Winterhalter, 296
  Prophecy of the Flower (Vidal), 97
  Repose (Gainsborough), 56
  Temptations of St. Anthony (A. Caracci), 392
Five Sovereign Piece, The New, 292
Flixton Hall, Suffolk, Destroyed by Fire, 393; Carved Doorway and Black Jack, Elizabethan Table at, 404
Flogging in the Army. The Ladder—the Halberts—the Cat, 67

GENEVA, from the Bergue, 244
Giraffe Cricket, 340
Glenelg, The, the Condemned Indiaman (Flores Expedition), 368
Gloucester, Toll-house near, struck by Lightning, 13
"Gold; or, the Half-Brothers. A Story of Life in the Middle Station," by Camilla Toulmin, 13, 29, 45, 61, 91, 109, 139, 141, 158, 174, 189, 206, 221, 235, 250, 270, 288, 301, 318
Goodwood Races (1846), Road from the Railway Station, Going to the Races, High-street Chichester, The Race Course, 76
Gravesend, Ruins after the Recent Fire at, 352
Gravesend, Embarkation of Troops at, for Foreign Service—The March through the Town, The Parting, Preparing to Embark, The Embarkation, 332, 333
Great Britain Ship, ashore at Rathmullan, 212; View of, as she appeared on the 7th October, Removal of the Ship's Stores to the Coast Guard Station, 268; The Vessel at Mid-water, State Cabin, Carting Property, &c., 269; Track of the Ship, Plan of the, 275
Great Northern Railway of France, Accident on the, 36
Great Western Steam Ship, in a Late Gale, 273
Guernsey, Her Majesty's Visit to—The Debarkation, 149
Guy Fawkes's Lantern, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, 292

HAARLEM LAKE, Gigantic Steam Engine for Draining the, 229, 230
Hadley Church Beacon, 208
Half-way House, The, between Knightsbridge and Kensington, 144
Harvest, Hymn of the, Drawn by Harvey, 200
Hatfield, Her Majesty entering the Town of, 257
Hatfield House, Her Majesty's Visit to—Hatfield House—Old Palace of Hatfield, 265; Grand Staircase, Banquet in the Great Hall, 280; Grand Ball in the Corridor, Hall of the Old Palace, now the Stable, Sketch from the Vineyard Garden, 281
Hatfield Church, from the London Road, and Tomb of the Ladies Brocket, in Hatfield Church, 284
Hatfield Park, Queen Elizabeth's Oak in, 284
Helena Augusta Victoria, Christening of Her Royal Highness the Princess, 80
Hyde Park, Grand Review in, in the presence of Ibrahim Pacha, &c., 5

IBRAHIM PACHA, Reform Club Banquet to, 17
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Patent Printing Machine, for working the, 336
India, Colours taken in (*See Thirty-first Regiment*)
India, North Western Mail Cart, Changing Ground, Native Hack Cab 344
Irish Bread Riots—Dungarvan Old Chapel Road, Youghal Mall and Mall House, 293
Irish Deer, Extinct, Skull and Horns of, Skulls of Female of Ditto (Supposed), Skull of Short-horned Bull, 397
Irvine Toxopholite Society, Anniversary of the, Uniform of the Society, 165
Isle of Wight, Yachting in the—Group of Yachtsmen, Ryde Pier, Royal Victoria Regatta, 121; Schooner Yachts off Culver Cliff, 124
Isle of Wight Regatta—Prince Albert's Cup, 149

JELLALABAD, Ghuznee, and Cabul, Tablet to the Memory of the Heroes of, 228
Jersey, Her Majesty's Visit to—Her Majesty passing St. Mark's Church, Landing at Victoria Pier, Mont Orgueil, Waiting for the Arrival of the Queen, Royal Square, 168, 169
Jullien's Concert, Orchestra, &c., at Covent Garden Theatre, 289

KAFFIRLAND, The War in—Bambrick, Captain, Death of, 33; Muster of Malay Volunteers, Scene in Kaffirland, 40; Kaffirs Bush-Fighting, Rescue of Ammunition Waggons, 52; Kaffir Chiefs (Portraits), 81; Beaufort Cottage and Frontier Post near Fort Beaufort, Kaffirs Driving their Spoil, &c., across Trompetter's Drift, 116; Kaffir Women Advancing as a Screen to the Men, Embassy of Pandah to the Government of Natal, 340; Kaffir Camp, Plan of a, 243; Kaffir Weather Doctor, Kaffir Letter Carrier, 244
Kalergi, the Greek Patriot, Hellenic Festival to, 348
Kew Royal Botanical Gardens, Monster Cactus at, 245
Kilwinning Papingo—Shooting at the Tower, the Target Field, 108
Knapsack, The Improved, for the Army, 172
Kote Kangra, Fort of, View of—Bringing up the Guns, Portrait of Soondur Singh, Killadar of Kangra, 117

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, Opening of the—Lancaster Station, Lowther Viaduct, Newbiggin Bridge, Eamont Viaduct, 396; Bridge over the Lune, from the Churchyard, Lancaster, Packhorse Bridge over the Lune, Borrowbridge, Dinner at Carlisle, 412
Leipsic, Destruction of the Hotel de Pologne, by Fire, 164
Leslie's New Gas Burner, 256
Life Boat, Beadon's Floating, 96
Lisbon, View of the Palace at, 285
London and Richmond Railway—the Wandle Viaduct, 93
London Street Architecture—New Shop Front, Regent-street, 128
London Street Music—the Monster Organ, 397
"Look before you Leap," Scene from the New Comedy of, 301
Lord Mayor's Show in the 17th Century, 308
Lord Mayor's Show (1846) Landing at Westminster, 309
Lord Mayor's View of the Thames, 100; Visit to Oxford, the Grace Cup, Embarkation at Oxford, Accident at Benson Lock, Culham Bridge, Abingdon, 101; Basildon House, Arrival of the Civic Party at, View of Medmenham Abbey, Ceremony at the Boundary Stone, Staines, 104
Louis Philippe, Attempt to Assassinate his Majesty, at the Tuileries, 88

MADRID, The Buen Retiro, 193; the Spanish Marriages—Arrival at the Alcala, the Prado, Puerto del Sol, El Patio or the Inner Court of the Royal Palace, 248, 249; the Velacion, Reception of the Royal Procession, 260; Corrida di Toros, Going to the Bull Fight, Al à Sombra, Al Sol, 276; Procession, the Fight, Taking Away the Bull, 277
"Magic Horn," the, Scene from the New Burlesque of, 173
"Maid of Artois"—The Desert Scene, at Drury-lane Theatre, 253
Manchester, Two Views of the Opening of the Queen's Park, 144
Manchester Public Parks—The Peel Park, 12
Marseilles (Foreign Corn Ports), View of, 305
Masonic New Hall, at Cowes, 61
Masonic Procession at Bolton, Churchgate, 53
"Measure for Measure," Scene from, at Sadler's Wells, 349
Meteor, Splendid, one seen on the 25th September, 1846, 220
Montery, Plan of the Siege of, 290
Montpensier, The Duke de, Crossing the Pyrenees, 241
Morice Town, Devonport, The Earl of Auckland Laying the Foundation Stone of the New Steam Yard at, 188

NASSAU BALLOON, Ascent of the, 61; Passing Battersea Bridge on its Passage up the Thames, 240
Nativity Hymn, air, "Heber's Jerusalem," 391
Newfoundland, Plan of St. John's, 4
Newport Pagnel Steeple Chase, 337
New York, Great Mexican Meeting in the Park, 20
New York Harbour, Encampment of the Californian Legion, on Governor's Island, 164
New Zealand, War in, Kawiti's Pah, 4
Normanby, The Marquis of, the Newly Appointed Ambassador to Paris, State Carriages of Louis Philippe sent to convey him to the Tuileries, 148
North Staffordshire Railway, Commencement of the, 221

"OLD OAKS OF WINDSOR," Music by Edward Loder, 236
"One kindly word before we part," Ballad, Music by Mrs. Gilbert à Beckett, 297
Osborne House, Rustic Fête given by her Majesty to the Workmen and Labourers at, to Celebrate Prince Albert's Birthday, 148

PAINTED GLASS, Specimens of Ancient Descriptions, 107
Parasol, The Newly-Invented, 188
Paris, Winter Garden in (Le Jardin d'Hiver), 381; Bread Riots in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, 225; July Fête in the Champs Elysées, 80; Grand Concert of the Artistes Musiciens, at the Hippodrome, 84
Parliamentary Portraits (*See* "Portraits")
"Pas de Deesses," as danced at her Majesty's Theatre, 77
Plate River, Plan of the Evolutions of the Squadron on the, 170
Playford Hall, the Seat of Thomas Clarkson, Esq., 228
Plymouth, Wrecks of the Schooner *Providence*, and the Brig *Heros*, at, 345
Police Offices of London—The Mansion House, 125; Westminster Police-office, 253; Thames Police-office, 317
Portraits:—
  Addison, Miss Laura, as *Isabella*, in "Measure for Measure," 349
  Anglesey, Statuette of the Marquis of, by Count d'Orsay, 292
  Ansted, Professor, 185
  Auckland, The Earl of, 57
  — Ballantine, Esq., the Magistrate, 317
  Bedford, Mr., in the "Wonderful Water Cure," 61
  Bond, Esq., William, The Late Magistrate, 253
  — Broderip, Esq., the Magistrate, 317
  Bulwer, Mr. Henry Lytton-Earle, 245
  Campbell, Lord, 57
  Carpenter, Dr. W., 184
  Carroll, The Right Hon. Sir George (Lord Mayor of London), 309
  Clanricarde, The Marquis of, 57
  Clarendon The Earl of, 57
  Clarkson, Esq., the late Thomas, 228
  Cobus Congo, 81
  Cottenham, Lord Chancellor, 57
  Cushman, The Misses, as *Viola* and *Olivia*, in "Twelfth Night," 29
  Daubeny, Dr., 184
  De la Beche, Sir Henry, 185
  Don Francis D'Assis, 232
  Donna Maria Luisa Fernanda, Infanta of Spain, 232
  Douglas, Frederick, of Maryland, 109
  Duperre, The Late Admiral, 316
  Dwarkanauth Tagore, The Late, 93
  Elton, Esq. (America), 186
  Ewart, M.P., William, 53
  Faraday, Dr., 184
  Fitton, Dr., 185
  Forbes, Professor, 185
  Fowler, Dr., 184
  Gersted, Professor, 184
  Greenough, Esq., G.B., 185
  Grey, Earl, 57
  Grey, Bart., The Right Hon. Sir George, 57
  Grove, Professor, 184
  Haydon, Esq., The Late, B.R., 12
  Herschel, Bart., F.R.S., Sir J. F. W., 184
  Heywood, Esq., James, 186
  Hobhouse, Bart., M.P., The Right Hon. Sir John Cam, 57
  Hopkins, Esq., W., 185
  Horner, Esq., Leonard, 185
  Hudson, Mr., of the Haymarket Theatre, 61
  Isabella II., Queen of Spain, 232
  Keeley, Mr. and Mrs., in "The Battle of Life," 413
  Labouchere, M.P., The Right Hon. Henry, 57
  Laning, Esq., S., 184
  Lansdowne, The Marquis of, 57
  Leichardt, Dr., 141
  Leopold, Francis Jules, of Saxe Coburg, 229
  Louis Buonaparte, 93
  Lytton, Bart., Sir Edward Bulwer, 380
  Macaulay, The Right Hon. T. B., 57
  Macready, Mr., as *Hamlet*, 173
  Mathew, Father (Statue of), 109
  Minto, The Earl of, 57
  Montpensier, H.R.H. the Duke de, 232
  Morpeth, M.P., Lord Viscount, 57
  Negrimmo, 81
  Norwich, The Bishop of, 184
  Northampton, The Marquis of, 185
  O'Connell, Daniel, Colossal Statue of, 288
  Orleans, Statue of the Late Duke of, at Paris, 292
  Owen, Professor, 184
  Pakenham, Sir Hercules, 184
  Palmerston, M.P., Viscount, 57, 184
  Phelps, Mr., as the *Duke*, in "Measure for Measure," 349
  Phillips, Esq., John, 185
  Playfair, Dr. L., 184
  Pope Pius IX., 24
  Porter, Esq., G. R., 186
  Portugal, Maria II., Queen of, and Ferdinand, King of, 321
  Prideaux, Esq., J., 184
  Rachel, Mdlle., as *Camille*, 36
  Rose, Professor, 184
  Russell, M.P., The Right Hon. Lord John, 57
  Sabine, Colonel, 184
  Sa Da Bandeira, Viscount, 389
  Saldanha, the Duque de, 389
  Schönbein, Professor, 184
  Scoresby, Dr., 184
  Scott, Sir Walter, Colossal Statue of, 113
  Scott, W., 204
  Schamil, the Circassian Chief, 132
  Soondur Singh, the Killadar of Kangra, 117
  Southampton, The Mayor of, 186
  Stevelly, Dr., 184
  Svanberg, Professor, 184
  Sykes, Colonel, 186
  Taylor, General, 316
  Taylor, Dr. Cooke, 136
  Taylor, John, F.R.S., 184
  Thillon, Madame Anna, 61
  Tindal, The Late Sir Nicholas C., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 37
  Umkei, 81
  Wales, His Royal Highness the Prince of, 312
  Wartmann, Professor, 184
  Wetherell, The Late Sir Charles, 125
  Wheatstone, Professor, 184
  Whewell, Dr., 184
  Williams, The Late Mr. Justice, 208
  Williams, Esq., M.P., William, 45
  Wood, The Right Hon. Charles, 57
  Wurtemburg, Olga, the Princess Royal of, 88
  Yarborough, The Late Earl of, 196
Portsmouth, New Fortifications at, 4; Bust of Charles the First at, 4; The Queen Landing at King's Stairs, 353
Portugal—Fort St. Julian on the Tagus, Santarem on do., 324
Posy, A, "Stocks and Wild Sweet William," 371
Potato Murrain, Representations of the Progress of the, 133
Pottinger and the *Cyclops* Steamers Stranded in Thorness Bay, Cowes, Isle of Wight, 300
Printing Machine, The Patent, with Four Cylinders, for Working THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 336

QUEBEC, Ground Plan of the St. Louis Theatre, Destroyed by Fire, 35; The Burning, 36
Queen, The, Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Alexandrina—Her Majesty and her Ministers in Council, 24
Queen, The—Arundel Castle, Her Majesty's Visit and Progress to, 353, 356, 357, 360, 361
Queen, The—Cassiobury, Her Majesty's Visit to, The Cassio Gate, Cassiobury House, Swiss Cottage, Cassiobury Park, 264
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Visit to Cornwall Plas House, 177; Pendennis Castle, The Royal Yachts off, The *Fairy* in the River Fal, 180; The Royal Yachts off St. Michael's Mount, Restormel Castle, 181
Queen, The—Her Majesty's Cruise, Her Majesty's Yacht off the St. Michael's Mount, H. R. H. Prince Albert landing at Penzance, The Royal Yacht passing the Longships Lighthouse, Land's End, 176
Queen, The—Hatfield, Her Majesty's Visit and Progress, to 257, 265, 280, 281,
Queen's Stag Hounds—Her Majesty, The Meet, Aylesbury Vale, Going to the Meet, The Start, Enjoying the Sport, on the Horns of a Dilemma, A Tail-piece, 364, 365
Queen Victoria Yacht, State Cabin of the, built for the Emperor of Russia, 141

RAILWAY TRAINS—Tracts for the, 43, 74, 138, 170, 208, 235, 259, 298
Ravensworth Castle, View of, 45
Reynolds's Improved Patent Safety Cab, 240
Richmond Palace, Remains of, 213
Ripon Steamer—The Boatswain Making Fast the Rudder, 285
"Robert le Diable," Scene from, by the Brussels Company, 17
Royal Agricultural Society of England—Meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Hall's Farm, The Show Yards upon the Moor, Newcastle, 25; Great Pavilion Cattle Show, Plan of Horticultural Society's Tent, The Newcastle and Northumberland Horticultural Society's Flower Show, 44; Prize Implements, Garrett's Patent Four Horse Bolting Thrashing Machine, Coleman's Expanding Harrow, Crosskill's Cart, Hornby's Winnowing Machine, Stratton's Norwegian Harrow, &c., Garrett's Patent Hand Pipe and Tile Machine, 48
Royal Exchange, The Memorial to the late Mr. Lydekker, at the, 208
Royal Thames Yacht Club. *The Secret*, 29

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, New Entrance, 53
St. John the Evangelist, New Church, Charlotte-street, 48
Sangar, the Rev. B. C., Silver Inkstand Presented to, 253
Santarem, The Valley and Heights of, 389
Scott Monument at Edinburgh, Inauguration of the, 125
Season, (1846), The End of the: Off to Paris, 145; Landing at Boulogne, Luggage Porters, Courier and Travelling Carriage, The Femme de Chambre, 152; Viewing the Column at Boulogne, Visit to the Church, 153; Changing Horses, Parisian Café, 160
Shakspeare's Birth Place, and the Room in which he was born, Stratford-upon-Avon, 316
Shannon Steamer on Fire at Plymouth, 381
Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Commencement of, The Wheelbarrow and Spade, 271, Cutting the first Sod, Collation in Cutler's Hall, Sheffield, 272
Sidon, Sir Charles Napier's Steam-ship, the, 49
Sion House, The Duchess of Northumberland's Fête at, 5
Smithfield Club Cattle, Arrival of Fat Sheep at the Bazaar, 369; Arrival of Fat Cattle at the Bazaar, 376; Agricultural Implements at: Gillett's Improved Chaff-cutter, Horse Dibbling Machine, Richmond's Vertical Dash Churn and Improved Portable Cooling Apparatus, Vingo's Seed Depositor, Farmer's Mill, Smith's Double-action Hay-maker, Coleman's Patent Subsoil Harrow, Ainslie's Patent Clay Mill, Improved Drill for General Purposes, Hall's Brick-making Machine, Smith and Co.'s Improved Lever Cultivator, 384; Prize Oxen, &c—Earl of Warwick's Hereford Ox, Prince Albert's Highland Scot, Mr. Trinder's Steer and Short-horned Heifer, Lord Southampton's Hereford Ox, 376
Smoking Saloon on the Eastern Counties Railway, Interior and Exterior of, 173, 174
Southampton Royal Southern Yacht Club-house, 96
South-Eastern Railway, Margate and Ramsgate Branch—Opening of the: The Directors passing the Marine Parade, 368
South Foreland, New Dioptric Lighthouse on the, 251; The Upper South Foreland Lighthouse, 252; South Foreland, with the Upper and Lower Lights, 252
South Milford, Yorkshire, New Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 368
Spanish Marriages, Fêtes, &c. (*See Madrid*)
Stag Hounds (*See Queen's, The, Stag Hounds*)
Stephenson's Iron Tunnel Railway Britannia, over the Menai Straits, 197
Stephenson's Iron Tunnel Railway Bridge, Conway, 197
Storm of First August—Sewer at Blackfriars Bridge, Brook Hill, London from Blackheath, Houses in Middle Row, Holborn, 85
Stourbridge Cricket Club—Testimonia to Mr. Rufford, 349
Stratford Jubilee Cup, 29
Summer, Drawn by Harvey, 8
Swales, Col., of the Royal Marines Funeral of, at Portsmouth, Grand Military Procession, &c., 400

TAGLIONI TESTIMONIAL, The, 189
Temperance Tower at Mountpatrick, near Cork—Opening of the—Principal Apartment in the Tower, 328
Temperance—Portraits from the World's Temperance Convention, at Covent Garden, 109
Thames Grand Regatta—Scullers' Match—Regatta Fair at Putney, The Gold Challenge and the Silver Challenge Cups, The Tradesmen's Plate, 9
Thames, The Lord Mayor's View of the, 100. (*See Lord Mayor's View, &c.*)
Theatrical Portraits (*See Portraits*)
Third Regiment (Buffs) Marching through the City—Accident on Blackfriars Bridge, 256
Thirteenth Light Infantry—Tabl to the Memory of the Heroes of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul, 228
Thirteenth Regiment, His Royal Highness Prince Albert presenting the New Colours to the, 124
Thirty-first Regiment—Return of the from India, Landing at the Ordnance Wharf, Gravesend, Indian Colours taken at Alliwal, and at Ferozeshah, Colours of the 31st Regiment, 388
The *Times* Testimonial Tablet, Roya Exchange Vestibule, 141
Tobasco, River and City, Plan of, 386
Tunis, The Bey of, Arrival at the Palace D'Elysée Bourbon, 352
Twickenham Trinity Church, 128
Tynemouth Priory, near Newcastle, 37

VERRIER'S NEW PLANET, 215, 230
Victoria and Albert Royal Yacht, off the Needles, Isle of Wight, 129

"WAGS OF WAPPING," Scene from the New Ballet of the, 325
Wastdale Head, Cumberland, Chapel near, 349
Wellington Statue—Mr. Wyatt's Atelier and Foundry, 21; the Great Statue, as it would appear from the Green Park, Piccadilly, and also from Constitution Hill, 105, Colossal Statue by M. C. Wyatt, Esq., 209; Ditto, at Mr. Wyatt's House, 213; Front of the Carriage, 213; Side of Ditto, 214; Grand Procession of the Statue (Park-lane), 216; Arrival at the Arch, 217; Raising the Statue, 224; Statue and Arch, 329
Western Royal Yacht Club Regatta—The *Grand Turk* and the *Lily of Devon* in Mount's Bay, 212
Westminster Bridge—Alcove, Watch-house, 165
Whitehall—The New Façade of the Privy Council Office, 261
Whittington Club, 371
Winchester House, Southwark, The Remains of, 269
Windsor Castle—The Round Tower, The Waterloo Chamber, 201; Great Quadrangular Presence Chamber (State Ball Room), 237; The Long Walk, 313; The Crimson Drawing-Room, 313; Windsor Great Park, Her Majesty's Schools in, 404
Woollett, the Engraver, Tomb of, in Old St. Pancras Churchyard, 140
Woolwich Common, Grand Artillery Review on—Shell Practice at the Flag Staff, Horse Artillery and Field Batteries, Ibrahim Pacha and Staff, 32
Worcester Steeple Chase—the Water Leap, 317
Wurtemberg, The Princess Royal of—Cabriolet, Phaeton, and Barouche for 84; Portrait of her Highness, 88

YORK—Ouse Bridge, Multangular Tower, Micklegate Bar, View from the Walls of York, 64

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

INDEX.

ALBERT, His Royal Highness Prince—His Royal Highness' Visit to Liverpool, 65, 68, 72, 89, 91
Alsager, Mr., The Suicide of (the Official Assignee), 323, 330
American Navy, Execution of a British Seaman in the, 331
Andover Union—Report of the Select Committee, 115
Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 64, 75, 107
Army, The, and the Duke, 97; The "Guards" and the "Line," 326; Neglect of the Comforts and Safety of the Men of the, 70
Austria and Cracow, 407

BATHS and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, Opening of, 82, 135, 151
Beadon's Portable Life Boats and Life Rafts for Ships, 96
Bearwood, Rural Fête given by John Walter, Esq., at, 222
Bentinck, Lord George, Political Influence, &c., of, 134; Dinner to, at King's Lynn, Observations on the, 86
Bequests to a Dog and two Cats, 162
Berwick Bank Robbery, Committal, &c., of Mrs. Thompson, 147
Birmingham Musical Festival, 78
Births, 15, 27, 47, 62, 78, 94, 112, 127, 143, 159, 170, 175, 191, 207, 223, 238, 254, 270, 287, 303, 318, 334, 347, 366, 379, 395, 414
Bishop, Madame Anna, Début of, 234
Bode, The Inquest on the late Baron de, 231
Borneo, Operations in, 211
Brevet, The, 310, 311, 314
Bridewell, Old Palace, Discovery of a Portion of the, 166
Brighton, Violent Gale at, 39

CABINET MINISTERS, Her Majesty's—Particulars and Portraits of, 58, 59
Californian Legion, The, 164
Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club, 369, 375
Charles the First, Bust of, at Portsmouth, 4
Chili, Attempted Revolution in, 19
Christmas in Two Centuries, 401
Christmas in Germany, &c., 406
Circassia, The War in, 131
City Improvements Proposed, 166
Clarkson, The Late Thomas, Narrative, &c., respecting, 227
Cobden, Esq., M.P., Richard—Position of, Testimonial and Banquets to, &c., 19, 22, 119, 139, 147, 198
Cologne, The Riots, &c. at, 113, 119
Combination, 241
Corn—Release of Bonded Corn at Liverpool, under the New Act, 6
Courage of a Female Servant, 211
Coutts, Singular Fraud upon Messrs., 139
Cracow, Political Condition of the State of, &c., 150, 326, 340
Croydon Railway Terminus, Fire at the, 203

DAGENHAM, Essex, Murder of a Policeman at, 18, 211
Deaths, 15, 27, 47, 62, 78, 94, 112, 127, 143, 159, 170, 175, 191, 207, 223, 238, 254, 270, 287, 303, 318, 334, 347, 366, 379, 395, 414
Derby Election, 147
Desecration of a Churchyard, 167, 191
Design, Government School of, 128, 182
Don Carlos, The Escape of, 182, 198
Dublin and Cashel Railway, 94
"Duke," The, in the West, 163
Dulwich, Suspicious Death at, 359
Dunn, Mr., the Barrister, and Miss Burdett Coutts, 106
Dwarkanauth Tagore, Funeral of the late, 94

EARTHQUAKE in Wales, 392
East Lancashire Railway, Opening of the, 222
Elections—The Official Remarks thereon, 17
Electric Phenomenon—Marseilles and Avignon Railway, 3
Ellman, Mr., the Agriculturist, 28
English Taste and Science, 162
Euphonia, or The Speaking Automaton, 59, 96

FAMINE Apprehended—Form of Prayer, 311
Farmery, New, in Berkshire, 27
Ferrand, Esq., M.P., W. B., Criminal Information against, 302
Fictions of Diplomacy, 225
Flixton Hall, Suffolk, 404
Flogging in the Army, 67; Alleged Death from (Case of Frederick White), 39, 55, 70, 87
Flores, General, Expedition of, 368
Food Supplies for Ireland, &c., 278
Foreign Loans, The System of, 166

GARRICK THEATRE Destroyed by Fire, 295
Glasgow University, Election of Lord Rector of, 322
Gordon, R.N., The Hon. Capt., Court Martial on, 134
Gossip on Many Topics, 90, 107, 123, 154, 163, 179, 202, 218, 234, 247
Great Britain, Steam Ship, Ashore in Dundrum Bay, 198, 211, 246, 263, 268, 275, 316
Guardians and Juries, 353
Guildhall Coffee House, A Woman Murdered at the—Conviction of John Vincent Smith, 126, 135, 147

HAIR-CUTTING Gratis, 362
Haydon, The Late Mr. B. R., 11, 38, 94, 126
Health of Towns, 305
Helena, The Christening of Her Royal Highness the Princess, 79
Hill, Mr. Rowland, Appointment of, 363
Hood, Thomas, Death of the Widow of, 380
Hull and Midlington Railway, Opening of the, 227
Hydro-Electric Machine, Experiments with the, 155

IBRAHIM PACHA, 6, 17, 18, 33, 38,
Incendiarism, 370
Indian Matters, 294
Ireland, Conduct of the New Ministry in respect to, 102; Government plan for the relief of distress in, 119; Withdrawal of the Arms Bill for, 118; The Famine in: inertness of the Government, 230; Lamentable condition of the country, 379; Murders and outrages in—food riots, &c., 15, 182, 195, 215, 227, 262, 286, 293
Irvine Archery Meeting, 165
Isle of Wight Regattas—Prince Albert's Cup, 150

KAFFIR WAR, 81, 82, 115, 211, 243, 257, 274, 340

LAMBETH: Dreadful fire, with loss of life, 363
Leipsic, Destructive Fire at, 164
Lewes and Hastings Railway, Opening of the, 15
London and Richmond Railway, 93
London Street Architecture, 128
Lord Mayor, The: Election of, 219, 226
Louis Buonaparte, ex-King of Holland, Will of, 110
Louis Philippe, Attempt to assassinate his Majesty, 71, 80, 88, 130; and Mr. Cobden, 126

MACLEAN, M.P., Donald, The Bankruptcy of, 130, 246
Manchester Public Parks, 12, 114
Marriages, 15, 27, 47, 62, 78, 94, 112, 127, 143, 159, 170, 175, 191, 207, 223, 238, 254, 270, 287, 303, 318, 334, 347, 366, 379, 395, 414
Merit and Reward, 210
Mexican Bonds, 246
Mexican War, 215
Mexico and the United States, 358; Review of political aspect of the affairs of, &c., 38
Ministry, The—The Resignation of: Remarks on, 1; Sir Robert Peel's Speech on Leaving Office, 2
Ministry, The New Whig, 6, 23
Murder Committed nerly Four Years since, Remarkable Conviction for a, 39

NAPOLEON COLUMN, at Boulogne, 179
National Gallery, 392
National Sports, 29, 43, 62, 75, 95, 111, 122, 136, 158, 163, 183, 199, 204, 222, 238, 243, 266, 275, 291, 307, 330, 365, 379, 398, 414
New York, Great Meeting at, 19, 20
New Zealand, 87
Niger Steam Sloop, Launch of the, 331
Nooks and Corners of Old England, 37, 208, 213, 269, 316, 325
North Western Railway, Serious Affray on the, 130
Norwegian Sea Serpent, 387
Nottingham and Lincoln Railway, Opening of the, 94

OBITUARY of Eminent Persons Recently Deceased:—
Abdy, Esq., Edward Strutt, 274
Allen, Viscount, 251
Athol, The Duke of, 203
Baring, Lady, 67
Barlow, Bart., Sir George Hilaro, 41
Barneby, Esq., M.P., John, 363
Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H., Admiral Lord Amelius, 371, 387
Blackett, Lady, 15
Bloomfield, Lord, 123
Bond, Wm., Esq., 253
Bourmont, The Marshal, 299
Campbell, Bart., Sir Archibald, 6
Cathcart, Lady Augusta Sophia,
Clarkson, Thomas, Memoir of the late, 227
Colquhoun, Lady of Luss, 274
Davies, M.P., Colonel T. H. H., 387
Dealtry, Esq., of Lofthouse Hall, county York, Benjamin, 259
De Bode, The Baron, 227
Deshayes, Monsieur, 411
D'Harcourt, La Marquise, 15
Dickenson, Lieut.-General, 381
Dilkes, C. B., Captain Charles, 227
Duperre, Admiral, 316
Dwarkanauth Tagore, 93
Edmonstone, Major Charles Henry, 331
Edwards, Esq., George Niger, 347
Edwin, K.C., Lieut.-Colonel Fountain, 386
Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., Sir Henry, 299
Fox, The Hon. Henry, 316
Goold, Thos., Esq., Q.C., 51
Grant, Bart., Sir George Macpherson, of Ballindalloch, 363
Grenville, The Rt. Hon. Thomas, 411
Grimston, The Hon. Harriot, 259
Hamilton, Lady Anne, 251
Handley, H., Esq., M.P., 15
Hesse Homburg, The Landgrave of, 411
Hunter, General Sir Martin, 387
Huntingdon, The Dowager Countess of, 274
Isham, Bart., Sir Justinian Vere, 155
Jouy, M., 179
Kildare, The Lord Bishop of, 107
Kilkenny, The Earl of, 51
Lake, Bart., Sir James Samuel, 387
Lee, Esq., Valentine, 251
Lipscombe, M.D., George, 331
Liverpool, The Countess Dowager of 259
Logier, Jno. Bernard, the celebrated Musician, 58
Louis Bonaparte, 93
Macirone, Colonel, 71
Mahon, Lieut.-Colonel, 387
Manners, Lady Jane, 299
Maria Michaelowna, the Grand Duchess of Russia, 363
Mawe, Mrs. Sarah, 179
Metcalfe, Lord, 171
Morgan, Bart., Sir Charles Gould, 378
Mount Sandford, Lord, 218
M'Tear, The Rev. James, 411
Murray, Sir George, 75
Muskerry, Lady, 218
Ottley, Esq., Warner, 378
Pennant, Lady Emma, 378
Penrice, Esq., Thomas, 347
Radzivill, Prince, 316
Rohan, Rochefort, The Prince De, 125
Rudge, Esq., Edward, 179
Russell, Lord William, 75
Rycroft, Bart., Sir Henry, 227, 251
St. Asaph, The Bishop of, 179
Scott, The Roman Catholic Bishop, 378
Shuckburgh, Lady Anna Maria, 316
Somerset, Lord John, 227
Stewart, M.P., P. M., Esq., 299
Stourton, Lord, 381, 387
Strathmore, The Earl of, 131
Taylor, Sir Brook, G.C.H., 259
Templetown, Lord, 203
Thomond, K.P., The Marquis of, 131
Tindal, The Chief Justice, 19
Toker, Capt., R.N., 15
Turner, Bart., of Ambrosden, Sir Edward George Thomas Page, 259
Vere, Bart., Sir Aubrey De, 46
Wakefield, Q.C., Sudden Death of Mr., 50
Waldegrave, The Earl of, 227
Ward, Esq., Robert Plumer, 123
Westminster, The Dowager Marchioness of, 363
Wetherell, Sir Charles, 146
Williams, Mr. Justice, 208
Winchester, Lieut.-Col., K.H., 93
Winterton, Dowager Countess of, 274
Wolseley, Bart., Sir Charles, 227
Wombwell, Bart., Sir George, 299
Wulff, Lieutenant-General, 125
Yarborough, The Earl of, 190, 195
Oregon Question, Amicable Settlement of the, 7, 23

PAINTED GLASS, 107
Parliamentary Portraits, 45, 53
Parliament, The Prorogation of, 135
Past and Present, 289
Peninsular Medal, The, 385
Police Magistrates' decisions, &c, 374
Pope Pius IX, 24, 82, 278
Portsmouth, New Fortifications at, 4
Portugal, Insurrection in, 285, 324, 340, 389
Postage Stamped Envelopes, Cost of producing, 83
Post Office Directory, for 1846, The Romance of the, 346
Potato Murrain, 133
Preston, Viscount, The old Scotch title of, 54
Protection Societies, Objects &c. of, Considered, 198
Public Income and Expenditure, 50

QUEBEC, Calamitous fires and loss of life at, 23, 35
Queen, The, Arundel Castle, Her Majesty's Visit to, 356, 360; Her Majesty's Cruise, 130; Guernsey, Visit of her Majesty to, 130, 149; Jersey, Her Majesty's Visit to, 168
Queen's College, Oxford, Bringing in the Boar's Head at Christmas, 407

RAILWAY Accidents, Frequency of, on the Eastern Counties line, 54
Railway Accidents, 18, 35, 39, 55, 70, 99, 114, 119, 142, 147, 163, 183, 191, 199, 211, 231, 254, 302, 359, 386, 403, 407
Railway Board, Institution of a new one, 118
Railway Commission and the 30th of Nov., 358
Railway Companies, Powers of, 94
Railway Litigation, 26
Railway Metropolis Termini, 219
Red Sea, Volcano in the, 203
Retreats for decayed members of different trades, Importance of providing, 54
Richardson, Capt. William, late Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, case of, 146, 158, 166, 199
Richmond Railway, Opening of the, 59
Rifle Ball—Mr. Lancaster, Jun.'s Experiments at Woolwich, 386
Royal Alliances, 161
Royal Agricultural Society of England, Great Meetings of the, &c., 25, 43, 48
Royal Exchange, 18
Russell, Lord John, Re-election of, for London, 19

St. ALBAN'S Election, Return of Mr. B. B. Cabbell, 107
St. Pancras Workhouse, Treatment of Paupers in, 167; Charges against the Authorities of, 199, 219, 359
Sanatory Condition of the people, 135
Scientific Associations, 177
Scott Monument, Inauguration of the, 50
Season, the End of the, 145, 151, 160
Session, The Past, 129
Shakspeare, Sale of a Supposed Autograph of, 373
Silver from Lead, Extracting of, 179
Smithfield Club Cattle Show, 369, 375
Solomon outdone, 363
Southampton Royal Southern Yacht Club House, Opening of the, 95
Spain and the Carlists, 193
Spanish Marriages, Observations, &c., on the, 215, 232, 246, 259
Steam Navigation Act, 164
Stephenson's Iron Tunnel Railway Bridges, 198
Storm in and around the Metropolis, on August 1, 1846, 85
Sugar Duties Bill, the Division on the, 66
Sugar Question, Commentary on the, 49
Swimming Experiment on the Thames, 323

TARIFF, The Custom House System, 262
Taxation, the difficulty of Modifying our System of, 342
Temperance Convention, 108
Thames, Plan for Lighting the River, 198
Thunder Storm in the Metropolis, 166
"Times" Testimonial in the Royal Exchange, Opening of the, 119

VAN AMBURGH, the Beast Tamer Reported Death of, 91
Verrier's Planet, 266
Victoria Park, 35
Vienna, Treaty of, 337
Votes of Thanks, &c., carried to excess, 390

WADE, COLONEL, Sudden Death of, 370
Warner's, Captain, Long Range, Failure of, 355
Waterloo-road, Illicit Distillery under, 402
Wellington Great Statue, 21, 67, 105, 166, 190, 213, 224, 231, 310, 330
Westminster, The New Palace at, Report of the Fine Art Commission, 219
Westminster Bridge, 67, 135, 151, 182, 395; Re-opening of, 407
Wetherell, Memoir of the late Sir Charles, 125
Whale Caught in the Thames, 190
White, Frederick, Case of, (*See* "Flogging"
Windsor, Poor of, Her Majesty's New Year's Gifts to, 378
Woburn Abbey, Theatricals, 407

YARBOROUGH, The Funeral of the late Earl of, 240

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1846.

JUNE.

25.—The severest earthquake ever known, at Smyrna.

26.—Extreme cold at Stockholm: vegetables perished.

27.—The Royal Assent given by Commission to the Corn Bill.—Intelligence of the Coronation of Pope Pius IX., at Rome, on the 21st.—Three men killed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway works.—Vesuvius in terrific eruption.

28.—Opening of the Lewes and Hastings Railway.

29.—Resignation of the Peel Ministry announced in both Houses of Parliament.—The New Corn Bill came into operation: at Liverpool, alone, upwards of 200,000 quarters of Bonded Corn released.—Amicable Settlement of the Oregon Question announced by Sir R. Peel, in the House of Commons.—Two persons killed at the Balcombe Station on the London and Brighton Railway.

30.—Opening of the Leeds and Bradford Railway.—A police constable murdered at Dagenham, in Essex.—Intelligence of hostilities at the Cape of Good Hope between the colonists and Kaffirs.—News of the continued eruption of Mount Hecla (April 15.)—Miguelite movement in Lisbon.

JULY.

1.—Account received of the almost entire destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by fire, on June 9.—Ibrahim Pacha, on a visit to the metropolis.—Rejoicings frequent throughout the country on the passing of the Corn Bill.—Suicide of two brothers at Nottingham.—The New Pope (Pius IX.) walked through the streets of Rome, and otherwise made himself very popular.

2.—Great fire at Soham, Cambridgeshire—£5000 damage.—Meeting of the General Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester, when it was resolved to suspend active operations. A public meeting also held to raise a fund to indemnify Mr. Cobden, M.P.

3.—A new Administration formed by Lord John Russell.—Grand Banquet to Ibrahim Pacha, at the Reform Club, Pall Mall.—The New American Tariff passed the House of Representatives by 114 to 95.

4.—The Stratford Jubilee Cup sold by auction for £40 8s. 6d.—Treaty of Commerce signed between Holland and Belgium.—Cost of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the potato disease, £19,000.

5.—Balances in the Exchequer, £7,351,788 15s. 6¾d.: on July 5, 1845, £6,641,519 1s. 10¾d.—The thermometer at 97¼ in Paris.—Terrific storm in Somerset and Devon, and in London.—Revenue return: £575,599 increase on the quarter; total revenue of the year, £50,056,083.—Treaty of Reciprocity ratified between England and Prussia, against literary piracy.

6.—Lord Cottenham took his seat as Lord Chancellor.—Death of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, aged 70.—News of great meetings in the United States, on the war with Mexico; and of an attempted revolution in Chili.—The New Whig Ministry received their seals of office.—Renewal of the Repeal agitation by Mr. O'Connell.—Monterey, in Mexico, captured by the Americans.—The English fleet, under Sir T. Cochrane, attacked Borneo.

7.—News of the butchery of 500 Arabs by the French troops in Algeria.—News of repeated fires in Trinidad, and an earthquake in Grenada.—News of the blockade by the Americans of the Mexican ports on the Atlantic.—The Foundation Festival of a Society in London for rescuing alleged lunatics from unjust confinement.—The Cobden Testimonial Fund amounted to £25,000.—Intelligence of the burning of the St. Louis Theatre at Quebec, on June 12; forty-five persons burnt.—Marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia to the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg.

8.—Lord John Russell re-elected M.P. for the City of London.—A penny subscription opened in the metropolis for a testimonial to Sir R. Peel for his advocacy of Free-Trade measures.—The new Whig Ministry announced.—News of incendiary fires throughout Hungary; of a tremendous hurricane in Russia; and of the wilful burning of a village near Vienna, in an election feud.—Fatal accident on the Great Northern Railway of France; fourteen persons killed.—Rosenberg, near Breslau, partly destroyed by incendiaries.—Serious riots at Canton between the Chinese and the British.

9.—Forty-three persons drowned in the East Wheal Rose lead mine, near Truro, by the rush of water during a storm.—News of continued hostilities in Kaffirland.—Masonic Festival at Bolton, on Lord Ellesmere's election as Grand Master.

13.—The new Whig Ministry took their seats in both Houses of Parliament.—Mdlle. Rachel first appeared at the St. James's Theatre.—Great Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Newcastle-upon Tyne.—The Earl of Besborough, the New Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin.—Mont Blanc ascended by Count de Bonilli.

14.—Several persons convicted at Paris, of aiding the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham.—News to May 16, of continued hostilities between the Cape Colonists and the Kaffirs.—News of conflicts between the settlers and natives in New Zealand.—Two men convicted at the Oxford Assizes for a murder committed in 1842.

15.—Inquest at Hounslow on a soldier alleged to have died from flogging. Verdict, on Aug. 1, "Died from the effects of a severe and cruel flogging."—The Brussels Opera Company appeared at Drury Lane Theatre.

17.—The Chevalier Abbé Stewart assassinated between Ancona and Singaglia, in the Papal States.

18.—A portion of the Orleans and Vizeron Railway sunk; as did also a tunnel on the Amiens and Boulogne Line.—Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway; twenty persons injured.—Census taken of Paris; population, including suburbs, 1,200,000.

20.—Lord John Russell submitted to Parliament his new plan for the regulation of the Sugar Duties.—Treaty of Navigation between Austria and Russia.

21.—News of Revolution in Mexico.—Intelligence of 213 persons killed and wounded by the blowing down of some barracks at Loodianah, on May 21.—Third Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute, at York.—M. Massien, the celebrated deaf and dumb professor, died at Lille.

22.—Opening of the London and Richmond Railway.—The cotton-spinning factory of Messrs. Orr and Underwood, Paisley, destroyed by fire; estimated damages, £23,000.—Three men killed, and several others injured by lightning, on the Munich and Augsburg Railway.—Collision between soldiers and the inhabitants of Cerene, in the Romagna; several persons killed.

24.—Oppressive interference with the costume of the Polish Jews, by a Russian ukase.

25.—Political amnesty by Pius IX., setting 2000 persons free.—Louis Bonaparte, Count of St. Leu, and ex-King of Holland, died of apoplexy at Leghorn, in his 68th year.—Christening of the Princess Augusta Helena Victoria, third daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

28.—News of continued hostilities between the colonists and natives of Kaffirland. The New Sugar Duties Bill passed in the House of Commons, by 265 to 135.—Grapes ripe in France.—Death of Sir George Murray, aged 74.

29.—Anniversary of the Kilwinning Papingo, celebrated with great *éclat*.—Lall Sing's expedition against the Dewan of Mooltan, unsuccesful.—Another (the seventh) diabolical attempt made on the life of King Louis Philippe, by one Joseph Henri, who was instantly arrested.—A Comet discovered by Mr. Hind at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park.—Verdict of manslaughter returned by a Coroner's jury against an engine-driver on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Violent shocks of earthquake at Ems, Frankfort, and Cologne—Mr. and Mrs. Cobden left Brighton for France.

30, 31.—Prince Albert visited Liverpool to found "the Sailor's Home:" grand procession and great rejoicing.—The Goodwood Cup won by Grimston.—Vera Cruz declared in favour of Santa Anna.

AUGUST.

1.—Death of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, in his 51st year.—Tremendous storm in London and its environs, and various parts of the country; damages to Palaces alone, £4500.—Faber's Speaking Automaton exhibited in London.—The snow melted on the summit of Mont Blanc.

2.—Alarming religious disturbances in Madeira: Dr. Kalley's books and papers burnt by the mob.

3.—Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes opened at George-street, Euston-square.—Opening of the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway.—The British Archæological Association met at Gloucester.

4.—To this date, 3,000,000 dollars received from the Chinese Government.—Grand Protectionist Banquet to Lord George Bentinck, at Lynn.—Corporal punishment in the Danish army almost prohibited.—Serious riots at Cologne.

5.—The Lord Mayor commenced his view of the Thames from Kew to Oxford, which terminated on the 8th.—Letters of this date mention 10,000 persons to have been cut off by cholera at Kurrachee, between the 14th and 30th of June.

7.—Great Temperance Convention in Covent Garden Theatre.—Continued hostilities at the Cape.

8.—The Sugar Duties Bill read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.—General failure of the potato crop in Ireland.—Two men killed by lightning at Belfast.—Several spots observed upon the sun: one 25,000 miles diameter.

10.—News of the defeat of the French troops at Tahiti.—A negro stated, in the Brazil journals, to have found in Bahia, a diamond worth £45,000.—Attack of Arabs on grounds near Aden; repulsed with slaughter.

11.—The elections terminated in France; majority for Ministers, 121.—News received from India of the surrender of the Fort Kote Kangra, on May 28.—The Duke of Wellington declared in the House of Lords that he hoped to live to see military flogging abolished.—The *Cambria* made the passage from Halifax, U. S., to Liverpool in nine days.—A speed of 75 miles per hour attained on the London and Croydon Atmospheric Railway.

13.—The Castle of Walga, near Dembetza, plundered by a band of 200 peasants.—The rich Convent of Servites, near Prague, about this date, entirely destroyed by fire.

14.—A volcano discovered on Saddle Island, in the Red Sea.—Parliament voted £20,000, towards the enlargement of Buckingham Palace.—Violent earthquake at Leghorn, 59 persons killed.—Palestine in a state of famine, by the rivers and streams being dried up.—Accounts in the Berlin papers of the recent ascent of Mr. Green, Jun., in a new balloon there; 40,000 persons present.

15.—A woman killed by her fellow-servant at the Guildhall Coffee-house.—The Scott Monument, at Edinburgh, inaugurated with great ceremony, this being the anniversary of the poet's birthday.—A conspiracy to overthrow the Ministry discovered and frustrated at Madrid.—Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz, from Havana.

17.—Death of Sir Charles Wetherell in his 77th year.—Shocks of earthquake at Macon and Lausanne.—The French Chambers opened by King Louis Philippe.—A large flight of locusts passed over Sunderland.—A League formed in the metropolis for the supression of Slavery.—The Sugar Duties Bill read a third time, and passed, in the House of Lords.—The Government Plan for the Relief of Distress in Ireland introduced in Parliament, by Lord J. Russell.

18.—The Queen and Prince Albert left the Isle of Wight on a cruise to the Western Coast, and returned on the 24th.

19.—News from the Cape of the defeat of the Kaffirs at Fish River, in June last.—Some persons poisoned in the metropolis, by eating the berries of the deadly nightshade.

20.—Terrific hurricane at Rugby: large trees uprooted.

21.—Five persons killed by the bursting of a steam-boat boiler above Leynora, U. S.

22.—A shopkeeper at Southampton fined £80, for having more gunpowder on his premises than the law permits.—Opening of the three Public Parks at Manchester.—The number of deaths by the late earthquake at Leghorn 70.

24.—The Marquis of Normanby, the newly-appointed Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, arrived at Paris.—The Birmingham Musical Festival commenced: brilliantly attended.—Total amount of capital authorised to be raised for Railways this session, upwards of £146,000,000.—The potato disease appeared at Havre.—Bishop Luscombe, Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris, died at Lausanne.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Guernsey.—Abd-el-Kader declared against the Emperor of Morocco.—Destructive fire in the Jewish quarter of Adrianople.

25.—Five men killed by the explosion of a powder-mill in Argyleshire.—The Potato Disease appeared in various parts of France.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* newspaper sold for 336,000f.—The Swiss Diet held at Zurich prohibited any further reception of the Jesuits.

26.—Frightful accounts of cholera following the use of diseased potatoes in Ireland.—The works of the Sala silver mines (Stockholm) destroyed by fire.

28.—Anniversary of the Irvine Archery Meeting.—Account of several engagements between the Russians and Circassians: Russian villages burnt, and 200 men killed, &c.

29.—Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.—Col. Thornton, E.I.C.S., committed suicide at the Marylebone Police Station-house, where he was in custody on a charge of passing a forged bank-note.—Prince Albert's birthday celebrated at Osborne by an entertainment given to all the workmen in her Majesty's employ.—A wretch at Versailles suffocated his own father with the fumes of charcoal, to obtain 200f. in his possession.—First trip on the Rouen and Havre Railway.—Destructive fire in Leipzig.

30.—The Earl of Shrewsbury's Roman Catholic Church, at Cheadle, Stafford, consecrated with great splendour.

31.—The Bishop of Calcutta embarked at Portsmouth, on his return to his diocese.—The potato crop in Sweden attacked by disease.—Two persons killed by the fall of a chandelier at the Hamburg Theatre.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at the Isle of Wight on a cruise to Jersey.—Grand Free-Trade Banquet given to Mr. Cobden, at Bordeaux.—Great excitement in Madrid, on account of the approaching marriages of the Queen and her sister: opposed by the Progesista party; resignation of Senor Isturitz.

2.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited Jersey, and were received with great enthusiasm.

3.—The Pope determined to commence a railway from Rome to Naples.—The Queen Dowager took possession of Cassiobury, Herts.—Disturbances at Ancona.

5.—A man committed for trial for murder by selling the poisonous berries of the deadly nightshade.—Death of Lord Metcalfe, aged sixty-two.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited St. Michael's Mount and Penzance.

6.—Eight men killed by fire-damp in a coal-mine near Charleroi.—Tumults in Gallicia and Cracow.—Severe shocks of earthquake at Trinidad, on the 6th and 13th.

7.—Three schoolboys drowned while bathing in the sea, at Middlethorpe, Lincolnshire.—The parapet of Westminster Bridge taken down, and horse traffic stopped.—Part of the old Palace of Bridewell discovered in Bride-lane.

8.—Splendid reception of the Pope at Rome; 100,000 persons present.—Trinity College, at Perth, founded.

9.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Southampton; the meeting attended by Prince Albert.—Important news from the River Plate; a sharp attack by the *Gorgon* and *Gassendi* steamers on San Lorenzo.—The Musical Festival commenced at Hereford.—Tremendous storm at Bordeaux.

10.—Sir George Arthur, the ex-Governor, returned from Bombay.—News of the French garrison being driven out of Tahiti.—During the recent Session of Parliament the Royal Assent was given to 570 bills.—Miguelite movements in Portugal.—Death of the Earl of Yarborough, at Vigo.

11.—Great Free-Trade Meeting at Marseilles.—General Taylor reviewed his troops for his Mexican campaign.

12.—Extensive fire at Adrianople.—Distressing drought around Naples: water sold at the price of wine.—Two porters killed by the breaking of a crane at the Oxford Railway Station.—A new steam-yard commenced at Moricetown, Devonport.—Four men killed by the fall of a tunnel on the South Devon Railway.

13.—A steam-ship grounded in the river over the Thames Tunnel, and remained there till the tide flowed.

14.—The intended Royal Marriages announced to the Spanish Cortes.—The Eighth Italian Scientific Congress opened at Genoa.—Joseph Henri sentenced to the hulks at Toulon, for shooting at Louis Philippe.—Sudden death of Mr. Justice Williams.—The Count de Montemolin and Cabrera escaped from Bourges

15.—Professor Schönbein's Gun Cotton first publicly exhibited to the British Association at Southampton.—The Crown Hotel, near Berne, burnt; six inmates perished.

16.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., continued his Repeal agitation in Ireland.—A whale, 12 feet long, caught in the Thames, between Blackwall and Greenwich.—The Doncaster Great St. Leger won by Sir Tatton Sykes.

19.—The Count de Montemolin and Gen. Cabrera arrived in London.—The new Regency of Schleswig installed.—The brig *Clifton*, and six of her crew, lost on their voyage from Newcastle to London.

20.—Successful experiments with Schönbein and Boelcher's cotton powder at Mentz.—Destructive hurricane at Newfoundland.

21.—Severe distress and impending famine in Ireland.—Two men killed by a train on the Great Western Railway.

22.—Intelligence from New Zealand to April 25: continued hostilities of the colonists with the natives.—News from India: the north-west very unsettled.—The *Great Britain* steam-ship run ashore in Dundrum Bay, on the east coast of Ireland: 185 passengers on board.—Four Progresista journals seized at Madrid.

23. King Louis Philippe relinquished his proposed visit to England: the Montpensier marriage excited great interest at Paris and Madrid.—News from the Cape: the Kaffir war almost extinct.—The Testimonial Fund for Mr. Cobden amounted to nearly £80,000.—The South Sea Missionary ship, *John Wesley*, launched at Cowes.—The North Staffordshire Railway commenced at Stoke-upon-Trent.—The Bill charging with fraud and forgery, Captain Richardson, the railway director, ignored at the Central Criminal Court.—Great part of the Croydon Railway Station burnt.—A new planet discovered by Dr. Galle, at Berlin, from the calculations of Le Verrier.—A new comet discovered at Rome.

24.—The foundation-stone of the new church of St. Nicholai, at Hamburg, laid.—Scientific Congress at Frankfort.

25.—The Menai Tunnel Suspension Bridge commenced.—A schooner run into, and foundered in the Irish Channel; three only of the crew saved.—More than 8000 persons ruined by the late earthquakes in Tuscany.

26.—Death of Thomas Clarkson, the philanthropist.

27.—The English Fleet cruizing between Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar.—Railway opened from Lucca to the Baths of Pisa.—News of the death of Count Louis Plater, one of the last companions in arms of Kosciusko.

28.—Death of the Earl of Waldegrave.—Terrific thunderstorm at Constantinople: several persons killed by lightning.—The Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier left Paris for Madrid.—Six men killed by an explosion in a coal-pit at the Clyde Iron Works.—Nine persons killed by the fall of three arches on the Aberdeen Railway.—Riot and bloodshed at Dungarvan.

29.—The great Wellington Statue removed from Mr. Wyatt's foundry, with great ceremony, and raised the next day to the summit of the Green Park Arch.—The Marquis of Normanby protested to M. Guizot, against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain.—Incendiary fires in Burgundy and other parts of France.—The *Great Britain* steam-ship still ashore in Dundrum Bay.

30.—A woman and child murdered, and suicide of the murderer, at Eltham, Kent.—Alarming provision riots in Paris.—Mr. Smith O'Brien restored to the Commission of the Peace for Limerick.—The Chartist agitation revived in London.—The Prince de Joinville and his fleet returned to Toulon from the Mediterranean.—Great preparations for the Royal marriages at Madrid: 6000 persons employed.—The Chesterford and Newmarket Railway commenced.—Western Greece in an unsettled state, under Coletti's administration.—Terrific tempest in Sicily; eight lives lost.

OCTOBER.

2.—Death of the Baron de Bode.—The Montreal papers stated seventeen persons to have been drowned near Cedar Island.

3.—The Dukes of Montpensier and Aumale entered Spain.—Madame Anna Bishop made her *début* at the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre.—Naples and other parts of the territory visited by dreadful storms; seven villages destroyed by inundations near Messina, and fifteen persons killed.—Treaty of navigation ratified between Austria and Naples.

4.—Fatal conflict between the police, soldiers, and the people, at Castleconnell; three lives lost.—The higher Pyrenees of Pau entirely covered with snow.—Reschid Pacha appointed Grand Vizier at Constantinople.—Cost of the Poor Law Commission, 1846-47, £59,200.—The King of Prussia gave £120,000 for forming a vast winter garden in Berlin.—Candia declared independent by the Pacha.

5.—Opening of the Hull and Bridlington Railway.—Increase upon the Quarter's Revenue, £539,064.

6.—The Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway Company declared bankrupt.—News from the Cape: defeat of the Kaffirs by the Governor.—Unfavourable accounts from Scinde: famine and pestilence.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland authorised several great public works, for the employment of the people.—Ald. Sir G. Carroll elected Lord Mayor; Ald. Wood again rejected.—Railway opened from Delft to the Hague.—Three men killed by a fire-damp explosion in Haigh Moor Pit, near Wakefield.

7.—Serious riots at Geneva.—Great storm at Naples: 7 persons killed.—Austrian Gallicia, except Balkowina, placed under martial law, by Count Stadian.

9.—A soldier died at Aberdeen aged 111 years.—Great rise of the Nile, and destruction of crops on the banks.

10.—A robbery detected at Rugby by aid of the electric telegraph.—Marriages of Queen Isabella of Spain to Don Francisco d'Assis; and of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier; solemnised at Madrid.—Death of Lady Anne Hamilton, aged 80.

11.—A Prayer read in churches and chapels for relief from the existing dearth and scarcity.—Death of Mr. Bond, the Westminster Police Magistrate.—The Bavarian Government decreed the suppression of all journals from Jan. 1, 1847, and resolved to publish a daily *State Gazette*.—Tremendous hurricane on the 10th and 11th at Havana.

12.—Three persons killed by a foul air accident at iron works at Walker, near Newcastle.—Opening of the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction Railway.—A counter-Ministerial movement at Lisbon, revoking most of the Palmella policy.—The King of Bavaria commenced building a large Picture Gallery for the people, at his own expense.—The town of Key West, Mexico, nearly destroyed by a hurricane.

14.—Intelligence from New Zealand, to May 17: continued conflicts between the colonists and the natives.—The *Great Britain* steamer still in Dundrum Bay.—The Pope ordered the clocks to be regulated from one to twelve instead of twenty-four, as hitherto.—Grand Dinner to Mr. Cobden, at Madrid.

15.—The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway commenced.

16.—Royal bull-fight at Madrid, of surpassing splendour.—Dreadful hurricane near Munich: a village destroyed.—Insurrection in Portugal; disturbances at Lisbon.

17.—Destructive overflow of the Loire, in the south of France: two suspension bridges and several houses destroyed.—Lord Kilworth's splendid schooner yacht *Wandering Spirit* wrecked off Kinsale.

18.—Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, capped with snow.—Amnesty proclaimed in Spain: bull-fights and balls, to celebrate the Royal marriages.

19.—Riot among the peasantry at Mallow.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager, at Cassiobury.—Severe earthquake at Gallipoli.—Another comet discovered by Mr. Hind.

20.—Fruit-trees blossomed, for the second time this year, in Norway.—Inauguration at Stockholm, of the Statue of King Charles John of Sweden.

23.—Sir Henry Pottinger gazetted, in addition to Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Commissioner for Settling the Frontier Dispute.

24.—Great meeting at Fermoy on the distress in Ireland.—The Russians successful in the War of the Caucasus.

25.—The Atmospheric Railway first tried in France at St. Germain, with success.—Further accounts of the disasters in France, from the overflow of the Loire; a magnificent railway viaduct, which cost 6,000,000 francs, destroyed at Orleans.—Riots at Saragossa.

26.—The *Great Western* arrived from New York, with the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the newly appointed Minister to St. James's.—Pacific news from Scinde.—Meeting in London to petition Ministers to open the ports.

27.—Bread riots in Cork.—Colossal marble statue of O'Connell set up at Dublin.—Fanny Elssler kisses the feet of the Pope, at Rome.—Cholera raged at Bagdad.

28.—News of continued hostilities with the Kaffirs.—A chimney completed at Wigan, 420 feet high.—The oldest farmer in France died lately at St. Maurice-de-Girard, aged 108.—The splendid Abbey of Dissentis, Canton Grisons, entirely destroyed by fire.—The cholera at Bagdad, &c., had carried off 30,000 victims.

29.—The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier arrived at Pau.—Death of Marshal Bourmont, in Anjou.—Three persons killed by a boiler explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne.

30.—The Queen of Portugal assumed absolute power as long as the rebellion lasts: the Royal troops routed the insurgents, with great slaughter.—A pensioner died at Tullyrone, Armagh, aged 115 years.—Marriage of Duke of Bordeaux with the sister of the Duke of Modena.—Grand banquet at Brunswick in honour of L'Abbé Ronge.—The Corunna mail plundered by brigands.

31.—The *Epoque* newspaper sold in Paris, for £8,100—Further disasters from inundations in the South of France.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Sabbath passenger traffic discontinued on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.—A policeman murdered by a woman at Bristol.—Destructive inundations in the Tyrol.

2.—The poet Tegner died in Sweden.—Grand banquet to Mr. Cobden, at Seville.—Sixteen men killed by an explosion in the silver mine of Idria, Laybach.—Admiral Duperré died at Paris.—A rule granted in the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information by a Poor Law Commissioner against Mr. Ferrand, M.P.

3.—Fifty persons tried at Dungarvan for rioting; all discharged except the ringleader, who was sentenced to imprisonment.—A village destroyed, and 23 persons drowned, by the overflow of the Aurach, in France.

4.—News of the capture of Monterey, by General Taylor, on Sept. 24.—Provision riots, murders, and outrages frequent in Ireland.—The Garrick Theatre, Goodman's Fields, destroyed by fire.—Intelligence of peace in New Zealand.

5.—A National Anti-Poor Law Provident and Benevolent Union formed in London.—Coal and a new port stated to have been discovered in Western Australia.

6.—Convention between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for the destruction of the Independence of Cracow.—Fifty men killed, and 80 injured, by the fall of a chimney, 250 feet high, at Constantinople.

7.—Imposing ceremony of taking possession of the Lateran Church at Rome.—The Jews of Warsaw forbidden to wear their beards and ancient costume.—Continued insurrection in Portugal.—The Diplomatists accredited at the French Court offered their congratulations on the Duke de Montpensier's marriage; Lord Normanby absent.—Gun cotton tried at Nanterre, with complete success.

8.—Consecration of the new Protestant church of Panthemont, in Paris.—Financial panic at Berlin.—Intelligence from Constantinople of the murder of 200 Nestorian Christians by the Khurdes.

9.—News of a terrific hurricane at Charleston, U. S.—At the siege of Monterey, the Americans lost 700, and the Mexicans 1500; Santa Anna appointed Commander-in-Chief.—Lord Mayor's Day celebrated; her Majesty's Ministers present at the Guildhall Banquet.—A double tower opened at Mountpatrick, as a testimonial to Father Mathew.—John Ronge performed Divine service at Weimar to 800 German Catholics.

10.—The *Gazette* contained the long expected Army and Navy Brevets.—Rising against the Jesuits in parts of Italy.—Grand banquet to Mr. Cobden, at Cadiz.

11.—A woman committed to Newgate for a burglary at Ealing.—An anti-machine factory riot at Annaberg, in Saxony.—Grand dinner and ball at Rome, in honour of the Pope.

12.—The Bey of Tunis arrived at Toulon.—News of the discovery of a sulphur-mine at Guadaloupe.

14.—Tampico taken by the American squadron.

15.—Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, twice fired by an incendiary.—A poor widow died of starvation in Mile-end New-town.—Cholera, in Asia Minor, stated to have carried off some 40,000 persons, and 4000 at Bagdad.

16.—Lord John Russell elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.—Great distress in the highlands and islands of Scotland.—Great fall of snow in St. Petersburg: ice in the Neva.—The Russian troops obtained great advantages over Shamyl, in the Caucasus.—Free-Trade Treaty concluded between Holland and Russia.

17.—The missing Deputy Postmaster of Barnet accused of several forgeries.—The Gloucestershire agriculturists meet at Cirencester to petition for the abolition of the Malt-Tax.—Fire-damp explosion near Birmingham; 19 men killed.—The repeal of the Tea Duty agitated at Liverpool.—A railway opened to Bedford, from the North Western Line.—Corn riots in various parts of France.—Three persons killed by a collision of trains on the Austrian Northern Railway.—Proclamation of the incorporation of Cracow with Austria.—850 houses burnt at Salonica.

18.—News from the Cape; Sir Andries Stockenstrom retired from the command; surrender of Kaffir Chiefs.—Surrender of Monterey completed.—A woman died in Crawford-street, of starvation, by neglect of the parochial authorities.

20.—Intelligence of renewed hostilities in India; rebellion in Cashmere and Nepaul.—Two men died from starvation at Castlehaven, Myross.—Tremendous gale on the Western Coast.: many vessels lost.—Great fire at Gravesend: 40 houses and other buildings burnt.

21.—Grand entertainment given to Gen. Kalergi, by the Greek community in London.

22.—The Conde de Montemolin arrived in London.—The Bey of Tunis arrived in Paris.

23.—Five men killed in a powder-mill explosion, near Baltimore.

24.—News of the re-commencement of hostilities at Monte Video, on Sept. 15.—The rule for a Criminal Information against Mr. Ferrand, M.P., made absolute.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs nonsuited in the Walbrook Churchwarden suit.—Seven men killed by a fire-damp explosion in a coal-mine near Preston.—A mail coach stopped for plunder near Orleans by three highwaymen.—Smart earthquake in the centre of Scotland.

25.—A man sentenced to transportation for life, at the Central Criminal Court, for forging a Bank Stock transfer.

26.—Alarming corn-riots in the south of France.—Carlist movement in Spain.—A Free-Trade Association established at Cadiz.—Loss of the American steamer *Atlantic*, off Boston; 45 persons drowned and killed.

27.—Riot at Boulogne, in consequence of the embarkation of sheep and oxen for England.

29.—The thermometer in London 12 degs. below freezing point.—Ministerial crisis at Madrid: resignation and return of Isturitz. Great fire in the Government Offices.

30.—The Repeal agitation continued: O'Connell claimed arrears of "Rent."—Last day for depositing Railway plans with the Board of Trade; but few new lines proposed.—The Copley gold medal awarded, by the Royal Society, to M. Le Verrier, the discoverer of the New Planet.—The insurgents defeated in Portugal: departure of Palmella.

DECEMBER.

1.—Captain Warner's "Long Range" tried, and proved an entire failure.—The *Great Britain* remained in Dundrum Bay.—A vast waterfall, 150 ft. high, discovered in Canada.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle.—News of movement of Mexicans at Tampico, to oppose General Taylor at Monterey.

2.—The foundation-stone laid of St. Philip's Church, Manchester.—The occupation of Cracow much discussed at Paris.—News of continued hostilities between Mexico and the United States.—General Taylor still at Monterey.—Alarming accounts of the cholera in Ceylon.—Mr. Justice Patteson decided the Queen's servants to be free from arrest.—Lord Maidstone defended in the Court of Exchequer, an action brought for wines, &c., by Mrs. Crockford, on the ground that the Club was a common gaming-house; verdict for plaintiff.

3.—News from Sydney: Sir C. Fitzroy, the new Governor, arrived Aug: 2.—The commander of the French troops, M. Bruat killed at Tahiti.—Overland Mail: Cashmere and Mooltan more tranquil.—The *Glenelg* Indiaman and two steamers seized by the Treasury for taking part in the expedition of Gen. Flores to the Ecuador. A woman died at Toulouse, aged 105.

4.—M. Guizot gave a grand entertainment to the Bey of Tunis, and 2000 guests.—Lord Palmerston protested to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh against the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian Monarchy.

5.—A train on the Great Western Railway ran 53 miles in 56m. 20s.—Reduction of the duty on tea agitated in the metropolis. Fire in the *Shannon* Irish steamer, at Plymouth.

7.—Opening of the Bury and Ipswich Railway.—Return of the 31st from India.—Earthquake at Amlwch, in Wales.

8.—The Smithfield Club Cattle-Show, the most extensive yet known.

9.—Meeting of farmers in London, to agitate the Repeal of the Malt Tax.—Alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Ireland: deaths by destitution, outrages, &c.—The Emperor of Russia nearly drowned in his route to Warsaw.

10.—Intelligence from New Zealand: the natives defeated.—Grand Funeral of Col. Swales, at Portsmouth.

12.—Attempt to assassinate the Archbishop of Vienna, by his servant.—News of the bombardment of Tobasco, by the United States squadron, Oct. 25: the occupation of California, by the Americans, not peaceful.

13.—The thermometer at Paris 13 deg. below freezing point.—Flixton Hall, Suffolk, destroyed by fire.—Intense cold at Vittoria: thermometer 18° below freezing, Fahr.

14.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, a verdict of £100 against the printer of the *Spectator* newspaper, for a libel on the Society of British Artists.—Mr. Cobden reached Perpignan, on his return to England.

15.—Opening of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

16.—Riots in various parts of France, owing to the high price of bread and provisions generally.—The Bey of Tunis declined to visit England, as he could not be received as a Sovereign Prince.—The French Consul recalled from the Mauritius, for insult to the English Admiral there.—No fewer than twelve fires occurred in different parts of London.—The Liffey frozen over at Dublin.

17.—Death of Mr. John Bellamy, many years house keeper of the House of Commons.—The thermometer 12 deg. below freezing point, in London.

19.—Alarming public distress in France.—Bread as dear in Brussels as in the great scarcity of 1816.

21.—Considerable excitement in the Common Council Elections, owing to a dispute between that Court and the Court of Aldermen.

22.—The Tercentenary of Trinity College, Cambridge, celebrated with unusual magnificence.—The *National* seized in Paris.

24.—Westminster Bridge (closed since Aug. 15,) re-opened to the public.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

BEST. LELOIR. SC. & PARIS.

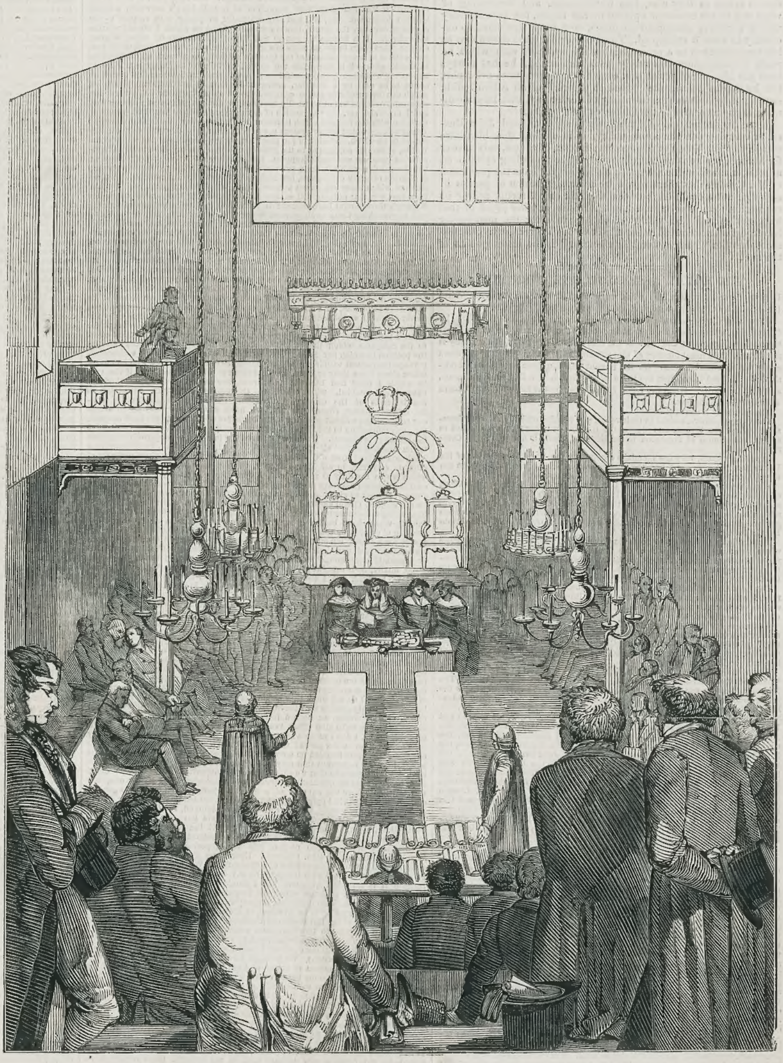
No. 218.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE RESIGNATION.

ASSUREDLY, nothing exhibits the advantages of a Constitutional Government in a stronger light, than the popularity that, in England, is not unfrequently possessed by a falling Minister. He may be prostrated by the combinations of party; but, beyond them, he has a support and consolation in the applause of the people. Though deprived of office, the influence of his name is as great as before—perhaps increased, rather than diminished. Under a perfect despotism, where the favour of the Sovereign is the "only source of power," deprivation of office is deprivation of everything, wealth and life included; as the history of many a Persian Vizier and Turkish Pacha abundantly demonstrates. Where the Government is equally despotic, and the nod of the ruler equally potential, but where a varnish of civilisation and refinement has been drawn over the institutions of barbarism, as in Russia, the fall from office is equally the indication of the withdrawal of the Imperial countenance; and, though the bowstring is not applied in the Oriental fashion, yet the Minister is politically and socially annihilated: he is exiled to his estates, if he escape Siberia; and, in the *salons* and parties of the Capital, his name is uttered no more—no one dares speak of the man annihilated by the Imperial frown; no public opinion, no general sympathy, supports a dismissed official, who there "falls like Lucifer," never to rise again, save, perhaps, by a caprice of the same power which degraded him. In England and France, on the contrary, the influence of a name may be as great in opposition as in office: the arena of debate is equally open to the Minister's rival as to the Minister himself; the will or opinion of the Sovereign being but a secondary consideration. By the degree of support from without, alone, are Statesmen great in countries where all are not debased to the condition of puppets moved at the will of one.

Never has there been a more complete illustration of the popularity that may be preserved when office is gone, than that given by the Parliamentary proceedings of Monday evening last. Sir Robert Peel formally announced the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The scene was an impressive one, even in its attendant circumstances, apart from the consideration of the causes that make it one of the great turning points of our Parliamentary History. The House of Commons was crowded in every part within, and surrounded without by an unusual multitude; and could both bodies have been polled for their opinion, we believe the vast majority would have expressed regret at the retirement of the Premier. There was no exultation, no air of triumph in his open opponents, who would profit by the event: they had wrought no great victory of principle, achieved no signal overthrow, and were but subsidiary and secondary personages in the last act of the drama. Perhaps, too, present success was somewhat shadowed by the sense of future difficulties. If there was a feeling of exultation in any quarter, it was in the ranks of the Premier's former supporters, who may have tasted in that hour of the "fierce joy" of vengeance gratified. But we are confident that the general feeling was one of regret at the event, accompanied by a conviction that it was unavoidable. The comparatively little interest that seemed to be taken either in the persons, opinions, or future course of the succeeding Ministry, was also remarkable. All the ideas usually associated with the fall of a Statesman—weakness, defeat, misfortune, and consequent contempt for the person and his actions—were completely reversed. The incident of the hour was the acknowledgment of a political failure, but the effect of it was that of success and triumph.

The memory of the settlement of the great controversy of modern times, which no other man could have accomplished, was alone present to the minds of all, excluding altogether the thought of a minority and a defeat. The rising party was thrown into the back-ground; all eyes were for the "well-graced actor" who was leaving the stage; and were but "idly bent" on those who were to "enter next." The dramatic interest that the experienced Parliamentary tactician threw over the scene justifies a comparison drawn from the theatre itself. Never was any public act more skilfully per formed. Many questions might have been asked, which, truly answered, would have shown that the Premier himself had hastened his own fall. With such abundance of good intentions towards



THE ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN BY COMMISSION TO THE NEW CORN BILL, IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Ireland, why introduce this terrible Coercion Bill, which has estranged all parties? But there was no disposition to analyse what wore the appearance of a political martyrdom.

The brief review, too, of the five years of Sir Robert Peel's Government was calculated to disarm criticism; he is a fortunate Minister; affairs could not well be worse than they were during the last days of the Whig Ministry; at that worst point he acceded to power and they immediately mended. The skies relented, and the harvests were good; he boldly thrust his hand into every man's pocket where there was a chance of finding anything, and by the very simple expedient of taking money wherever he could find it, converted deficiency into surplus; it was a feat of courage rather than skill, but it was successful, and success, in the opinion of the mass, atones for everything. His commercial changes, small at first, produced results that emboldened him to proceed to greater; in these, too, success attended him, though the doctrine and principle on which he proceeded were not his own. At home there was superabundant speculation, and consequent employment, the accumulated wealth of thirty years of peace being invested in improvements that fed and clothed millions; abroad he was not less fortunate; between France and England a good understanding has been preserved, in spite of the efforts of that insane party among our neighbours who regard war as the regenerator of the world, and make the bayonet the instrument of man's temporal salvation. In the East our Government has shown both its moderation and its vigour; slow to enter into a quarrel, its exertions were gigantic when once forced to action, and a series of victories threw round the English name yet greater glory. In the West, where the gamblers of party were putting the peace of the world in hazard, our Government promptly, and at the right moment, stated its last terms of arrangement of the Oregon Question, and they were accepted; the intelligence of the settlement of this dispute—vexatious and irritating to both countries—arriving the very day before the fall of the Government, and in time to figure advantageously in the valedictory address of the Minister!

It is impossible to say how much of success in human affairs is the result of chance and what is called luck, and how much is to be attributed to prudent management; we are large believers in the adage that "Fortune is conduct;" with less decision, less attention to events as they rose, less watchfulness, and forecasting of what will be the course of opinion in the future, the Peel Ministry would not have attempted so much, nor have succeeded so decidedly in what it attempted. The Premier has often shown that he has been mistaken in a principle; but the accuracy with which he reads circumstances has rarely been impeached; he has always been the Minister of action and events; others announce principles, but he applies them; the "bookish theoric" of an Adam Smith, expanded by the changes in society of a later day, finds its embodiment in the measures of the Conservative Premier.

From his declaration of a readiness to support Lord John Russel in carrying out the same policy, it is evident that his future course will not be one of obstruction; he can, of course, only answer for himself, but he is a good exponent of the prevailing opinion of, at least, a considerable section of his followers. Thus the prediction of Mr. Cobden that there would be an amalgamation of parties in action, if not a coalition between them in office, seems nearer its realization than was expected, and furnishes another proof of that keenness of political vision which has won for the member for Stockport an acknowledgment from two of the greatest rival statesmen, that the "Manchester Manufacturer" is the leading spirit of the age!

THE ROYAL ASSENT TO THE CORN BILL.

In part of our impression last week we announced that the Royal Assent had been given, by Commission, to the Corn Importation Bill.

Upon general occasions, the ceremony of giving the Royal Assent to Bills, by Commission, attracts very little attention; but when the measure to be sanctioned is an important one, as was the case last week, considerable curiosity is manifested. The usual number of Commissioners is three, but it is increased according to circumstances. On the present occasion there were four Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, and Earl Dalhousie. When the Royal Assent was given to the Reform Bill, there were five Commissioners.

The ceremony is thus performed.

The Commissioners, attired in their robes, and wearing cocked hats, seat themselves under the throne, and desire the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Commission read.

In ordinary cases, very few members accompany the Speaker to the bar of the House for this purpose; but the attendance on Friday (last week), when the Royal Assent was given to the Corn Bill, was rather numerous.

When the members of the House of Commons have come to the bar, the Clerk of the House reads the Commission. The purport of this document, which emanates directly from the Queen, is, that, "it not being convenient, for divers reasons, to be present in our Royal person at Westminster," authority has been given to certain dearly beloved Councillors to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills in the Queen's name.

The Clerk, in proceeding to read the Commission, makes a pause and bows when he comes to the names of the Commissioners who are present. As the name of each is mentioned, the Commissioner raises his cocked hat, in acknowledgment that he has accepted the duty. When the Clerk has finished reading the document, he says, "Signed by the Queen with her own hand."

The Lord Chancellor then intimates that, in obedience to the Commission just read, the Royal Assent will be given to several Bills, and that the Clerk will proceed to pass them in the usual form. The Clerk then rises, and reads the titles of the Bills seriatim.

As soon as the name of the first bill is announced, another Clerk comes forward, and turning towards the members of the House of Commons, says, "*La Reine le veut*" (the Queen desires it), and the Clerks having made a bow to the Commissioners, one of them says, "*Soit fait comme il est desiré,*" and thus the bill becomes the law of the land.

Upon the present occasion, the first bill was the Corn Importation Bill, to which the Royal Assent was given in the manner we have described. The Strangers' Gallery was crowded, and there was an evident anxiety to witness the performance of the last duty which gave the Royal sanction to a measure calculated to have such an important influence upon the destinies of this coun try.

The Royal Assent was also given to the Customs Duties Bill, the London and York Railway Bill, the North British Railway and Branches Bill, the Scottish Midland Junction Railway Bill, the Colchester and Sudbury Railway Bill, the Great North of Scotland Railway Bill, the East Lincolnshire Railway Bill, the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway Bill, the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Railway Bill, the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Bill, the Humber Ferries Bill, the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill, the N. and S. Wales Railway Bill, the Portsmouth Harbour Bill, the Liverpool Docks Bill, Northumberland Docks Bill, Lincoln Waterworks Bill, Warwick Waterworks Bill, Stafford Gas Bill, Hartlepool Gas Bill, Great Grimsby Gas Bill, Birmingham Improvement Act, Liverpool Improvement Bill, Newark Improvement Bill, York Improvement Bill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Bill, Salford Hundred Court Bill, Leith Roads Bill, Rye and Derwent Drainage Billl, Carey's Estate Bill, &c.

The Late Mr. B. R. Haydon.—On Tuesday a meeting of gentlemen took place at the chambers of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, in Sergeant's-inn, to devise some means of providing for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Haydon. Among the gentlemen present were, Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. W. Hamilton, Count D'Orsay, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. Jerdan. Lord Morpeth was called upon to preside, and his Lordship, in common with every gentleman who took part in the proceedings, expressed his deep concern at the deplorable death of Mr. Haydon, and his sympathy with that unfortunate gentleman's widow and daughter, who, in consequence of the embarrassed state of Mr. Haydon's affairs, are left in a state of utter destitution. Several resolutions were proposed and adopted, with the object of securing a permanent provision for Mr. Haydon's widow and daughter. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd read a letter he had received from Sir R. Peel, expressing his regret that the pressure of public business would prevent him from attending the meeting, and stating that the Queen had been pleased to grant Mrs. Haydon a pension from the Civil List of £50 a-year. The right hon. Baronet requested, that in the event of a subscription being determined upon, his name might be put down for £100 as a contribution from his private purse. It was stated that Lady Peel had assigned a pension of £25 a-year to Mrs. Haydon out of a fund over which, from her position, she has control; and that Sir R. Peel, having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. The prompt generosity evinced by Sir R. Peel in promoting the welfare of this unfortunate family was warmly eulogised. Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription. The subscriptions announced at the meeting (including Sir R. Peel's contribution of £100) amounted to upwards of £400.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Settlement of the Oregon Questions.—Lord Brougham put some questions to the Earl of Aberdeen as to the progress of the dispute between England and the United States, in answer to which that noble Earl made a statement in effect the same as that of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The Earl of Aberdeen added—"Gratifying as this intelligence is, I feel it is but an act of duty and justice, as well as a pleasure, that I should bear the tribute of my testimony to the most friendly and conciliatory course which has been adopted by the United States Minister in this country. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman I have long known, and long had reason to esteem in official intercourse 15 or 16 years ago; and I am perfectly certain that, by every means in his power, he has contributed to this result. I am well assured that there is no person in this house, or in the country, who more cordially participated in the feeling of satisfaction which it is fitted to produce than Mr. M'Lane."

THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

The Duke of Wellington made a brief announcement of the resignation of the Ministers; and it was arranged that, although no measure of importance should be brought forward, in the present state of the Government, yet that the House should sit daily, as a matter of convenience.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The expected announcement of the resignation of the Ministry created considerable excitement to-day. The avenues to the House were lined with people, and by five o'clock the House itself was excessively filled. Many Peers were present, and a novel, if not unprecedented, sight was exhibited in one of the side-galleries—two ladies being present, connected, it is said, with the suite of Ibrahim Pacha. The benches below the bar had not a vacant space, a large number of Peers and members of the *corps diplomatique* being present. Amongst them were the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Dalhousie. One general feeling of interest in the Ministerial announcement seemed to pervade the numerous assembly, which at half-past five o'clock presented a very animated spectacle.

At the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.—SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON LEAVING OFFICE.

Sir R. Peel, at half-past five o'clock, entered the house amid profound silence, and took his seat. In a few moments he rose and spoke as follows:—"Mr. Speaker,—Sir,—I feel it to be my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of notifying to this House that, in consequence of the position of her Majesty's Government, and especially in consequence of that vote to which the House came on the night of Thursday last, by which they refused to give to her Majesty's Government those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and the protection of life in Ireland, her Majesty's servants have felt it their duty to tender their resignation to a gracious Sovereign. The resolution to tender that resignation was the unanimous resolution of her Majesty's servants, adopted without hesitation. Sir, if I had any complaint to prefer with respect to the course pursued by the House, this is not the occasion on which I should venture to prefer it. It is impossible not to feel that that occasion by which a great change takes place in the councils of a great empire, affecting, for weal or for woe, the welfare of many millions of the Queen's subjects, in almost all parts of the habitable globe—it is impossible not to feel, that that is an important, I might almost say a solemn occasion—and it is not on such an occasion that one word ought to be said by a Minister, acting in homage to constitutional principles, which can by possibility revive controversies of an acrimonious character. Sir, such controversies would be wholly unsuited to the magnitude of this occasion, and I must also say, the provocation of any such controversy would be wholly at variance with the feelings which influence me in addressing this House. (Cheers.) These feelings would rather prompt me to acknowledge with gratitude the many occasions on which, speaking of the great body of the gentlemen on this side of the House, at periods antecedent to the present session, I and my colleagues have received a generous and cordial support. These feelings also would rather prompt me to acknowledge with gratitude the occasions on which, from gentlemen opposite, in oblivion of party differences, her Majesty's Government has received, for measures of which those gentlemen approved also, a cordial support; and I trust, therefore, Sir, that nothing will escape me in explaining the course which her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue which can run the risk of provoking those controversies which I do deprecate. Sir, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept that tender of resignation, and her Majesty's servants now only hold their offices until their successors shall have been appointed. Sir, I said that, if I had complaints to prefer, this would not be the occasion on which I would prefer them; but I must also say, that I did not propose those measures connected with our commercial policy at the commencement of this session without foreseeing that, whether those measures succeeded or failed, they must cause the dissolution of the Government which proposed them; and, therefore, Sir, I rather rejoice that her Majesty's Government have been relieved from any doubt by an early decision of this House, as to the course it would be their duty to pursue, for I do not hesitate to say that, even if that vote had been in our favour, I would not have consented to hold office by sufferance or by the evasion of any principle. (Great cheering.) I believe that it is not for the public interest that a Government should remain in power unable to give practical effect to the measures which they consider necessary for the public welfare; and, in the position in which her Majesty's Government was placed, by the withdrawal, perhaps the natural withdrawal of the confidence of many of those who had heretofore given them their support, I do not think it probable that even if the vote to which I refer had been in our favour, her Majesty's Government would have been enabled, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the interests of the country, to continue in the administration of public affairs. (Great cheering.) Sir, we have advised her Majesty to accept our resignations without adopting that alternative which we might have adopted, viz., recommending to the Crown the exercise of its prerogative, and to dissolve the present Parliament. We have preferred the immediate tender of resignation to the adoption of that alternative. Sir, I do not hesitate to say, speaking with a frankness which I trust will offend no one, that, if her Majesty's Government had failed in carrying, in all their integrity, those measures of commercial policy which it was my duty to recommend, I don't hesitate to say that there is no exertion I would not have made (cheers) in order, if not to insure their ultimate success, at least to give the country an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the subject. (Loud cheers.) In that case, I should have felt myself justified in advising a dissolution, because I think that the continuance of doubt on such a subject would have been a greater evil than resorting to a constitutional expression of opinion by the people of this country. (Cheers.) But there is no necessity for a dissolution on this ground:—Those who dissented from those measures have withdrawn their opposition, and I am bound to say it was not a factious or unseemly opposition, to them: simply protesting against them, they have given, finally, their consent to those measures; and those measures having passed into law, I do not feel I should have been justified, for any subordinate consideration, for the interest of the Government merely, in advising the exercise of the prerogative to which I refer, and dissolving the Parliament. (Hear.) Because I feel strongly this,—that no Administration is justified in advising the exercise of that prerogative unless there be a fair, reasonable presumption, even a strong moral conviction, that, after a dissolution, they will be enabled to administer the affairs of this country through the support of a party sufficiently powerful to carry their measures. (Cheers.) I do not think a dissolution justifiable for strengthening a party. I think the power of dissolution is a great instrument in the hands of the Crown, and that there is a tendency to blunt that instrument if it be resorted to without necessity. Though for the purpose of enabling the country to decide whether we were justified in proposing those measures of commercial policy which we did propose at the commencement of this session, I do not think that would have been sufficient ground for a dissolution. The only ground for dissolution would have been a strong presumption that after a dissolution we should have had a party powerful enough in this House to enable us to give effect practically to the measures which we might propose. Now, I don't mean a support founded on mere temporary sympathy with our position on the part of those who, otherwise, are opposed to us; I do not mean a support founded on a concurrence on one great question of domestic policy, however important that may be; I think we ought not to dissolve without having a full assurance that we should have the support, not of those who differ from us on almost all questions of public policy, agreeing with us in one, but that we should have the support of a powerful party united to us by a general concurrence of political opinion. (Cheers.) And I am bound to say, that in the general division of parties, and after all that has occurred, I did not entertain a confident hope that a dissolution of Parliament would have given us that support. (Hear, hear.) I must also say that, after all the excitement which has taken place, and after the stagnation of trade consequent upon our protracted discussions, it did appear to us that this was a period when it would not be judicious to take such a step. (Cheers.) Upon these grounds we preferred instant resignation to the alternative of a dissolution. We were left in a minority on a question connected with Ireland. (Hear.) Now I should lament, not merely because it is an Irish question, but I should most deeply lament if it could be thought that the measure which we proposed for the repression of outrage in Ireland was an indication that her Majesty's servants held any different opinion with regard to the policy to be pursued in Ireland from that which I declared towards the close of the last session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) To the opinions which I then avowed—to those opinions which had a practical effect given to them by the Charitable Bequests Act, and by the additional vote for the endowment of Maynooth—to these opinions I, now about to relinquish power, entirely subscribe. (Great cheering.) We brought forward that measure, believing that resistance to the contagion of crime, and the vigorous repression by law of the offences which disgrace some parts of Ireland, were not measures calculated permanently to improve the social condition of that country; but we thought they were measures which could be taken in conjunction with others necessary for the purpose of giving effect to legislation upon that subject. (Hear hear.) The House has, however, decided, and I am not about to impeach their decision. I only deprecate any inference, which would be unjustifiable, that, because we proposed those measures, which some call measures of coercion, which we call measures for the protection of life, therefore our views with regard to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland have undergone any change. Speaking for myself, I do not hesitate now to say, that, in my opinion, there ought to be established between England and Ireland a complete equality (great cheering) in all civil, municipal, and political rights. (Renewed cheers.) When I say complete equality, I don't mean—because I know it is impossible—to have a literal equality in every particular. Here, as in matters of more sacred import, it may be that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life;" I speak of the spirit, and not of the letter, in which our legislation, with regard to the franchise and other privileges should be conducted. (Hear, hear.) I mean, there should be a real, substantial equality in political and civil rights (cheers); so that no person, viewing Ireland with perfectly disinterested eyes, and comparing its franchise with the franchise either of England or Scotland, should be enabled to say, "A different law is enacted for Ireland; and, on account of some jealousy or suspicion, Ireland has curtailed and mutilated rights." That is what I mean by equality of political franchises. Does any gentleman think I am making a reserve? (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") I speak of the spirit in which we should legislate. I think it ought to be impossible to say that there is a different rule, substantially, with regard to civil or municipal franchise in Ireland from that which prevails in England. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, with regard to our Executive Administration in Ireland, I think the favour of the Crown ought to be bestowed in that country, and the confidence of the Crown, without reference to religious distinctions. (Loud cheers.) It has not been from entertaining a different opinion that there may be, in our case, the appearance of partiality. Where we have taken the opportunity of manifesting confidence in some Roman Catholics, I cannot say that justice was always done to our motives, nor has the position of the individual, in accepting favour from us, been altogether such as to create an anxiety for the repetition of similar favours. (Hear, hear.) Those who succeed us may have different means of carrying that principle into execution; but if they do act upon that principle, and bestow the favour and confidence of the Crown without reference to religious differences of opinion, they shall hear no complaint from me on that ground. (Loud cheers.) Then, Sir, with respect to the spirit in which our legislation should be conducted; adhering to all the opinions which I have expressed on the greater and more important points of Irish policy, yet I must say I, for one, am prepared to co-operate with those who feel the present social condition of the people in respect to the tenure of land, and the relation between landlord and tenant, to be one that deserves our immediate and most cautious consideration. (Cheers.) I think it may be impossible, by legislation, to apply any immediate remedy to the state of things which unfortunately prevails in that country; but, even if the benefit is remote, if it is of a permanent character, so far from being deterred from measures calculated to afford a remedy, the distant period at which the benefit may be derived ought to operate as no discouragement to us to apply our minds most seduously and impartially to the consideration of the subject. (Loud cheers.) Again, with respect to legislation on all those matters connected with the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenant—while upholding the rights of property, which I believe you will find no advantage in violating, yet, on the whole, I think the course we have taken during this session of extreme pressure of public business is a sufficient proof that there has been no disinclination on our part to consider that subject. (Hear, hear.)

"Neither will there be any disinclination to co-operate with those to whom the practical administration of affairs may be committed. (Cheers.) Sir, I have reason to believe that the noble Lord the member for the city of London has been commanded by her Majesty to repair to her for the purpose of rendering his assistance in the formation of a Government. Sir, I presume the general principle upon which the Government formed by the noble Lord will act, so far as a commercial policy is concerned, will be the continued application of those principles which tend to give us a freer commercial intercourse with other countries. (Loud cheers.) If that be the policy which will be pursued, as I confidently expect it will be, I shall feel it to be my duty to give to that Government, in pursuance and execution of that policy, my cordial support. (Immense cheering.) I presume, therefore, that her Majesty's Government will adopt that policy—and that, if other countries choose to buy in the dearest market, it will be no discouragement to them to permit us to buy in the cheapest. (Cheers.) I trust that they will not resume the policy which they and we have felt most inconvenient, namely, haggling with foreign countries, instead of taking that independent course which we believe to be conducive to our own interests (cheers), trusting to the influence of public opinion in other countries, that our example, with the practical benefit we derive from it, will at no remote period insure the adoption of the same course, rather than hoping to obtain commercial privileges as an equivalent for the reduction of particular duties. (Loud cheers.) Sir, when I say I presume that these general principles will influence their commercial policy, I do not, of course, mean to say that the adoption of these principles is at once to over-rule every moral consideration, and at once to subject every part of the inhabitants of this empire to unequal competition with other nations. I speak generally as to the tendency of our commercial policy, and I trust that every step that is taken will be towards the relaxation of restriction upon trade. I, for one, shall not urge upon them a hasty and precipitate adoption of principles, sound in themselves, if they are likely to incur the risk of a great derangement of the great social system. I shall bear in mind, that great experiments have been recently made, under the present Administration; that the surplus amount of revenue is smaller than I could wish it to be, consistently with the permanent interests of the country; and, while I offer a cordial support, in enforcing the general principles of commercial policy which have received the sanction of Parliament in the present session, I shall not urge them to any such simultaneous and precipitate adoption of them as may be either really injurious to interests, from special circumstances entitled to some continued protection, nor shall I urge them to any such rash and precipitate adoption of them as would incur the risk of deranging the finances of the country. Speaking thus, I am bound to say, that I am rather indicating my own intentions and the course I shall pursue, than that I have had the opportunity of conferring with others and speaking their sentiments. I cannot doubt, however, that those who gave their cordial concurrence to the measures which I proposed will be ready to give their general acquiescence and support to measures of a similar character to be proposed. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do not know that it is necessary that I should make any other declaration than those I have made. I wish to draw no invidious contrast: I wish to make no unseemly allusions; but I cannot surrender power without making at least this observation—that I do hope, during the five years for which power has been committed to our hands, neither the interests nor the honour of this country have been compromised. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth that, during that period, the burden of taxation has been equalised, and the pressure which was unjust and severe has been removed from many classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth, that many restrictions upon commerce, injuriously affecting the trade of this country, have been remoued. (Cheers.) I think I may say that, without at all interfering with legitimate speculation; without at all paralyzing or deranging the credit of the country, stability has been given to the monetary system of this country (cheers), through the cordial support which again (without reference to party distinctions) the measures I proposed with regard to the Bank of England, the joint-stock banks, and the private banks of this country, received in the year 1843. (Cheers.) Sir, I trust also that the stability of our Indian Empire has not been weakened by the policy we have pursued; and that the glory and honour of the British arms, both by sea and land, in every part of the world, have been maintained; not through our exertions, but through the devoted gallantry of the soldiers and sailors of this country. (Cheers.) Sir, although there have been considerable reductions, great reductions made in the public burdens, yet I have the satisfaction of stating to the House that the national defences of this country have been improved both by sea and land, and that the army and navy are in a most efficient state.

"I trust I may also congratulate the House, that, notwithstanding the great reductions in the fiscal burdens of the country, our finances are in a prosperous and buoyant state; and that, on the 5th of July next, the return which will be made to this House will be, that, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation, the increased consumption of articles of Customs and Excise, and the general prosperity of the people, have supplied the void which might otherwise have taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, lastly, I think I may say that, without any harsh enforcement of the law, without any curtailment either of the liberty of the subject or the liberty of the press, speaking of Great Britain, there has been as much of obedience and submission to the law, as there ever was at any period of our history. (Cheers.) Nay, I will say more: in consequence of the greater command of the necessaries and minor luxuries of life; in consequence, too, of confidence in the administration of the law, there has been more of contentment—less of seditious crimes—less necessity for the exercise of power for the repression of political outrage, than there ever was at any antecedent period in this country. (Cheers.)

"I said, lastly,—but I have received one topic, on which I also think I may, without any unseemly boast or invidious contrast, say a few words. I think I may take credit to her Majesty's Government, at least to that distinguished member of it, less prominent, perhaps, in debate, than others, but as deserving of public honour and public credit for the exertions which he has made in the maintenance of peace—(loud cheers)—I mean my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—(loud cheers),—he has dared to avow that he thinks in a Christian country there is a moral obligation upon a Christian Minister to exhaust every effort before incurring the risk of war. (Loud cheers.) But while he has not shrunk from the avowal of that opinion, I will in justice to him say this—it is perfectly consistent with that opinion, as to the moral obligation of maintaining peace while peace can be maintained with honour, that there never was a Minister less inclined to sacrifice any essential interest, or to abate anything from the dignity and honour of this country, for the purpose of securing even that inestimable blessing. (Cheers.) Sir, I do hope that we leave the foreign relations of this country in a satisfactory state—(loud cheers)—that, speaking not only of France, but speaking of the other great powers of Europe, there is confidence in the intentions of this country, and a real desire on the part of the Governments of other powers to co-operate with us in the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) Sir, it is that mutual confidence in the honour and intentions of public men which most facilitates the maintenance of peace. We come in conflict with France in distant parts of the world; there are heated partizans naturally and justly jealous of the honour of their respective countries; quarrels, small in themselves, might be magnified by the spirit of jealousy, and a too nice rivalry about national honour might be easily fomented into a cause of war, desolating nations, unless the councils of the great powers were presided over by those who, feeling peace to be the true interest of the civilised world, are determined that the heated passions of angry partisans shall not involve their respective countries in war. (Loud cheers.) Sir, if anything could have induced me to regret a decision on the part of the House, prematurely terminating the existence of the Government, it would have been the wish that we should have survived the day when intelligence might be received from the United States (loud cheers) as to the result of, perhaps, our last attempt to adjust those differences between this country and the United States, which, unless speedily terminated, might have involved us in war. The House will probably recollect that, after we had offered arbitration, and that offer had been rejected, the President of the United States sent a message to the Houses of Congress in that country, which led to discussions with regard to the termination of that convention which provided for a temporary adjustment of our differences,—at least, for a temporary avoidance of quarrel,—and enabled the two countries jointly to occupy the territory of the Oregon. Sir, the two houses of the American Congress, although advising the President of the United States to signify to this country, as he was empowered to do, the termination of the existing convention, by giving a year's notice, added to that advice, which might, perhaps, have been considered of an unsatisfactory or hostile character, the declaration that they advised the notice for the termination of the convention to be given, in order that it might facilitate an amicable adjustment of the dispute. We thought the addition of these words by those high authorities, the expression of a hope that the termination of the convention might the more strongly impress upon the two countries the necessity of mutual adjustment—we thought those expressions [illegible] renewal by either country of the attempt to settle this difference. We did not hesitate, therefore, within two days after the receipt of that [illegible] of a wish expressed by the Houses of Congress that efforts might be made for the peaceful termination of these disputes, although the offer of arbitration had been rejected,—we did not hesitate to do that which, in the present state of the dispute, it became essential to do,—not to propose renewed and lengthened negotiations, but to specify frankly and at once what were the terms on which we could consent to a partition of the country of the Oregon. (Cheers.) Sir, the President of the United States, I must say, whatever might have been the expressions heretofore used by him, and however strongly he might have been personally committed to the adoption of a different course, wisely and patriotically determined at once to refer our proposals to the Senate—that authority of the United States whose consent is requisite for the termination of any negociation of this kind; and the Senate, again acting in the same spirit, has, I have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, at once advised the adoption of the terms we offered them. (Loud cheers.) Sir, perhaps, from the importance of the subject, and considering this is the last day I shall have to address the House as a Minister of the Crown, I may be allowed to state what are the terms of the proposals we made to the United States on the Oregon Question. In order to prevent the necessity for renewed diplomatic negociations, we sent a convention, which we trusted the United States would accept. The first article of that convention was to this effect—that,

> From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Those who remember the local conformation of that country will understand that we proposed the continuation of the 49th parallel of latitude till it strikes the Straits of Fuca; that it should not be continued across Vancouver's Island,—thus depriving us of any part of Vancouver's Island, but leaving us in possession of the whole of Vancouver's Island. Sir, the second article of the convention we sent for the acceptance of the United States, was to this effect—that,

> From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers British subjects with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river, or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

SIR ROBERT PEEL then stated, amidst great cheering, that on his return from his mission to her Majesty that day, he had had the satisfaction to receive a despatch from Mr. Pakington, the British Minister at Washington, addressed to Lord Aberdeen, stating that the President had agreed to adopt the advice of the Senate, and to accept the terms proposed by the Government without any alteration. The right hon. Baronet proceeded in these words:—

"Thus, Sir, these two great nations, impelled, I believe, by the public opinion, which ought to guide and influence statesmen, have, by moderation—by the spirit of mutual compromise, averted that dreadful calamity of a war between two nations of kindred race, and common language (loud cheers), the breaking out of which would have involved the civilized world in calamities to an extent it is difficult to foresee (not one year—probably not one month of such a war, but would have been more expensive than the whole territory that had called it forth); but they have averted that war, I believe consistently with their true interests—consistently with perfect honour on the part of the American Government, and on the part of those who have at length closed, I trust, every cause of difference between the two countries. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I may say, also, to the credit of the Government of this country, that, so far from being influenced in our views in regard to the termination of these disputes about the Oregon by the breaking out of the war with Mexico, we distinctly intimated to Mr. Pakenham, that although unexpected events had occurred, it did not affect in the slightest degree, our desire for peace. (Cheers.) Mr. Pakenham, knowing the spirit of his Government, being aware of the occurrence of these hostilities, having a discretionary power in certain cases, if he had thought this offer would have been likely to prolong negotiations, or diminish the chance of a successful issue, yet wisely thought the occurrence of Mexican hostilities with the United States was not one of the cases to which we had adverted, and therefore most wisely did he tender this offer of peace to the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government. Now let me say, and I am sure this House will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilities between Mexico and the United States, before we were aware of the reception which this offer on our part would meet with, the first packet that sailed tendered to the United States the offer of our good offices for the purpose of mediating between them and the Mexican Government. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do rejoice, therefore, that, before surrendering power at the feet of a majority of this House, I had the opportunity of giving them the official assurance that every cause of quarrel with that great country on the other side of the Atlantic is terminated before we retire from office. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I feel that I have now executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me. I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controversies I have deprecated. Whatever opinions may be formed with regard to the extent of the danger with which we were threatened, I can say with truth that her Majesty's Government, in proposing these measures of commercial policy, which have disentitled them to the confidence of many of those who heretofore gave them their support, were influenced by no other desire than the desire to consult the interests of this country. (Cheers.) Our object was to avert dangers which we thought were imminent, and to avoid a conflict which we believed would soon place in hostile collision great and powerful classes in this country. (Cheers.) The love of power was not a motive for the proposal of these measures; for, as I said before, I had not a doubt that, whether these measures were accompanied with failure or success, the almost certain issue must be the termination of the existence of this Government. Sir, I am not sure that it is not advantageous for the public interests that this should be so—I admit that the withdrawal of confidence from us by many of our friends was a natural result; and I think that, when proposals of such a nature are made, apparently at variance with the course which Ministers heretofore pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taunt of inconsistency—upon the whole, it is advantageous for this country, and for the general character of public men, that the proposal of measures of that kind under such circumstances should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment—namely, expulsion from office. I, therefore, do not complain of it; anything is preferable to attempting to maintain ourselves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this House. (Cheers.) I said before and I said truly, that in proposing those measures I had no wish to rob others of the credit justly due to them. Now, I must say, with reference to the hon. gentlemen opposite, as I say with reference to ourselves, neither of us is the party which is justly entitled to the credit of them. There has been a combination of parties, and that combination, and the influence of Government, have led to their ultimate success; but the name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures is not the name of the noble Lord, the organ of that party, nor is it mine. The name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of those measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has, with untiring energy, by appeals to reason (loud cheers), enforced their necessity with an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned (cheers);—the name which ought to be associated with the success of those measures is the name of Richard Cobden. (Loud and protracted cheering.) Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favour with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years, will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repining—I can say without complaint—with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which, during a recent period, I met with. (Loud cheers.) I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many honourable gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements, the existence and maintenance of a great party,—to constitute a powerful instrument of Government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear again by many honourable gentlemen who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of Protection as important to the welfare and interests of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (loud cheering from the Opposition), who, from less honourable motives, maintains Protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering); but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." (Loud and vociferous cheering, during which the right hon. Baronet resumed his seat.) When the cheering had subsided,

SIR R. PEEL again rose and said—I have received a communication from the noble Lord whose services have been required by her Majesty, and I trust, in conformity with his wish, the House will unanimously support the motion I shall now make, namely, that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday next. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON said he wished it to be understood that his silence was not to be considered as a retraction of the opinions he had formerly given upon some parts of the policy of the right hon. Baronet.

A few brief remarks were made by other hon. members, and the motion for the adjournment till Friday was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Protection of Justices Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time.

SUGAR DUTIES.—On the motion of the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, the Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read a second time. The standing orders having been suspended, the bill then passed through Committee, and was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

Some messengers brought up private bills from the House of Commons, which were received by the Earl of Shaftesbury as Deputy Speaker.

There were very few Peers present. The Ministerial benches were vacant, with the exception of the seats occupied by Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hawarden.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that he had been authorised to mention that Lord John Russell had received her Majesty's commands to form a new Administration; and, under these circumstances, he suggested the postponement of the bill to prevent the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—The Earl of POWIS consented to postpone the bill till the 20th instant.—After a short pause, the House adjourned at half-past five till Friday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. D. C" will see, by our solution, that mate cannot be given as he suggests.

"P. T. C."—Having taken up "Q's" Queen, "B." is bound to the move; and the game, as you represent the position, must be drawn.

"G P." —The prospectus of the new Chess Journal, put forth by the Members of the Berlin Club, will be found at full length in the current Number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"L. S. D." Mate can actually be given in the two first moves of the game.

"W. S. F."—In a selection of entertaining Positions published by Mr. Lewis in 1827, you will find several of his own invention.

"P. P." The bust of La Bourdonnais may be got at Deville's, in the Strand. Rules for playing Chess by four persons are to be had at Sherwin's, Chess-men Turner, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"Juvenis."—We cannot devote the limited space allotted to this department of the Paper to solving problems which have appeared in other periodicals. Solutions of the six positions you have forwarded would occupy a whole column. The first move of Mr. Bolton's beautiful problem on the wrapper of the early numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is Q to K B 4th, the Kt then takes Q P, and mate follows, play as Black may.

"A Member."—A copy of Ghulam Kassim's work on Chess is rare now. We doubt your obtaining one in England. Your subscription for the "Berlin Chess Magazine" must be paid in advance to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Covent-garden.

GAME BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY, THE FORMER GIVING PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

Remove Black's K B P from the board.

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	
2. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q P two
4. K P one	Q B to K B 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
6. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q R P one
7. B to Q R 4th	Q Kt P two
8. B to Q Kt 3rd	K P one
9. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q R 4th
10. Q B P one	Q Kt takes B
11. P takes Kt	Q B P two
12. K Kt to B 3rd	P takes P
13. K Kt takes P	Q B to K Kt 3rd
14. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
15. Castles	Kt to K B 4th
16. Q R to Q R 5th (a)	K B to K 2nd
17. Q to Q 2nd (b)	Castles (K R)
18. B takes B	Kt takes B
19. K R to Q R sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
21. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
22. Kt takes Q Kt P	K R to K B 4th
23. Q to Q 4th	Q to Q sq
24. Kt to Q 6th	K R to K B sq
25. Q R takes Q R P	Q R to Q Kt sq
26. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 4th
27. P to Q Kt 6th	B to K R 4th
28. Q to K third	Q takes Q
29. P takes Q	B to K 7th
30. Q R to Q R 7th	Q R takes P, on Q Kt 3rd
31. Q R to Q Kt 7th	Q R to Q R 3rd
32. K R to K sq	Q R to Q R 7th
33. K R P one (c)	B to Q 6th
34. P to K 4th	P takes P
35. Kt takes P	K R P two (d)
36. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to Q B 5th
37. Q R to Q Kt 4th (e)	K R to Q B sq
38. K R to Q sq (f)	Q R to Q R sq
39. Q Kt P one	B to K 7th
40. K R to K sq	Q R to Q R 7th
41. Q B P one	K R to Q sq
42. Q R to Q Kt 7th (g)	K Kt P one
43. Kt takes K P	K R to Q 7th
44. Q R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
45. R takes K Kt P	B to K Kt 5th
46. Kt to K B 4th (h)	B to Q 8th
47. K P one	B to Q B 7th
48. Q R to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q R sq
49. K P one	Q R to K sq
50. Kt takes K R P	
And Black resigned.	

(a) Well played. From this point it seems impossible for Black to save the Pawn.
(b) It w[illegible] very [illegible] White [illegible] to take the Bi[illegible]
(c) [illegible] the pawn [illegible] White [illegible] piece, he would have been mated.
(d) This is badly played, as it permits the Kt to take up a very harassing position.
(e) A good move.
(f) Threatening to win the Bishop on the next move.
(g) Intending to take the K Kt P (ch), and afterwards K P with the Kt.
(h) Had the Bishop been taken, Black would evidently have drawn the game.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	
2. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K P one
4. Q B P two	Q P two
5. K P one	B to Q Kt's 5th (ch)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d
7. B to K Kt's 5th	Castles
8. Q B P one (a)	Q to K sq
9. Q B to K 3d	Q to K R 4th (b)
10. B to Q 3d	Q Kt's P one
11. P takes P	Q R P takes P
12. Castles	B takes Kt (c)
13. P takes B	K Kt to K B 4th
14. K R P one	K R P one (d)
15. Q R P two (e)	Q B to Q 2d
16. Q to K 2d	Kt takes B
17. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2d
18. B to Q B 2d	Kt to Q B 3d (f)
19. Q to her 3d	Q to K B 4th
20 Q takes Q	P takes Q
21 Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K 2d
22. B to Q 3d	K Kt P two
23. Kt to B 3d	B takes P
24. Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt P one (g)
25. R to K B 2d	Q B P two
26. Q R to K B sq (h)	P takes P
27. Q B P takes P	Q Kt P one
28 B takes K B P	Kt takes B
29. R takes Kt	R takes R
30. R takes R	R to K B sq
31. R. takes R (ch)	K takes R
32. P to K 4th (i)	P takes P
33. Kt takes P	B to Q B 7th
34. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 6th (k)
35. K to B 2nd	K to his 2nd
36. Q P one	B to B 7th
37. Kt to Q B 4th	Q Kt P one
38. K to his 3rd	K R P one
39. K Kt P one	K R P one (l)
40. P takes P	P takes P
41. K to K B 4th	B to Q 6th
42. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	B to K B 8th
43. K to Kt 4th	B to K Kt 7th
44. Q P one (ch)	K to his 3rd
45. K takes P	B to Q B 3rd (m)
46. Kt to Q 3rd	P one
47. Kt takes P	K takes P
48. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to his 3rd
49. K to Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 4th
50. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 6th
Drawn game.*	

(a) This is an objectionable move. It not only loses time at an important moment, but permits Black to f[illegible] his pieces on the Queen's side.
(b) The second player has now a very well-developed game; far better, indeed, than is usually obtainable by the giver of these fearful odds. This is partly owing to his opponent's feeble play at moves 7 and 8.
(c) It is imperative to take off this Knight, which would otherwise obtain an offensive position at his 5th square.
(d) Tempting White to "fork" the two pieces which would have given the advantage to Black.
(e) He prudently refrains from advancing the K Kt P two, foreseeing that the enemy would instantly capture the Bishop.
(f) A lost move, which arose from Black having inadvertently touched the Knight.
(g) To prevent the advance of White's Q B P.
(h) He would have played very ill in taking the offered Q B P.
(i) Well played; the only move, it would appear, to save the Kt.
(k) That the Kt should not be moved to Q B 4th.
(l) [illegible] Pawn is on a diagonal, at command of the White Bishop.
(m) White would, evidently, win here, if the Black King took his Pawn.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. B G——, OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, AND MR. KIESERITZKI.

BLACK. (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)
1. K P two	Q B P two
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Q R P one
4. Q R P two	Q Kt to B 3d
5. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d
6. Castles	K Kt to his 3d
7. Q P two	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th
9. Q B to K 3d	Q to Kt's 3d
10. Q R P one	Q Kt takes P
11. Q Kt to R 4th	Q to B 2d
12. Kt takes B	Kt takes B
13 Q Kt P two	Kt takes B
14 P takes Kt	Q P one (a)
15 Q Kt to his 3d	Castles
16. Q to K R's 5th	Kt to K 4th
17. K R to B 4th	Q to B 6th
18. Q R to K B sq	Q takes K P (ch)
19. K to R sq	K Kt P one
20. Q to R 4th	B to Q 2nd
21. K R to B 3rd	Kt takes R
22. R takes Kt (b)	K Kt P one (c)
23. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes K P
24. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
25. Q to K 7th	K to R sq
26. Q takes B	K P one
27. Kt to B 5th	Q to Kt 5th
28. Q takes Kt P	K R to K Kt sq
29. K Kt P one	Q R to Q Kt sq
30. Q to her 5th	Q R to Q Kt 4th
31. Q to her sq	K P one (d)
32. Q to her 4th (ch)	Q R to K 4th
33. R to K B 4th	Q to K 7th (e)
34. Kt takes Q P	White resigns.

(a) Q Kt P one would have been preferable [illegible]
(c) Was this move a part of Black's calculation? [illegible]
(e) The latter moves are not up to the average play [illegible]

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 19.—By M. D'ORVILLE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at Q Kt 4th
R at Q B sq	Q at K R 6th
Kt at K 6th	R at K Kt 8th
Kt at K 5th	Kt at K B 6th
P at Q R 5th	Kt at Q R 3rd

White moves first, and mates in 3 moves.

No. 20.—By the SAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q 4th
Q at K R 6th	Q at Q R 2nd
R at Q B 6th	R at K R sq
B at Q Kt 7th	R at Q B sq
P's at Q 4th and Q R 3rd	

White plays, and mates in 3 moves.

No. 21.—By the SAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his sq
R at Q R 7th	Q at her 7th
B at Q B 4th	R at Q R 7th
Kt at K Kt 8th	Kt at Q 4th
Kt at K 6th	Kt at Q B 2nd
	P at K B 2nd

White playing first, mates in 3 moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 127.

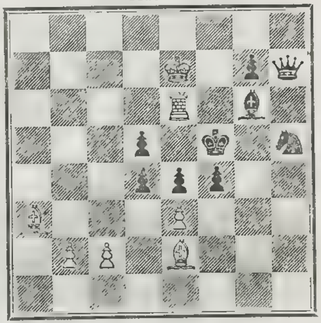
In the diagram of this clever position, the printer, unluckily, inserted a black Bishop at King's 4th, which entirely vitiates the Problem. The reader is requested, in setting up the pieces, to omit this Bishop, and find the required solution in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 128.

BY C. STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White to play first and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

ELECTRIC PHENOMENON.—A remarkable, but, unhappily, a disastrous, phenomenon occurred a few days since on the Marseilles and Avignon Railway, at a short distance from Arles. The rain fell heavily, and the lightning was vivid, though unaccompanied by thunder. Twenty-four men, employed on the railway, had taken shelter in a guard house near the termination of the rails of the Durance line. A sudden explosion was heard; the electric fluid had fallen on the rails, and, on reaching the end, not finding the soil soft enough to enter, had forced its way into the guard house. A young man, of two-and-twenty, was struck dead on the spot, and the others were more or less hurt. One young man remained for nearly an hour in a complete state of lethargy.

MONSTER TRAIN.—The Eastern Counties had an excursion train, from Yarmouth and Norwich, on Monday last. Upon the arrival of the train at Shoreditch Station, it consisted of fifty-one carriages, all quite full, drawn by two of the most powerful engines of the company. The number of passengers (exclusive of children under three years of age, amounting to about 200, who travelled free,) was 1871, making a total of more than 2000 persons.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BY FIRE.

Accounts have been received of the almost total destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by an awful conflagration, which broke out on the morning of the 9th June.

The fire broke out at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the [illegible] June, in the workshop of Mr. H[illegible], cabinet-maker, Chittleworth-street, and in a short time, spread in all directions with frightful rapidity. It soon crossed to both sides of Queen-street, and came raging towards Water-street in a fiery torrent. It now became apparent, from the increased force of the fire and wind, that nothing could save Water-street, the fire-engines not having the least effect. The stone premises of Messrs. James and W. Stewart, being well built and protected with iron shutters, it was thought, might have stayed its progress for a time; but, being surrounded on three sides by wooden buildings, viz. J. Rogerson and Son, Victoria Hotel; and Messrs. C. F. Bennetts and Co.; as well as their own wooden stores in the rear, they were, in a very short time, surrounded by fire, and the inmates, cut off from other retreat, had to escape from the wharfs in boats and vessels, after having rolled into the water about 100 tuns of seal oil from the wharfs and stores. The fire now became awfully intense and terrific; the oil vats of Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co., and Messrs. Stewart, with their contents, together with many other combustible materials, and about 150 puncheons of molasses, being all on fire at once, the effect may be conceived, but cannot be described; and, to add to the danger, at this moment three vessels were discovered to be on fire, viz.—the *Elizabeth Marget*, *Rozelle*, and *Royal William*, which, with exertions, was got under before the flames arrived at any height.

The scene, as now witnessed from the water, was awfully terrific—masses of raging fire ascending high in the air, then stretching forth and seizing everything within its reach; but still unshackled, rushing on with destructive energy.

Sir John Harvey and the military were on the ground very early, just as it appeared in Queen street. He did all in his power, with his staff and the military, to arrest the flames; but it was soon apparent that all human efforts were vain. The military and town engines kept in front of the fire, taking up positions where they thought a stand might be made, but it was all in vain—nothing could withstand its awful advances; stone stores, wooden stores, slated and covered with sheet iron, seemed not to make the least difference, and apparently did not a moment stay its progress; and at six o'clock the whole of the town, with the exception of the lanes and parts of Gower-street, was prostrate in ashes.

Sir John Harvey called a council on the morning of the 10th, and also summoned a public meeting, when a committee of relief was appointed for the daily consideration of urgent claims. He also convened the House of Assembly for the 16th ult., to take into consideration the state of the country, and to place such a portion of the revenue as it might see fit at his disposal.

The following is a detailed account of the property consumed:—

STREETS BURNED DOWN.—All east of Newman and Co.'s on both sides Outer-street, to William Roslin's, Maggotty Cove. All east of Hutching's new houses and Brazils houses on both sides of Duckworth-street, to the Ordnance-yard. On the town side of Gower-street, and east from Calery-street to Cochrane-street, and above Gower-street up the King's-road, half way to the Military-road. All the fishing-rooms from Maggotty Cove to Crow's Nest, three rooms only left to chain lock, Warden-roof near the brick arch-work of the powder magazine. All the fishing rooms to Crow's Nest (Harvey Wuking's room).

CASUALTIES. One man burned; one artilleryman killed and another wounded, in the act of blowing up Messrs. G. and N. Stabbs' premises.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—Old Episcopal church, court-house, gaol, sheriff's house, British North American Bank, colonial treasury and savings' bank offices, custom-house, ordnance store and wharf, Exchange-buildings, post-office, office of road commissioners and board of control, office of light-house commissioners, all the printing-offices, nunnery, convent, school-house, Marine Insurance Company, theatre, roof powder-magazine.

PRINCIPAL MERCANTILE HOUSES DESTROYED.—Hounsell, Schink, and Co.; Stabb, Rin, and Co.; Wm. Grieve and Co.; Wilson and Macneill; Robert Alsop and Co.; Rennie, Stuart, and Co.; Wm. Warren, jun.; Boyd and M'Dougal.; Peter Rogerson and Co.; James Wm. Stewart; C. F. Bennett and Co.; J. H. Warren; Langley and Tissier; P. and W. Carter; W. E. Taylor; Shea and Murphy; Thos. Glenn; John M'William; E. and N. Stabb; Pierce Grace; John and James Kent; R. O'Dwyer and Co.; Neil M'Dougall; Begg, Ker, and Co.; Bowring Brothers; R. and J. S. Rutherford; Mathew Stewart and Co.; M'Bride and Kerr; Richard Howley; Samuel Mudge; Warren Brothers; Baine, Johnston and Co.; Wilson and Co.; James Clift; S. G. Archibald, R. F. Trimingham and Co.; James Fox and Co.; Robert Prowse; W. and H. Thomas and Co.; J. M. Rendell and Co.; Gilbert Clapp; J. B. Baines and Co.; Job Brothers and Co.; Hunter and Co.; Tobin and Co.; John O'Donnell; John Omara; Laurence O'Brien and Co.; James Douglas and Co.; Michael Foley; Parker and Gleison; James Morris; Nicholas Gill; G. F. Bourn; John Cussack and Sons; Walter Dillon; Dunscomb and Harvey; Robinson, Brooking, and Co.; John Brocklebank; William Boden; Michael Nowlan.

(From the St. John's *Morning Courier* of the 12th of June.)

The extent of the burnt district is two whole streets, each fully a mile long, besides detached buildings, and the extensive stores on the wharfs. Besides the public buildings which we have enumerated, the following have been destroyed: The Legislative Hall, Sheriff's house and offices, office of Registrar of Deeds and Clerk of Supreme Court, Police-office, Post-office, Law Library, office of the Board of Control, office of the Commissioners of Pilots and Lighthouses, Mechanics' Hall, M'Mateo's circulating library, and the St. John's reading room. Only three bakeries are left, and one smith's shop. In fact, everything is gone, except the dwellings of, at the utmost, one-third of the population. Twelve thousand individuals are now houseless, numbers of them crowded into the houses of their friends in the part of the town that has escaped, and the remainder in the public edifices left, and in the tents. The total extent of the loss we cannot yet estimate, but from what we have heard we cannot put it down under a million sterling. Notwithstanding the immense loss, it would have been much greater if the fire had taken place a month earlier; but at least two-thirds of the spring importations have gone to the outports and the fisheries, for which our merchants will receive returns in the fall.

Great as was the calamity of the Quebec fires last year, ours is infinitely greater.

---

* The above two games are part of a little match just concluded at Brighton between these players, which terminated in favour of Mr. S by the odd game only.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS, PORTSMOUTH.

The merchants' establishments were saved in Quebec; they are destroyed here with the exception of one. Could we exhibit the desolation of the place, we know it would speak more eloquently than anything we could urge. Two long lines of streets, now distinguished only by forests of chimneys, the smoke and flame still issuing from the cellars, the wharfs burnt to the water's edge, and the greater part of the population huddled together on the barrens and elsewhere.

About seven o'clock in the evening the work of destruction may be said to have been completed, so that in ten hours and a half our town was almost entirely destroyed, and the moon rose in cloudless splendour, throwing her mild light on a homeless population, who stood viewing with intense anguish the smoking ruins of their habitations. Besides the two men that were killed, we have heard of another aged man, who had contrived to save his bed and some valuables, and while struggling along to a place of safety with a load too heavy for his strength, fell down and expired. And doubtless accidents have occurred of which we have not yet heard.

It is but justice to his Excellency the Governor to state that he remained in the vicinity of the fire till a late hour.

The Nunnery Schoolhouse took fire, it is supposed, from some articles in a state of ignition having been carried into it. It soon burnt to the ground, and communicated the fire to the Nunnery, which was speedily reduced to ashes. At Messrs Bowring Brothers, they put a great part of their goods on board a vessel at their wharf, which caught fire before she could be hauled out, and all was consumed. Their loss is very heavy, £4000 insured.

A cold night succeeded a day eventful to the inhabitants of St. John's, and far the greater portion of them spent it under the canopy of heaven; the open ground in front of Government House down towards Gower-street, was occupied by numerous family groups sitting beside the portion of their furniture saved from the flames. It was a sad sight to see shivering mothers endeavouring to shelter their little babes, and to hush them to sleep; while the cries of the older ones for food, had in many cases to be answered by, "wait till daylight, and we shall try to get some for you."

A great number of mercantile establishments were destroyed, besides those we have named; were we to attempt a complete list, we should have to name every firm except the solitary one of Messrs. Newman and Co., which is the only one now in St. John's that has either a store or an office, except the stores on the south side of the harbour.

Our brethren of the press have suffered heavily, every printing-office in the town was burnt.

Several merchants saved part of their stocks by shipping them on board vessels We have heard that Messrs. Job Brothers, and Co., and L. O'Brien and Co., saved most of the stock of dry goods in this way; the most of the vessels got out of the harbour so as to be out of danger from the embers blowing about. We never saw a fire spread with such awful rapidity; the flames seemed actually to leap from above end, he willed and commanded all the officers and soldiers not to pass it, (the bust,) without putting off their hats! We live in more temperate times, roof to roof, and the noise of the burning mass could be compared to nothing that we ever heard, except the roaring of the cataract of Niagara. The crash of falling materials was heard above the deep sound of the advancing flames, as roof after roof fell in at short intervals. We regret to have it to state that much pilfering was carried on, especially towards evening, and that provisions were taken away in boats-full from some of the premises at the lower end of the harbour.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed plan of the town of St. John's. The tinted portion, nearly the whole of the place, is in ruins, including the long and valuable stack of wharfs projecting into the harbour.

No. 1, in the Plan, shows Bigg's Stores in Water-street, on which were ranged nearly all the stores. 2. Mrs. Ewings', where Mr. Bigg lodged. 3. House in which the fire broke out, at a cabinet maker's, by melting glue. 5. School, and 6, Nunnery, both which were burnt from some of the bedding and the furniture deposited therein for safety, having ignited in the transit, unknown to those who carried them to the spot. 6. Scotch Kirk. 7. Wesleyan Chapel. 8. Roman Catholic Cathedral. 9. Government House. The Stores at the south-eastern extremity of the Plan (belonging to Messrs. Newman), were the only ones saved.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

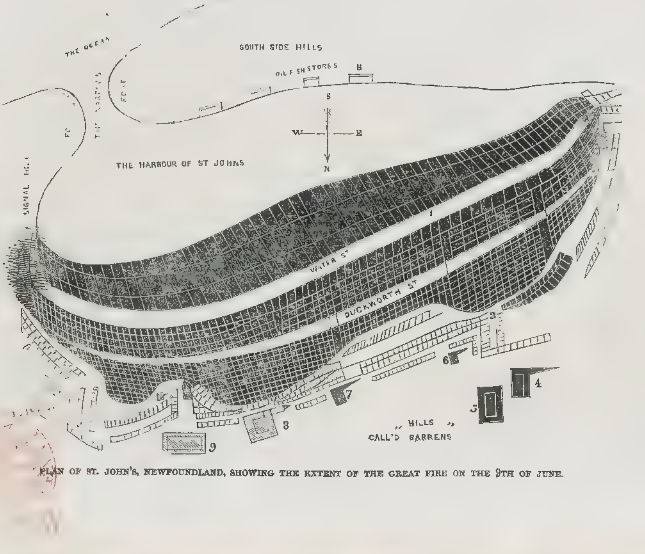
EXTENSIVE alterations and additions to the fortifications of Portsmouth are now in progress: among these is the erection of immense mortar batteries, of which we have engraved a specimen.

In the course of these improvements it will, in all probability, be requisite to remove the loyal memorial engraved in the annexed column. It now occupies a circular niche in the centre of the northern front of the edifice, which, before the dissolution of the Priory of God's House, was the residence of the Governor of Portsmouth; at a later period, it was converted into a powder-magazine for the garrison, and used as such for many years. This building will now, it is said, be removed.

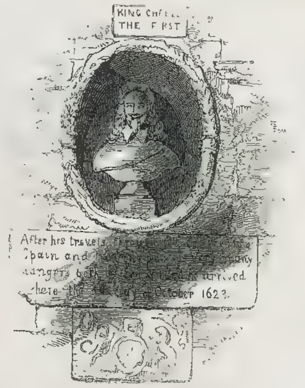
The memorial is a brass bust of Charles I., richly gilt, encircled by a wreath of laurel and oak; and in basso relievo below, are the Royal arms. The small slab above the bust, with the name, seems of modern date. The following inscription was on a square stone:—"King Charles the First: after his travels through France and Spain, and having passed many dangers both by sea and land, he arrived here the 4th day of October, 1623: there was the greatest applause of joy for his safety throughout the kingdom that was ever known or heard of." The bust was regilt in 1814, and the inscription somewhat altered.

The bust was the work of the celebrated artist, Hubrecht le Sueur; for, in the expenses of the Exchequer for the year 1635, June the 26th, appears the following issue:—"For the image of his Majestie's own head, in brass, for the town of Portsmouth, at the rate of fifty pounds, by Hubrecht le Sueur, made and delivered by his Majestie's command."

There is likewise in existence a document addressed by General the Lord Viscount Wimbledon to the Mayor of Portsmouth, in 1635, enjoining his Worship to remove all Inn signs that obstruct "his Majestie's figure or statute; that do not only obscure his Majestie's figure, but outface it;" his Lordship adding that to the though we are not the less respectful to Royalty; so that we hope to see the Royal bust fittingly provided for on its removal.



PLAN OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE GREAT FIRE ON THE 9TH OF JUNE.



BUST OF CHARLES I, AT PORTSMOUTH.

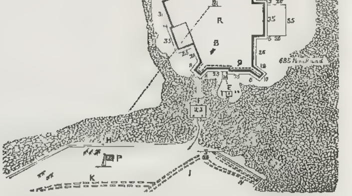
THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN our late impression last week, we stated that, by the arrival of the ship *Augustina* at Penzance, papers from Launceston, of the 28th of February, had been received. Through the medium of Hobart Town, accounts have been received at Launceston from New Zealand, announcing the capture of the Pah occupied by the Chiefs Kawiti and Heki, on the 11th of January, after a cannonade which had breached it in several places. The loss sustained in the attack on our part was twelve killed and thirty wounded The Governor Grey was present at the attack, and, after driving the aborigines out, he published a proclamation offering a general amnesty, which appears to have been accepted by all but Heki, who had burned another Pah, and had retreated into the bush with his tribe.

The *New Zealander*, of January 24, announces that the two insurgent Chiefs, Heki and Kawiti, had been so dispirited by the capture of their Pah, or intrenched village, on the 11th of January, that they had prevailed on Nene, who had acted against them in favour of the British Government, to proceed to Auckland, in order to intercede in their behalf. They threw themselves wholly on the mercy of the Governor, and expressed themselves ready to resign their lands, and allow him to dictate the terms on which peace and order should be restored. It was understood that Governor Grey would not confiscate their lands, and that a full pardon would be granted. According to the *New Zealander*, Nene would return to the Bay of Islands, and peace would soon be permanently established in that district. The blockade would have been removed from the northern ports on the 1st of February, and the customs re-established. Two hundred troops would remain there, with the *Racehorse* and *Osprey*, men-of-war

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Plan of Kawiti's Pah, and the operations of January 11.

A The Flag-staff, afterwards knocked down by a 32-pounder shot fired by Lieut. Bland, R.N. of H M S. *Racehorse*
B. 12-pounder gun taken at Kororarika, belonging to the boat of H. M. S. *Hazard*, afterwards disabled from a shot from E
C 3-pounder gun taken at Kororarika, but was not brought into play.
D Kawiti's House
E. The Outer Stockade, consisting of one 18-pounder gun belonging to *North Star*, one 12-pounder howitzer belonging to *Elphinstone*, and two 24-pounder mortars—distance about 150 yards.
F The Inner Stockade, consisting of two 32 pounder medium guns belonging to *North Star* and two 24 pounder mortars—distance 300 yards.
G Stockade round Tomatie Walker's encampment
H. Breastwork in front of Military Encampment, and one 32-pounder medium gun belonging to *North Star*, one howitzer and one light 6-pounder field piece belonging to *Castor* one 24-pounder and one 12-pounder rocket tube belonging to *North Star*—distance 800 yards.
I The Naval Encampment.
K. The Military Encampment
L That part of the wood where the heaviest fire was kept up by the Natives while retreating and endeavouring to carry off their killed and wounded
M. The largest Breach made, and by which the Naval and Military entered the Pah.
N. The Warry, or that occupied by W M. Pengelly and H H. Garrett.
O The gate by which our forces got out of the Pah and were killed by the Rebels
P Union Jack hoisted the day we knocked down Kawiti's flag.
Q. Trenches dug about four feet deep.
R. All round the Flag-staff they had Warry's and large holes dug under ground in which they used to retire directly we began to fire.
S. Naval Mess Warry.



PLAN OF KAWITI'S PAH, NEW ZEALAND.

Annexed, too, are translations of Kawiti's Letters to the Governor and to Archdeacon H. Williams, in suing for peace.

Rua-peka-peka, Sept. 24th, 1845.

Friend Mr. Williams how do you do? I have a feeling of love towards you, you say peace must be made, and I agree to it, for I will not always disregard your word, and if peace is made with me it will be made with the land also. (Signed) KAWITI

Rua-peka-peka, Sept. 24, 1845.

Sir the Governor, how do you do? I am willing that peace should be made; many Europeans have been killed and many Natives also have been killed; you have said that I must be the first to begin peace making; now this is it, I now agree to it, this is all I have to say, it ends here. From me (Signed) KAWITI

From the Rua-peka-peka, November 29th, 1845.

Sir Governor, Salutations to you; formerly I was a good man to the Europeans, but the "Nagepuhi" (i.e. Waka) who are so eager to fight with me, they are the people who formerly killed Europeans. If this war were solely yours and the Natives had not taken part in it with you our peace would have been made; but as for Natives fighting—perhaps it cannot be made straight because "Waka" is constantly naming his dead, you do not understand this. Waka fighting is not for your dead; No, it is for those who were killed long ago on account of Hao of "Tuohiu Tihi" and Pooka. These were killed long ago. Sir Governor, the thought is with you regarding Waka that he return to his own place to Hokianga. Do not be hasty about the land; land is heavy (enduring) but man is light (perishable). Friend, I have no desire to write to you, but you have ability to write if you are pleased with my letter Sir, if you say that we shall fight it is well; if you say cease it is well, but do not say you will yield some portion of your thought From me From KAWITI.

Rua-peka-peka, November 29th, 1845.

Friend Governor.—Salutations to you; my respect for you is great, your letter reached me on Friday. This is your kindness which has come into my presence and I behold it; now hearken to my words to you. I am striving about (or for) my land, the Governor or Government is striving for my land that he may obtain it, perhaps your sentiments are the same. Sir Governor, you have said that peace may be made. Yes! peace may be made (or let peace be made) but I am not willing to give up that place the "Katore" which is demanded to be given up because that place the "Katore" does not belong to me. The right is with the people of the "Kowa Kowa," with Matiu, with Hami, now you understand I will not give up that place. That is the whole of my saying on this subject Here also is the word, Sir Governor. I will not quite say (distinctly) to you let peace be made; it is for you distinctly to make peace; will you write your letter that I may see your words? That is all mine (the whole of my letter), this is the end of mine to you.

(Written on the back of the letter.)

This is all my regard for you, do not suppose that there will be another ending; this is the ending, this is all my communication. From me From KAWITI

Karetu, January 19th, 1846.

Friend—O my esteemed friend the Governor,—I salute you great is my regard for you; this is the end of our (yours and mine) converse which I give now to you. Friend Governor, I say let peace be made between you and I, because I am filled (satisfied or have had enough) of your riches (cannon balls), therefore, I say, let you and I make peace; will you not? Yes! This is the termination of my war against you; friend, this was my object in going to "Karetu" to see Pomare to make peace with you. This is the end of mine to you It is finished.

To my esteemed friend
To the Governor (Signed) KAWITI.

Within eight days after the Pah was taken and burnt to the ground

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON MONDAY LAST.

REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN HYDE PARK.

ON Monday there was a grand field-day in Hyde-park, the respective regiments of Household Troops, at present stationed in London, assembling therein, for the purpose of being inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite.

The regiments reviewed consisted of the First Life Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish; the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Colonel Bouverie; the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Lascelles; the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Boldero; the First Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel C. A. Shawe; and the First Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel Knollys.

All the above regiments arrived on the ground from their respective quarters before ten o'clock. The cavalry under the command of Major-General the Hon. E. Lygon, C.B., and the infantry under Colonel Berkeley Drummond.

At half past ten the infantry took up their position in contiguous columns, at quarter distance, facing Grosvenor-gate, the cavalry occupying the right flank.

The morning was delightfully fine and the Park was densely crowded with spectators.

At five minutes before eleven o'clock, a slight stir among the crowd, near Grosvenor-gate, gave notice of the approach of the Pacha, and immediately afterwards his Highness rode into the square attended by Sami Pacha, Col. Bonfort, M. Nubart, and Major Dickson. His Highness was attired in a superb military costume, and rode a white charger.

The Pacha and his party arrived on the ground rather before the Commander-in-Chief, but his Highness, observing the approach of the gallant Duke, accompanied by his staff, at the further extremity of the Park, turned his horses' heads towards them, and the parties met half way, where an interchange of courtesies took place.

The Commander in-Chief was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George, and a brilliant staff of officers, among whom were the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Combermere (the Commander of the field), Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary; Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Dalbiac, Viscount Seaham, the Earl of Uxbridge, &c. His Excellency the Swedish Minister, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence were also observed among the staff

The staff having taken up their position, the whole of the troops saluted, the several bands playing a few bars of the national anthem.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, then, at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, and attended by Sami Pacha, and the other members of his suite, rode forward and inspected the troops, passing up and down the line, and subsequently returning to their original position.

The cavalry then marched past in slow time, and were succeeded by the infantry. The same movement was then performed in quick time; after which the troops retired to the north-western corner of the Park, near Kensington Gardens, where they were followed by the staff, and went through a great variety of evolutions in very admirable style. During these evolutions a great deal of firing took place, and the display altogether, saving the absence of artillery, was far more imposing than usual.

The evolutions completed, the troops took up their station in line, facing the staff, which had now resumed its original position, and with a general salute, the bands playing the National Anthem, the interesting proceedings of the day terminated.

The Duke of Wellington and Ibrahim Pacha were both loudly cheered on leaving the Park. As the staff retired, the troops fired three volleys with admirable precision.

GRAND FETE AT SION HOUSE.

ON Tuesday, the Duchess of Northumberland gave the third and last of a series of delightful *fêtes* at Sion House, Isleworth. The festivities were, as usual, participated in by a very brilliant circle of the fashionable world. The Duchess of Cambridge, attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan and Baron Knesebeck, arrived at five o'clock, and were received by the noble hostess in the grand hall; when her Grace led the way from the vestibule and gallery, to the lawn on the river front of the mansion, where a numerous brilliant party had assembled, including the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley, &c.

At a few minutes after six, a picturesque group, attired in Eastern costume, were observed wending their way across the lawn towards the south front of the villa. A moment more discovered that his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite had just disembarked from a gaily caparisoned barge which was seen dropping down the river.

The Earl of Powis and Colonel Clive, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, immediately advanced to welcome the illustrious strangers

The Pacha appeared pleased to meet the veteran and gallant Duke; and, after exchanging courtesies with the Earl of Powis and Colonel Clive, his Highness accompanied them within the villa, where he was introduced to the noble host and hostess

Shortly afterwards, the Pacha partook of a superb *déjeûner* in the print room, at which covers were laid for ten—the Duchess of Cambridge, Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Colonel Bonfort and M. Nubart; the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Earl of Powis, and the Austrian Ambassador, the circle being completed by the noble host and hostess.

A *déjeûner* was served at the same time to the general company, in the corridor, on the south front of the mansion.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived together about half-past six o'clock.

The performances of the Ethiopian Serenaders and the band of the Royal Horse Guards were continued alternately until nearly seven o'clock, at which hour dancing was commenced in the great saloon.

Those who did not join in the dance, found ample amusement in promenading the beautiful grounds of the villa, and inspecting the magnificent conservatories, both of which are just now seen to the greatest possible advantage. Our artist has engraved this truly delightful scene.

The Pacha took his departure shortly after seven o'clock, having previously, through M. Nubart, expressed to the noble host and hostess the high gratification his visit had afforded him

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington retired shortly before eight o'clock, but the festivities were kept up by a very considerable section of the company until nearly ten.

[illegible]AND'S FETE AT SION HOUSE, ON [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. PERROT most respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY the 9th, 1846 [illegible] formed (for the first time this season), Donizetti's celebrated Opera, ANNA BOLENA. Henry VIII., Sig Lablache, Percy Sig. Mario [illegible] Sir Harvey [illegible] Mdlle. [illegible] Jane Seymour, Mdlle. Corbari; and Anna Bolena, Mdme [illegible]

After which will be presented [illegible] Act of Donizetti's Opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Linda, Madame [illegible] Mdlle. Brambilla; Carlo, Sig. Corelli; Il Marchese [illegible]

In the course of the evening [illegible] successful New Grand Ballet, entitled [illegible] and the Celebrated Pas de Neuf. [illegible] Mdlles. Honore, Demelisse, Cassan, James. [illegible]

S[illegible] the Grand Ballet, ALMA, con[illegible] the admired Pas de Fascination. Mdlle. Cerito and M. Perrot [illegible]

A [illegible] which will be [illegible] PAS DE TROIS, M. Perrot, Mdlle. L. [illegible] Madame Petit Stephan [illegible] admired TARANTELLA, Mdlle. L. Grahn and M. Perrot.

And an entirely new BALLET D'IVERTISSEMENT, in three tableaux, by M. Perrot [illegible] Music by Sig. [illegible] LE MAITRE [illegible] DANS L'EMBARRAS; the scenery by Mr. [illegible] Principal Characters by Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Mdlles. Honore, Cassan, Demelisse, James, Julien, Lamoureux, Mdlle. L. Taglioni, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

MASQUERADE AT VAUXHALL.—The Second of the Season will take place on MONDAY, JULY 13, upon the same scale of splendour that called forth the admiration and approbation of upwards of 7,000 persons on Monday last, who appeared chiefly in costumes of the richest and most expensive description. It has been pronounced by many noblemen and gentlemen to have been the best they have ever seen in this country. The proprietors have come to the determination of making the next even better, and have engaged an extra Military Band, to play in the Ball-room, which will be again thrown open and tastefully decorated with evergreens and choice exotics.

The Gardens and the Rotunda Theatre will be beautifully illuminated; and previous to the commencement of the Masquerade, TOURNIAIRE'S TROUPE will appear in the Circle, and perform some astonishing Acts of Equitation. The Quadrille and Brass Bands will play in the Grand Orchestra and before the Pavilion. Ladies' Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 10s.; which will be ready for delivery on Monday next. Doors open at Ten o'Clock.

[illegible] OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS. DOORS OPEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 5.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
TUESDAY, 7.—St. Thomas à Becket.—Oxford Act and Cambridge Commencement.
WEDNESDAY, 8. Edmund Burke died, 1797.
THURSDAY, 9.—Bourbons restored, 1815—Massacre in Madrid, 1834.
FRIDAY, 10. Mercury sets at 9h. 22m. p. m.
SATURDAY, 11.—Oxford Trinity Term ends.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending July 11

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
11 34	0 0	0 4	0 33	0 59	1 27	1 50	2 14	2 40	3 5	3 30	3 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Puschek.*"—*A Memoir and Portrait of this Singer has been published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *No.* 211. *He has left London for Germany.*

"*Taglioni.*"—*This* danseuse *is separated from her husband.*

"*Moderate Means.*" *Apply to any respectable Music Publisher for the names of Teachers who charge moderately. Hullah's Singing Classes would be a good beginning.*

"*Importun.*" *The question is not very clearly stated. If the Liberals as a body had joined the Protectionists against the Corn Bill, Sir R. Peel would, no doubt, have been in a minority.*

"*C. O.,*" *Chelmsford.—The Coercion Bill was brought in by Earl St. Germans, as Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Peers.*

"*Z. A. Z.*" *should address his inquiries to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.*

"*R. B. H. S.*" *The prices of the Pit and Gallery Stalls are fixed.*

"*Cavendish*"—*Either Pacha (Paka) or Pasha.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wales. There are three newspapers published in the Isle of Man:* the Manx Liberal, Manx Sun, *and* Mona's Herald.

"*Fix*" *Ellesmere Port. Consult any Almanack.*

"*M. S. J.*"—*The York Hotel, Dover.*

"*De Courcy*" *should try a weak solution of gum in water.*

"*Appointment in the Revenue.*"—*The branch is not stated.*

"*J. M. E.,*" *Upper Gower-street.—We shall be glad to see the Sketches.*

"*Enquirer.*"—"*Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding;*" *or* "*Pitman's Phonography.*"

"*G. P. L.,*" *Jersey.—See Illustrations of the Channel Islands in a former Number of our Journal.*

"*H. Y.,*" *Stamford, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.*

"*H. N.*"—*A second notice should, doubtless, be issued.*

"*C. W.*" *The lines on the lamented death of Mr. Haydon do not reach our standard of poetical merit.*

"*H. G.,*" *Swindon.—We should write Dutch Pink without a hyphen. Imitating, not merely writing, another person's name is forgery.*

"*An Anxious Enquirer,*" *Flowerdale.—We cannot speak as to the professional respectability of the parties in question.*

"*Balæna.*"—*The Newport mentioned, in the account referred to by* "*Balæna,*" *is in Shropshire. We have never met with any well authenticated account of a pike weighing 100 lbs. Conrad Gesner, in his* "*Natural History,*" *tells a story of a pike weighing 350 lbs. having been caught at Heilbron, in 1497. Mr. Yarrell, in his* "*History of British Fishes,*" *speaks of a pike weighing 61 lbs., caught in Loch Ken, in Galloway; and of another, weighing 79 lbs., caught in Loch Lomond: he does not, however, cite any authority for the fact. The weight, 140 lbs., of the* Salmo Amethystinus *of Lake Huron, we consider to be merely an* on dit; *but we remember having read a detailed account of the capture of a species of salmon weighing 90 lbs. in the Straits of Makinnac, at the head of the same lake. A salmon weighing 83 lbs. was sold by Mr. Groves, of Bond street, about 1821. A salmon weighing 69 lbs. was caught in the Tweed, with the rod, by the Earl of Home.*

"*Amy.*" "*Hamilton's Catechisms;*" *and then read the great theorists: the eldest is the best player of the names specified.*

"*Louisa.*"—*Miss Masson no longer sings in public. Miss Bassano gives Singing Lessons. The son of a Clergyman is eligible, and two brothers may enter together.*

"*Mario.*" *We have no register of his birth.*

"*B***s.*"—"*Ultramontane*" *is a term applied to countries which lie beyond the mountain: thus, France, with regard to Italy, is an ultramontane country.*

"*W. P.,*" *Kingsland, is thanked.*

"*G. B.*"—*We are not aware of the circumstance.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *may learn the price of Wood Engraving Tools at Fenn's, Newgate-street.*

"*A. B. Z.*" "*Valerius,*" *a Roman story, is by Mr. J. G. Lockhart.*

"*A. A. C.*" *A few more fine Engravings from this Season's Exhibitions will appear in our Journal.*

"*R. J. E.*" *The question is beset with difficulties.*

"*Elise,*" *St. Heliers.—The Portrait of the Lady named has been appended to more than one of her works.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The address of the Master-General of the Ordnance is 86, Pall Mall.*

"*A Three Years' Purchaser*" *had better apply to a Solicitor.*

"*J. P.,*" *Portsmouth.—*"*The Book of the Farm; or the Farmer's Series,*" *published by the Useful Knowledge Society.*

"*H. S. M.,*" *Fairlie.—See the little work entitled* "*The Language of Flowers.*"

"*W. C.,*" *Newport. Declined.*

"*J. E. R.*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the* "*Dissuasions.*"

"*P. P.*" *The copyright of the Picture suggested has already been disposed of to a Print-publisher.*

⁂ COMPLETION OF VOL. VIII. OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. With our Number for Next Week will be presented to our Subscribers, Gratis, the Title-Page and Indexes to Vol. VIII., with a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Soyer's Cookery.—Leontine, by Mrs. Maberly.—The Plough, Vol. 1.—Hints on Angling, by Palmer Hackle, Esq. Bedford's Chart of Westminster Abbey.—History of the Punjab and the Sikhs.—Voices from the Crowd, by Dr. Mackay.—The Parlour Novelist: Clarence. James's Works, Vol. 8: Darnley.—The European Library: Guizot's Lectures on Civilisation, 2 vols.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

THE NEW WHIG MINISTRY.

IN our late edition, last week, we were enabled to announce that it was the intention of Sir Robert Peel to resign, in consequence of his defeat upon the Coercion Bill. By the advice of Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty sent for Lord John Russell, to confer with him upon the formation of a new Administration. Lord John Russell accordingly proceeded to Osborne House, to receive her Majesty's commands. The noble Lord returned to Chesham-place on Wednesday afternoon, and, after a very brief delay, his Lordship succeeded in forming his Ministry. We are indebted to the *Times* of yesterday for the following account of this important event:—

With a promptitude and a facility that contrasts strangely with the protracted and fruitless negociations of last December, Lord John Russell's Ministry is already arranged. Our readers may depend on the following list:—

THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor	Lord Cottenham
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Minto
Home Office	Sir George Grey
Foreign Office	Viscount Palmerston
Colonial Office	Earl Grey
First Lord of the Treasury	Lord John Russell
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Charles Wood
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Campbell
Paymaster-General	Mr. Macaulay
Woods and Forests	Viscount Morpeth
Postmaster-General	Marquis of Clanricarde
Board of Trade	Earl of Clarendon
Board of Control	Sir John Hobhouse
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Labouchere
Admiralty	Earl of Auckland
Secretary at War	Mr. Fox Maule

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Besborough
Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington
Master-General of the Ordnance	Marquis of Anglesey

We believe we may say that Lord John Russell has spared no pains to increase its strength by the addition of new elements. On receiving her Majesty's commands to form a Ministry he sought an interview with Sir Robert Peel. The ex-Premier received him with every sign of cordiality, gave him a general promise of assistance, and undertook that he would not oppose any measures Lord John might bring forward, simply because they proceeded from that quarter. To this he added expressions, the force of which may have been overrated, but which implied the absence of all wish for a return to power. On this, it is said, Lord John ventured to ask for what he considered a fair pledge of Sir Robert's sincerity. He requested that the ex-Minister would acquiesce in three of his late colleagues, whose names our readers will probably anticipate—Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, accepting seats in the new Cabinet.

To this Sir Robert Peel is stated to have replied, that he felt unwilling to interfere in so delicate a matter, that he would offer no opposition, but could certainly not recommend a step which would be liable to unfavourable comment, as indicating a too great tenacity of office on the part of those youthful statesmen.

Lord John Russell returned on Wednesday from Osborne-house, charged with an expression of her Majesty's wishes that the Duke of Wellington would still continue in command of the army. To this request his Grace yielded a dutiful compliance, in conformity with his views under somewhat similar circumstances in [illegible]. At the same time he said that he considered his political life now ended, and that he should now never open his lips in Parliament, except on subjects connected with his office. Lord John Russell hereupon felt himself encouraged to make the same request he had previously made with imperfect success to Sir Robert Peel. The Duke at first returned much the same answer as his late colleague. He was subsequently, however, induced to give his consent to a letter, of which Lord John sent copies to the above-mentioned three members of the retiring Cabinet. Their replies left Lord John Russell no hope of their assistance as members of his Government—for the present at least.

IF the "fifty-four, forty" men of the United States are strong even in a remote proportion to the noise they have made in Congress and elsewhere, then is the case of President Polk desperate, and his chances of being a second time elected, infinitely small. If he traded on the fury of the war party, the "whole ticket-men," the everlasting smashers of all things British, he is bankrupt of political capital: the good sense of the bulk of the citizens of America has defeated him, and he has done at last what he should have done at first, and what everybody foresaw must be done—accepted that settlement which seems a fair and equitable compromise. It is the penalty attached to extreme declarations, that the force of events often compel those who make them to recede from their position, with some appearance of discomfiture. If this is, to some extent, the case with the American Government at present, the fault is their own, for having imported into the Cabinet the froth and fustian of the Hustings, and indited State papers, or what seemed such on this side the Atlantic, with the sound and fury of Election harangues. No Government should be made accountable for the rashness and absurdity of some of those who may support it: but the bombast and blasphemy (we will not quote the speech we allude to, which disgusted every Christian who read it) that were uttered on this question, have never been equalled, except, perhaps, by some of the effusions of the Jacobin Club in Paris, in the maddest period of the Revolution; they were, to use the mildest epithet of blame, extremely foolish; and in this some consolation was to be found; it was impossible such men could represent the judgment and practical good sense of the American people. So it has proved; the press of both countries, has been the truest index of public opinion; and, in the United States, was far more moderate in tone, apparently conducted with more statesmanlike wisdom, than was exhibited by the Government itself. From the beginning of the agitation we have always affirmed that a war between two nations so closely allied as England and America, about a piece of barren territory, not worth, as Sir Robert Peel observed on Monday, a month's war expenditure, was a thing too monstrous to be possible: we were sure there must exist a strength of public opinion sufficient to make it an impossibility. Wars of boundary are essentially wars of barbarism; next to them come wars of succession; we hope mankind has seen the last of both: blood and gold enough has been wasted in conflicts on the questions, What is to be governed? and Who is to govern it? It were sad indeed if two of the most advanced nations of the world should fall back into the old madness of the Edwards and Henrys. In the absurdity of the war we had the strongest hopes of the continuance of peace, and we are most happy to find we are not disappointed. The Senate has accepted the "ultimatum" of the English Government, making the parallel of 49 deg. the boundary, with the navigation of the Columbia, free to both parties. Taking the propositions that at different times have been made on each side, we believe this will be found a fair and satisfactory arrangement. we may now go on as usual; cotton may be grown, and sold, and spun, witout apprehensions that some sudden act might have raised the "blood-boltered" spirit of war to stand like a monster between the two nations, forbidding all contact save for mutual destruction.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Monday, at half-past ten, the Pacha and suite left Mivart's to attend the review in Hyde Park. His Highness was attired in the same splendid uniform that he wore on the occasion of the inspection of the troops in St. James's Park, soon after his arrival in this country. He rode a beautiful piebald charger, which was caparisoned with a superb Imperial General's horse furniture. The Pacha and party returned to the hotel at two o'clock, and was loudly cheered by a large concourse of persons. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called on the Pacha in the afternoon. The Pacha dined at his usual early hour, and afterwards went out with Sami Pacha and suite. He visited the western suburbs, and saw the ascent of the balloon at Cremorne gardens. His Highness was subsequently to honour the Countess Poulett, by his company at her Ladyship's ball.

At two o'clock on Tuesday, his Highness, attended by Major C. Dickson, and accompanied by Sami Pacha, Colonel Bonfort, and M. Nubart, left Mivart's Hotel for Fulham, there to embark on board the state barge of the Lord Mayor. The water bailiff and other officers of the corporation received the Pacha and suite at the place of embarkation with every mark of distinction. The Pacha and the several members of his suite witnessed the aquatic sports of the Thames regatta, with evident gratification. Having remained nearly two hours, his Highness and suite departed for Sion House, to attend the Duchess of Northumberland's *fête champêtre*. His Highness reached Sion House at six o'clock. He closed his visit shortly before eight o'clock, and arrived at his hotel at nine o'clock. The Marquis of Anglesey called on the Pacha during his absence yesterday afternoon. On his Highness' return he complained of a slight cold, and in consequence retired early to rest.

On Wednesday, at noon, Colonel P. Campbell, R.A., had an interview with the Pacha, at Mivart's Hotel. At one o'clock Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Major C. Dickson, and accompanied by Colonel Bonfort and M. Nubart, proceeded by way of Pimlico to the Chelsea Waterworks. On the arrival of the party they were received by the principal officials of the company, who attended on the Pacha during the inspection of the works. His Highness was shown the basins, and the enormous filterers, when he partook of a glass of the purified water. He expressed himself pleased by his visit, and on retiring repaired to the Royal Botanical Gardens, in the Regent's Park, where he arrived at half-past two o'clock. His Highness and suite shortly after dined, and for the remainder of the evening the Pacha enjoyed his cigarette and hoka in the beautifully arranged garden in the rear of his apartments.

RETURN OF THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, from Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

WINDSOR. Thursday evening. (From our own Correspondent).—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will take her departure to-morrow, from Frogmore, for Clarence House, St. James's. It is rumoured here, that the Court will probably visit Windsor in the course of the ensuing week, but, from the present unsettled state of affairs in the political world, the period of her Majesty's stay at Buckingham Palace is extremely uncertain. The whole of her Majesty's private Band, who reside at Windsor, have been commanded to be in attendance at Buckingham Palace, this evening, in the event of their services being required.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lady John Russell, who has been suffering from delicate health, is considerably better. Her ladyship and the youthful members of Lord John's family are staying for a short time at Mr. Arthur Eden's villa, at Wimbledon.

PARTY AT BEAUFORT HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at Beaufort House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester. The Duchess afterwards had an assembly, at which a brilliant circle of the aristocracy congregated.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL FOR DRAYTON MANOR.—Sir Robert Peel, Lady Peel, and family, left town on Wednesday for his seat, Drayton Manor.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The preliminaries for the marriage of Lord Seaham and Miss Edwards are nearly settled, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no distant day. Lord Seaham is the son of the Marquis of Londonderry by his second marriage, and is heir to the large estates of his maternal grandfather, the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest. The English Earldom of Vane will also descend to Lord Seaham on the demise of his father. Miss Edwards is daughter to Sir John Edwards, who formerly represented a Welsh constituency in Parliament.

NEW TITLES.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday has the following official notifications, dated Whitehall, June 27: The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, and his heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male: viz. The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor. John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood Park, in the county of Worcester, Esq. John Gladstone, of Fasque and Balfour, in the county of Kincardine, Esq. William Feilden, of Feniscowles, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq. William Verner, of Verner's bridge, in the country of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, Esq. Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff-lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, and county of Kent, Knight.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.

Among the many charitable institutions of the metropolis, the Licensed Victuallers' occupies a very prominent station. Its funds are distributed carefully, a great many children are educated and comfortably provided for; and, altogether, it is really a most excellent Institution.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the School took place on Wednesday at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, and was attended by upwards of 2000 members and friends of the Institution. Sir Felix Booth, Bart., was announced to have presided, but he was compelled to be absent from severe indisposition; and considerable *éclat* was given to the meeting by the attendance of the Lord Mayor, who very kindly consented to preside, although necessarily a very short notice was given. The children educated at the school in Kennington were in attendance; and, after dinner, two of the senior boys recited a poetical address, suitable to the occasion, and the girls sang an appropriate hymn. The children afforded a most gratifying spectacle.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given,

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School," made a very sensible and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the fact that £132,246 19s. 8d. had been distributed from the permanent fund of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, in weekly allowances; and said that Ibrahim Pacha, if he were present, could scarcely believe such a statement. That distinguished stranger, had he been there, would have made himself acquainted with the foundation, administration, and progress of this valuable Institution; and the object which he had in view must thereby have been greatly aided, namely, the good of his own country and the benefit of his own people. The amount distributed (his Lordship continued) from the subscription fund was £113,645 7s. 5d., and from the charity-box £4704 4s. The total amount was no less than £250,596 11s 1d. His Lordship spoke in very warm terms in commendation of the Institution; and, in replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Mr. D. W. Wire, he mentioned that the subscriptions up to that evening had amounted to nearly £2000. The amount was afterwards stated to be £1902 10s., including a donation of 20 guineas from the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Williams took the chair subsequently, the Lord Mayor being obliged to retire at an early hour.

From the report of the society, it appears that the total number of children admitted into the school since its establishment is 1061, of which 251 have been apprenticed, 447 sent to service, and 206 taken by relations and friends. There are now in the school 121, and the Governor and Committee have announced that they intend to admit 25 children in addition to the number already mentioned in the establishment.

RAILWAY TERMINI IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the different projects for establishing railway termini within the metropolis, have published a very long Report, containing their views upon the subject. These views are embodied in the following summary:—

1. That on the north of the Thames no railway now before Parliament, or projected, be permitted to come within the limits described in our instructions.

2. That if at any time hereafter it should be deemed advisable to admit railways within those limits, this should be done in conformity with some uniform plan, carefully laid down under the authority of your Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by the wisdom of Parliament; and that under no circumstances should the thoroughfares of the metropolis, and the property and comfort of its inhabitants be surrendered to separate schemes, brought forward at different times, and without reference to each other.

3. That on the south of the Thames, either the North Kent Railway be permitted to have its terminus in Union-street, and to join the terminus of the South-Western Railway, at Waterloo-bridge; or, that the South-Eastern Railway be permitted to extend to Waterloo-bridge; accordingly as one or other of these lines may, upon a comparison of their general merits, receive the sanction of Parliament, and subject, in either case, to the conditions which we have pointed out in this report.

4. That the extension of the South Western Railway to London-bridge be permitted, subject to the conditions pointed out in this report.

5. That a communication between the railways approaching London on the north and south sides of the river, and a connexion between them and the docks, being desirable, this should be effected by a railway encircling the metropolis, crossing the Thames at some point west of Vauxhall-bridge, and not coming within the limits of our inquiry on the north side of the river.

RECEPTION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL ON MONDAY NIGHT.—During the brief sitting of the Houses of Parliament, on Monday night, a large concourse of persons assembled in front of the House of Commons, anxious to learn the determination of Ministers. On the adjournment of the House of Commons considerable impatience was manifested by the crowd for the appearance of Sir R. Peel. The right hon. Baronet, however, did not leave the House by the members' entrance, but by the passages which afford a means of exit through Westminster-hall into Palace-yard. This circumstance having been communicated to the crowd (which included many well-dressed persons), they rushed in a body to Palace-yard, and, on their arrival there, Sir Robert, leaning on the arm of Sir G. Clerk, was just emerging from the hall. The ex-Premier was saluted with loud and enthusiastic cheering, and a large portion of the crowd closing round him accompanied him through Parliament-street to his residence in Whitehall-gardens, cheering him repeatedly during his progress. Sir Robert seemed much gratified at his reception, notwithstanding the somewhat rude and inconvenient pressure to which he was subjected by some of his more eager and enthusiastic admirers.

THE LIVING OF ST. PANCRAS.—The Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's, is to be presented to the vicarage of St. Pancras.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Another Report has been issued by the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the building of the two Houses of Parliament, in which they state that, after hearing evidence, the Committee are of opinion that the only impediment to the preparation of the new House of Lords for the commencement of the Session of 1847, arises from a delay in the arrangement for warming and ventilating the apartment according to the views of Dr. Reid. That the architect has expressed his willingness to undertake the warming and ventilation of the new House upon a plan of his own, and on his own responsibility. That the Committee are convinced that, if this proposal of the architect be not accepted, the occupation of their new House by the Peers will be postponed to an indefinite period.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION. Sunday was the eighth anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation. In honour of the day, the Royal standard was hoisted in the usual places, and, at one o'clock, salutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns, at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, &c. The vessels in the river were also gaily dressed in colours.

REJOICINGS AT THE PASSING OF THE CORN-BILL.—The provincial journals contain accounts of various manifestations of public joy at the passing of the Corn-Bill. Flags and banners were exhibited, with appropriate inscriptions, the bells were rung, and in some places barrels of ale were distributed to the crowd.

THE LEAGUE. A meeting has been held at Manchester, at which most of the leading members of the League were present; and, after some discussion, it was agreed that the act of dissolution should be postponed, to be rendered coeval, perhaps, with the expiry of the Corn-laws, in 1839; but that its operations and functions should at once be suspended, and that its affairs should be wound up with as little delay as possible. It was also distinctly understood that, in case of future emergency, the League should be called into active operation without delay, otherwise, the suspension of its operations to continue till its dissolution. A resolution to this effect was then passed. It was then agreed that there should be no further call beyond the twenty per cent. paid by the subscribers on their respective subscriptions. It is stated that Mr. Cobden expressed himself in favour of an immediate dissolution of the League.

RELEASE OF BONDED CORN UNDER THE NEW ACT AT LIVERPOOL.—Monday, being the first of the operation of the new measures, was a busy day at the Liverpool Custom-house. The duty received up to the close of the day, was about £35,000 above the daily average receipts from this source. A very large quantity of grain of all sorts—say upwards of 200,000 quarters—must, therefore, have come at once into the market in Liverpool alone.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Royal Assent.—Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following and several other bills:—The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill, the Superintendent of Convicts Abolition Bill, the Railway Companies Dissolution Bill, the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, the Exeter and Exmouth Railway Bill, the Glasgow Harbour Railway Bill, the Dundee and Arbroath Extension Railway Bill, the Great North of Scotland (Eastern Extension) Railway Bill, the Edinburgh and Northern Extension Railway Bills, the Scotch Grand Junction Extension Railway Bill. The Lords Commissioners were, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Bankruptcy Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

A few petitions were presented, and the House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The House met again to-day, and the Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four.

Mr. Tufnell then immediately moved for new writs for the following places, in the room of those members who now form part of the Government, and who having accepted office, have necessarily vacated their seats.

For London, in the room of Lord John Russell, who had accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

For Tiverton, in the room of Lord Palmerston, who had accepted the office of Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

For Devonport, in the room of Sir G. Grey, now Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

For Halifax, in the room of Mr. C. Wood, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, who had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

For Taunton, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

For Nottingham, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., now President of the Board of Control.

For Edinburgh, in the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Paymaster-General of her Majesty's Forces.

For Worcester, in the room of Sir T. Wilde, now her Majesty's Attorney-General.

For the borough of Dungarvan (Ireland), in the room of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, who had accepted the office of Master of the Mint.

For Perth, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, who had accepted the office of Secretary at War.

The writs were all ordered to be issued.

For Plymouth, in the room of Lord Ebrington, appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

For the Leith District of Burghs, in the room of Mr. A. Rutherfurd, appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

For Kirkcudbright, in the room of Mr. T. Maitland, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

A long discussion took place respecting the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) Bill. Mr. French moved the re-committal of the Bill, but the proposition was rejected by 138 to 26.

Some private business was then disposed of, and at a quarter to eight o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

Privy Council.—No summonses for a Council for the reception of the seals of office from the members of the late Administration have yet been issued, but it is expected that her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, when the new Ministers will be formally installed into office by the delivery of their respective seals.

The Testimonial to Mr. Cobden.—A meeting was held on Thursday, in the Town Hall, Manchester, to originate a tribute to Mr. Cobden, and it was attended by some of the most wealthy men of that town. The Mayor of Manchester presided; and a resolution that a testimonial be raised was moved by Mr. R. H. Greg, seconded by Mr. Brown, of Liverpool; and carried. A committee to carry the resolution into effect was then adopted, but no sum was named as the amount. Several letters read, however, expressed a hope that it would not be less than £100,000, and Mr. John Brookes, in a letter naming that sum, requested to have his name put down for £500. Alderman Potter announced a donation towards the testimonial from J. and L. Phillips and Co., of £1000.

Opening of the Leeds and Bradford Railway.—The formal opening of this railway took place on Tuesday last. The event occasioned an immense assemblage of people to witness the departure of the trains (three in number), the commencement of an era by which two of the most important towns in Yorkshire are to be more closely linked together. Soon after two the trains returned to Leeds, and a little before four the directors and other parties interested in the line sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Music Hall. G. Hudson, Esq., occupied the chair, and John Waddingham the vice-chair.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

It is well known to all who have watched late events, that a spirit of insurrection, similar to those deep inward volcanic workings which periodically agitate the earth, has lately prevailed all over the Continent—beginning in Poland, traversing Germany, and scarcely at this moment extinct in Spain and Italy. France for once felt no responsive throb; but now, as I predicted, the King and leading Minister, in consequence of the change of Administration in England, experience something like that uneasy lurch which captains and pilots of political vessels know to portend a storm. It is true some of the season-sick Ministers are quitting Paris for the recovery of their health, where the heat has been so great and the change of costume so absolute, that you would think yourself in the streets of Jamaica, amongst the planters. M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, is going to Vichy, where his cure will, perhaps, be marred by the probable presence of the Arch Enemy, M. Thiers; the Minister of the Navy carries his gout to Aix, in Savoy; and M. Duchatel, the future Premier of France, goes to the more fashionable and distant waters of Ems; whilst the Minister of Finance is content with the home salines of Coutrexeville. But the King, daily more violently attacked as maintaining against the Charter the Presidency of Council; and M. Guizot, who has always thought his fate linked to that of Sir Robert Peel, are too anxious about the example set in England, to quit the Capital. As to the gayer part of the political and diplomatic circles, their favourite topic, this week, has been the judicious foresight of Lord Normanby. They assert that the noble Marquis, relinquishing the future government of Ireland, having made an amicable arrangement with Lord Beauvale, and got a positive promise of the Embassy to the Tuileries from Lord John Russell, came over a fortnight since, on his way to dispose of his palazzo at Florence; and that in Paris, he got himself shown over the official edifice which serves as an hotel to the English Embassy. The noble English residents laughed at the openly professed intentions of Lord Normanby at that time, which they considered as mere bantering on his part, but which now assumes a most startling and original air of veracity. The elections form, however, the most absorbing topic, and give rise to the oddest tricks and contrivances. It is but three days since that Mr. C—, a very prim, slim, and effeminate member of the Chamber of Deputies, was summoned to his native district by a letter, supposed written in the name of his friend the Mayor, and telling him his election was perilled from some misrepresentations made as to his votes and opinions, and demanding his immediate presence. The Deputy immediately took his departure; not, however, before the wag who had written the aforesaid epistle had managed to affix to the coat of the very short-sighted gentleman an inscription in which *Fragile* figured in letters a hand's breadth. You may imagine the laughter of the rustic electors, duly apprised of the trick, and summoned to meet him, and the rage of the Deputy. Mr. M— B—, another anxious aspirant to re-election, has resorted to rather novel means of propitiating the electors. He travels about on his canvass with a magnificent chariot, splendidly emblazoned, and with no less elegant servants, horses, and harness; and this carriage is followed by a gig, a taxed cart, a saddle horse, and a donkey. In the towns, he flashes conviction on the electors in his carriage; proportioning his means of conveyance to the position and prejudices of his constituents, and riding into the poorest villages, as he would into Jerusalem, his asinine steed, exciting less envy and testifying his humility and sympathy with the poor. Nowhere is the opinion of your quondam statesman, Canning, "that it is better to appeal to the nonsense than the sense of the country," more deeply felt and practised than with us.

You are gradually absorbing in London, all our great visitors, and many of our celebrities. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the celebrated Théophile Gautier, who has written successful dramas, travels, feuilletons, and ballets enough to fill a library. At the very moment they are trying to give a new charter and constitution to the *Théatre Français*, Rachel leaves us for your shores, and hurries on the ruin of the Institution. On her way to you, she has packed a little matter of 105,000 francs profits; at Liege she earned 2[illegible],000 francs, at other Belgian towns in proportion. She is absolutely the only tragic actress left in France. As to actresses of high comedy, the last left us in the shape of Mdlle. Plessy, now one of the fairest subjects of the Czar—an unrepentant runaway. It happens unfortunately, that there are no playwrights to compensate by their inspiration for the want of good performers. Another comedy "The Speculators" has just failed at the *Théatre Français*; the country no longer produces us recreative literature, but Roman feuilletons, and poetry of small calibre. No poets of any eagle flight now appear; but the number of self-taught poets [illegible]. At Agen, you find the famous hairdresser poet, Jasmin, singing in the language of the ancient troubadours; at Nismes, you have a baker poet, Jean Rebout; at Nevers, Magu, a weaver poet; At Rouen, Beuzerville, a whitesmith; and in the Var Poncy, a plasterer; besides many other poets of the same stamp. This is a literary growth of France which has always been equally rife. The origin of the vaudeville itself is due to a mechanic of the town of Vire, in Lower Normandy, who used to compose stanzas called *vaux* in old French, to popular airs.

A very amusing instance of the application of geology has taken place here. It had been observed that a great deal of earth and mould of divers colours were nightly deposited near certain bridges of Paris, and the police were puzzled beyond measure at this inexplicable circumstance. At last, a geologist being applied to, said that this earth was from strata at the Eastern Barrier of Paris; and the police, being set on the watch in that direction, found the midnight excavators, who had dug a prodigious hole under the foundations of a house, near the barrier, to introduce into Paris wine, without paying the excise duty.

FRANCE.

The resignation of the Peel Ministry has, of course, created considerable excitement, not to say regret, in Paris. For this event, however, every one was fully prepared, from the result of the division on the Coercion Bill, on the previous Thursday, which was known in Paris by telegraphic despatch on Friday.

On Saturday the Stock and Share Market was much more steady than it had been for several previous days, and there was a decided tendency to a rise, especially in the prices of railway shares.

The *Journal des Débats*, which is the chief organ of the French Ministry speaks of the fall of Sir Robert Peel with evident regret, but as an event which was unavoidable, and remarks upon the extraordinary circumstance that the very men who were voting against him, could not avoid launching out in his praise. "Each of his adversaries," says the *Débats*, "before condemning him by his vote, praised him in words, and in a manner demanded pardon of him for the blow which he was about to strike. Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Cobden, three of the most important men in the House, thought it their duty thus to justify the vote they were about to give." The *Débats* then remarks:—"If ever it could be said that the Legislature is not the exact representative of the country, it is assuredly in the present case. It is certain that at the present moment Sir Robert Peel is the most eminently popular man in the whole of Great Britain. The illuminations which are to hail the final abolition of the tax on bread will show on all the buildings of the great towns the name of the great Minister who has left that democratic reform as a legacy to his country. In a few days we may expect to see addresses of congratulation pouring in upon the fallen Minister, and the commercial towns voting him thanks." The *Débats* concludes by saying that "the successors of Sir Robert Peel can be pointed out at once;" and that "in the list of the new Ministry, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston will necessarily occupy the first place." Our contemporary, however, thinks that "it will not be very easy for the illustrious chief of the Whig party to complete his Administration in a way that will satisfy the exigencies of the times and circumstances;" and that the next election may produce unexpected results.

THE UNITED STATES.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

News of a most important and gratifying character has been received by the *Hibernia*, viz., the settlement of the dispute about the Oregon territory. A treaty, signed by the representatives of America and England, had passed the Senate, affirming the treaty by a majority of 38 to 12.

The terms of this treaty are officially explained by Sir Robert Peel in his speech on Monday night, to which we refer our readers.

On the 10th ult. President Polk sent a message to the Senate, in its executive capacity, relating to the Oregon question; it enclosed, for the approbation of that body, a form or proposition for the basis of a treaty from Mr. Pakenham. The terms were inadmissible, of course, by Mr. Polk himself, as he has pledged himself irrevocably for "the whole to 54 minutes 40 seconds," but as he wished to save himself from responsibility on the subject, he laid the matter before the Senate for consultation and advice. The Senate debated the subject during the 10th, 11th, and 12th, with closed doors; on the evening of the 12th they agreed, by a vote of 38 to 12, to advise the President to conclude a treaty with the British Government upon the terms offered.

This treaty has happily been concluded, and this vexed question, which threatened to involve war and bloodshed, has been peaceably arranged.

The Correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing from Washington, says:—"The message of the President is very characteristic of the man, and of his course as executive. It is neither resolute, patriotic, nor generous in its tone, and he requires a constitutional majority of two-thirds before agreeing to enter upon the formation of a treaty. The whole of the New York papers agree in representing the satisfaction of all classes in the commercial cities as most complete: there was one universal feeling of pleasure at this source of contention being at last removed. Stocks rose some two or three per cent. on the receipt of the first report of settlement on Saturday the 13th. The Senate adjourned on the evening of the 12th over till Monday the 15th, when their vote was formally given to the President, and a treaty entered into forthwith."

The *Great Western* steamer had arrived at New York after a good passage. The *Caledonia* steamer had reached Halifax in 12½ days.

The news from the seat of war in Mexico is not important. The next demonstration of General Taylor was to be upon the city of Monterey, some 90 miles from Matamoras. It is the chief city of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, in the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre. He expected that he would reach Monterey by the 1st of July, but this the want of the means of transport had rendered impossible. The blockade of Vera Cruz had commenced; the British mail steamers were to be allowed to enter and leave as usual, but they were to carry only specie and letters.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Official despatches have been published, dated Cape Town, April 29, detailing some military operations consequent upon the commencement of hostilities in Kaffirland.

The first engagement took place on the 16th April, on that part of the frontier called Burn's Hill, a missionary station, situated in front of the Gorges of the Amatola Mountains, where the enemy were assembled to the number of about 2,000, all armed with muskets. They were repulsed wherever the troops, under Colonel Somerset, who commanded, could reach them; but after he had retired to an encampment below Amatola, they reassembled in large bodies, and attacked the encampment left at Burn's Hill, under charge of Major Gibson, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and surrounding his position during the night, Major Gibson, in consequence, sent back for a strong reinforcement, which Colonel Somerset sent immediately on the receipt of the request. However, before the reinforcement arrived, Major Gibson moved upon a drift of the river Keiskama, on the left bank of which the encampment at Burn's Hill was situated, and, being only able to form an advance of rear-guard, left the whole of the line of waggons, containing his ammunition and baggage, unprotected. In this situation they were immediately discovered and attacked by the enemy, who easily cut the line in two, taking out the oxen from one of the waggons and drawing it across the road, thus checking the movement of all behind it. Major Gibson now found himself, with the rear-guard, attacked on all sides by great masses of Kaffirs, and was compelled to retreat to Burn's Hill, and again put his men in position. The advanced guard, with the first division of the waggons, after some hesitation, proceeded to cross the drift of the river, and at this moment Colonel Somerset arrived with reinforcements, which enabled Major Gibson to secure and bring off his ammunition waggons; the enemy had carried off the oxen belonging to the baggage waggons, which were consequently abandoned. The whole force being again united on the right bank of the Keiskama, Colonel Somerset moved towards the Chumie, still followed and harassed by the enemy. Here, on the left bank of the Chumie, he encamped for the night of the 17th.

On the morning of the 18th, he decided on retiring to Block Drift, lower down, and on the right bank of the river. The enemy, to the number of 3,000 men, followed him from the time he left the ground, and made dispositions to attack him, which they soon did, in the rear and on both flanks at the same time. Under these trying circumstances they crossed the river, bringing safely to the right bank 1,800 head of cattle, with their baggage and ammunition waggons, on which the Kaffirs pressed eagerly, as on the preceding day at Burn's Hill. Colonel Somerset closed his despatch from Block Drift, by stating that he had established his camp at that fort, after having given the enemy a severe beating, with very severe loss to themselves. The casualties of this day, during these very difficult and hazardous operations, afford a measure of the Kaffirs' power as an enemy in battle. They amount to one officer wounded (since dead), two men killed, and three wounded. On the 17th, also, when Major Gibson was attacked by so great a body of the enemy, and compelled to fall back on Burn's Hill, abandoning the waggons, one man had his arm broken, and a man was killed. And during the repeated conflicts with the whole of Sandilla's forces among the ravines and woods of the Amatola, on the whole of the 16th, three men were killed and six wounded. In the night attack on Major Gibson's camp, four men were killed and four wounded. The loss of the baggage waggons, under Major Gibson's escort, on the 17th, arose from the movement taking place about an hour and a half too early, in compliance with Colonel Somerset's instructions. No engagement had taken place subsequent to the 18th of April, though the Kaffirs had mustered in considerable bodies, and had entered the colony towards Lower Albany, or in front of Graham's Town, and had succeeded in carrying off cattle. The frontier was looked upon as being in imminent danger; and the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had proclaimed martial law to be in force over the whole colony.

A subsequent arrival from the Cape of Good Hope has put us in possession of news from the frontier, of several days later date, at which period the Kaffirs and the British continued hostilities, without the most remote appearance of their termination, unless military succour were promptly rendered. The colony is in a most deplorable condition, left as it is to a handful of troops, against hordes of daring barbarians. Indeed, if we may place reliance upon the statement of a Fingoe, who had escaped from the bush, it was the fixed intention of the Kaffirs to make an attack upon Graham's Town. Several engagements had taken place, in the most of which the Kaffirs had been successful. A gallant little affair however occurred at Salem, where the enemy (300 in number) were soundly beaten by the inhabitants, consisting of a few young men, who exhibited the most determined bravery.

Mr. Cobden.—Mr. Cobden will not engage in any public business whatever for the next twelve months or more. He remained in London to vote on the Corn Bill, though advised, for the sake of his own health, by his personal friends, not to do so. Writing to a gentleman in London from Manchester on the 28th of June, he says:—"I have left town for the session; and for a year, at least, the claims of private duties, and the necessary attention to my health, will prevent my taking any part in public life."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 26th ult. states that the new Government of Cracow will be composed of three directors. Austria will send Mr. ex-President Schindler; Russia, the ex-Director of Police, Microszewski; and Prussia the Senator Victor Kopft.

A Dorsetshire paper speaks of a wonderful old man, John Edwards, who is upwards of 107 years of age, and lives in a cottage in the Wilton-road, near Salisbury, who was on Thursday (last week) observed at work in a hay-field near his residence.

Mr. John Duncan has just arrived in London from Dahomey, on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Duncan brings with him the earnest proposal of the King of Dahomey, the most powerful and sagacious chief on the West Coast of Africa, for a treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade.

It is said that Sir R. Peel has made permanent provision for the son of the late B. R. Haydon, Esq., by appointing him to the situation of landing-waiter in the Customs.

An Irish paper asserts that Heki, the New Zealand chief, who has given such opposition to the British authority in that colony, is a native of the county of Tipperary. His real name is Hickey. He emigrated from Ireland some years ago, and was shipwrecked on the coast of New Zealand, and taken into the interior of the island by a hunting party of the natives, and sold as a slave to one of the chiefs, who adopted him as his son, got him tattooed, and gave him his daughter in marriage. On the death of the old chief, his Irish son-in-law was chosen as his successor, on account of his skill in war. Previous to the elevation to the high rank he now holds, he changed his name from Hickey to Heki, the latter harmonizing better with the language of the aborigines.

A letter from Constantinople, dated June 10, says:—"The murderers of Sir Lawrence Jones have been tried at Constantinople. They have not been acquitted, as, according to Mussulman law, though proved guilty, they ought to have been, but, out of compliment to England, have been condemned to three years' imprisonment. In the Turkish Courts, it requires the evidence of two Mussulmans to convict a Mussulman of any crime, and as this evidence was no on this occasion producible—that is by English prosecutors—of course the murderers, though the Greek escort of Sir Lawrence Jones witnessed distinctly against them, and though the property of Sir Lawrence was found on their persons and in their possession, have only been sentenced to a captivity of three years, which may be eventually reduced to one of three months. Had two Mussulmans witnessed against them, they would have suffered capitally. The members of the tribunal declared themselves that they had not a shadow of doubt of their guilt."

A letter from Beaune (France) states that the vines are at present nearly as far advanced as in the warmest years, 1842 for instance. The fall of rain on the 18th and 19th ult. was considered most advantageous for the swelling of the grape, which presents a fine appearance. The hay crop in the same neighbourhood has been abundant, and the corn crops look well.

The *Weser and Cologne Gazette* states that the projected Constitution for Prussia is at last framed, and would shortly be published. States-General are to be established, and the provincial States are about to obtain some new prerogatives. The States-General are to meet every three years.

The eruption of Mount Hecla still continued, according to the latest accounts of the 15th of April. The pillars of fire rose from three new craters to the height of 14,000 English feet, and were broader than the largest river in the island, the Pierrsen. The lava has already formed several high hills. Pieces of pumice-stone, or scoræ, weighing two cwt., were thrown to a distance of a league and a half. The ice and snow which covered the mountain for many centuries are wholly melted, and the river Rangen has, in consequence, frequently overflowed its banks.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 12th June, says:—"The Emperor and Empress left Warsaw on the 9th. The Emperor will remain some time in town at the Anitschkine palace, to take the reins of the Government which he had entrusted to the Grand-Duke, heir apparent, during his absence. The Empress will proceed direct to her beautiful country seat of Yelaguine."

Holland, says a Paris letter, seems about to shake off the species of lethargy in which she has indulged for now a long period. The Dutch fleet, stationed at Flushing, was to be formed into three divisions, and to sail on the 1st of July; the first for North America and the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of the national interest during the war between the United States and Mexico; the second for Batavia and the Indian Seas; and the third for the Mediterranean (the coast of Egypt and Syria.)

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. mention that the King and Queen of Greece, with Prince Wasa, had returned from their tour in the Morea. Brigandage had increased to an alarming extent in Greece. The brigands had, at Megara, even stopped the King's horses and baggage, and only delivered them up on receiving all the money the grooms had upon them. It was stated that a despatch had been received by the Russian Ambassador with instructions to follow the course pursued by the English Ambassador. There had been several earthquakes in the country, and it was said that the damage done at Calamata had been considerable.

One of the last Ministerial acts of Sir Robert Peel was the recommendation of Mr. M'Culloch to her Majesty for a pension of £200 for the services he has rendered by his writings on political economy. This act of kindness was entirely spontaneous.

The Levant Mail has arrived with accounts from Constantinople of the 17th, and Malta of the 22nd June. The Sultan had arrived at the Therapea from Varna by sea, and his presence was the signal for public rejoicings. The Persian dispute had not been settled.

The ceremony of the Coronation of Pope Pius IX. took place on the [illegible]. His Holiness went in great state from Monte Cavallo to the church of St. [illegible]. In his carriage were seated Cardinal Pignatelli, Archbishop of Palermo, and Cardinal Monico, the Patriarch of Venice, and everywhere on his passage he was saluted with the loudest acclamations.

A letter from Rome, of the 18th, says, that when Cardinal Falconnieri came to kiss the feet of the new Pope, his Holiness said to him:—"Your brother is in exile for a political cause; he may return."

Some parts of Sicily have been lately visited by dreadful tornados, which have caused considerable damage to the plantations to the westward of the island, tearing up trees by the roots, and driving everything before them. In a [illegible],000 olive trees only a few dozens are remaining.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 29, says:—"The serious apprehensions that the long-continued drought would do much injury to the standing crops have been happily dispelled by the welcome rains which have fallen in this country and in the neighbouring States. The hot weather has continued in some parts from 30 to 40 days without any interruption, and given occasion to unfavourable reports respecting the corn, and the re-appearance of the disease in the potatoes, which, as far as the neighbouring districts are concerned, we are happy to be able to refute."

The *Commerce* says that the Duke Decazes will, at Copenhagen, meet the Russian Diplomatist, Count Benkendorff, to lay down the bases of a reconciliation between the Court of the Tuileries and St. Petersburgh, and that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale will shortly pay a visit to the Neva.

An article from Warsaw, dated the 20th ult., and published by the *Universal Prussian Gazette*, informs us that the Emperor of Russia has expressed his satisfaction at the order which reigns in the capital of Russian Poland, and distributed rewards to the police.

A silk manufactory has just been established in Bruges, by M. Grosse. Only black silks will be manufactured there.

Several of the German journals state that the King of Prussia has finally resolved to convert the meetings of the Provincial States into assemblies of States-General, and to give them certain constitutional powers, such as voting taxes, contracting loans, &c. Nothing official, however, on this subject has yet been published.

SUMMER.

Summer! Summer! glorious Summer!
Father of earth's teeming treasure,
To our northern climes no comer
Half so welcome, King of Pleasure.
Thou o'er-fillest Autumn's measure,
Mantling with the purple vine—
Thou rejoicest rural leisure,
Crowning Ceres' sheaf with blessings,
'Neath the breeze's soft caressings
On the banks of Seine or Rhine.
Glorious Summer!

Lo! thou comest, plenty-freighted!
Glad thy coming to the mower.
Husbandry, with hope elated,
Hails the guerdon of the sower;
Waves the golden grain before thee—
Waves the zephyr's pinion o'er thee.
Far away from regions sterile,
'Whelming flood, Sirocco's peril,
Softly here thy smile may beam
On the Thames' imperial stream.
Glorious Summer!

Summer! Summer! joyful season,
First-born of th' Eternal's smile,
When it linger'd Eden's trees on
Yet unsoiled by serpent's guile.
Light enfolds thee as a vesture,
Graceful languor's in each gesture:
Manna feeds thy dews of morning,
Verdant copse or dale adorning—
Bounteous is thy noontide splendour;
Blest thy twilight, calm and tender
Glorious Summer!

See! with joys begirt, reposes
Flora on her throne of roses
Summer brings her triumph-hour,
Summer greets her every flow'r,
Blushing on the river's border,
Where the rowers, in fair order,
Now commence the manly race
For vict'ry every nerve they brace!
On they fly like swallows skimming,
O'er the waves thy praises hymning—
Glorious Summer!

Summer! Summer! Beauty's daughters
Whilom, 'neath thy sultry glow
Loved to seek the lucid waters,
Where the woodland fountains flow.
Chase-fatigued, there might Diana,
With her nymph attendants, lave;
Or in Po or Guadiana.
Sport along the wooing wave.
Summer! Summer! hear our song
We hail thee well, and wish thee long—
Glorious Summer!

Glorious to Britannia's sceptre,
Summer! now indeed thou glowest—
Peace is Mankind's best preceptor;
Peace and Plenty thou bestowest.
Sleeps the warrior's rusting sabre,
Laughs the swarthy son of labour;
Sails the barque on Freedom's pinion—
Reason sways the Mind's dominion
And hence we pour the votive song,
To hail thee well, and wish thee long:
Glorious Summer!

SUMMER.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

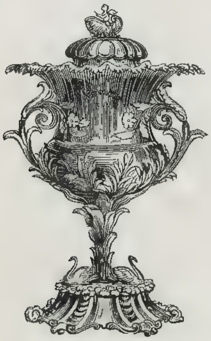
THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

SCULLERS' MATCH.

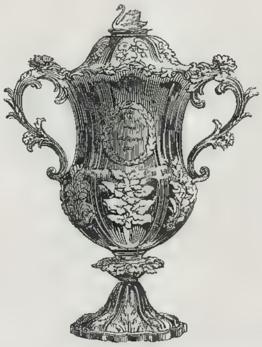
NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

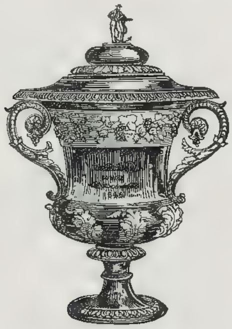
Once more upon the waters"—yesterday in the north, to-day in the south—a step, a pleasant step, from the Tyne once again to the Thames. With the present week commenced the great Metropolitan Regatta, a truly national sport, which, some dozen years since, began well, progressed with every anniversary, and may now be pronounced worthy of its position. With the exception of two minor provincial meetings—the one at Winchester, the other at Carlisle—the turf has done the sporting state no service during this current se'nnight, and, as far as relates to the capital, all has given way to the oar, and well it was entitled to be the general cynosure. No where, surely, has a more gallant pageant, or one more



THE GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.



THE SILVER CHALLENGE CUP.



THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE.

THE REGATTA FAIR, PUTNEY.

characteristic, been seen in modern times. Tournaments, we are assured, were fine things, but if they bore any possible resemblance to the passage of emasculated mopsticks done at Eglinton Castle not very long since, after the best existing authorities upon jousts and chivalry, the lists would be, to the eyes of this generation, "a sorry sight."

Give us a company of hale, hearty youths in their "buff," or as near it as propriety permits, instead of gentlemen got up regardless of expense—all finery and feathers. Put our semi-naked crews into their rakish, mischievous-looking craft, each with "a lurking devil in his eye"—set a troop of knights-errant against them caparisoned *cap-a-pie* for the tourney, and we'll lay any odds you like the tough ash fashioned like a paddle shall beat a forest shaped like a skewer. As fine a review of proper men as could be wished for was exhibited on the river on the three first days of the present week. The Thames Regatta drew to it, of course, all the "crack" rowing clubs within any negotiable distance. *Alma Mater* rushed to the goal, as did hosts of other hands, amateur as well as professional; for the apportioning of the prizes had been most judiciously carried out. But, singularly enough, in the accounts of this most popular festival given in the daily papers, no mention whatever was made of the locality of the goal! It might have been at Greenwich, or at Westminster, or at Richmond—not a word was said of its whereabouts.

To begin, therefore, at the beginning, the starting point was just above Putney-bridge, the course being thence up to Hammersmith—save in one instance, when it was down stream. At this spot were assembled the Committee of Management—their guests—the grave City Signiors, headed by the Lord Mayor in the State Barge—Ibrahim Pacha—the Royal Thames Yacht Club Band—in fact, all the lions of the *fête*. There, too, as the Derby horses in front of the Grand Stand at Epsom, the wager boats gave sample of their quality. They flew backward and forward—their views springing to their *devoir*—in such wise as we are fain to think our artist has pourtrayed them in his Sketch of one of the Matches. And this hint reminds us how many there were, and of the necessity for at once entering upon an epitome of the sport—to give its details would occupy the whole of our sheet.

On Monday, then, the Amateur Pair-oars Match (we are, of course, speaking of the final and deciding heat in all cases, where there were heats) was won by Messrs. Strutton and Lambert. The Watermen Scullers' Match for fifty guineas, by W. Pocock, a brilliant race; the Watermen's Prize Boat, four-oar Match, by Doyle and Prince; and the Apprentices' Match for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, by George Pocock. Tuesday, like the preceding day, was very fine, with fresh breezes. It was the grand day of the three, bringing together all the grandees and big-wigs—and a gorgeous spectacle it was. The first contest was for the Amateur Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Cup, won by the Messrs. Barton, Cambridge University. The Landsmen's Four-oar Match by the Lambeth crew; the Watermen's Pair-oars Race, for 60 guineas, by R. and T. Coombes; the Strangers' Plate, of 50 sovs, for four-oared boats, open to all the world, by the Oxford watermen; the Champion Scullers' Match, for £25, by Robert Newell; and the chief issue of the day, the Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats, by the Thames Club, by a liberal three boats' lengths. The last day of this great rowing treat was less propitious in the affair of weather, but the sport was quite first-rate. It began with the Champion Four-oar Race, open to all the world, which the Unity crew won, backed greedily against the field. The Amateur Four-oars Match, for the Silver Challenge Cup, was won, after a close brush with the Oxford University Boat Club, by First Trinity, Cambridge. The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate Match, the Lambeth Aquatic Club carried off. The Eight-oars Scratch Match—prizes, silver medals for the crew—Messrs. Sheppard, Haydes, Hind, Boglehoe, Lambert, Hawk, Jay, Turner, and Penfold, coxswain, won, and this brought (accompanied by certain ceremonials) the Thames Regatta for '46 to a worthy finish. Such scenes as these tell the present condition of a country far more truthfully than the jugglery of politicians; show us a people at their sports and we'll read ye the history of their social position. A state at issue with fortune lacks citizens with open hands and hearts.

THE PRIZES.

The Gold Challenge Cup, open to amateurs with eight-oar cutters, is a handsome silver gilt vessel, with a Cupid rowing in a Nautilus shell on the lid: the body of the Cup is burnished and ornamented with flowers, corn-ears, &c., and supported by swans at the base. It was designed and made by Mr. Prior, of Newington-causeway. Its value is 150 guineas; and it is a very creditable work of art.

The Silver Challenge Cup, for four-oar boats, is ornamented with scrolls and arabesque edges, in chased silver. Valued at 80 guineas; weight, 90 oz.

The Tradesman's Plate, for four-oar boats, is a silver cup burnished, with ornaments in relief, and a sailor leaning on an anchor upon the lid. These two, with the other prizes, were manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Watford, of Serle-street.

To each of the crews of the victorious boats was presented a silver oar, in a morocco case; with a little silver rudder to the coxswain; and the little tribute in gold to the fortunate competitors for the Gold Challenge Cup.

Besides the above is a smaller Cup for pair-oar boats, presented by — Layton, Esq.; and a Coat and Badge, with freedom of the City, for watermen's apprentices, by E. Morris, Esq. The amount of prizes, we believe, exceeded 800 guineas.

The Regatta has been a very successful one. The Races regarded with most interest were the great Eight-Oar Match between the Universities and the Thames Crew—the latter winning; the Four-Oar Watermen's Match, open to the world—Newell's crew winning; the Match between Newell, Pocock, and Phelps, for the 25 sovs., in which Newell was again conqueror; and the struggle for the Silver Challenge Cup, in which there was much good rowing, especially between the Trinity Cambridge boat, and the Thetis Club.

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY.

The first day of the Thames Regatta, like the first day of every other meeting which is to be succeeded by two others, is but the prelude to something greater.

There were, however, no less than ten races upon the list, and of these were six which, from the nature of the selection, could not fail of being attractive.

Amateur Pair-Oar Match for Two Presentation Silver Cups.

First Heat.

Mr. Conant, St. John's College, Oxford Mr. Stapylton, Merton College, Oxford	(Purple)	0
Mr. J. Allen, Mr. P. E. Dodd, Ariel Club	(Green)	0

Second Heat.

Mr. Strutton, Mr. Lambert, Thames Club	(Yellow)	1
Mr. Woolstenholme, Mr. Vincent, Trinity College, Cambridge		2

Yellow won by three or four lengths.

Watermen Scullers' Match, for 50 Guineas.

First Heat.

Cooke, Hungerford	(Red)	1
Leach, Lambeth	(Purple)	2

Second Heat.

Pocock, Lambeth	(Light Blue)	1
F. Lett, Lambeth	(Yellow)	2

Watermen Prize Boat Pair Oars' Match.

First Heat.

Williams and Collier	(Black)	1
Doyle and Prince	(Green)	2

Second Heat.

H. Campbell and R. Barrow	(Red)	1
H. Long and Joseph Smith	(Purple)	2

It was a poor race. Red took the lead, and won by several lengths.

Amateur Pair Oars' Match.

Final Heat.

Messrs. Strutton and Lambert	(Yellow)	1
Messrs. Woolstenholme and Vincent	(Light Blue)	2

Won by two lengths.

Apprentices' Match, in one heat, for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, presented by Evan Morris, Esq.

George Pocock	(Light Blue)	1
C. J. Campbell	(Purple)	2

Three others started. It was a very well contested race, and the young men deserved much credit for their rowing. Won by three lengths.

Watermen Scullers' Match.

Final Heat.

W. Pocock	(Light Blue)	1
Cooke	(Red)	2

Won by half a length.

Final Heat for Watermen's Prize Boat Match.

Doyle and Prince	(Green)	1
Williams and Collier	(Black)	2

Won by a length only.

SECOND DAY. TUESDAY.

Many heavy engagements depended upon the issue of this day's races:—There were no less than twelve upon the list, and of the number eight were first-rate.

Upon a moderate calculation there were, at least, 50,000 persons present. The Bishop of London had given permission for respectable persons to enter his extensive grounds on the Middlesex side of Putney-bridge. The towing path on the Surrey shore, along the course, a mile and a half at least in distance, was almost impassable, whilst the Thames was covered with pleasure-boats filled with company, who partook of the gratification incident to this great national pastime.

The *Maria Wood* state barge was moored a few yards below the Regatta Committee boats; and, at three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and civic authorities, took his seat on board of her. Shortly afterwards his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite arrived, and were entertained on board the state barge. The Regatta Committee waited upon him with the magnificent prizes for the various victors, and his Highness expressed his admiration of them. After witnessing the three first races, he left in the Lord Mayor's state barge, to join the party given by the Duke of Northumberland at Sion House. He appeared much pleased with the racing, and was received throughout the aquatic course with loud cheers.

Amateur Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Cup and Silver Wherry—the latter presented by Messrs. Makepace and Walford.

First Heat.

Barton, Cambridge University	(Pink)	1
Russell, Cambridge University Rooms	(Light Blue)	2

Second Heat.

G. Peacock, Ariel Club	(Green)	1
T. H. Fellows, Leander Club	(Red)	2

Landsmen's Four Oar Match for various Money Prizes

Lambeth Crew	(Green)	1
Hammersmith Crew	(Pink)	2

A splendid race, won by a quarter of a length.

Second Heat.

Wandsworth Crew	(Yellow)	1
Chelsea Crew	(Purple)	2

Watermen's Pair Oar Match for 80 guineas.

First Heat.

John Doubledee, Lambeth Kipping, Hungerford	(Black)	1
Charles Campbell, Westminster-bridge Kelly, Fulham	(Light Blue)	2
Perry, Lambeth Braithwaite, Hungerford	(Stripe)	3

Amateur Sculler's Match.

Final Heat.

Barton, Cambridge University	(Pink)	1
G. Peacock, Ariel Club	(Green)	2

Watermen's Pair-oared Race for 80 guineas.

Second Heat.

R. Coombes, Millbank T. Coombes, ditto	(Red)	1
R. Doubledee, Lambeth T. Goodrum, Millbank	(Green)	2

Strangers' Prize of 50 sovs, open to all the world. Four-oared boats.

Oxford Watermen	(Purple)	1
Bristol Crew	(Red)	2

Champion Scullers' Match, £25. Open to all the world.

Robert Newell, Horslydown	(Red)	1
W. Pocock, Lambeth	(Light Blue)	2

For an instant, only, they were together: although the greatest *artistes* of the day, they made a very hollow race. Newell, who defeated Clasper, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week, went away with the lead, and did as he pleased with them throughout. Pocock, who took the second place at starting, and kept it throughout, played much such another game with Phelps, who really rowed very hard throughout.

The Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats.

The Thames Club, London .. 1

R. J. Walmesley, stroke	4. Webb
7. Strutton	3 Blake
6. Playford	2. W. Field
5. Robinson	1. H. Field

Walmsley, steerer.

Eton and Westminster (Oxford) .. 2

W. H. Milman, stroke	4. F. M. Wilson
7. W. A Heygate	3. H. E. C. Stapylton
6. W. Winter	2. P Burton
5. J. W. Conant	1. W. C. Stapylton

Mr. Haggard, coxswain.

Landsmen's Final Heat.

Lambeth	(Green)	1
Wandsworth	(Yellow)	2

Watermen's Pair-oar Match.

Final Heat.

R. and T. Coombes	(Red)	1
R. Doubledee and Goodrum	(Green)	2

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

This great aquatic meeting was brought to a close on Wednesday. The sport which had been selected for the finishing day consisted of the great four-oared races, with a "scratch" eight for a *finale*.

The sport commenced at half-past four o'clock, with

The Champion Four-oar Race, for 100 guineas. Open to all the world.

First Heat.

The Fishermen's Crew, Lambeth .. (Green) 1

J Grant	E. Miney
W. Hosier	R. Hearne

J. Lewis, coxswain.

The Chelsea Crew .. (Purple) 2

G. Sheppard	J. Hammock
T. Holmes	T. Chettels

C. Bikker, coxswain.

Second heat.

The Unity .. (Red) 1

R. Coombes, Millbank (stroke)	R. Newell, Horselydown
W. Pocock, Lambeth	John Phelps, Fulham

D. Coombes, Millbank, coxswain.

The Old Fox .. (Light Blue) 2

R. Doubledee, Lambeth	C. Campbell, Westminster-bridge
J. Doubledee, Lambeth	J. Leach, Lambeth

G. Campbell, Westminster-bridge.

Amateur Four-Oars Match for the Silver Challenge Cup.

First Heat.

Oxford University Boat Club .. 1

Mr. Stapylton	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Conant	Mr. Milman

Hazzard, steerer.

The Ariel Club (green) .. 2

Mr. Peacock (stroke)	2. Mr. Frisby
3. Mr. Dodd	1. Mr. Allen

C. Rowland, coxswain.

Second Heat.

First Trinity Boat Club .. 1

Mr. Vincent	Mr. Woolstenholme
Mr. F. George	Mr. Cloves

Holland, steerer.

The Thetis Club .. 2

Mr. Harrison	Mr. Farrell
Mr. Robinson	Mr. Soames

———, steerer.

The Tradesmen's Challenge Plate Match.

Lambeth Aquatic Club	(Red)	1
Sceptre Club	(Light Blue)	2

Champion Four-Oars Match.

Final Heat.

Unity	(Red)	1
Old Fox	(Light Blue)	2

Amateur Four-Oars.

Final Heat.

First Trinity, Cambridge	1
Oxford University Boat Club	2

Won by two lengths.

A "scratch" match with eight-oar boats wound up the sport. The winning crew were Messrs. Sheppard, Haydes, Hind, Boglehoe, Lambert, Hawk, Jay, Turner, and Penfold (coxswain). The prizes for the crew were silver medals.

After forming a procession, the prizes were presented at French's stand on the cricket ground.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A tolerably full room, and all the staple events of the season in betting, but on so small a scale that we need only submit the customary list of market prices.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)
8 to 1 —— My Mary (t)
12 to 1 —— Yardley (t)
15 to 1 agst Cranbrook
15 to 1 —— Satyr
15 to 1 —— As-you like-it
18 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)
18 to 1 —— Robin Burns (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES.

15 to 1 agst The Hero (t)
20 to 1 —— Jack Cade
20 to 1 —— Jenny Wren
25 to 1 —— Plenitude
25 to 1 agst Petitioner
30 to 1 —— Giantess
30 to 1 —— Orion
30 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild (t)
33 to 1 agst Red Rover
35 to 1 —— Pic-Nic
40 to 1 —— Brother to Sir Henry (t)

ST. LEGER.

6 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
7 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First (t)
8 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)
21 to 1 —— Fancy Boy

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (bar Mr. Gratwicke's) (t)
30 to 1 —— Sister to Cobweb c
30 to 1 agst Van Tromp
40 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)
40 to 1 —— King of Naples (t)
40 to 1 agst Old Port
45 to 1 —— Marpessa c (t)
50 to 1 —— Crozier (t)

Thursday.—We again have a list to present that almost rivals the railway column from Capel-court, whether we look at its length or the transactions upon which it is founded. Many were named "but few were backed;" we need not therefore do more than submit the general averages up to the close of the betting.

JULY STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Marmora colt (t)
5 to 1 —— Galata filly (t)
6 to 1 agst Cossack (t)
10 to 1 —— Eldon (t)

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst Mendicant (t aft. off)
10 to 1 —— My Mary (t do.)
11 to 1 agst Satyr (t)
11 to 1 —— The Conjuror
13 to 1 agst Highwayman
20 to 1 —— Intrepid
20 to 1 —— Rowena

GOODWOOD STAKES.

11 to 1 agst The Hero (t)
15 to 1 —— Camera Obscura (t)
20 to 1 —— Jenny Wren
25 to 1 —— Petit oner
25 to 1 agst Giantess (t)
25 to 1 —— Orion (t)
25 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild (t)
25 to 1 —— Glossy
25 to 1 —— Maynooth
30 to 1 agst Footstool (t)
33 to 1 —— Chimney (t)
35 to 1 —— Bold Archer (t)
40 to 1 —— Bro. to Sir Henry
Even on 12 agst the Field

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
6 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (t)

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Old Port (t)
45 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)
50 to 1 agst The Raiver (t)
50 to 1 —— Gabbler (t)
50 to 1 agst War Egale (t)
50 to 1 —— Epirote (t)

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. BY G. A. A'BECKETT. NO. I.

[We quote a few passages from this new work, evincing the author's nice perception of the ludicrous.]

Considering it unprofitable to dwell on those points, about which all writers are at loggerheads, we come at once to that upon which they are all agreed, which is, that the first inhabitants were a tribe of Celtæ from the Continent: that, in fact, the earliest Englishmen were all Frenchmen; and that, however bitter and galling the fact may be, it is to Gaul that we owe our origin. We ought, perhaps, to mention that Cæsar thinks our sea-ports were peopled by Belgic invaders, from Brussels, thus causing a sprinkling of Brussels sprouts among the native productions of England. . . . . . The name of our country—Britannia—has also been the subject of ingenious speculation among the antiquarians. To sum up all their conjectures into one of our own, we think they have succeeded in dissolving the word Britannia into Brit, or Brick, and tan, which would seem to imply that the natives always behaved like bricks in tanning their enemies. The suggestion that the syllable tan, means tin, and that Britannia is synonymous with tin land, appears to be rather a modern notion, for it is only in later ages that Britannia has become emphatically the land of tin, or the country for making money. The first inhabitants of the island lived by pasture, and not by trade. They as yet knew nothing of the till, but supported themselves by tillage. . . . . Cæsar, who might have been so called from his readiness to seize upon every thing now turned his eyes, and directed his arms upon Britain. According to some he was tempted by the expectation of finding pearls, which he hoped to get out of the oysters, and he therefore broke in upon the natives with considerable energy. Whatever may have been Cæsar's motives, the fact is pretty well ascertained, that at about ten o'clock one fine morning in August—some say a quarter past—he reached the British coast with 12,000 infantry, packed in eighty vessels. He had left behind him the whole of his cavalry—the Roman horse-marines—who were detained by contrary winds on the other side of the sea, and though anxious to be in communication with their leader, they never could get into the right channel. At about three in the afternoon, Cæsar having taken an early dinner, began to disembark his forces at a spot called to this day the Sandwich Flats, from the people having been such flats as to allow the enemy to effect a landing While the Roman soldiers were standing shilly-shallying at the side of their vessels, a standard-bearer of the tenth legion, or, as we should call him, an ensign in the tenth, jumped into the water, which was nearly up to his knees, and addressing a claptrap to his comrades as he stood in the sea, completely turned the tide in Cæsar's favour. After a severe shindy on the shingles, the Britons withdrew, leaving the Romans masters of the beach, where Cæsar erected a marquee for the accommodation of his cohorts. . . . . . The general who cemented the power of Rome—or, to speak figuratively, introduced the Roman cement among the Bricks or Britons—was Julius Agricola, the father-in-law of Tacitus, the historian, who has lost no opportunity of puffing most outrageously his undoubtedly meritorious relative. . . . . After the usual amount of slaughter, one Wiglaff mounted the throne, which was in a fearfully ricketty condition. So unstable was this undesirable piece of Saxon upholstery that Wiglaff had no sooner sat down upon it than it gave way with a tremendous crash, and fell into the hands of Egbert, who was always ready to seize the remaining stock of royalty that happened to be left to an unfortunate sovereign on the eve of an alarming sacrifice. . . . . Alfred's practice of telling the time by burning candles was ingenious, but could not have been always convenient. It must have been very awkward when a thief got into one of the candles, thus exposing time to another thief besides procrastination. After Alfred's invention of the lanthorn, it might have been worn as a watch, in the same manner as the modern policeman wears the bull's-eye. . . . . Edward, who acquired the name of the Martyr, was accordingly crowned at Kingston, where coronations formerly came off; but he did not long survive, for hunting one day near Corfe Castle, he made a morning call on his mother-in-law, Elfrida, and requested that a drop of something to drink might be brought to him. As Elfrida was offering him the ale in front, her porter dropped upon him in the back, and inflicted a stab which caused him to set spurs to his horse; but falling off from loss of blood, he was drawn—a lifeless bier—for a considerable distance.

VILLAGE LIFE.

In the human bee-hive, there was not a quieter cell than Holmesdale; and, were its "short and simple annals" subjected to the most stringent examination, not an event would be discovered in its secret history, save such ordinary ones as are incident to humble life. Never had the lords of the manor been implicated in high treason, nor had they expressed even a wish to interrupt the Protestant Succession. No plot to take the Tower first, and afterwards rob the Exchequer, could be traced to the "Chequers;" and, whilst the stocks rose and fell, Doctor Faunce sate quietly in his sanctum; and none accused him of being accessory to the ups and downs in public securities. In that pleasant farce called "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," an old gentleman remarks that "they did nothing but die at Tadcaster." Now, in Holmesdale, they properly considered that there were other passages in life more agreeable than the last one; and much love was made, and a little marriage followed. Nor was the village without its gossip and its scandal. If Emma Smith exhibited at church that Sunday a *mousseline de laine*, and the next one a new Dunstable, Julia Thornhill wondered where the money came from to buy these envied articles? If Julia Thornhill was found whispering with Corporal O'Tool, when the said Julia should have been in bed, why Emma Smith "would say nothing, but she could guess pretty well what these whisperings would end in."—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT.

Miss Helen Faucit's impersonations are nature itself; but they are nature as it appears to the poet's eye—nature in its finest and most beautiful aspect. She possesses in an eminent degree the physical requisites for her art—a person graceful and dignified, a voice supremely fascinating in its "most silver flow," yet equal to the expression of the most commanding passion—a face gifted peculiarly with that "best part of beauty, which a picture cannot express—no, nor the first sight of the life,"—a face, wonderful indeed, in the magic and variety of its expression. Along with these she possesses a complete command of all the resources which intelligence gathers from experience, and an obvious familiarity with the treasures of art, which has strengthened and exalted strong natural perceptions of the graceful and beautiful in form and motion. But greater than all these is the spirit by which they are vivified and swayed; the lofty impulses, the commanding powers of thought and feeling, the inspired energy, the pure taste, the exquisite ladyhood of nature which are conspicuous in all Miss Faucit's personations. It is such visions as she presents that bless the dreams of poets; and happy are we, who, in this dull mechanical time, have seen with our waking eyes a reality fair as imagination may picture.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

HOPE AND HEAVEN. BY THE REV. J. FITZGERALD.

When Care its shadow throws
  O'er life's dull evening, dark'ning all the past,
Hast thou, my soul! no balsam for thy woes?
  In Heav'n thou hast.

When o'er the heart of woe,
  The chilly breezes of despair have swept,
Say, what relieves the bosom's stormy flow?
  'Tis when thou 'st wept.

Yet 'mid the gloom that lowers
  O'er the dark dream of life's eventful even,
A light still lingers in yon cloudy bowers;
  That hope 's in Heaven.

When friends and kindred fall,
  Like fluttering leaves upon th' autumnal blast,
Hast thou no hope 'mid Nature's funeral?
  In Heaven thou hast.

Dolman's Magazine.

STREETS OF LONDON.

Mr. Mackinnon (in his "History of Civilization") dwells with satisfaction on the improved aspect of the public streets. The picture is pleasing. If a second Gay were to give us a second Trivia, he would be obliged to find new actors and new accidents. Mr. Duncombe incurs no peril of being rolled down Holborn-hill in his way to a *soiree* at the Freemasons' Hall; and Mr. Rogers apprehends the onset of no Mohawk, emerging in all the fierceness of impunity, from the alleys of Pall Mall. But think of the thousands who pine and starve in the very shade of our palaces! Think of the destitute families who toil out the fire of life and hope for their miserable wages of water and bread! Think of the darker industry in evil, of the thousands and tens of thousands, who, in our magnificent thoroughfares and squalid recesses, by night and day ply their sad variety of trade, in plunder and guilt; picking pockets or bartering souls! Alas! is this civilisation? Wonderful changes are still in store; the wheel is going round. The darkness will follow the light; and the evening and the morning will make the day. It is not to be expected that England will escape the vicissitudes of Athens, of Rome, or of Venice. The subterranean fire glows in the deep laboratory of Time. The promise of a fine noon must not deceive us into luxury and indolence. Lisbon had rejoiced in sunshine when the earthquake overwhelmed her. England, with all her beauty of civilisation, may disappear from the eye by a catastrophe not less tremendous, though accomplished by a different operation. Other kingdoms, not less splendid, have been visited by the Divine judgments when they despised the Divine laws; and may even now be seen, by those who look back into the mist and gloom of remote ages, involved in flame and sinking in thunder.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE JESUITS.

The following remarkable and prophetic words were uttered by George de Bronsvel, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1558, respecting the order of the Jesuits: "There is a fraternity which has lately sprung up, under the name of Jesuits, which will seduce many; the members of which, living, for the most part, like the Scribes and Pharisees, will attempt the abolition of all truth. They will succeed; for these people assume a variety of shapes: with Pagans they will be Pagans; with Atheists, Atheists; with Jews, they will be Jews: with Reformers, Reformers;—and all this, for the purpose of learning your intentions, designs, hearts, and inclinations; and so making you like the fool who said in his heart, there is no God. These people are spread over the whole earth; they will be admitted into the counsels of princes, who, however, will not be therefore the more wise; such influence will they gain over them, that, unconsciously, their hearts and most hidden secrets will be revealed. This will happen because they have abandoned the law of God and his gospel, by their neglect of them and their connivance at the sins of princes; nevertheless, God, in the end, for the vindication of his laws, will promptly destroy that society, even by the hands of those who have most supported it and made use of it, so that in the end it will become odious to all nations. They will be in a worse condition than the Jews, they will have no fixed place on the earth, and a Jew will be more favoured than a Jesuit."—*The Union Magazine.*

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season terminated on Monday last with the Eighth Concert, and a more glorious programme was never executed. It opened with one of Haydn's finest Symphonies, the No. 8 in E flat. This was superbly performed: the observance of the light and shade was most remarkable. Blagrove had the violin variation, and gained great applause by his rich tone and high finish: a disposition was, indeed, manifested to encore the movement. Pischek then sang the opening air of "Faust," in Spohr's opera of that name—"Liebe est;" omitting, however, the clever recitative. He was rapturously encored, his voice being in excellent order and his *falsetto* most exquisite. Madame Pleyel was next in rotation, and was well received both by band and audience. She did not create any very great sensation in the introduction; and it is curious that there was similar apathy when she played it at the Bonn Beethoven Festival, in August last: but when she came to the March in Weber's "Con[illegible]" for that was the piece she at once enlisted the sympathies of her hearers; and from that to the end, it was, to borrow Mr. Bunn's saying, "a blaze of triumph." Greater excitement has been rarely witnessed; and she received the unusual honour of an encore in a full concerto. She repeated the last movement, taking it at an unexampled pace, and yet never losing sight of distinctness in the passage-playing. No description can do justice to her style of rendering this "Concert-Stück." To appreciate it fully, she must be seen, with her digital velocity and marvellous energy—tempered, however, with the most delicate and *volant* touch. The orchestra appeared to be as much in raptures as the company; and all cheered lustily. Mendelssohn's fairy-like and picturesque overture, "A Midsummer's Night's Dream," concluded the first part; and, although objection was taken to the speed, it was our impression that it was never rendered so finely before, not even under the composer's own *bâton*. The inner parts stood out superbly; and the fluttering and flitting of the fairies, with the "roaring" of *Bottom*, were as palpable in the mind's eye as if before us with scenic illusion

The C Minor Symphony opened the second part. This was the work that at the first hearing, in 18[illegible]4, provoked the hilarity of an English band, as "wild, discordant, and incomprehensible." We have arrived at more enlightened times, when the Mass in D and the Posthumous Quartets are now comprehended. The opening Allegro, in which the subjects are so curiously distributed amongst the instruments, was carefully rendered. The delicious Andante—one of the most pathetic movements ever penned—was given with impassioned feeling, the *violoncelli* sustaining the prominent *motif* magnificently. In the grotesque Scherzo, Costa retarded the time of the trio, and an inc[illegible] the fugue for the basses. The stately finale—certainly for colossal grandeur and gorgeous imagery, without a rival—went off most astounding[illegible], and quite electrified the audience. Amongst the connoisseurs it was universally admitted that the C Minor was never interpreted with more zeal, energy, and precision. After Miss Birch and Pischek had sung the touching duo from Paer's "Agnese"—the opera founded on Mrs Opie's tale of "Father and Daughter," in which Ambrogetti, and, subsequently, Tamburini so distinguished themselves—Sivori played the only Violin Concerto that has been composed by Mendelssohn. It is in three movements, the first being, perhaps, a little too long, and overscored. There is a clever cadence, not at the close, but in the middle of the Allegro. The Andante is a melodious piece of writing, in which Sivori's *cantabile* expression told well. The finale is a light sparkling theme of the bolero kind, and was admirably hit off by this eminent executant, who was deservedly applauded for his exertions. Miss Birch appeared after this Concerto, to sing Spohr's scena from "Faust," "Si lo sento," which was energetically given; and the scheme closed with Weber's "Der Freyschütz;" the audience stopping to hear this noble overture, and to bestow three cheers on Costa, the Conductor, who has gained such glory for himself and for the Society during the eight concerts of the season.

On retiring to the Director's Room, Mr. Anderson, the Hon. Treasurer, in their name, addressed the gifted Composer: and, after expressing the warmest acknowledgments on the part of the Society for his services, handed over to Mr. Costa, amidst the loudest cheers of the whole band, a handsome salver, with the annexed inscription. —

Presented to Michael Costa, Esq., by the Philharmonic Society of London to mark their estimation of his zeal and exertions, during the Society's Concerts in 1846.

Mr. Costa, in returning thanks, declared that he had only performed his duty after the signal honour of being appointed Conductor of a society which had achieved so much for art and artists. He should look upon the testimonial as one of the most flattering incidents in his professional career. He begged to thank the orchestra most sincerely for their support—without the aid of good troops, no commander could be successful, and he had every reason to be satisfied with the reception he had met with at their hands. With such talents he claimed merit beyond that of enthusiasm for the effective execution of the works of the best masters. Mr. Costa was much applauded at the close of this address, and his health was then drunk with three times three, and one cheer more. Thus has terminated one of the most glorious seasons in the annals of the society. The career of Costa has proved beyond a doubt that he is one of the greatest conductors if not the greatest in the world. When he was first nominated, it was argued that, although he had created the opera orchestra, and rendered it, by his great abilities, unrivalled in Europe, he would be incapable of directing classical music. Our readers are aware that we took the opposite view. We contended that, if Costa could give such a colouring to the flimsy productions of the modern Italian school, he must succeed with the inspirations of the mighty masters in a greater degree. In short, we reduced it to a rule of three question:—If Costa can effect so much with bad music, what must be accomplished with good m[illegible] The very first concert established our case. He has, by the force of genius, beaten down all opposition, and it has been acknowledged by all the factions in London—for music, unfortunately, is split into factions—that the great symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Onslow, &c., have never been so superbly rendered as under Costa's direction. Another enormous advantage gained by the society and art, which is so intimately wound up in its prosperity, is that the vocal music has been accompanied to perfection. As to the concerto players, they have been in the seventh heaven, as, this season, the Conductor established that a real piano was to be obtained from an English band. Individually, we rejoice heartily at Costa's signal triumph, because one of our most favoured and beloved theories that our instrumentalists were the first in the world, if properly conducted, has been gloriously established.

It is now no longer an indiscretion, perhaps, to announce a very interesting fact, which redounds in the highest degree to the honour and musical intelligence of Prince Albert. It was acting on the advice and recommendation of the Prince Consort, that Mr. Costa accepted the post of Philharmonic Conductor. A special debt of gratitude is, therefore, due to his Royal Highness from every true amateur and independent artist, for his tact and knowledge in appreciating so accurately the great qualities of the Neapolitan musician, who, having been naturalised, and so long a resident in this country, will not think it is, to be hoped, of accepting the tempting offers now made to him from the Continent. Mr. Costa has raised two orchestras here to the highest pinnacle of fame, and neither the public nor the profession can afford to lose him.

CONCERTS.

Madame De Dietz and Mdlle. Bochkoltz. Mdlle. De Dietz is *pianiste* to the Queen of the French and the Queen of Bavaria; and Mdlle. Bochkoltz is a clever vocalist, who coalesced to give one of those guinea ticket *matinées*, at the residence of a private person, which, attended with little expense, and having a good connection, realises, perhaps, more for the *bénéficiaires* than high-sounding concerts. This affair took place on Monday morning, at the residence of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., 4, Hyde Park-place, and was fashionably attended. Madame De Dietz played with much ability in Hummel's Pianoforte Septuor, aided by Sainton, Willy, Ehrmann, Jarrett, &c. Mdlle. Bochkoltz afforded evidence of her artistical qualities as a singer. Mdlle. Goldberg, Herr Pischek, Herr Goldberg, Madame Hennelle, and Signor Felice Planque, were the other vocalists. Mr. Talexi and Mr Willy, jun., were the accompanyists; and one great merit in the programme was its brevity.

Madame D'Eichthal.—This lady is *harpiste* to the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Bavaria. She gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Monday, at 76, Harley-street, assisted by Signor Emeliani as violinist, and Herr Drechsler as violoncellist. Benedict and Mühlenfeldt officiated as accompanyists; and the vocalists were Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. de Ruppin, Mdlle. Stoepel, Mdlle. Lang, Signori Marras and Ciabetta. The scheme was of the usual quality, and calls for no remark, except to notice the mass of musical mediocrities who rush into this country every season, to the exclusion of our own clever singers.

Miss Macirone This promising composer's songs, for Miss Bassano, Hoelzel and Pischek, have been universally praised in the notices of her Morning Concert by our contemporaries; and we are happy to join in the general eulogium. She has abilities as a *pianiste*, but scarcely sufficient to justify a public performance. A M.S. Duet, by Brinsley Richards, "Now Moonlight Gems the Silvery Sea," sung by Miss Bassano and Mr. Bodda, was well received by the numerous auditory

Madame Oury. This accomplished *pianiste* gave a very agreeable *Matinée Musicale* on Tuesday, at the residence of T. Fitzherbert, Esq., 23, Hanover-square. She performed Beethoven's Trio in C Minor, with Sivori (violin), and Casella (violoncello); Prudent's Don Pasquale Fantasia, Liszt's Hungarian Melodies, and a piece by Weber. Here was music of every school, but Madame Oury is great in all she undertakes. Her executive skill is of the first order, and she combines excellent taste, great intelligence, and impassioned feeling, with her mechanical gifts. Her playing has been for some years the admiration of the chief musical towns of Germany, France, Russia, &c. The vocalists were Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mdme Thillon, Mdme. Mortier de Fontaine, Signor Marras, and Herr Pischek. Benedict and Jules de Glimes were the accompanyists, and Godefroid and Casella played harp and violoncello pieces. There was a fashionable attendance

The Musical Union.—At the Seventh Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Madame Pleyel distinguished herself in the classical school by a fine performance of Beethoven's Sonata in F, for piano and violin, with Vieuxtemps. The scherzo was encored, and the whole sonata much applauded. Haydn's Quartet in C, No 77, with the celebrated national air "God Save the Emperor" was played by Vieuxtemps, Deloffre, Hill and Rousselot, and the scheme wound up with Beethoven's masterly Quintet in C, executed by the same artists, with the addition of Nadaud as second tenor. The Duke of Cambridge and a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion were present. The Illustration in our last number is thus noticed in Mr. Ella's interesting *Record*. "The Illustrated London News of Saturday last, contains a well executed sketch of the artists, who performed at our sixth meeting (Vieuxtemps's, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti) with a short account of the origin and objects of this Society."

The Distin Family These unrivalled performers on the Sax Horns, gave a Concert on Tuesday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was full in every part. Mr. Distin was encored in the Trumpet fantasia in the "Soldier Tired," a marvellous exhibition of skill. His execution, with his four sons, of the Quintet on themes from "Lucia" was another exquisite specimen of their talents. Pischek was rapturously encored in his popular songs; and Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, and Mr. John Parry were similarly complimented. Mr. Kiallmark was the accompanyist; and, in addition to the artists already mentioned, there were Mdme. Hennelle, the Misses Williams, Miss Messent, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Rovlore, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Macfarren; Messrs. King, Weiss, Calkin, Bodda, and Mr. F. Smith, as vocalists; and as solo players, Mr. F. Chatterton, Harp; Mr. Lavigne, Oboe, Mr. Pratten, Flute; Miss K. Loder, Pianiste, and Mr. Sedgw[illegible], Concertina.

Mdlle. Judine.—This *pianiste* is a young and promising pupil of Mosche[illegible] She gave an Evening Concert on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Room, which [illegible] crowded to excess. Mdlle. Judine had a full orchestra, with Willy as first [illegible], and Moscheles as conductor. She performed Beethoven's Concerto in E [illegible]t, with Sivori, the Sonata in F, for piano and violin, by the same composer, with Moscheles; Thalberg's Duo on "Norma" themes, for two pianofortes; and a MS. Fantasia, on themes from Verdi's "Lombardi" and Donizetti's "Pasquale," composed by Moscheles. Mdlle. Judine has great executive facility; w[illegible] she has to acquire is colouring and a good touch. Kellerman (the violoncellist) M. Godefroid (the harpist), and Sivori, played pieces. The vocalists were Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mdme. Hennelle, Mrs. Macfarren, Miss Hawes, Mdlle. Goldberg, Mdme. Thillon, Mdme. Knispel, Mr. Bodda, Signori Marras and Alfredi, Herrn Hoelzel and Pischek, and John Parry. The programme was judiciously made up from all schools.

Madame de Lozano and Don J. de Ciebra.—These Spanish artists coalesced in a Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the patronage of the Earl of Clarendon, so long our able Minister at Madrid. Madame de Lozano has a fine voice, of extensive compass and a dramatic style. She sang Mariani's "Stanca di più," which was written for Grisi, and is introduced in Rossini's "Otello," with much ability, and her Spanish ballads were full o[illegible]vacity. The two Ciebras played on their guitars with marvellous skill, warming the hearts of the Iberian dames who filled the room. There was Rossini's overture to "William Tell," arranged for sixteen players on eight pianos, but it went badly. Even if the piece had been properly rehearsed, the effect could only be a *charivari*, just like the squadron of guitars at the close of the concert. The vocalists were Mdlle. de Ruppin, Madame Mortier de Fontaine; Mr. Handel Gear. [illegible] Ribas played a solo on the flute, and Mr. Suberberg a violin solo. Pilotti was [illegible] accompanyist

Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings.—At the Third Concert of the second series, on Wednesday, the scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet, No. 6, of Op. 50; Onslow's Quartet, Op. 32; Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 127; and Onslow's Quartet, Op. 2[illegible]. The executants were Sainton and Blagrove (first and second violins alternately), Tolbecque and Hill (tenors), Lucas (violoncello), and Howell (double bass). The playing was, of course, excellent; but Lucas's execution of the second movement of Op. 25, by Onslow, which is obligato for the violoncello, was particularly conspicuous. The last meeting takes place on Wednesday.

Mr. Parish Alvars. This celebrated harp-player and composer gave a Morning Concert at the Hanover-square Room, on Thursday, for the principal purpose of having his first Grand Symphony played in this country. A full orchestra, chiefly selected from the Philharmonic band, conducted by Costa, was engaged. The work opens with a movement Largo, leading to an Allegro of great breadth and vigour; an Andante follows, with a charming subject, sustained by the violoncelli. The Scherzo is remarkable for its quaintness and its elegant treatment. The Finale is grand and imposing. The Symphony was immensely applauded by the *connoisseurs*, who seemed quite struck with the superb writing and its startling effects It is symmetrical in construction, and the amplification of the themes admirably carried out. Madame Dulcken executed Mr. Alvars's Pianoforte Concerto (which was played at the Seventh Philharmonic Concert), with great brilliancy. She has improved vastly in her reading of this fine composition; and the last movement came out with twice the force. Mr. Alvars performed the Andante and Rondo of his Harp Concerto in E flat, his Fantasia on themes from the "Montecchi," and a charming Serenade and Studio. He displayed all his unrivalled executive resources. The vocalists were Madame Hennelle, Herr Pischek, and Signor Marras.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre.—The past season is highly creditable to the lessee's management. Mr. Bunn has brought out four original operas "The Fairy Oak," by Mr. Forbes; "Maritana," by Mr. Wallace; "Don Quixote," by Mr. Macfarren; and "The Crusaders," by Benedict. He has also produced two English versions of foreign operas—namely, Auber's "Crown Jewels" and Flotow's "Stradella." Three ballets, written for the theatre, have been represented "The Marble Maiden," by Albert and M. St. Georges, the music by M. Adam: and "The Island Nymph" and "Imelda," two ballets by Barrez. Of Continental ballets there were two importations—"The Devil to Pay" and "Paquita." The principal dancers who appeared during the season were Adèle Dumilâtre, Flora Fabbri, Mdlle. Sali, Mdlle. Potier, Mdlle. Guerinot, Madame Giubilei, Mdlle. Louise, Mdlle. Adèle, Mdlle. Maria, Madame Petit Stephan, and Carlotta Grisi; M[illegible]t, M. Silvain, M. Mathis, M. Desplaces, the Viennese children, M. Barrez, [illegible]ordot, &c. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole; Messrs. Harrison, Allen, King, Weiss, Borrani, Phillips, Stretton, Burdini, &c. There was one spectacle of the "Princess Changed into a Deer," which was only represented one night. The pantomime of "Harlequin Gulliver," with the Risleys, proved highly attractive. The season was very fluctuating. "Maritana" and "The Devil to Pay" were the best hits, and the "Crusaders" stands next. "The Fairy Oak," "Don Quixote," "Stradella," and the "Crown Jewels" did nothing for the treasury; and the hot weather setting in, at the period of Carlotta Grisi's engagement, caused the theatre to be quite deserted. On the whole, Mr. Bunn has entitled himself to the thanks and confidence of the public, by his activity, spirit, and enterprise. The choral department has been much improved under Mr. Tully's direction. The orchestra, lacking a good Conductor, has not been so fortunate, and is susceptible of great improvement—although it must be borne in mind that, to obtain a good working band for opera and ballet, six nights in the week, is no easy matter. Additional players have been sometimes engaged during the first representations of new works, but have been subsequently withdrawn. We are glad to learn that there has been no loss on the season, and, but for the heat, a large profit would, no doubt, have been realised. Every amateur must desire the prosperity of Drury-Lane Theatre, as the only one for national operas we possess. Mr. Bunn had [illegible]gned an engagement with Jenny Lind in Berlin, in 1845, but the Swedish Nightingale has refused to fulfil it, on the ground of being unable to acquire the English language. The lessee had also agreed with Donizetti for the composition of an opera expressly for Drury-Lane Theatre, but the imbecility of the composer was another disappointment to the Manager's expectations. His determination, however, to elevate the character of his lyrical establishment is equally entitled to the warmest eulogium

The Brussels Company.—A great sensation has been produced in the musical circles, by the announcement that the Belgian Company of operatic artists, who afforded such delight last season by their performances, will commence a series of twenty representations at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 15th instant, under the direction of M. Haussens. In addition to the talent of last year, M. Massol, the distinguished baritone of the *Académie Royale de Musique*, will appear. The notices last year, in the Illustrated London News, of this unrivalled Company, will have prepared our readers for the great treat in store for them.

M[illegible]ent to Weber.—Sir George Smart and Mr. Benedict are collecting [illegible]ons in aid of the fund now raising in Germany, to erect a monument to Weber, at Dresden, the place of his birth, and where he is now buried. It is proposed to celebrate the inauguration of the Statue by a festival like that in honour of Beethoven, at Bonn. We agree with the *Morning Chronicle*, that a public performance of Weber's works ought to be given in this country, in aid of the Monument

Criticisms on Beethoven Mr. W. Gardiner, the Author of the "Music of Nature," has forwarded to us a copy of the interesting paper read by him before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, on the Inauguration of the Statue of Beethoven, at Bonn, which Mr. Gardiner attended. We have to thank him for his honourable mention of our presence there, but he forgot to add that our Augu[illegible] numbers were filled with interesting illustrations of that memorable [illegible]y, from sketches taken on the spot by our artists. In Mr. Gardiner's lec[illegible] here is a curious passage pointing out the early notices of Beethoven's works, which were pronounced by a living critic to be "incomprehensible stuff" Mr. Gardiner declares that it was twenty-seven years after he became acquainted with the genius of Beethoven, that any public notice was taken of his compositions.

The Birmingham Festival.—Staudigl will arrive on the 10th of August, for this great meeting, and it is expected will also sing at the Hereford gathering. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is now quite ready, Mr. Bartholomew having completed the adaptation to English words. Staudigl will sing the music of the "Prophet."

Donizetti.—This great composer has been removed from the asylum near Paris, to Bergamo in Italy. His mind is utterly gon[illegible]

Herr Pischek left London yesterday for Germa[illegible].

THE LATE MR. HAYDON.

The melancholy circumstances of the death of this eminent artist were amply [illegible] in our Journal of last week. Our present purpose is to place upon record the leading incidents of his life, which painfully exemplifies, in most of its phases, the poet's "fitful fever."

Benjamin Robert Haydon was descended from one of the most honourable and ancient families in the west of England the Haydons of Cadhay and Woodbury, in Devonshire, who intermarried with the present Lord Paulet's ancestor, Sir Amyas Paulet

His great-grandfather, Gideon Haydon, was killed whilst hunting; and, having died intestate, his affairs were left in a deranged state: the Cadhay property was thrown into Chancery, and the family became, comparatively speaking, a reduced one.

The subject of this [illegible] l. R. Haydon, a well-established [illegible] [illegible]hter of the Rev. Benjamin Cobley, Vicar of Dodbrooke, Devon; whose son, [illegible]s Cobl[illegible], late of Odessa, signalised himself at the siege of Ismael. [illegible] an [illegible], Haydon evinced a strong passion for pictures and drawing, which were his constant amusement. At 10 years old, he was placed at Plymouth [illegible]. Dr. Bidlake, who, being himself a man [illegible]us, and possessing a great taste for painting, encouraged the youthful [illegible]don in his love of drawing; and, as a reward for diligence and attention to his studies, the reverend gentleman used to indulge his pupil by admitting him to his painting-room, where he was allowed to pass his half holidays.

At the age of 14, he was sent to the Plympton St. Mary School, under the Rev. W. Hayne, and here he completed his education, in the same Grammar School in which Sir Joshua Reynolds acquired all the scholastic knowledge he ever received. On the ceiling of the school-room was a sketch drawn by Reynolds with a burnt cork; and it was young Haydon's delight to sit and contemplate this early production of the great master. Whilst at this school, he expressed a wish to join the medical profession; but the sight of an operation, performed at the Plymouth Hospital, at once deterred him, so shocked was he at the sufferings of the patient. When he left the Plympton School, after a stay there of about two years, he had not decided what profession he should pursue; and, whilst at home, in this unsettled state, his mind was never at rest, but he was constantly employed in drawing or painting, and reading hard. About this time, Reynolds's "Discourses" attracted his attention, and fixed his resolution on painting; and, as one step to acquiring eminence, he resolved to study anatomy.

With these aspirations, he left Plymouth for London on May 14, 1804; and entered his name as a student of the Royal Academy. With great forbearance, he resolved to draw and dissect for two years before he began to paint; and his skill and application were soon noticed. Prince Hoare introduced him to Fuseli. So hard did Haydon study at this period, that he sometimes did not leave his room for a fortnight; and his attendance was so close at the Royal Academy, that Fuseli once said to him, "Why, when do you dine?" Haydon's account of his introduction to Fuseli, is very characteristic: "Such was the horror connected with his name," says Haydon, "that I remember perfectly well the day before I was to go to him, a letter from my father concluded in these words: 'God speed you with the terrible Fuseli.' Awaking from a night of awful dreaming, the awful morning came. I took my sketch-book and drawings, invoking the protection of my good genius to bring me back alive, and sallied forth to meet the enchanter in his den! After an abstracted walk of perpetual musing, on what I should say, how I should look, and what I should do, I found myself before his door in Berners-street——1805." Haydon was shown into his painting-room, full of Fuseli's hideous conceptions: he adds: "at last, while I was wondering what metamorphosis I was to undergo, the door slowly opened, and I saw a little hand come slowly round the edge of it, which did not look very gigantic, or belonging to a very powerful figure, and round came a little white-faced lion-headed man, dressed in an old flannel dressing-gown, tied by a rope, and the bottom of Mrs. Fuseli's workbasket on his head for a cap. I was perfectly amazed! there stood the designer of Satan in many an airy wheel plunging to the earth, and was this the painter himself?—certainly. Not such as I had imagined when enjoying his inventions. I did not know whether to laugh or cry, but at any rate I felt that I was his match if he attempted the supernatural! We quietly stared at each other, and Fuseli kindly understanding my astonishment and inexperience, asked in the mildest voice for my drawings. Here my evil genius took the lead, and instead of showing him my studies from the antique, which I had brought, and had meant to have shown him, I showed him my sketch-book I did not mean to show him, with a sketch I had made coming along, of a man pushing a sugar-cask into a grocer's shop. Fuseli seeing my fright, said, by way of encouragement, 'At least the fellow does his business with energy.' From that hour commenced a friendship which lasted till his death."

In 1807, when Haydon was in his twenty-first year, he sent his first work to the Royal Academy Exhibition—"Repose in Egypt;" or, as it stands in the Catalogue, "Joseph and Mary Resting with Our Saviour, after a Day's Journey on the Road to Egypt." This was purchased by Mr. Thomas Hope; and, we believe, to this day, is in the Collection at the Deepdene, in Surrey. Such was brilliant patronage for a beginning; and it stimulated the young painter to a much higher effort

Thus we see that Haydon left his father at almost the age of boyhood, came to London by himself, and pursued his plan of study, the result of his own conviction, without a master, (for he resisted the wishes of his father to put him under Opie); persevered in spite of ridicule and sneers, and assertions of his insanity; and painted his first picture before he had studied the art two years.

In January, 1808, he began his "Dentatus"; but, while engaged on it, he was admitted to see the Elgin Marbles: the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had painted, and recommenced on a new principle which he deduced from these admirable sculptures. He now worked with intense enthusiasm: to imbue his mind with the spirit of the Marbles, he drew from them for ten, twelve, and even fifteen hours at a time. The "Dentatus" was finished in the Spring of 1809. It was purchased by Lord Mulgrave, long before it was completed: this did not, however, operate as a *prestige* at the Royal Academy; for, the treatment which this work received from the Committee of 1809, led Mr Haydon into antagonism with the Academicians for the remainder of his career. The loss of a good position for this single picture embittered the painter's after-life. "By *vote*," he tells us, "the picture was hung in the Great Room, in Mr. Fuseli's presence. The Committee promised Mr. Fuseli it should remain there. He went out of town; and, in the interval, they *re-voted*, took the picture down, and placed it where there was then no window. By this conduct, my prospects were blighted for the time; and, it was not till I sent the same picture, the year after, to the British Institution, where it was hung at the head of the room, and got the great prize, that I regained the confidence of Lord Mulgrave."

This was followed by worse treatment. "I then put down my name for an Associate," says Haydon, "and was refused; and, coming in contact with the Academicians, I perceived a fear of historical painting" The "Dentatus" was a commission; for Haydon, in his "Vindication of Sir Joshua Reynolds," communicated, under the signature of "A.," to the "Annals of the Fine Arts," in 1819, writes "Haydon would have been ruined by them (the Academicians) in 1809, had not his picture been a previous commission, which saved him from the consequences of the unjust behaviour of the council of that year." The "Dentatus" merited all the distinction it received; it is mostly well drawn, and the story is cleverly told: it was very correctly copied and engraved by William Harvey, a pupil of Bewick, and who, in 1817, became a pupil of Haydon, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. (See "The History of Wood Engraving," Illustrated London News, vol. iv., p. 357.) In this picture are heads of Wordsworth, Keats, and Hazlitt

Haydon's hostility to the Academy now waxed fast and furious; and most manfully he maintained the contest in the *Examiner* newspaper, in the "Annals of the Fine Arts," and, indeed, wherever his complaints could reach the public. He cited the disputes of the Academy with Reynolds, Barry, Opie, and Wilkie, to prove that his case was not a rare one; and that, to use Reynolds's assertion, "there was a party in the Academy who had objects incompatible with the advance of the art."

With energies undaunted, Haydon now resolved to try his fortune unaided by the Academy. Some munificent patrons of Art rallied round him: Sir George Beaumont commissioned him to paint a subject from "Macbeth" "a glory to its possessor and one of the greatest ornaments to his gallery," says a critic of the day: "so powerful in expression, and colour, and effect, so glorious in composition and energy, so great in all the great essentials of a picture, that it truly astonished us."

His next great picture was the "Judgment of Solomon," bought by Sir W. Elford and Mr. Tingcomb, for £700. While painting this work, Haydon entered into a controversy on the Elgin Marbles with Mr. Payne Knight, one of the Directors of the British Institution: this gave great offence; and, when the painter had been four months at work on the "Solomon," he was left without resources; but, by selling successively, his books, prints, and clothes, he was enabled to go on with his picture. At length, after a labour of two years, and by a closing exertion of painting six days, and nearly as many nights, the picture was completed, and exhibited in Spring Gardens, with great success. The Directors of the British Institution then showed their sense of Haydon's genius by a vote of 100 guineas, and all ill-feeling was forgotten. For this work, Haydon was presented with the freedom of the borough of Plymouth, says the vote, "as a testimony of respect for his extraordinary merit as an historical painter; and particularly for the production of his recent picture, 'the Judgment of Solomon,' a work of such superior excellence, as to reflect honour on his birthplace, distinction on his name, lustre on the art, and reputation on the country."

Miss Mitford addressed to the Painter the following Sonnet on this Picture -

Tears in the eye, and on the lips a sigh!
Haydon, the great, the beautiful, the bold.
Thy Wisdom's King, thy Mercy's God unfold?
There art and genius blend in unison h[illegible]
But this is of the sou[illegible]
Of grief dwells here grief cast in such a mould
As Niobe's of yore. The tale is told
All at a glance. "A childless mother I!"
The tale is told, and who can e'er fo[illegible]
That e'er has seen that visage of despair
With unaccustomed tears our cheeks are wet,
Heavy our hearts with unaccustomed care,
Upon our thoughts it presses like a debt.
We close our eyes in vain, that face is there.

Mr. West, on seeing this picture, was affected to tears, at the figure of the pale, fainting mother

After so much toil and suffering, some relaxation was necessary: accordingly, in the summer of 1814, Haydon visited Paris, in company with Wilkie. There he studied in the Louvre; and, after an absence of two months, commenced his great picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem:" but his progress was long retarded by ill health, and the weakness of his eyes; and for a time he was compelled to discontinue his labour, and remove from London.

At this period, may be mentioned his "Alexander Returning in Triumph after having Vanquished Bucephalus," purchased at 500 guineas, by the Earl of Egremont; and his "Venus and Adonis," bought for 200 guineas, by Lord de Tabley.

In 18[illegible]6, Haydon returned to the controversy with Mr. Payne Knight, on the Elgin Marbles; the painter had the great authority of Canova on his side, and is considered to have demolished the theories of the *dilettante*. From the poet Goethe, too, Haydon received a gratifying testimony to his elucidation of these great works: this was on the receipt of drawings of the Theseus and the Fates, made at the British Museum, by Haydon's pupils, Messrs. C. Bewick and C. Landseer, for the poet. Writing to Haydon, he says:—

You must feel great satisfaction to have had it in your power to bring your pupils acquainted with such excellent models, as those which your country of late has had the g[illegible] fortune to acquire

[illegible]ose of us at Weimar, who love and admire the arts, share your enthusiasm for the remains of the most glorious period, and hold ourselves indebted to you for having enabled us to participate in such a degree, in the enjoyment and contempl[illegible]n of those works by means of such happy copies. I have the honour to be, &c., W. Goethe.

In the spring of 1819, considerable interest was excited in the metropolis by the [illegible]ibition of a Series of Drawings, executed at the British Museum and the Gallery of the British Institution, by Mr. Haydon's pupils. The exhibitors were Bewick, Thomas and Charles Landseer, Webb, and Chatfield. We may here [illegible]ention other distinguished pupils of Haydon. Eastlake was his first pupil "I watched," says Haydon, "and guided his progress with the affection of a brother, in his drawing, dissection, and painting." There were, besides, Lance and Harvey, Maclise and Cope; and Haydon used to claim Edwin Landseer "I understand," he says, "that Edwin Landseer denies his obligations—I used to deny mine to Fuseli—these are the presumptions of youth."

In 1820, Haydon completed his great work of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," begun in 1814, and exhibited it almost *per se* in Old Bond-street: it drew crowds of visitors, it was shown at Edinburgh with equal success; and it was re-exhibited in London in 1829.

Our painter now appeared to be in a fair way for fame. Keats addressed a sonnet to him on his elucidation of the Elgin Marbles:

> Haydon! forgive me that I cannot speak
> Definitively on these mighty things
> Forgive me, that I have not eagle's wings,
> That what I want I know not where to seek:
> And think that I would not be over meek
> In rolling out up-followed thunderings,
> Even to the steep of Heliconian springs,
> Were I of ample strength for such a freak—
> Think, too, that all those numbers should be thine,
> Whose else? In this who touch thy vesture's hem?
> For when men stared at what was most divine
> With browless idiotism, otherwise phlegm—
> Thou hadst beheld the Hesperian shrine
> Of their star in the east, and gone to worship them.

Wordsworth likewise penned this majestic tribute to his genius:—

> High is our calling, Friend! Creative Art
> (Whether the instrument of words she use,
> Or pencil pregnant with ethereal hues)
> Demands the service of a mind and heart,
> Though sensitive, yet in their weaker part
> Heroically fashioned—to infuse
> Faith in the whispers of the lonely Muse,
> While the whole world seems adverse to desert.
> And oh! when Nature sinks, as oft she may,
> Through long-lived pressure of obscure distress,
> Still to be strenuous for the bright reward,
> And in the soul admit of no decay,
> Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness—
> Great is the glory, for the strife is hard.

Nor were there critics who hesitated to place Haydon in comparison with Raffaelle A writer in the "Annals of the Fine Arts," maintains that Haydon's first picture (the "Repose"), in colour, drawing, expression, light, and shadow, will bear comparison with any of Raffaelle's painted at the same age; that the figure of Dentatus is equal to any Raffaelle ever executed in the heroic style; that for his "Judgment of Solomon" Haydon ranks, in powers of invention, equal with Raffaelle, and that in the treatment and conception of *this* subject, he is superior to Poussin, Rubens, and Raffaelle. Still, this writer does not compare Haydon "on the whole with Raffaelle on the whole: he only wishes to show that the nature of Haydon's genius is not inferior to Raffaelle's, period by period, and picture by picture, as far as Haydon has gone."

Stimulated by such high praise, Haydon renewed his application for admission to the Academy; but in two successive elections, he did not receive a single vote! This treatment drew from him indignant complaint: "for twenty-one years," writes he, "there has not been an affection that they (the Academicians) have not lacerated—an ambition they have not thwarted—a hope they have not blasted a calumny they have not propagated a friendship they have not chilled or a disposition to employ me they have not tampered with." All was, however, of no avail; though his friends and the public sympathised with Haydon's position, the rules of the Academy were preserved inviolate. Amidst all this strife, with the "Jerusalem" on hand, he began two other pictures of the same high class, "Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." He also found time to join in a vehement controversy about the Elgin Marbles; and, in conjunction with Hazlitt, to write an admirable treatise on Painting, for the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

In 1821, Haydon married. His professional prospects, about this time, began to wane; and he lost patronage as much from the controversial position he occupied before the public as from the objectionably large size of his pictures. His affairs got into confusion; he was considerably in debt; and he became an inmate of the King's Bench Prison. While here, in July, 1827, the burlesque scene of a "Mock Election" was enacted. "I was sitting in my own apartment," writes the painter, "buried in my own reflections, melancholy, but not despairing at the darkness of my own prospects, and the unprotected condition of my wife and children, when a tumultuous and hearty laugh below brought me to the window. In spite of my own sorrows, I laughed out heartily myself when I saw the occasion." He sketched the picturesque scene, painted it in four months, with the aid of noblemen and friends, and the advocacy of the press in exciting the sympathy of the country. "To the joint kindness of each," wrote Haydon, "I owe the peace of the last five months, without which I never could have accomplished so numerous a composition in so short a time." The picture proved attractive as an Exhibition; still better, it was purchased by King George the Fourth for £500, and it was conveyed from the Egyptian Hall to St. James's Palace. A committee of gentlemen now undertook to adjust Mr. Haydon's affairs with the proceeds of this exhibition, and the painter was restored to the bosom of his family.

As a companion to this picture, he completed, in October, 1828, "Chairing the Members, a Scene from the Mock Election." This was exhibited at the Bazaar, in Old Bond-street, in the above year: it was purchased by Mr. Francis, of Exeter (says the "Athenæum"), for 300 guineas. It was scarcely equal to the companion picture, which, by the way, had been remarked on, as Haydon thought, severely. "By some critic," he writes, "it was considered *rough and coarse* in execution; his Majesty thought otherwise."

In 1830, Haydon completed two pictures of a very opposite class—the "Death of Eucles" and "Punch," as they have been termed, "the high tragedy and low arce of painting." They were exhibited with success, but did not readily find purchasers, and the "Eucles" was disposed of by raffle in fifty shares of ten guineas each, the winner being, we believe, the keeper of the Dulwich Gallery. Sir Walter Scott took considerable interest in the "Eucles" disposal; and, to the mention in his "Diary" that he had sat to Haydon for his portrait, Scott appends this kindly note:

> He is certainly a clever fellow, but too enthusiastic—which distress seems to have cured in some degree. His wife, a pretty woman, looked happy to see me—and that is something. Yet it was very little I could do to help them.

In 1831, Haydon painted for Sir Robert Peel "Napoleon Musing at St. Helena," a picture which is best described by the epithet "suggestive" (*Athenæum* memoir): its execution is far inferior to its conception; yet of this picture Haydon painted four copies, the second for the Duke of Devonshire, and the third for the Duke of Sutherland. It has been engraved, and was popular as a print. He painted a work of the same character, "The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," a picture of less merit than its companion.

Next year, Haydon produced his "Xenophon and the Ten Thousand First Seeing the Sea from Mount Theches," a picture in the grand heroic school. Like the "Eucles," it was disposed of by raffle: we last saw it in the library of the Russell Institution, to which Society it was presented by the late Duke of Bedford, in 1830 This picture was exhibited in Piccadilly, with "Waiting for the *Times*," purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, and since engraved. There were, also, in the same room, "The First Child," "Reading the Scriptures," "Falstaff and Pistol," "Achilles Playing the Lyre," &c

About this time, Haydon overcame his early spirit "inimical to the supremacy of portrait," and, by necessity, took to portrait-painting; his price for a whole-length being 150 guineas: he had, however, but few sitters, and the adoption of this branch of his art was a profitless change.

The passing of the Reform Bill, at length, suggested a labour of far greater magnitude—the Great Banquet at Guildhall, a commission from Lord Grey. it contains some 300 portraits, if we remember rightly, for all which the personages sat to the painter. It was a thankless scene to paint, and could scarcely be expected to add to the reputation of any artist. The picture was exhibited in St. James's-street in 1834, but excited very little interest. It was then removed to Howick Hall; and the sketches were purchased by Lord Spencer, and hung up in the corridor at Althorp. The "Reform Banquet" was engraved, but unsuccessfully.

In September, 1835, Haydon delivered his first Lecture on Painting and Design, at the Mechanics' Institution: he tells us that he gloried in the air of defiance with which he was watched, as he proceeded, the applause increased, and he concluded his lecture amidst such a burst of enthusiasm as had not often been witnessed on art. He appears to have anticipated interruption; for in his first volume of his Lectures, since published, he refers to his heart-beating anxiety on the above occasion. He says: "From the oppression of the authorities in art, without any cause, and my subsequent resistance and opposition to them, I had brought on myself the enmity of all those who hoped to advance in life by their patronage; loss of employment, from their continual calumny, brought loss of income; the rich advanced loans to finish great works, they were persuaded by the authorities not to purchase; the usual consequences of debt and incompetency followed; and, perhaps, no man ever appeared before a public assembly with such a load of unjust accusation, abominable falsehood, or determined opposition, as I did on that night." He so far succeeded in his object—"to implant sound principles of High Art in the public mind"—that he repeated his Lectures in Edinburgh and Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bath, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Newcastle, and Warrington; at the London Institution, the Royal Institution, and the University of Oxford. The Second Volume of these Lectures has been published but a few weeks· they are more biographical; but the biographies (of Fuseli and Wilkie) illustrate principles of art laid down in the first volume.

We must now return to the few remaining pictures. In 1843, Haydon produced "Curtius Leaping into the Gulf," which was exhibited at the British Institution. It will be found engraved, from a drawing made by the painter, in No. 49 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

To the Royal Academy Exhibition of last year, he contributed his "Uriel and Satan," from Milton: it is engraved in No. 163 of our Journal. We quote the accompanying criticism

"Mr. Haydon, in this picture, has studied Fuseli to some purpose. In the figure of the 'stripling cherub,' he has had his eye on the old masters; but his picture (and he will thank us for our criticism) is altogether out of place in the present Exhibition. 'How hard it is upon us,' was the remark of a great painter, who had studied his art more deeply than many of his brethren, 'the better fitted we become for the company of the great masters, the less fitted are we for the walls of a modern exhibition.' Mr. Haydon is said to be a martyr to the higher branches of his art. He paints on great principles, and aims at nothing but what is Epic and exalted. We wish his success was commensurate with his endeavours. He is often feeble, too often exaggerated; but his conceptions are not unfrequently very fine. We would direct attention to his 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' in the possession of Sir Robert Peel It is an *indicative* picture, with indifferent execution, but the sentiment is everything. Napoleon has his back towards you—you see, in short, nothing but his back, his folded arms, a barren rock, a boundless sea, and a sail at a distance. It is, in a word, the history of Napoleon, with a fine moral at the end."

To the Westminster Hall competition of the same year, Haydon sent two cartoons—"The Curse," and "Edward the Black Prince." They neither gained prizes nor approval, and the artist considered himself wronged by the Commission and the public. it was the very ground upon which he sought to be tried, and the result was unworthy of his genius.

Haydon's last pictures formed the recent Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, fresh in the memory of the reader from being detailed in our volume just completed. We have there, too, engraved one of the paintings—"The Banishment of Aristides." The Exhibition proved a failure. the tone of the advertisements betrayed the painter's disappointment, and, doubtless, tended to bring about his awful exit Yet, amidst all his depression of spirits, anxiety, and distress, he laboured at his Art to the last: he had been working at a picture of "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," on the morning of his death!

The painful recital which has already appeared in our Journal, will preclude our saying more.

We have appended to this hasty sketch (for his life would fill a large volume) a portrait, engraved from a very finely painted portrait by Mr. Thomas Henry Illidge, of Bruton-street; and not hitherto engraved. There is a fine bust of our lamented painter, by Park, which has been prefixed to the recently published volume of the "Lectures."

THE LATE MR. B. R. HAYDON.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. T. H. ILLIDGE.

THE PUBLIC PARKS, MANCHESTER.

WE are happy to learn that these very salutary additions to the recreations of the people are nearly completed The subscriptions for the purpose amount to nearly £44,000; being about £40,000 from the manufacturers and artisans; £3000 the Government grant; and £[illegible]000 the munificent contribution of Sir Robert Peel.

We have engraved a view of "Peel's Park," named after the Premier, on account of his having resided here when last in Manchester. The principal features of this Park are a drive round the Walness meadows, inclosing a large area; a pleasant walk near the river; a lawn, with maypole, &c.; archery butts, a spacious flower garden, within a belt of trees, laid out in walks, lawns, and parterres, in which are evergreens, flowering shrubs, azaleas, &c., a few American plants, and evergreens. Several large trees have been moved from the plantation to the centre of the Park and have all stood very well. The drive is 18 feet wide round the Park; and at the extreme end is the Gymnasium.

The Lodge, at the main entrance, is built; and the mansion close by is to be fitted up as refreshment-rooms. The entire Park was purchased for £10,375: it contains 32 acres, and is situate in Salford, one mile from Manchester Exchange.

The two other Parks are called "The Phillips' Park" and "Queen's Park;" the former, on account of Mr. M. Phillips, the representative of Manchester, and who, with his family, were the largest contributors to the Park's fund. It is situate one mile and a half from the Exchange, on the Ashton road, contains 31 acres, and cost £6200. The area is tastefully laid out in walks and play-grounds; and has several rustic bridges.

"The Queen's Park" is two miles from the Exchange. The well-wooded character of these grounds give them already a park-like appearance; the gardens are well stocked, and the picturesque combination of wood and water will make this a favourite resort with the public. The committee paid for this property £7250: it contains 30 acres.

In addition to the purchase-money for the respective properties, it should be mentioned that several thousand pounds have been expended in re-laying out the grounds, and providing for them appropriate embellishments.

MANCHESTER PUBLIC PARKS.—"THE PEEL" PARK.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—BARBEL.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Artificial flies for Angling, are, as regards their form or make, of two kinds. First, hackles or palmers; and second, winged flies. The first kind are without wings, and they are called hackles in consequence of their being made of long slender feathers, such as those of a cock's neck, which are generally termed hackles; and they have obtained the name of palmers from their resemblance to the palmer, or hairy worm. Hackles are usually named from their colour, as "the black hackle," "the red hackle," "the grouse hackle;" while of winged flies, "their name is legion," some being called after the name of the insect which they are supposed to resemble, some named from the month in which they are held most killing, some from their colour, some from the material of which they are made; while others are honoured with the name of their inventor. Some novices in Fly-fishing, both young and old, seem to attach great importance to the name of a fly, and devote themselves to the study of the rigmarole nomenclature of flies, as if the wearisome list should be got by heart before attempting to catch a trout. The "book" is well thumbed, but as the rod is spared the *fly*-rod, not the *birch*—the consequence is, that the child is spoiled, and never attains to the degree of M.A. Master of Angling—as long as he lives.

Artificial flies for Trout-fishing, whether winged or hackles, may be conveniently classed under four general heads, according to their predominant colours. 1. Grey flies, the type or standard of colour being the feathers from the back of the mallard, or wild drake. 2. Brown flies, the type being the feather of the grouse, pheasant, woodcock, or wren. 3. Red flies, the type being the red hackle of a cock's neck. 4 Dun flies, the type being the feather of a starling or a coot. Flies, properly dressed, according to the above types, will take trout in all parts of the world where trout are to be caught with an artificial fly. The other materials, besides feathers, required in making flies, are fur, silk, and wool of various shades, mouse-coloured, dun, foxy, ginger-red, and brown; and those are the best of their kind which absorb the least moisture. Of flies, either positively black or positively white, we have not taken any notice in the preceding list, as there is no difficulty in determining their standard of colour. White flies we never use, though we consider them to be of service in the dusk, when Angling in still water for large trout. Small, *very small*, black flies we have found to be of most service when fishing in small clear streams in summer

At this time of the year, trout begin to ascend to the upper parts of streams; and, except at the water-clearing, after rain, afford but little sport to the fly-fisher. They now enter the smaller tributary streams, when swelled by sudden rains. While the water is rapidly rising, it is almost needless trying for trout either with fly or worm; but, when it begins to abate, they will generally take the worm readily, more especially in small subsidiary streams; though the most killing of all baits, at such times, is prepared salmon-roe. When the water begins to clear, and the fish appear indifferent about the worm, the Angler should try with the fly, the ripples at the head of pools in the larger streams. We shall now leave the trouts alone for a while, as there are other fish to fry; but first—to catch them. Having dismissed the *flies*, we must now look after the *larvæ*, and exchange our "book" for a box of gentles.

The **Gudgeon** and **Roach** formed the Illustration, but not the subject, of our last paper; and here is now a **Barbel** waiting our notice. A handsome fish he is; and in the fashion, too, even if he were not in season, for he is bearded on the upper lip. "What pleasure can there be in catching such fish?" we hear some one exclaim. The accent is that of a north-countryman; and, turning round, we behold the face of an old friend, one of the stalwart family of **Caird**, who prides himself on "gripping like a vice, louping like a roe, dancing like mad," and on being the best fly-fisher in the North.—No pleasure, indeed, for you, Mr. Caird; but do not presume to answer for other people, lest they should turn round and decry some of your favourite amusements and indulgences.

In fishing for Salmon, you have to wade *sometimes*; and, even after you have been for two or three hours up to the middle in very cold water, you do not always succeed in catching your fish. You dance the Highland Fling with great vigour, and can tire the piper out in a reel—finding pleasure in what to many others would be a toil. The pleasure of the "gentle" Angler is not a whit the less because you despise it; and you do not lose your appetite for your oatmeal porridge and skim-milk, in consequence of its being distasteful to a town-bred gentleman who breakfasts off coffee and hot rolls. Though a dram of small-still whiskey, eleven over proof, is highly stimulating and comfortable, exceedingly in a damp morning among the hills, yet that is no reason why a man should despise the "poor creature," small beer, where nothing better is to be had. "Well; but these 'gentle' Anglers make such a fuss about their fishing." Some, indeed, may; ever talking of a simple amusement as if it were the serious business of their lives. but what then? Because a lump of exceedingly bibulous clay gets tipsy on small beer, is that any reason why "half-and half" should be forsworn? Not at all: but we must drop the subject, for it is difficult to be merry and wise over small beer. Your health, Mr Caird, in a tankard of foaming stout: and you, I dare say, will have no objection to do us justice in the remainder. We now feel quite invigorated, and shall finish off our Gudgeon and Roach in quick time

The **Gudgeon** is a small fish, the length generally being from five to seven inches. Gudgeons are gregarious, swimming in shoals, like minnows; they are to be found in most of the rivers in England, but appear to be most abundant in the Thames and the Lea. They are said to spawn twice a year, namely, in April and November; and they are Angled for from May till October. Their favourite haunts, in warm weather, are scours, or streamy parts of the water, with a gravelly bottom; and they bite at all times of the day from an hour after sunrise until an hour before sunset. In fishing for Gudgeon in the Thames, from a punt, it is usual to stir up the gravel at the bottom with a rake, in order to discolour the water, and bring the fish together; and also to throw into the water, from time to time, as ground bait, pieces of soaked bread and bran, mixed up with a little loose clay. The best bait for them is small red worms, though they also take gentles readily. The bait should just drag on the bottom; and the line should be either of fine gut or of a single hair. Use a light rod, and a quill float, and be not in too great a hurry to strike when the float first dips: where the Gudgeon nibbles, he will generally bite, if he be allowed time. The Gudgeon, though small, is very sweet eating: half a gross or so, nicely fried, make a very pleasant addition to the supper table

Roach spawn in May, and begin to be in season in July; but are best in the three last months of the year. In the Lea, as well as in other rivers, they are froqnently caught when Angling for Gudgeon, in July and August; though the season for Roach-fishing in the Thames, according to Mr. Hofland, "cannot be said fairly to have commenced till the middle of September." Considerable numbers, however, are caught there long before that time. The Roach, like the Gudgeon, is gregarious, and is to be Angled for with similar tackle. The Roach prefers the still and rather deep parts of the water; and the bait, instead of dragging on the ground, ought, when the water is clear, to be about six inches from the bottom. When the water is rather discoloured from rain, the bait should not be allowed to sink more than about four feet. The baits chiefly used are paste and gentles; and also small red worms, when the water is high, and when the weather becomes cold, at the latter end of the year. The paste may be made of a piece of new bread, soaked in water, and then worked up with the hands, till it becomes compact and doughey. A piece of paste about the size of a pea will be sufficient for a bait; and it is also advisable, when the water is clear, to put only one gentle on the hook. Be mindful to strike promptly, yet lightly, as soon as the float gives indication of a bite. Roach are not unfrequently caught weighing from one to two pounds; by far the greater number, however, of Roach caught in the Thames and the Lea do not average half a pound each. The Roach is a handsome fish, and some persons consider it very good eating, whilst others consider it very insipid

Barbel spawn in May; they are not good at that time, and it is questionable if they be much better at any other. Whatever may be their value for the table, there can be little question of their affording the Thames Anglers, between Richmond and Windsor, more sport than any other kind of fish in the river. Barbel are gregarious; and their usual haunts are deep holes, near locks and bridges, or by the side of a bank, at the foot of a streamy fall, where the current eddies much In such places, large Barbel are frequently caught by spinning a gudgeon, in the months of June and July, before the usual season of fishing for them at bottom, from a punt, commences. The season for bottom-fishing for Barbel appears to be later now than it was a century ago. In old books on Angling, it is set down as commencing about the latter end of May, and continuing till the end of August; whereas, at present, it can scarcely be considered as having commenced before the 1st of August; and, even for a fortnight after, the fish are generally very shy in taking the bait. The best month now is September, during which, in favourable weather, the Angler will seldom fail to have sport, provided that he moors his punt in a good "pitch," and be moderately skilful in the management of his tackle; for, though the Barbel often grubs a long time about the bait before he finally takes it, yet, when he feels the hook, he generally makes a sharp struggle for his life. What we have further to say about the Barbel will keep very well till our next, without any risk of spoiling, and even with a chance of improvement.

A. Y.

TOLL-HOUSE, NEAR GLOUCESTER, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.*

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER I.

> How can we live without knowing life? Now it is only known on one condition: to suffer, work, and be poor; or else, to make one's self poor in sympathy and heart, and willingly participate in toil and suffering.—Michelet.

IT was a close and oppressive day towards the end of August, when, in the drawing-room of a large house, situated in one of the half fashionable streets of London, three persons were assembled: all were attired in mourning; and the lady bore the insignia of widowhood. Mrs. Sefton was really some three or four years above forty; but her *petite* and slender figure, her fair complexion, small regular features, and their pervading expression of goodness and gentleness had combined to retain for her a much more youthful appearance than is usual at that age. Standing beside her with one arm leaning on the marble chimney-piece, and the other hand placed from time to time protectingly on her shoulder, was a young man of about one or two-and-twenty. Trevor Sefton had soft grey eyes, like his mother, though now they were dilated, and looked dark from ill repressed indignation; and his waving hair was of the same sunny brown as the smooth braids which were just visible beneath the widow's coif. The imperishable beauty of a fine and noble expression was also his, with a symmetrical figure above the common height.

It would be difficult to imagine a more striking contrast than that afforded by his elder and half brother, who sat with some papers before him near a table opposite. He was a shorter, and somewhat thick set man, of about five-and-thirty, bearing about him all the characteristics which, on a superficial glance, we are accustomed to call "commonplace." And yet, on a narrower inspection, there was a degree of shrewdness in the small dark eye, and of hardness about the thin, compressed lips, which, taken with the general outline of head and face, proclaimed a cold, selfish, remorseless being, of a class which, it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, is *not* common.

"Certainly," said he; "certainly, Mrs. Sefton; if you choose to remain here another week or two, there cannot be the slightest objection to your doing so. The remark I made, and which your son has taken up so hastily, was not meant to offend, I assure you. But the fact is, I thought you would wish to meet the change in your circumstances as speedily as possible, by at once curtailing your expenses, and reducing your style of living to your narrower income. Besides, you are aware I intend selling off this old, ricketty, furniture almost immediately." And, as he spoke, he looked round with no slight contempt on the faded curtains and antiquated appointments, which told of a lengthened and constant service.

Mrs. Sefton also gazed, though mournfully, on objects which, if not associated with positive happiness, were at least endeared to her by youthful recollections and the memory of maternal affection.

"Mother," said Trevor Sefton, in the deep voice of strong emotion, "let us leave the house directly. I would not have you indebted another night for such hospitality, even to your husband's son—my father's heir. But Charles—Charles Sefton," he added, approaching the table, "it is necessary for my mother's sake that we clearly and exactly understand our real position."

The dark eye of the elder brother drooped for a moment, as he replied, "I have said I will allow Mrs. Sefton a hundred a-year."

"You mean to say," replied the other, with a calm but withering scorn, "that after having robbed my mother of the provision—mean as it was—intended by our father, you will place her at the head of your pension list, as *the* object, *par excellence*, of your most munificent charity?"

"Call my proposal what you please," returned he, with the meekness of a martyr; "I suppose she must live."

"I wonder you see the necessity."

"Brother, you would be witty; but you only plagiarize."

Trevor Sefton struck the floor sharply with his heel, for he was stung by the imperturbable coolness of the other, and for once could not control his temper; and then he rung the bell with that impetuous touch which is sure, in the generality of establishments, to bring a speedy answer.

---

* Were the following story appearing in a different form a Preface might be admissible. As it is I may perhaps be permitted to say, that in writing a story of Life as it is in the Middle Station, I have studiously avoided depicting any scenes which might change its style to that of the "fashionable novel;" relying on the sympathies of the many rather than on the morbid taste of the few, and appealing to that class which, of all others, should be the most proud of its "order." Since in this emotional, eventful, Transition Century, it comprises, or has supplied with scarcely an exception, the genius, the intelligence, the industry—in a word, the Mind of the Country

In following the fortunes of three or four individuals I can but show a few of those shifting scenes that make Life resemble a Kaleidescope; which presents a new combination at every turn. If they be recognised by the reader as truthlike, my ambition will be more than satisfied. C. T.

"Send your mistress's maid here, if you please; and order the carriage round in an hour," said he to the liveried servant who appeared.

His first impulse had been to send for some hackney conveyance; the second to uphold his mother's dignity to the last.

"Here, dear mamma, is Simpson," he continued, as the lady's maid entered the room, "will you give her instructions about packing your wardrobe?"

Unconsciously to herself the widow was comforted by the decided and almost cheerful tones of her son: and she seemed, by the look of tenderness she cast upon him as she yielded to his request, to thank him now and for ever for assuming the part of adviser and protector. Him who but a few weeks before would scarely have formed a day's engagement without asking her advice and sanction!

Mr. Sefton, the father of the "half-brothers," had been a wealthy stockbroker, and one of those individuals whose lives are recorded as a sort of pendant to that of Whittington or Guy, by those who see only virtue in worldly success, and know not that shrewdness and cunning, for a time, may ape some higher qualities. For many years he had been a person of sufficient importance, especially "on 'Change," to boast that he had come up to London with half-a-crown only in his pocket; hinting, in his autobiographical reminiscences, at the facility and enjoyment with which a prudent youth may live on seven shillings a week, and the certainty that Prudence—the one cardinal virtue which, in his opinion, incorporated every other—must lead to wealth, his sole idea of happiness.

Of course, his only conception of suffering was, what Carlyle calls, the "curious Hell of not making money." His narrow mind had been narrowed yet further by circumstances; by the worldly success which had followed his careful policy through the different phases of life—from the time that the half-clerk, half errand-boy of a dingy counting-house had proved himself a "great arithmetician," to the time, to the days, when his name was good for tens of thousands. He had married, early in life, the mother of his elder son, the daughter of a griping and unscrupulous trader—a man whose kindred spirit had enabled him to foresee, and chuckle over their—as he called it—prosperous future. The small fortune he received with his first wife formed the nucleus of Mr. Sefton's future wealth; but she was a self-willed shrew, who visited on him the pains and penalties a vixen alone can inflict. And when death released him from this bondage, he, in his turn, revenged himself for the wrongs of her temper, by enacting the part of tyrant to the gentle nature which Fortune conferred on him in the person of his second wife.

How Mary-Anne Norton, the young and gently nurtured, the gifted and the generous, ever became this second wife is one of those inscrutable mysteries beyond the power of human ingenuity to unravel. That the bride was portionless, and Mr. Sefton wealthy, had nothing to do with the matter, for she was not one to sell herself for gold or station. No; there must have been the common story of investing the ideal of the heart in an image of clay—that every-day delusion from which the victim is sure, sooner or later, to be awakened.

Hers had been for long years that worse than helot bondage, the doom of being indissolubly yoked to an inferior nature; inferior in its moral qualities and perceptions, I mean, for equality or unison of intellect is of much less importance in our close and home connections. As is ever the case in such unions, the lower character, utterly incapable of comprehending the thoughts, the feelings, the springs of action which moved the loftier mind, grew more and more suspicious and tyrannical as years rolled on, till whatever bonds of regard had once bound them, seemed link by link to have fallen away. The void in Mrs. Sefton's heart, however, had been amply filled by her son, her only child, in whom all the strong, and deep, and holy affections of her soul were concentrated. Worthy was he of her mother's love; but better let his actions speak for him, that describe what he was.

In due proportion, as the mother and son were blessed by their mutual affection—the result of their being congenial characters infinitely more than of the sacred tie between them—did Mr. Sefton lavish his favour and regard on *his* first-born. And this was natural: they too had congenial tastes, opinions, and pursuits; and, though one does not like to use the word affection as existing between two such selfish, worldly, unscrupulous beings, it is hard to find the exact term which might apply to the relations between them. If it were not grief Charles Sefton felt at his father's death, it was the nearest approach to that emotion he was capable of experiencing; and this, too, though he came into the possession of houses and lands, and the fine business, which, however, he had really, though not nominally managed for half a dozen years. Truly there was some fragment of a heart in his bosom, as there is, I firmly believe, in the most worthless and degraded of human beings, if we only knew how to get at it, and touch the spring which opens to better things.

When Trevor Sefton accused his brother of having robbed the widow, the facts were these:—During the lingering illness which preceded their father's death, he had had the sole control over his affairs; had dictated, there is little doubt, and superintended the execution of his will, and the very moderate—not to say mean—provision awarded to Trevor and his mother was made to depend on securities of that fluctuating nature that a change in the "money market" had rendered them utterly worthless. But the will was so carefully and precisely worded, and so legally executed, that there was no redress. Hence their destitution. Hence the scene I have endeavoured to depict.

As soon as Mrs. Sefton had left the drawing-room, Trevor took up his hat. He went to seek a lodging for himself and his mother. A really great mind always rises to meet great occasions when they present themselves, and this was assuredly one of those epochs in life which demand a heroism—though silent and enduring, rather than active—greater and more real than that which is often noised to the world, and glitters afterwards on the page of history. Trevor Sefton took a clear, but rapid survey of his position; and his conscience approved of the line he was pursuing. His mother *must* for the present accept the "bounty" offered by his elder brother. He was not yet sufficiently advanced in his profession, that of medicine, to earn one guinea by it; but he was thankful to Providence that the fees for lectures and all preliminary expenses necessary to the completion of his medical education, had been already paid. He felt that he was starting fair in the race; he was passionately attached to the study of anatomy, and he had the noble ambition of becoming a benefactor to his fellow-creatures through his noble, and—reverently be it spoken—godlike profession.

Now was there another earnest hope and desire woven with this long-cherished one—namely, to be the support and solace of his adored mother. Meanwhile, the first step was to secure a respectable home, though with due regard to their narrow income. This was done, without journeying very far, and without much difficulty. He engaged the second floor of a neat house, in a "quiet" street. To be sure, he might have had a "parlour" for the same money that he was to pay, and it is a word which sounds somewhat finer. But Trevor Sefton had already learnt one of the most important lessons in the world—namely, to eschew shams of all sorts—to Be, and not to care for the Seeming. The second floor was more airy, and at the same time more secluded; and then, to crown all, there was a little third room quite large enough for his own bed-chamber, and it would be such a comfort to be near his mother. Had he taken the "parlours," she would have slept down stairs, and he far away up in an attic. Now, there would be but a thin wall between them. They could speak from one room to another, he was sure; and so one idea led on to another, till he pictured himself "petting"—there is no other word so expressive—petting his mother, even as she had petted him from childhood upwards. Now waiting upon her with lover-like—no, more constant assiduity than that; and now fulfilling not a few of the duties of a lady's maid.

Very silly, perhaps some readers will say! More like the thoughts of a fond and foolish girl, than of a brave man. Is it so? Think again, good people. For my own part, I never knew a man—worthy to be called a Man—who had not a great deal of what is thought to be Woman's nature mingled in his composition

(To be Continued.)

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—The Annual Meeting will be held at York, commencing on Tuesday, July 21st. Patron, the Archbishop of York. President, the Earl Fitzwilliam. An arrangement has been made with the Directors of the London and Birmingham and the Midland Counties Railway for the conveyance of Members between London and York, at reduced fares.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On Thursday week, about noon, the City of Gloucester was visited by a violent storm of most vivid flashes of lightning, and instantaneous discharges of heavy thunder. Several persons were knocked down, and injured; but a far more serious catastrophe occurred at the turnpike toll house, on the Stroud road. The *Gloucester Journal* states:—"A great number of persons who were working in an adjoining field, and others from the neighbourhood, finding themselves suddenly in the midst of a storm, ran into the toll-house for shelter. Here at least fifteen persons had crowded, nearly as close as they could well stand, when, in the moment that they were congratulating themselves upon timely shelter, a flash of forked lightning struck a neighbouring tree, glanced thence into the house in the midst of the affrighted inmates, and, exploding with a terrific report, threw most of them to the ground, and shaking the building to its foundation, knocked out walls, windows, doors, &c., and covered the room, and the bruised and stunned people with some hundredweights of brick, plaster, and large and small fragments of rafters, door-posts, &c. As soon as the catastrophe became known, several of the neighbours and others ran to render assistance, when they found about one-half of the poor creatures lying in a state of insensibility in the midst of the ruins, and of the others, most of them were stunned and terrified so as scarcely to be conscious of anything around them. The toll-collector and his mother-in-law appear to have been partially stunned; but his wife and infant, who were in bed upstairs, miraculously escaped unhurt. Seven persons were picked up from among the ruins, most of them being insensible, and one or two, to all appearance, dead. They were carried immediately to the Infirmary, where they received prompt and able attention."

Our Artist has sketched the Toll-House as it appeared on Friday, after some portions of the building, loosened by the shock, had been removed.

We learn, also, that Mr. John Knowls, who was carrying a three-pronged fork, was thrown to the ground by the lightning, and was found nearly lifeless. His injuries were attended by severe nervous derangement, and by—what is not so customary—very excruciating pain.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We have again had an opportunity of hearing and judging Verdi's music—two of his operas having been given last week at this Theatre; and with the greater effect that their massive music and splendid harmonies bring into relief the lighter compositions of the school which this composer and his followers bid fair to supplant. Of "Nino," and "I Lombardi," our opinion remains unaltered; though to the former composition we must give the palm of superiority, every time we hear it increasing our appreciation of the wonderful imagination and profound science, which characterise this opera as a true work of genius. The "Lombardi," with its slendid *mise en scène* and cast, and containing, as it does, exquisite *morceaux*, of that description which speedily find their way into the concert room and drawing-room, and are, therefore, the more certain of being truly appreciated on the stage—is, perhaps, still better calculated for general admiration. Its performance, on Saturday, was attended by one of the most crowded audiences of the season—thus doing honour to the discernment of the management in the introduction of a composer, two years ago, unknown in England, though enthusiastically admired abroad.

"Il Matrimonio" was given on Tuesday. A first performance of the music of this opera, after so long a habit of hearing works of a more modern stamp, hardly reveals all its beauties, but after one or two repetitions its charming melodies and the astonishing imagination and descriptive power which characterise the work produce the greatest effect upon the mind, and certainly nothing could be more admirable than its execution by the sextett of great singers who take a part in it. Here Grisi's *Carolina*, as we have said before, is an admirable performance. In the sentimental scenes with Mario, in her display of feminine spite against her shrewish sister, in the spirit with which she turns upon them all when pushed to the utmost by family persecutions, and in the *naïveté* with which she invests her whole impersonation, she is inimitable, and this may safely be pronounced one of her best comic parts. Castellan is somewhat too pretty and too gentle to make an apt representative of the envious *Elisetta*; but, even in this part, her usual tact, her musical genius, and delightful voice, stand her in good stead, while [illegible]ntholi brings in her powerful talent to fill up the picture. Of Mario and of the Lablaches, father and son, we have already spoken as they deserved. The latter in this piece acts excellently, while the music does not call for those extraordinary powers of voice, the lack of which alone prevents this talented artist achieving a very high place in lyrical art.

"Lalla Rookh" is still the favourite ballet at this theatre; and, now that practice has brought into due order all the varied elements of this composition, it may be pronounced one of the most perfect things of the kind produced for some time past. The revival of the little "divertissement," "La Bacchante," has also been highly successful. Nothing can be more effective and more classical than the grouping of the votaries of the "rosy god" in this composition; while the attitudes of Lucile Grahn, as she quaffs the vinous beverage, are models for a painter or a sculptor, being characterised by that poetical and ideal grace which give the great charm to her dancing.

HAYMARKET.

The two-act comic drama of "Borough Politics," produced at this house last week, is, we believe, from the pen of Mr Marston, a gentleman who wrote the tragedy of "The Patrician's Daughter," performed, during Mr. Macready's management, at Drury L[illegible]

The plot is exceedingly simple, turning on the rivalry of *Nathan Thompson* (Mr. Webster), a wealthy farmer, residing in the parish of Bambleton, and *Doctor Neville* (Mr. Tilbury), with respect to being elected mayor of the borough. In this quarrel, the wives, *Mrs. Thompson* (Mrs. Glover), and *Mrs. Neville* (Mrs. Stanley), of course, join; and the result is, to make miserable *Frank Neville* (Mr. Howe) and *Fanny Thompson* (Mrs. Edwin Yarnold), the son and daughter of the candidates, who are attached to each other, but compelled to break off the engagement in consequence. At length, however, *Mr. Thompson*, a good honest man, who has risen to great wealth by his industry, is so wretched, by the cares of position, and his wife so distressed at seeing her daughter so unhappy, that, in spite of the eloquence of *Florid* (Mr. Buckstone), the editor of the "Bumbleton Denouncer," and, in the cant words of this age, "the friend of independence and the poor man," who has urged the worthy farmer to the contest, he resigns all pretensions to the mayoralty, has all his old-fashioned comfortable furniture brought back to his gaudy drawing-room, and makes his child once more happy by giving her to *Frank Neville.*

All this, it will be seen, is most simply constructed; indeed, [illegible] might have been fatal to a piece written less agreeably, but the [illegible] particularly brilliant or epigrammatic, was [illegible] abounded in pleasant images and bits of nature. It was admirably [illegible] the performers. Mr. Webster was completely at home as the rough, right-hearted farmer; and the vulgarity of Mrs. Glover's *Mrs. Thompson*—she has been a cook—was inimitably portrayed. A quarrel between her and Mrs. Stanley was a rich piece of acting, on both sides. Mr. Buckstone's *Florid* was droll enough; but his speeches, comical as they were, had too much the appearance of having been brought in for the nonce. We must not omit to praise the graceful and natural performance of Mrs. Edwin Yarnold. Her confession of her love for *Frank*, to her mother, in which she speaks of having listened to his affectionate words, "until the ear's luxuries became the heart's necessities" [illegible] was much applauded.

The reception of the piece was perfectly unequivocal, and it bids fair [illegible] some time.

On Tuesday, Miss Cushman appeared, for the first time, as [illegible], in the musical drama of "Guy Mannering," and her performance was [illegible] thunders of applause. As we had anticipated, it was powerful, nervous, striking. All her strongest points, however, were, to our thinking, in [illegible] than her declamation. Her voice did not carry out the s[illegible] of age, which her artistic "making-up" gave rise to. It was too youthful [illegible] in which she would have spoken as *Romeo*. But we must add that the favourable impression which she made upon the house was most decided. She was loudly called for at the conclusion of the drama, and led on by Mr. Webster—an excellent *Dandie Dinmont*, by the way—to receive the fresh marks of approbation from the audience. There was nothing in the distribution of the other characters that calls for any particular remark, beyond the [illegible] Horton, as *Julia Mannering*, and the drollery of Mr. Farren, [illegible]. The house was very well filled.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The eminent tragic actress, Mademoiselle Rachel, will perform at this theatre for the first time on Monday next, in Corneille's tragedy of "Les Horaces." She is engaged for six representations only, and with her last performances the present season will terminate. The pieces produced will be "Les Horaces," "Phèdre," "Le Cid," "Bajazet," "Virginie," and "Jeanne d' Arc."

PRINCESS'.

A new transatlantic actress, Miss Virginia Monier, appeared here, as we had announced, on Saturday evening, as *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger." Her *début* was decidedly very successful, and she may rank as a perfect actress, perhaps almost too much so. But as a paragraph has appeared in the papers, stating that on the first night of her performance she was suffering from severe indisposition, we will defer a lengthened criticism until next week, when we shall take an opportunity of again seeing her.

ADELPHI.

We much regret that we cannot chronicle the complete success of "The Devil of Marseilles," a three-act drama, played here for the first time on Wednesday evening. For the author, Mr R. B Peake, is a gentleman to whom the play-going public are under so many obligations; his name is associated with so many pleasant recollections; and he is himself so esteemed and respected by his brother writers, that, next to their own, there is no one, we are sure, whose success they would sooner hear of or chronicle. The chief fault of the piece, on Wednesday, was its length; which was too great in proportion to its action: and this we hope may be amended upon future representations.

The plot is of the true supernatural order—of the same class as those dramas formerly played at the old English Opera-house, an[illegible] which may be included, if we mistake not, Mr. Peake's own pieces of [illegible] "The Evil Eye," &c. The "*Devil*" is intended to [illegible] spirit of Avarice, but he has less to do with the action than many of his predecessors. *Brissac* (Mr. Cullenford), a rich merchant of Marseilles, has a ward, *Clementine* (Madame Celeste), who is in love with *De Launay* (Mr. Boyce), a young surgeon. This young man is the medical attendant of the Bagne, or convict hospital; and is poor and discontented with his station. He hears that a criminal, condemned for life to the Bagne, is dead, and he orders the body to be brought before him. Hereon the attendants bear in the presumed corpse of *Cranon* (Mr. O Smith), who subsequently comes to life, and confesses that his death was assumed, in order that he might effect his escape. He begs *De Launay* to keep his secret; and tells him, if he will aid his scheme, that he will make him wealthy. *De Launay* discovers that *Cranon* had formerly robbed a traveller of four hundred thousand francs, which he had buried on the sea-shore. Hearing this, the young surgeon determines to appropriate it to himself. He calls in the guard, gives *Cranon* into custody, and starts on his not very honourable intent. *Cranon* contrives to escape, but *De Launay* has got the treasure, and the first act concludes with the departure of *Clementine*, *Brissac*, and their household for Rio Janeiro. *Cranon* also gets on board the ship, as a seaman.

In the second act we are transported to Rio Janiero; but the scenes were here principally taken up with the jealous bickerings of *Jean de l'Oye* (Mr. Wright), and his wife *Jacqueline* (Miss Woolgar), to whom *Captain Beausobre* (Mr. Paul Bedford) is desirous of paying his attentions. We find, however, that *Clementine* still loves *De Launay*, and that *Cranon* is plotting with *Scipio*, a negro, (Mr. Munyard), and *Maquas*, an Indian (Mr. C. J. Smith), to get possession of some jewels belonging to *Brissac*. In the third act, a Portuguese merchant, *Aveira* (Mr. Charles Perkins) arrives, and is discovered to be the father of *Clementine*. He sees a bracelet on her arm, which once belonged to him. He finds it was given to her by *De Launay*, and the surgeon is directly accused of robbery. He learns that *Aveira* was the traveller whom *Cranon* had formerly plundered, and fresh suspicion falls upon himself. Meanwhile, *Cranon* and his accomplices have robbed *Brissac's* house, and have carried off *Clementine* to the woods with them, instigated by the demon. The rogues quarrel. *Maquas* poisons some wine, which *Cranon* and *Scipio* drink; and the Indian hastens the catastrophe by stabbing the negro. *Cranon* then shoots the Indian, and lastly dies himself from the poison; but not before everything is cleared up by the arrival of *De Launay*, *Brissac* and the other characters, just as the *Devil* sets fire to the forest.

We have given as clear a notion of the story as we could; but the plot, more especially in the third act, was somewhat intricate and obscure. The *Demon* had too little to do with its progress; hence, his appearance excited no interest, as the audience perceived no purpose in his antics; nor did Mr. Mitchenson throw sufficient intention or quaintness into the part. The best sustained character in the piece was Mr. O. Smith's, both as regarded his powerful acting, and the very [illegible] manner in which he was made up. His costumes were perfect pictures: every point was given, and every attitude conceived, with consummate skill; and his appearance as the dead body in the first act, highly effective. Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar were as droll as usual, and, perhaps, a trifle more subdued in their acting, which was an advantage; and Mr. Paul Bedford was as amorous and musical as the author could have wished him to be. Madame Celeste had not much to do, nor was the character particularly suited to her. we prefer her in more strikingly melodramatic parts

The scenery, by Messrs Pitt and Johnstone, was admirably painted; and some very effective music was introduced by Mr. Mellon: indeed, the entire drama has been capitally put upon the stage.

At the fall of the curtain, there was some warm applause, tempered with disapprobation; and the piece was announced for representation, by Mr. Paul Bedford, every evening.

LYCEUM.

This house appears to be recovering its run of good fortune with the temperate weather, and the audiences are again numerous and fashionable. An exceedingly comical vaudeville was produced on Monday, called "The Loan of a Wife," and bids fair to prove as great a favourite as any of the pleasant trifles that have preceded it. A dramatic author, one *Onesiphorous Sobjoit* (Mr. A. Wigan), has a rich old helpless uncle (Mr F Mathews), from whom he has received supplies for some years by pretending that he is a married man with four children. He learns, however, one day, that his uncle, who has been for some time bedridden, has recovered the use of his limbs, and, to his horror, is coming up to town to see him. He is, therefore, driven to borrow a wife, and, procuring three instead of one, he confuses the old man terribly. The first of these is a pretty girl, *Miss Jones* (Miss Howard), who, however, soon elopes with her real lover. The second a horrible old woman, *Mrs Bandanna* (Mr. Meadows), who deals in cheap cigars and smuggled handkerchiefs; and the third, a *Mrs Fitz-montemaur* (Mrs. Woollidge), said to be a milliner, but who proves, in reality, to be the old uncle's deserted wife. There is a terrible riot in consequence of all these wheels within wheels, but at last the old man forgives his nephew, and even recommends him to get a real wife of his own instead of borrowing one.

If the incessant laughter and applause of the audience be the best proofs of success, then was this little piece very fortunate. It was acted to perfection by all we have mentioned; as well as by Miss Turner, who displayed much smartness in her assumption of *Alphonso*, the old man's son. We expect that it will be found a most advantageous addition to the Lyceum *repertoire*; more especially as it does not require the services of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley; and these clever *artistes* must often be in want, we conceive, of a little repose.

VAUXHALL.

The first Masquerade of the season took place here on Monday evening; and was a very great improvement upon former entertainments of the kind, both as to the manner in which the general arrangements were made, and the variety and style of the costumes. Three quadrille bands were constantly playing, all the evening; in the orchestra, the new dancing enclosure, and the old ball-room; and their exertions were well responded to by the dancers, who kept up the quadrilles and polkas, with good-humoured spirit, until some little time after daylight. It is something to say, that up to this period, nothing like a "row" occurred to upset the general hilarity of the evening, and by those who recollect the scenes of dreary brutality invariably presented by the masquerades in England, but half a-dozen years back, the advantage of this change will be readily acknowledged.

M Tourniaire's *troupe* of equestrians danced a quadrille in the circus, and the programme of amusements generally appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the crowd of revellers who filled the "Royal Property"

COLOSSEUM.

On Saturday afternoon, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and suite visited this splendid establishment, and was conducted by Mr. W. Bradwel. to the "Panorama of London," Conservatories, Glyptotheca, Swiss Cottage, Classic Ruins, and Camera, &c, with every portion of which his Highness expressed his admiration and delight. In the evening, the Pacha came to view the "Panorama of London by Night," the various atmospheric effects of which much astonished his Highness. He afterwards visited every part of the establishment a second time, and, having partaken of some refreshment, and his cigar, he retired, stating, if his engagements permitted, he should again visit the Night View of London before he left London The Colosseum was exceedingly crowded by groups of elegantly-dressed ladies; Saturday being the most fashionable evening of the week at this establishment.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

The long-anticipated review of the Royal Horse Artillery took place on Thursday. From an early hour in the morning, the Waterman's and Woolwich Company's boats were crammed with cargoes of visitants, in order to have a glimpse of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha.

At nine o'clock, carriages were in readiness to receive the Pacha who was attended by Sami Pacha, Colonel Bonfort, M. Nubart, and Major C Dickson, when they at once proceeded to Hungerford pier, and embarked on board the *Dryad* steamer. On her casting off from the pier, he was loudly cheered by the numerous spectators, which he politely acknowledged. On the passage down, the usual demonstrations took place from the numerous crews of the vessels lying at anchor. At half-past ten o'clock the *Dryad* arrived off the dockyard, when his Highness was received by a guard of honour. The celebrated band of the Marines struck up the National Anthem upon his Highness landing, when he at once proceeded to view the Laboratory, and other objects of interest in the Arsenal.

From thence his Highness proceeded to view the Repository. This having taken considerable time, his Highness at once proceeded to the Common, where the Horse Artillery, with the field batteries, were in readiness to manœuvre in the presence of his Highness, who appeared extremely delighted with the whole operations, and the great rapidity and precision with which they went through their various exercises, and expressed his delight at seeing so many thousands of spectators assembled At eleven o'clock the mortar and howitzer practice commenced, which greatly surprised his Highness; and the whole of the troops went through all the manœuvres of a real engagement.

A *déjeûner* was given by the officers of the garrison, at which his Highness and [illegible] attended

At the close of the interesting proceedings, his Highness was pleased to express his approbation of the splendid body of men which that day he had seen exercised.

Legality of Sales of Railway Scrip in a Company Not Completely Registered.—The Court of Exchequer, in the case of Lawton v. Hickman, has confirmed the judgment of the same Court in the case of Young v. Smith. The present was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded that the goods and chattels were shares in a joint stock company, illegally sold after the 1st of November, 1844; and it set forth all the facts necessary for showing that the company was a company of the kind, and was not completely registered within the 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110 The plaintiff replied that the company was [illegible] the purpose of making a railway to be called the Grand Union R[illegible], under the authority of an Act of Parliament to be obtained for that purpose; and, therefore, that the sale of shares was not illegal. The defendant demurred to the replication, and the qu[illegible] the replication made the sale of shares legal. One of the causes of demurrer was, that the power required from Parliament for the purposes of the Company was not specified, and that the replication was therefore too general. The answer to that was, th[illegible]tion followed the words of the statute, and was sufficient [illegible], that the replication did not state that the creation of a railway was the sole purpose of the Company; but that was not [illegible]; the proviso in the statute did not in terms require that such should be the case; and the Court would not assume that the Company had any other object in view. To make that objection available, it ought to have been specially averred that the Company had some other purpose in view besides the formation [illegible]. Then it was objected that railway shares were not goods and chattels; but the Court did not consider this objection tenable, especially as such shares had in many instances been recognised as goods and chattels by the Courts. The intention of the Legislature most probably was to deal differently with railway companies from other joint-stock companies, and the special provision intended to apply to railways might have been omitted by accident. It certainly was not to be found in the act, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to the judgment of the Court.

IRELAND

O'CONNELL AND THE WHIGS.

At the Repeal Association on Monday, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he develops his views upon the position of affairs now that the Whigs are about to return to office. The letter commences with a strong censure upon the Coercion Bill. Mr. O'Connell then gives his opinion that it is utterly impossible for a British Parliament to govern Ireland properly, and after detailing his usual account of Irish grievances, he gives this list of the measures which he believes the Whig Ministry must adopt in regard to Ireland:—

"Let no Englishman ask what we complain of. We have already declared, and declare again, that we complain of—1. A scandalously defective representation. 2. A grievously limited and defective franchise. 3. Miserably defective corporate reform. 4. The monstrously oppressive Church Establishment for the use of the few.

"We require the redress of these grievances, and, in addition—5. A literary and religious education for each persuasion, free from the power of any other Justice to all—ascendancy to none. 6. An absentee tax, sufficient to secure the residence, or to compensate for the absence of the landed proprietors. 7. The establishment of the 'tenant right.' 8. Compensation for valuable improvements made by the occupying tenant. 9. Abolition of ejectment for non payment of rent, unless under a lease of 31 years at the least. 10. Abolition of the power of distraint, unless there be a lease of 21 years at the least. 11. Total abolition of the power of distraining growing crops. 12. The institution of county boards instead of the present inadequate and blundering county grand jury system.

"Such are the measures of relief for Ireland which the new Ministry will be required to carry out."

Mr. O'Connell does not appear to have much confieence in these remedies, for the letter concludes by stating that the only hope for Ireland is "the Repeal of the Union."

Mr. Smith O'Brien then made a speech about his recent incarceration, justifying the course he had adopted. He said the time had now arrived for a cordial union of the friends of Ireland, for the purpose of seeking a restoration of her local Legislature. He protested against any amalgamation with the Whigs. Ireland should be governed by Irishmen, and by laws made in Ireland.

MURDER AND OUTRAGES.

On Saturday morning last, as a farmer, named Kelly, with his son, were proceeding to the fair of Callaghan's Mills, in the county Clare, they were fired at by three men, almost simultaneously, from behind a low wall. The first shot grazed the father's head, the son received the second in his groin, and the third in his leg. The assailants then knocked down their victims, and fractured both their skulls. The father is reported to be dead. The son succeeded in escaping by the approach of a party of men going to the fair. The Kellys were attacked for having taken a farm from Mr. Matthew Reddan, about two years since, from which the former tenant voluntarily retired.

In the *Clare Journal*, from which the foregoing is abstracted, there is the report of an inquest held on the body of a young woman who was murdered by a man of between 60 and 70 years of age, whom she refused to marry. The following facts were given in evidence:—It appeared that an old man named Henry Lucas, between 60 and 70 years of age, a widower only two months, set his affections upon the deceased, aged about 18 years, and wanted to extract an oath from her that she would marry him. On the day mentioned, the 27th of April, Lucas placed the deceased upon her knees, and required her to swear she would marry him. She promised she would marry him, but she refused to take an oath, upon which he discharged a pistol at her, which wounded her in the neck, from the effects of which she died on Friday last. Shortly after the occurrence, Lucas surrendered himself to the police, acknowledging he murdered the deceased, and the policeman said he appeared so agitated that he "imagined he was out of his mind." Dr. Finucane, who was in attendance upon the deceased from the time of the occurrence, proved her death was occasioned by the wound, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF TWO BROTHERS, AT NOTTINGHAM.

A shocking event was discovered on Wednesday morning to have taken place at Nottingham—no less than the suicide of two brothers, named William and Samuel Collier, joiners by trade, and of the respective ages of forty and thirty-six, who were found at five o'clock in the morning in what is called Taylor's Rope-shed, suspended by the neck from one of the beams. An alarm was immediately given, and assistance procured, but it was evident they had both been dead several hours. The unhappy men must have been resolutely bent on self destruction. A brace was around the neck of one, and to this was attached a short piece of cord, which was fastened around the neck of the other, and from this cord both the deceased were discovered suspended from a beam in the barn, face to face, and with their feet only about four inches from the ground.

All kinds of rumours are afloat as to the cause of the unhappy affair. It should be stated, too, that the father of the deceased is missing, and surmises the most painful have arisen respecting his fate. The old man and his two sons, it appears, lived together in rather a respectable-looking house in Back-lane, very near the spot where the brothers put an end to their lives, but their mother being dead they had no housekeeper, managing principally for themselves. The brothers were seen by a neighbour on Tuesday morning on the outskirts of the town; and one of them asked whether he (the neighbour) had heard anything, and on his replying in the negative, one of the deceased answered, "You will do, then; we are in debt." It is said, however, that they not only lived in their own house, but that they also owned several others in the same street. They were both, too, members of money clubs, but were not in arrear with their payments, or at least only to a very trifling amount.

It is remarkable that the deceased were the same who were given into custody, three or four years ago, on a charge of cruel usage towards a sister, who is now confined in a lunatic asylum. The poor creature was found by the neighbours chained in a cellar, her hair and nails grown to an enormous length, and her body in a most pitiable state from sundry sores, with which, in fact, it was nearly covered. The affair made a great sensation at the time, and now, of course, all the circumstances are revived. It is said that the father's hat and coat have been found upon the premises. The bodies of the deceased were dressed quite as well as men of their calling usually are, and certainly presented no indications of extreme poverty. According to another report, the body of the old man had been found in a canal, about two miles from the town.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—Last Saturday afternoon, Jackson Wilkinson, of Penrith, labourer, and Bernard Dean, also of Penrith, dealer in soft goods, were killed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Plumpton Hall, about three miles north of Penrith. Wilkinson was the breaksman of the waggons, which were taken down by the steam engine from the ballast-pit near Kettleside, to the filling up of a boggy place in Plumpton Back-street, and he was conducting a train of waggons down the incline to the tip end, the engine having just been disconnected, when two of the foremost waggons ran off the rails and upset, and the two men being thrown off, the waggons ran over them, and literally crushed them to atoms. The bodies were removed to their respective homes, at Penrith. Mr. Robson, the superintendent of the Penrith district of the line, was present at the time, who states that the catastrophe was entirely accidental. Another man, it was rumoured the same afternoon, was missed on the same line, between Heskett and Carlisle, but the particulars have not transpired.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.—The Brighton workhouse was, on Tuesday, the scene of a dreadful murder, committed on an infant, six months old, by its mother, who afterwards cut her own throat, and died almost instantly. The infant survived till four o'clock in the afternoon, when it expired; the murder was committed at ten o'clock in the morning. The name of the woman was Norman; she was about thirty years of age, and was the wife of a man now in the House of Correction, undergoing sentence for felony. The woman, Norman, had lately complained of pains in her head, and, owing to her being ill, did not get up with the other women. She sent for the child, which was brought to her, and immediately afterwards committed the shocking act, rushing out of the room with her throat cut. She previously requested that her other two children might be brought to her, but fortunately they were not in the way. The maiden name of the woman was Barker, and she was brought up by her uncle, Mr. B. Hammond, of Lime Cottage, Buckland, near Dover, Kent. Her husband is the son of Mr. Norman, of Glynde. At the Inquest, held on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased destroyed herself and child in a fit of insanity."

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon an accident took place at the Balcombe station, attended with loss of life. It appears that a married lady named Murphy, was waiting the approach of the down train (which leaves London at two o'clock), for the purpose of proceeding to Hayward's-heath station, about five miles distant. The lady was crossing the rails to get to the station-house, at the time the down-train was in sight, and the sudden whistle produced such an effect on her that she fell on to the rails. The station-clerk, named Shaw, perceiving the lady's perilous situation attempted to drag her away, and stooped for that purpose, but before he could raise himself the buffers of the engine struck him on the head, and throwing him down, severed the head from the body. The body of the lady was shockingly mutilated and life was extinct. The husband was on the spot at the time. An Inquest was held on Tuesday, and after hearing evidence corroborative of the above statement, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" with a deodand of 1s on t[illegible] Shaw's head was severed in two, and the face dreadfully mangled. [illegible] female was less disfigured, but her face had been badly cut, and both her [illegible] Mrs. M[illegible]y was 32, and Shaw 64 years of age. Neither of t[illegible] family.

DEATH OF MR. HANDLEY.—Henry Handley, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lincolnshire, died on Monday, at Sir Edward Dering's seat, in his fiftieth year. He married (1825) the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, daughter of the present Lord Kensington, and sister to the Hon. Lady Dering.

OPENING OF THE LEWES AND HASTINGS RAILWAY.—The opening to Hastings took place last Saturday, according to announcement, and a considerable number of passengers availed themselves of the new mode of transit through that part of Sussex. The trains started and arrived at their destination without the occurrence of any incident worthy of remark; and the traffic has since proceeded with great regularity. The line is at present carried no farther than Bulverhythe, about half a mile from St. Leonard's; and horse vehicles are at present employed to complete the journey into Hastings and St. Leonard's. In a few weeks the works will be completed to St. Leonard's, which is to be the terminus. But the South-Eastern Company have a bill for continuing the line by means of tunnelling at the back of St. Leonard's into Hastings, and thence onward to Ashford.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY BLACKETT.

Her Ladyship, who died on the 25th ultimo, was the only daughter of Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle, in the county of Northumberland, and wife of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. of Matson Hall, in the same county. The paternal family of her Ladyship is of very ancient descent, it having been of distinction in the reign of Edward III. The original name was Middleton, but it was changed for that of Monck by the present Baronet, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, the late Lawrence Monck, Esq., of Caenby, Lincolnshire. By her marriage Lady Blackett became also allied to a very old and respectable house. Her husband, Sir Edward Blackett, is a descendant of the Blacketts of Wylam, he being the sixth Baronet in direct lineage from a younger son of that family, who was created a Baronet in 1673. Julia, Lady Blackett, whose death we here record, was married to Sir Edward on the 1st of May, 1830 and leaves a young family to deplore, with her husband, her irreparable loss.

CAPTAIN TOKER, R.N.

Thomas Richard Toker was born in 1780; he was the son of the late John Toker, Esq., of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent. He entered the Royal navy early in life, was made a Lieutenant the 20th December, 1800, and a Post-Captain the 4th December, 1813. He was Midshipman in the *Defence* at the battle of the Nile, and senior Lieutenant of the *Colossus* at Trafalgar; and he was, subsequently, on frequent occasions, actively employed in the service of his country, and was much regarded by his brother officers. Captain Toker died on the 27th ultimo, at his residence, 8, Kent-terrace, Regent's-part, in the 66th year of his age.

LA MARQUISE D' HARCOURT.

Sophia, Marquise d' Harcourt, whose accidental and melancholy death occurred last week, was the only daughter and heiress of Richard Bard Harcourt, Esq., of Aldbury, Herts., a descendant of Simon, first Baron and Viscount Harcourt, and was the widow of the Marquis d' Harcourt, C.B., a Major-General in the British service. Her husband, the Marquis, a French noble, to whom she was married on the 12th of June, 1800, was the well-known relative, friend, companion in arms, and legatee of the late Earl Harcourt. It is said that their intimacy, which lasted through life, arose from the Earl having taken his kinsman prisoner in battle, and having brought him to England, where the kindness and hospitality the latter experienced, induced him to make this his adopted country. He entered our army, and rose during the late war, with distinction, through the various grades, to the rank he held at his death. It is no less sad than singular that he also perished through an accident, being killed by a fall from his horse, at St. Leonard's Hill.

Pursuant to a provision in Earl Harcourt's will, £80,000 were, after the Marquis and Marquise's deaths, to be invested in land, and that, together with the Earl's St. Leonard's estates, to be entailed on the sons of the Marquis, and their heirs male, provided that the party who should succeed to the lands purchased with the £80,000, be not absent from England more than six months at one time, unless in the civil or military service of Great Britain, or travelling for education.

The Marquise's lamentable death was caused by her taking, on Monday, the 22nd ultimo, a vial full of laudanum, in mistake for another medicine. She survived the accident until the next morning only. Her remains were interred, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, in the family vault, in Aldbury Church.

The Marquise was universally respected and beloved, and her melancholy fate is deeply deplored. She leaves two sons; the elder of whom is the present Marquis; the younger is Captain William Harcourt.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat having been very moderate the show of samples of that article here to-day was small, still however, owing to the immense foreign [illegible] pressing on the market free of duty, the demand was exceedingly dull, at a decline in the quotations of quite 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat commanded very little attention, yet, as the holders were tolerably firm, we can notice no alteration in value. In barley, very little was doing, at late rates. Superfine malt was quite as dear. In other kinds very few sales were reported. Oats, beans, and peas—the supplies of which were large—met a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3020; barley, 540; oats, 130. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, [illegible]. Foreign: wheat, 15,190; barley, 520; oats, 2450. Flour, 1380 sacks; malt, 2450 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 56s; ditto white, 47s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s; brown ditto, 50s [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 61s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] and Cork, black, 21s to 25s, ditto, [illegible] per quarter [illegible] peas, [illegible] per quarter. [illegible] 28s per barrel.

[illegible] at the Custom House from Saturday to Wednesday last.

Saturday, 1st day.—Wheat, 48,734; oats, 16,415; barley, 520 quarters. Flour, [illegible] 723 cwt.

Monday, 2nd day.—Wheat, 76,380; oats, 22,583; barley, 600 quarters. Flour, 17[illegible]

Tuesday, 3rd day.—Wheat, 175,453; oats, 5042; barley, 2109; beans, 3580; peas, 315 quarters. Flour, 74,846 cwt.

Wednesday, 4th day.—Wheat, 284,891; oats, 20,[illegible]; barley, 92[illegible]7; rye, ——; beans, 1039; peas, 2757. Flour, 251,609 cwt.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes continue in steady request, at fully last week's quotations. In all other articles, next to nothing is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary [illegible] to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to [illegible] extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 50s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9½d, of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 2d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 23s 6d; rye 32s 7d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 35s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 10d; barley, 27s 9d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 0d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 34s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Very little business has been transacted in this article during the present week, yet the quotations rule about stationary. Common sound Congou, 10d; and common Twankay, 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb. The deliveries continue good.

Sugar.—Owing to the anticipated alterations in the duties, all descriptions of raw sugar have moved off slowly, since our last report, at a decline of 1s per cwt. The refined market has been quiet, 68s 6d to 69s for brown, and 69s 6d to 70s for standard lumps—being previous quotations.

Coffee.—On the whole there is rather more business doing in this market, and previous rates are well supported.

Rice.—A steady demand exists for most kinds of rice, and prices are quite as high as last advised.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady demand for foreign butter, at an advance in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland is now selling at 86s to 90s; and inferior qualities, 66s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter moves off freely, at 78s to 80s for Waterford landed; 80s to 82s for Cork, 78s to 80s for Limerick, and 78s to 81s for Kilkenny. For forward shipment, a good business has been doing. English butter is a free sale, at higher rates. Fine Dorset, 88s to 94s; Devon, 82s to 86s per cwt, and fresh 10s to 13s per dozen. Bacon is in good request, at 58s to 60s for choice parcels. There is a large consumption going on, and the market has a very fine appearance. Hams and lard, as well as most other kinds of provisions, are quite as dear.

[illegible] market is steady [illegible] Town Tallow, 39s to 39s 6d net cash. The supply of the latter is seasonably large.

Oils.—Seal Oil is held at higher rates. In other kinds, comparatively little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. New meadow hay £2 5s to £3 5s [illegible]

[illegible] In the private contract market, owing, in some measure, to the approaching public [illegible] little is doing, and the quotations are almost nominal.

[illegible] season for old potatoes having been brought to a close, we have no sales to report. New potatoes are in good supply, and steady demand, at from 8s to 18s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 13s 3d; Original Tanfield, 12s 9d; Sidney's Hartley, [illegible]s; Lambton, 14s 9d; Stewart's, 15s; Eden Main, 14s 6d; and Tees, 15s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—From some parts of Kent, our accounts respecting the bine are not quite so favourable as last week; but, from Sussex and Farnham, they are very cheering. Hence the demand here is inactive, and prices are with difficulty supported. The duty is backed as high as £1[illegible]0,000. Sussex pockets, £5 5s to £6 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £5 12s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 10s to £8 10s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market, the supply of beasts was again moderately extensive. The attendance of buyers being somewhat on the increase, the beef trade was firm, and previous rates were well supported. We had on offer 80 oxen and cows from Holland, while the number of foreign sheep and lambs embraced 340, and of calves, 9 head. From Scotland, 40 Scots came fresh to hand. The number of sheep was tolerably extensive; yet the mutton trade was very steady, at extreme currencies. The same observation [illegible] applied to lambs, the general quality of which was good. In calves, a large business was d[illegible] at an advance of 2d per 8 lb. Pigs were dull, at late rates. Milch cows were selling slowly, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and [illegible] 4s 0d; prime [illegible] pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 72[illegible]

Newgate and Leadenhall [illegible] well supplied.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has existed a good demand for Money during the past week, arising principally from the settlement of the Corn and Tariff Bills. Duties on corn and goods which have remained in bond while those two important questions were pending, are now being daily paid, absorbing, of course, much ready money. The price, therefore, remains firm, at the rates which have been usual for the last two months.

The Market for British Securities opened with some animation on Monday, the settlement of the Oregon question having removed all probability of war. Consols closed at 95⅝ for the Opening, with a very firm market. This improvement was well maintained on Tuesday, and Consols at the close of business marked the further improved quotation of 95⅞. The unsettled state of the Ministry, and the financial prospect for some time to come, arising from a daily increase in the number of railways sanctioned by the Legislature, caused a slight reaction in prices towards the close of the week. This, coupled with the limited business done, caused a gradual decline. Consols leave off at 95¾ for the Opening, New Three-and-a-Quarter Cents. 96⅞, Reduced 95¼ to ½. The Exchequer Market still continues much depressed—large bills quoting only 11s. to 14s. premium, and small 14s. to 15s. premium. Bank Stock is 206½.

There has been little to occupy attention in the Foreign Market during the week. Mexican, on Monday, was a point worse, quoting 27, and has since receded to 26⅝ ¾, at which price it closes. Spanish Stock has scarcely varied, the Three per Cents. closing at 35⅛ ex dividend. The settlement—a very trifling affair took place on Tuesday; no alteration of prices, however, resulted. There has been no great disposition since to open new accounts, the following prices are therefore almost nominal:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 8[illegible]; Granada, One per Cent., 20½; Mexican Bonds, 1837, Five per Cent., for the Account, 2[illegible]; Ditto, Deferred, 16; Portuguese Bonds, Five per Cent., 81; Ditto, Three per Cent., ex div., 48½; Spanish Bonds, Three per Cent., ex div., 35½; Venezuela Bonds, Two per Cent., 42¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 60⅜; Ditto Four per Cent. Certificates, 93⅞.

The only activity in the Share Market has been in North Staffordshire scrip. An advertisement appeared on Wednesday, signed in the name of the Secretary of the Company, calling a meeting to sanction an amalgamation with the Derby and Crewe line; and to accept jointly an offer of the London and Birmingham Railway. The scrip consequently advanced about 15s. per share. Towards the afternoon, however, a notice came down that the advertisement was unauthorised, and the signature of the secretary a forgery. An immediate reaction in price followed. With regard to bargains made in the Shares, the Committee of the Stock Exchange are awaiting some further evidence, before any decision is published. The general business of the market has been nearly limited to a few bargains in dividend-paying lines; while the trifling fluctuations will be seen by reference to the annexed list.—Amberg., Notting., Boston, and Eastern Junc., 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junc., 3½; Buckinghamshire, ⅜ dis.; Caledonian, 9½; Ditto Extension, 1½; Derby and Crewe, 6¾; Direct Northern, 1⅛; Eastern Counties York Extension, 1⅝; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 1½; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., ⅜ dis.; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), ⅝; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 21½; Great North of England, New, 58; Ditto, New, 43; Great Western, 147; Ditto, Half Shares, 83; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 32½; Leeds and Bradford, 61; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1½; London and Birmingham, 224; Ditto Thirds, 63; Ditto Quarters, 29½; London and Blackwall, New, 4½ ex. in.; London and Brighton, —; Ditto Fifths, 41½; London and Croydon, 22½; London and South-Western, 78½; Ditto, New, 28¾; Ditto, New, 22; London and York, 1⅝; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1⅛; Lynn and Ely, 12⅝; Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 9½; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Ditto, Sixteenths, 9⅝; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½ p; Midland, 149; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, New, 9½; Newcastle and Berwick, 25; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, ⅞; North British, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Carlisle Ex., 1⅞; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordsh., 4 p; Oxfd., Worcester, & Wolverhampton, 7¾ x in; Scottish Central, 15¾; Shrewsbury & Birm., 2⅝; Shropsh. Union, 1½ dis; South Midland ¾; dis; South Wales, 1½; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 3¾ p; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4½ dis; York and North Midland, 98½, Ditto, Scarborough Branch, 48; Ditto, Selby, 74½, Ditto, Extension, 34; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 12½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12¾; Central of Spain, 1½; Louvain and Jemeppe, ⅝; Luxembourg, 2; Namur and Liege, 8⅜; Northern of France Constituted, 13⅞; Orleans and Bordeaux, 9½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; West Flanders, 3⅝; Australasia, 20½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols did not vary in price yesterday, and closed at previous quotations. The Foreign Market was inactive; no variations worthy of quotation occurred. Shares were dull, and, in a few instances, a turn flatter.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Major A. W. Hope to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sandilands; Second Capt. W. B. Young to be Captain, vice Hope; First Lieut. E. W. Rodwell to be Second Captain, vice Young; Second Lieut. J. L. Bolton, to be First Lieutenant, vice Rodwell.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. E. Matson to be Assistant Adjutant-General.

Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners: Brevet Major J. Lynn to be Adjutant, vice Whitmore.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 27.

Corps of Royal Engineers. First Lieut. R. M. Laffan to be Second Captain, vice Ford; Second Lieut. J. H. Smith to be First Lieutenant, vice Laffan.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 29.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet Col. W. G. Power to be Colonel, vice Trelawney, Brevet Major J. L. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Power; Brevet Major W. H. Askwith to be Captain, vice Smith; First Lieut. S. D. Broughton to be Second Captain, vice Askwith; Second Lieut. J. R. Lugg to be First Lieutenant, vice Broughton.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 23.

Corps of Royal Marines. Sergeant-Major W. Ruston to be Quartermaster.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—G. Hornsby, Lesbury, Northamptonshire, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WOOD, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber. W. MOLYNEUX, Sandwich, Kent, innkeeper. W. H. HOUNSFIELD, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper. T. D. WEAVER, Liverpool, ship-broker. J. CLARKE, Plymouth, innkeeper. W. J. GEACH, St. Colomb Major, Cornwall, auctioneer. J. WATERHOUSE and R. SUTTON, Salford, Lancashire, calico printers. R. M'KIM, formerly of Liverpool, but now of Bombay, East Indies, merchant. JANE WRIGHT, Manchester, and late of Salford, licensed victualler. [illegible] Manchester and Whitefield, Lancashire, nankeen manufacturer. G. BURY, Handsworth, Staffordshire, surgeon. J. EVANS, Hereford, cattle-dealer. I. SANSOME, Coventry, [illegible] T. MELTON, [illegible] victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. MITCHELL, Dewarsmill, farmer. R. M'LELLAN, Glasgow, innkeeper. W. GLASS, Glasgow, boot-maker. J. NEILSON and A. K. MURRAY, Paisley, printers. C. BOND, Inverness, newspaper proprietor. J. YELLOWLEES and SONS, Edinburgh, coach builders.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 2.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. H. Despard, of the 99th Foot, and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wynyard, of the 58th Foot, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3.

[illegible] following further list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Queen's army, [illegible] in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of wounds rece[illegible]

[illegible] Foot. P. Ambler, J. Barry, J. Beaumont, R. Bentley, C. Beresford, M. Blackburn, W. [illegible]r, W. Box, G. Boyce, W. Boardman, I. Bobbin, B. Broomhead, J. Brown, J. Burrell (alias W. Holmes), P. Calan, C. Chaloner, A. Colquhoun (corporal), E. Courtnay, J. Chapman, C. Cloe, C. Copeman, J. Corbett, Bernard Dailey, George Day, Patrick Dormody, William Duckham, William Duncan, Patrick Dumphy, John Donaughey, James Drew, J. [illegible] M. Davis, J. Deeran, D. Denny, C. Evan, A. Ellander, Corporal T. Evans, [illegible] E. Fitton, W. Flood, P. Frayne, F. Green, R. Green, W. Gaire, T. Goodier, W. Gates, J. Giles, G. Green, [illegible] Greenaway, T. Hadkinson, J. L. Harter, J. Hastowell, W. Balth, W. H[illegible], W. Hulam, D. Hodkinson, J. Harrison, W. Harrison, W. Head, A. Henry, R. Hodd[illegible] J. Houlahan, Sergeant J. Holmes, J. Howlett, W. Hunt, W. Hill, T. Illingworth, E. Johnson, J. Jackson, R. Jones, G. Jubb, M. Kelly, P. Keelan, J. Kehoe, C. Keele, H. Lane, J. Lewis, W. Lord, J. [illegible]cock, T. Langham, W. Lamer, M. Laughlin, Colour-Sergeant J. Marshall, P. M'Auley, M. M'Kenny, J. M'Crackin, J. M'Ken, T. M'Manus, J. Manhiany, T. Mellon, W. Mulholland, J. Murphy, P. Nolan, J. Neal, M. O'Connor, J. O'Donnell, R. Pincher, Drummer J. Parle, J. Rober[illegible] W. Reading, J. Rice, D. Rice, T. Ryan, J. Roebuck, G. Reed, G. Sands, W. Saunders, W. Sheldon, W. Snelton, Sergeant J. Smith, C. Smith, J. Smith, M. Smith, D. Sullivan, G. Sutton, J. Scott, W. Stanton, H. Stewart, T. Stewart, Colour-Sergeant J. Swaby, Corporal J. Te[illegible]dale, J. Toole, W. Toms, H. Taggert, J. Taylor, J. Warren, J. Watts, H. Webb, R. Whinyatts, C. White, J. Wier, Colour-Sergeant G. Wilkins, Corporal C. Witsey, H. Wilson, W. Winn, J. Woodcut, H. Watts, J. Wason, J. Weathers, J. Webb, W. Wills, J. Wilson, G. Watton, and T. White.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE [illegible]

Corps of Royal Marines—Sergeant-Major W. Ruston to be Quartermaster.

[illegible]

Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. G. Webb to be First Lieutenant, vice Whiting; Sergeant-Major N. Austin to be Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

H[illegible]rdshire Militia: Capt. J. E. M. Kyrle to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia. Capt. H. Townsend to be Adjutant.

W[illegible]shire Militia: Capt. E. Davis to be Adjutant, vice Smith.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Cornwall. The Hon. J. C. W. Vivian to be Deputy Lieutenant.

INSOLVENT.—G. HORNSBY, Lesbury, Northumberland, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—M. GOODALE, Rutland-terrace, Hornsey New-road, Holloway, builder. W. ROUSE, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, bread and biscuit baker. A. S. HOLL, Norwich, grocer. J. LORD, Sheffield, tanner. J. SENIOR, Salford, Lancashire, common brewer. J. DAVIS, Worcester, miller. W. WOOD, Liverpool, flat rope and patent hemp manufacturer. J. IRVINE, Paradise-street, Liverpool, ironmonger. J. DENT, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M. ROSS, Inverness, ironmonger. J. CAMBELL, Pais[illegible]prietor. A. BALFOUR, Edinburgh, printer. R. M'CUNN, Glasgow, merchant. W. [illegible] Keys Inn, Dalkeith, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.

At Doncaster, the Hon. Mrs. Holmes, of a daughter.——At Brompton, the lady of J. D. Hewett, Esq., of a daughter.——At Warborne, Hants, the lady of Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bart. [illegible] At Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, of a s[illegible]——At Epsom, the lady of [illegible] Bogle, Esq., of a son and daughter.——On the 19th Jun[illegible] [illegible]anton Cottage, Budleigh Salterton, the lady of J. C. Moor, Esq., of a son.——At Bright[illegible], the lady of Major Cantley, Bengal Artillery, of twins, boy and girl.

MARRIAGES.

At Boxted, Suffolk, Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., to Frances W[illegible]ler, youngest daughter of [illegible] Weller Poley, Esq.——At St. James's Church, John Appleton, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Skelton.——At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Walter Greene In[illegible] [illegible] Alfred Cutting, Esq.——At Cheshunt C[illegible] [illegible], daughter of the late Ezekiel Harman, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Matfen, Lady Blackett.——At Paris, Maria Dorothea, the wife of David Barclay, Esq., M.P.——At Stoke-n[illegible]ern, the Rev. Oswald Leycester, aged 84.——At Godalming, William Keen, Esq., bank[illegible]——At Bromley, Middlesex, Robert Young, Esq.——In Mecklenburgh-square, Henry Weston, Esq.——At Andover, aged 54, Sabina, wife of William Hawkins Heath, Esq.——At Belmont, Torquay, in the 78th year of his age, Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esq., F.R.S.——At Circus-road, St. John's-wood, Mr. Thomas Banting, aged 72.——Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool-park, Monmouthshire.——At Paignton, near Torquay, in his 68th year, James Domville, M.D., formerly of Greenwich Hospital.——At Kidbrook-lodge, Blackheath-park, the Rev. George Robert Mountain.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE.—Sivori, Sainton, and Vieuxtemps. Monday, July 6th, Solos, by Koenig, Baumann, &c., the British Navy Quadrille, &c. Tuesday, July 7th, Signor Sivori's Benefit. Wednesday, July 8th, Sacred Music, the 1st act of the Concert selected from the Creation, the Stabat Mater, &c., the 2nd act Miscellaneous. Thursday, July 9th, Mons. Sainton's Benefit. Friday, July 10th, the Principal Music of the Beethoven Festival. Saturday, Mons. Vieuxtemps' Benefit. The Concerts positively terminate on Saturday, July 18th. Promenade and Boxes, One Shilling. On Monday, July 20th, M. Jullien's only Grand Bal Masqué this Season.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Under the Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.—Unparalleled success. Crowded nightly.—The best and most approved ventilated Theatre in London.—Fortieth Night of Our Asiatic Conquest.—On MONDAY, JULY 6, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with the Grand Military Spectacle of THE SIKH INVASION; or, Our Indian Victories of 1846, in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought forward. Magnificent Brass Band; and SCENES OF THE CIRCLE will prove more than usually attractive this week, introducing the French and British Professors in their various acts of Equitation. The whole concluding with a favourite Afterpiece. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE MUSICAL WORLD GRAND CONCERT.—Subscribers and the Public are informed that the FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of the MUSICAL WORLD will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, July 8, at Two o'clock, in the Hanover-square Rooms, when the celebrated pianist, Madame Pleyell, will make her last public appearance this season. MM. Moscheles, Benedict, Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Sainton, Rousselot, Piatti, Hausman, Casella, Godefroid, Sloper, Misses Dolby, Bassano M and A. Williams, Madame Macfarren, &c., will also perform. Subscribers who have paid their subscription to Christmas, 1846, admitted free, and are requested to forward their names to the publisher, "Nassau Steam Press," 60, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Tickets, 7s. each, Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; of the Publisher, and Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street

PUBLIC BREAKFAST and MORNING CONCERT in CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA, in preparation for WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1846. No pen can describe the grandeur of scale on which this entertainment is being got up. Its title is "Ranelagh Revived; or, One Hundred Years Ago." Prospectuses may be obtained on and after Tuesday next, of every respectable Musicseller and Confectioner in the Metropolis.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6.

JAS FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A new and Interesting Lecture, by Dr. RYAN, on the PHENOMENA and EFFECTS of HEAT and COLD at Half-past Three Daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'clock. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. PORTRAITS of distinguished men in the GOVERNMENT and ARMY of LAHORE, magnified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr Charles Smith, is one of the Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS just introduced. On Mondays and Fridays, at Four o'clock, a Solo on the Violin, with Brooks's Patent Clavic Attachment. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price.

This day is Published, in One Volume post 8vo, Price 10s. 6d.,

ORIGINAL FAMILIAR CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. Including SKETCHES OF JAVA, &c.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London; and J. Hatchard and Son, J. Nisbet, and W. J. Cleaver, London.

JUST OUT, PRICE EIGHTEEN-PENCE,

THE COMING HOME.

A COMIC PANORAMA, DRAWN BY LEECH

London: ACKERMANN and Co., Strand; RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge-row; EWINS, Amen Corner; WESTLEY, 163, Strand, DORLING, Epsom; and all Booksellers.

TO ADVERTISERS.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulating amongst thousands of all classes, will afford an excellent opportunity to Advertisers. Advertisements, as far as possible, classified and inserted in leading places, according to priority of reception at the Office, 169, Strand, where prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country Newsvender

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, of the 18th of July, will contain the commencement of several Series of Papers of Social Importance and Entertainment, by himself and his Eminent Literary Associates; and, also a mass of News and Information well digested and arranged, suitable to family reading. Office, 169, Strand, where Prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country newsvender.

REDUNDANT COPIES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, gratis,

THE MODERN BOOK-BUYER'S CATALOGUE; consisting of the Surplus Copies of valuable Modern Works, from the libraries of the nobility, gentry, literary institutions, book societies, &c., and offered at very reduced prices. Delivered gratis, or sent post-free, on receipt of two stamps.

Address, the "Librarian," British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Second Edition, with 535 Illustrations, 3 vols., 8vo., price £4 14s. 6d

MR. YARRELL'S HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS. Also, A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION. 8vo., 2s. 6d.; royal 8vo., 5s., imperial 8vo., 7s. 6d.

By the same Author, A SECOND EDITION of a HISTORY OF BRITISH FISHES. 2 vols. 8vo., with nearly 500 Illustrations. £3

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row

TO ADVERTISERS and the MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The MEDICAL TIMES, published every Saturday, now circulates among 30,000 medical practitioners, and is daily extending. It is on the table of every respectable Literary Institution in the kingdom. From Mr. Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory;—"The Medical Times occupies a position in the medical, analogous to that of the Times in the political, world. Is foremost of the medical journals for ability, energy, and success," and "is well known as the chief organ of the profession." Advertisements should be sent on or before Thursday, to the office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

RE-ISSUE OF THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE.

KENNY MEADOWS'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE. Part 18 will appear on the 30th June, price Half-a-Crown.—"The Illustrations are the work of one who, having read through a poem, resolves to illustrate it; not by representing a part, but by bringing his own impressions into a single picture. The richness of Mr. Meadows's humour, and the justness of his conceptions, can scarcely be commended too highly."—Times. London: Wm. S. ORR and Co., Amen Corner; JAMES MCGLASHAN, Dublin; and J. MENZIES, Edinburgh.

THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE, in Separate Plays, Illustrated by KENNY MEADOWS, with Notes and Introductory Remarks by Distinguished Writers. Price Eighteen-pence each.—London: Wm. S. ORR and Co., Amen Corner; JAMES MCGLASHAN, Dublin; J. MENZIES, Edinburgh.

THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE

SUBSCRIBERS to KENNY MEADOWS'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE are respectfully informed, that after December it will be impossible to complete their sets, either of the Original Edition or of the Re-issue, as the work will then be made up into complete books. The Proprietors need not remark on this the only Illustrated Edition of our National Poet. It is a Gallery of Shakspere Portraits and Shakspere Scenes, executed with that zeal and love for the undertaking, without which there cannot be even a hope of success, and Subscribers who have seen a part of it can appreciate its value

London: WM. S. ORR and Co., Amen-corner; JAMES MCGLASHAN, Dublin; J. MENZIES, Edinburgh.

On the 30th inst., price One Guinea, Vol. I. of the re-issue of

THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE, Revised from the most approved Editions, with Annotations and Introductory Remarks on the Plays, by Distinguished Writers; a Memoir of Shakspere and an Essay on his Genius, by BARRY CORNWALL; with upwards of One Thousand Illustrative Engravings on Wood, and Thirty-five Etchings on Steel, designed by KENNY MEADOWS.

Vol II. will appear on the 30th of September, and Vol. III. on the 30th of December.

London: WM. S. ORR and Co. Amen-corner; JAMES MCGLASHAN, Dublin, and J. MENZIES, Edinburgh

NAPOLEON AT FONTAINEBLEAU, LE 31 MARS, 1814. PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13, and 14, Pall Mall East, Publishers to her Majesty, beg to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. DELAROCHE, by which they are enabled to continue the Exhibition of the above celebrated Picture at their Rooms during the whole of the ensuing week. The Engraving, in the line manner, now executing by Mr. FRANCOIS, at Paris, will appear towards the close of this year. Conditions of Publication:—Size of the Plate, without margin, 17½ by 13 inches. Prints—plain paper, £1 11s. 6d.; India, £2 2s. Proofs—plain paper, £3 3s.; India paper £4 4s. Artist's proofs, £8 8s. Subscribers' names received by the Publishers, 13, and 14, Pall Mall East, where a book is now open.

HOW TO LIVE. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.—BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING BOOK and EXPOSITOR; an Introduction to the Spelling, Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language. 92nd Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound. BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING, upon an entirely new and original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables; with numerous entertaining and instructive Reading Lessons in prose and verse. 30th Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound. Sold by Simpkin and Co., Whittaker and Co., Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., London; H. Mozley and Son, Derby; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and J. Mc Glashan, Dublin.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.

Now ready, in small Octavo,

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES IN EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM, ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN.

This Plan, embracing the facilities afforded by the reduced postage, railroads, and steam vessels, will extend the accommodations of one of the largest Libraries of the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the Empire.—Sent gratis and post free, to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without [illegible] whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S, fashionable tailor and trowsers maker, 313, High Holborn

DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES.—Genuine DIAMOND DUST, for giving instantaneously the keenest edge to the bluntest razor or knife, is now regularly imported, and may be had at the Wholesale Depôt, 1, Angel-court, Strand, London, in rosewood boxes (with instructions), at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; and at the various agents throughout the world. Either of the Boxes will be transmitted free to any part of the country. See "Bell's Life," of 6th June; "Family Herald," "Critic," and "Sportsman's Magazine," of 13th June. Agents admitted in all large towns.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lambs' Conduit-street.

BED FEATHERS.

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose ..	2s 0d per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto ..	2s. 6d
Foreign	1s. 8d	Best Dantzic ditto ..	3s 0d

HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road

AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small bird, with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 55s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

IF you want to enjoy a real luxury and to have a cup of rich highly-flavoured boiling Coffee every morning at breakfast, buy one of DEANE'S DOUBLY-REGISTERED STULOS COFFEE FILTERS. To be had at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Stove, Fender, Sheffield Plate, Cutlery, and General Ironmongery Warehouse and Show Rooms, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

PERVILE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, et globus nivalis perinde cumulare procurritur; or, in other words, who sell the cheapest, trade securest, and, like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfully on this favourite axiom, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. per lb; and COFFEE at 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, City

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Baker-street Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Book-cases, &c., strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to HER MAJESTY and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. Gold and Silver Pheasants; a great variety of ornamental Water-Fowl, including Black and White Swans, Pintail, Widgeon, Teal, Divers, &c., domesticated and pinioned; also, useful and ornamental Poultry, consisting of Malay, Spanish, Cochin China, Poland, Hamburgh, Surrey and Dorking Fowls; Pea-Fowl, in all their varieties. And at Messrs. BAKER'S, 3, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street. Some pure China Pigs

FOR EVENING DRESSES, LACE is now universally worn. See "Gazette of Fashion." DISON has a chaste and beautiful assortment of LACE DRESSES worthy Ladies' attention, and for these reasons—they are executed with great taste, the workmanship of the best; the workwomen employed paid liberally, and the prices moderate. Flounces, in black and white, at the extraordinary low prices of 10s. and 12s. each. Berthes in great variety. Black and white Scarfs, from 10s. each. The House for the Royal Mechlin Lace, so prized and adopted by her Majesty and the Court, is Dison's, No. 237, Regent-street, Laceman to the Queen

G. PALLISER and Co.'s PATENT PROTEAN RUMBLE. This useful, elegant, and compact Invention completely supersedes the old-fashioned Rumble, and clumsy turn-over seat. The simplicity of its construction is such, that, when closed, it stands erect as an Opera board, protecting the back panel of the Carriage; or may be laid down, and used as a footman's standard, and, when open, is a safe, strong seat for two persons. It can be applied to any of the above uses, or removed at pleasure, in a few moments; and is easily fixed to any four-wheeled carriage. To be seen, or lithographic drawings obtained, at the Patentees', G. Palliser and Co., 8, Finsbury-place, London.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street. Established 1807. It is respectfully notified to parties holding POLICIES in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same should be PAID within fifteen days after Midsummer-day. The receipts are laying at the Head Office, and in the hands of the several Agents. The Terms of Insurance in the County Fire Office are upon the most liberal scale, and all claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the Head Office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director

NEW and SPLENDID PARISIAN ESTABLISHMENT for PERFUMERY, GLOVES, and ARTICLES DE PARIS, 160, REGENT-STREET.—L. T. PIVER, Proprietor of the two largest Houses of the kind, 103, Rue St. Martin, Paris, and also at Brussels, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that, for the splendid and unique London Establishment, he is in Partnership with LAUVERGNAT BROTHERS, who have been for twelve years at Houbigant. The great variety, quality, and cheapness, of L. T. Piver's Perfumery and Gloves (already patronised by all the Nobility), will an entire satisfaction to the customers that will honour them with their patronage.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly appreciated appendage of the British Toilet has, for nearly a century past, maintained an unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with the valuable properties of a preserver and sustainer of the complexion of the most genial nature, removing every trace of sallowness and discoloration, and promoting that transparency and brightness of the skin, which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, inventors and patentees.—From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the SUMMER. The reputation of these well known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quiet, gentlemanly, and respectable appearance, lightness, convenience, moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not so in name only), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker 69, Cornhill (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE'S only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection, includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Uxbridge Pattern.		Thalia Pattern	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 0 0
Ditto Sugar Basin	6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin	7 11 0
Ditto Cream-Jug	4 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer	5 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16 17 0
Complete	£35 12 6	Complete	£42 10 0

A [illegible] services may be seen in the Show Rooms [illegible] drawings, with the weights [illegible] part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the [illegible] per ounce

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

(A BRIEF OUTLINE)

The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart, and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85, and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, [illegible] had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES [illegible]s, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London [illegible]rs, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and [illegible], regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

THE "TIMES" ON PHOTOGRAPHY, April 22, 1846.—"A great improvement has been effected by Mr. BEARD. The portraits now exhibit a degree of boldness, and stand out with a relief greatly desiderated in all the earlier specimens of the art, while his method of colouring renders them agreeable and life-like."

Taken Daily, from Nine till Six, at 85, King William-street, City, where application for Licenses should be made; 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals, which can be had by post, by sending two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each; Pennies of the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. Coins sent by post. Coins, &c., Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for the Season, manufactured in Glacé and Moiré Silks of the most Elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquise, &c. &c.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

LADIES' CAPS.—Just imported from Paris, a quantity of pretty Dress, Bonnet, and Night Caps, at less than Half the Price of even moderate milliners; also, at Half Price, superior French Capes, Canzous, Guimpes, Sleeves, Berthes, Collars, Habits, &c. &c., in endless variety. *_* This advertisement only applies for the week.—MARTIN NUNN, 259, Regent-street.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by Thresher and Glenny, and can only be procured at the East India outfitting establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

SELLING OFF, REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.

2500 Yds	Fine Edgings	from 6½d. to 12d. a yard
1700 do.	Do. Narrow Lace	from 15d. to 2s. 6d. a yard
750 do.	Do. Wide Lace	from 2s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. a yard.

Patterns sent to any part of the Kingdom.

Address—KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

EDUCATION, near town, where French is constantly spoken.—Terms, six guineas per quarter, include dancing, drawing, and books, together with a complete course of classical, commercial, and mathematical instruction. The system pursued excites such emulation that twenty prizes were obtained during the past half-year. Apply (if by letter, paid, to the Rev. A. B.) at Mr. Monger's, Baltic Coffee-house, 58, Threadneedle-street; or Mr Watson's, 86, Newgate-street

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE BOTTLE keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a medicine, refreshing beverage, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions.—It is the Tasteless Salt of a Natural Spring, and is the best Family Medicine. It instantly stops sickness, from whatever cause arising. A bottle of 12 to 30 doses, 2s. 6d.—C. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED NEWS

SIR,—We beg to state that we have this day received information that the books, papers, and other valuable property belonging to the Bank of British North America, being deposited in one of our large Patent Fireproof Safes, were found perfect and uninjured upon the safe being opened in the ruins after the fire. We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

57, St. Paul's Churchyard, July 1, 1846. C. CHUBB and SON.

SCARBOROUGH.—CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds. This beautifully situated and extensive Establishment, commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, is now ready for the reception of Families. In addition since last season, a spacious Dining and Ball Room has been erected, which will render the house in every respect complete.—N.B. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the house. Table d'Hôte at Five o'Clock during the season. An Omnibus and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains

THOUSANDS of SHIRTS for INSPECTION.—RODGERS and [illegible] Shirt Makers, Hosiers and Outfitters, [illegible] St. Martin's-lane and 29, New-street, Covent-garden, [illegible] that they keep for inspection and sale, an assortment of several thousand Shirts, including every description from a shilling [illegible] needle-work [illegible] Shirts [illegible] and Ladies' [illegible] Linen of every description [illegible] and other [illegible] Establishment

_ [illegible] the Address. Country Agents Wanted

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentees in London, and care should be taken to observe that whether supplied by Agents in the country or abroad, each are stamped on the inside, H., J., and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being inclosed in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is enclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom. *_* Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address

FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL, price 2s. 6d.—This preparation is confidently offered to the Public as the best material ever discovered for filling Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the least pain or inconvenience; becoming, in a short time, as hard and as durable as the tooth itself, and, by perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. The preparation, before use, is in a soft state, and continues so for a short time, and it may, therefore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed in every case, however large the cavity.—Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical Chemist, Manchester. Sold in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents, Messrs. MOTTERSHEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester; and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. GIDNEY, Member of the American College and Society of Dental Surgery, and for 16 years extensively known in Manchester as the "American Dentist," and for his easy and certain remedy for destroying the nerve when exposed and painful in decayed teeth, and his effectual manner of filling them with pure gold, so as to preserve them sound for life. He likewise performs every other necessary operation for the improvement and preservation of the human teeth. In his Artificial Teeth, he uses the best material, and ensures a complete fit and finish to his work. Mr. G. will, when called on, visit private families and public seminaries, to examine and advise on Dental subjects, between his hours of business, from Ten A.M. to Five P.M., at 225, Piccadilly, or at his family residence, at 2, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, New Kensington.

Copy of a letter from Sam. L. Mitchell, M.D., L.L.D., &c.

Mr E. Gidney, New York, 16th Dec., 1828.

Sir,—I have perused with some attention your "Treatise on the Structure, Diseases, and Management of the Human Teeth," and think with the highly respectable Gentlemen who have written you favourable opinions, that the numerous views you have taken of the subject termed Dentistry, have shown your extensive acquaintance with its various details, your allusion as to the importance of the regular attendance of a Dentist, both in private Families and public Seminaries, is in my opinion worthy the highest consideration. Your collection of Dental Instruments surpasses every thing of the sort I have seen; their variety, fitness, and finish, filled me with agreeable surprise, and leaves no doubt of your skill and ability in the judicious use of them, may you go on and prosper. (Signed) S. L. MITCHELL

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.

CAUTION.

The Public on the Continent is particularly cautioned not to purchase MORISON'S PILLS except of merchants well known as to their respectability. This warning is deemed highly necessary on account of the numerous counterfeits of Morison's Pills, which are sold in various parts of the world, but more especially in the different States of Germany and the United States of America. Signed, MORISON, MOAT, and Co.

The Guide to Patients following the Hygeian System of Medicine may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Pills, price 2d

NERVOUS MENTAL COMPLAINTS.—Nervous or Mental Complaints are now Cured as certainly as water quenches fire. Groundless Fear, Inquietude, Irresolution, Failure of Memory, Pains in the Head, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Delusions, Disinclination for Society, Study, Business; Thoughts of Self-destruction, Blasphemy, &c., and Insanity itself, are curable by this greatest of human discoveries. A PAMPHLET, illustrating the nature, symptoms, and cure of Nervousness, will be sent, post-free, to any address, on receipt of one stamp. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, 23, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square

PURE NERVOUS or MENTAL COMPLAINTS CURED ONLY by Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY.—Pure Nervous or Mental Complaints were never cured by any, with certainty, till Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley cured himself; and he is the only person now who can cure Mental Disease as certain as bodily. Dr. W. M. has been in the habit of doing this for thirty years; and, out of 12,000 applicants in the last twelve years, knows not twenty uncured who have followed his advice. Depression of spirit, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, dislike of society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity itself, are most speedily removed by the extra means of cure at his house, and with no less certainty, but not as soon, at their own. Means of cure are sent to all parts. A NEW PAMPHLET for NOTHING, with Cases, Testimonials, Symptoms, Cures, &c., will be sent to any address, and franked home, if one stamp is enclosed. At home from Eleven to Three.—18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS Given away, a Work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Complaints, Groundless Fear, Mental Depression, Delusions, Blood to the Head, Dislike of Society, Confusion of Ideas, Want of Confidence, Blushing, Thoughts of Suicide, Languor, and every other symptom of Nervous Debility, are curable by this great discovery. Apply to Mr. HENRY NEWTON 7, Northumberland-street, Trafalgar-square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, for which the work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At home from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9. No consultation fee. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References are permitted to numerous parties of high respectability, who have been effectually and permanently cured by Mr. Newton's treatment after trying all other means in vain

LONDON, Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 219.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1846. [Sixpence.
WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

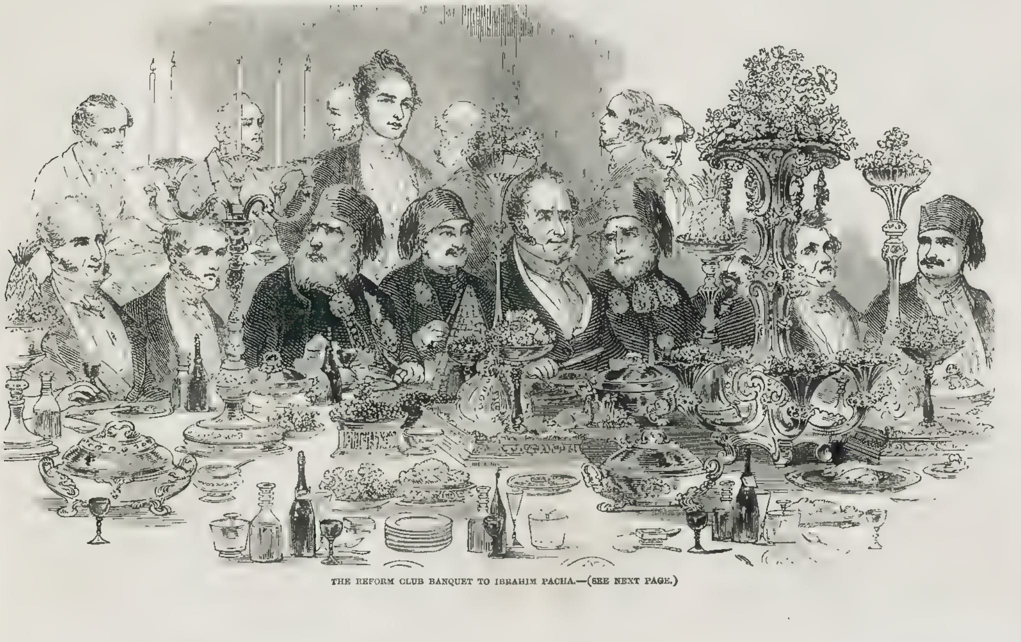
THE OFFICIAL ELECTIONS.

THE past week has been fertile of political professions: promising has been the "very air of the time," but it has been preceded by so large a measure of performance, that the magnificence of prediction and protest is greatly subdued; never did so many candidates' addresses furnish so little of what may be called hustings' eloquence. Such latitude may be taken in treating of principles yet in debate, and measures still disputed and to be carried out, that a candidate is almost to be commiserated who is compelled to "go to the country," after the settlement of a ten years' controversy, and that settlement a final one. The old stock of political capital is "used up," and a new one has yet to be created, the old watchwords of party, "those spells upon the minds of men," have lost their power—the distinctions to which men have become accustomed are obliterated: the Guelph of Whiggism finds himself by the side of the Tory Ghibbeline, and is not startled by the juxtaposition. With the ranks blended together, the old line of attack changing, and the ancient signals available as rallying points no more, no marvel that there is a cessation of hostilities: from the Conservative host has gone forth the cry that was once more feebly raised by their foes; men can hardly distinguish clearly which is which—and, "when the trumpet giveth an uncertain sound, who can prepare him for the battle?"

No one can read the addresses of the candidates who, by the acceptation of office, are compelled to appear before their constituents, without being struck with the great want which has been induced by the "great fact." An Election Address, generally such a huge creature of bombast, is deprived of one of its chief topics of declamation; a whole world has been struck out of the political system, and men's eyes are as yet unused to the void. A sudden change in the orbit of that star, which men had mistaken for a fixed light, while, in reality, it was a very comet in the eccentricity of its course, has destroyed the planet that rolled on with us so long, its use disputed, its guiding power denied, but existing still, and, as existing, a continual subject of controversy. We are not yet reconciled to the loss: who, at the general election of 1841, when the Corn-Laws and the principle of Protection furnished nearly the whole ground of attack and defence, and spurred men on to the conflict which resulted in the victory of the friends and supporters of both, could have dreamed that, in the elections of 1846, they should be spoken of only in the past tense, as things abolished and overthrown, to waken animosities and animate to conflict no more? Yet this is the case; and all the addresses recently issued by the members of the new Ministry exhibit the quieting, reconciling effect of the removal of a great subject of dispute and the settlement of a question that has stood a siege as long as that of Troy. The sum and substance of all of them is congratulation on the accomplishment of the victory, though gained under another and unlooked-for chief, with a little excusable self-laudation on the score of superior consistency and foresight in those who predicted all that has now happened, years ago, and actually underwent official martyrdom in the cause, before they were enabled to triumph in opposition. Then comes a promise of dealing with the few relics of the old system, the mere fringes and tassels of the outworn and rejected garment, which it will be apparently for the Whigs to shear away; a few phrases of course, complimentary to the constituency, conclude the documents, each of which has an unusual resemblance to the other; in none can be found any single great question like those which of old divided men into contending hosts upon the battle ground of parties and politics. As the language of men is always a faithful index of the feeling of the time, so the calm and quietude of the constituencies are in perfect harmony with the absence of excitement in the appeals made to them. There is not enough difference between the two great parties to ground an Opposition upon; formerly it would have been quite impossible for a whole Ministry to have gone through the fiery ordeal of the hustings unscathed; it was a great point to baffle a holder of office in the attempt to regain his seat in Parliament; it was the heaviest blow that could be given to a new Government, inflicted at the most critical moment; the higher the office held by the individual, the greater the incentive to trip him up at the threshold. Yet now all the members of the Whig Government are re-elected unopposed! The approaching dissolution of the present Parliament may, to some extent, account for the comparative indifference exhibited; but much of it arises from the temporary fusion of parties, and the loss of the greatest cause of difference between them; the citadel having been surrendered, there is naturally a suspension of hostilities. But how long will the calm continue?

Not long, though the revival of the conflict of principles and parties in all their fierceness will not be immediate. Time awakens to activity quite as much as he bears away to oblivion. We shall be no more exempted from struggles and contests than our fathers, nor have we reason to hope that our lives will be less of a "warfare upon earth" than theirs; the most we can expect is that our battles will be fought in a better spirit, and that victory will bring no needless pain and humiliation to the vanquished. And what will be the subjects of dispute? As far as we can judge of the future by the tendencies of the present, we believe the controversies through which we have yet to pass will be rather on social than political questions. We have more than once remarked on this peculiarity of the time. As each great question that has divided the opinions of men is settled, others, which had till then been secondary, make their way to the front rank. Already do measures, which have long been talked of as desirable, begin to take shape as actual necessities.

The physical condition of the people of England alone presents many awful anomalies—problems, with the solutions of which the statesmen of the future must be prepared, or cease to be Leaders There is a growing consciousness of this fact; and signs are already visible of the action required to deal with it. One great statesman has done homage to the opinion of the time; his successor looks forward, evidently preparing for the questions that rise dimly and indistinct in the distance, their evils as yet more clearly perceived than the effectual remedies. Lord John Russell, in his address to the electors of the City of London, expressly says, "great social



THE REFORM CLUB BANQUET TO IBRAHIM PACHA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

improvements are required," and particularises some of them—as Public Education, the Treatment of Criminals, the sanatory condition of towns and villages, the unexampled discontent and misery of Ireland. Do not these things present a field of exertion that will task the highest intellect and the strongest resolution? On these and other questions yet to arise, the attempt to remedy acknowledged evils will affect the interests of those who profit by them, and all the old cycle of resistances, hatreds, prophecies of ruin to the nation, accusations of corruption, blindness, and presumption, against the innovators, will be begun again. We must not flatter ourselves that we have entered on the Political Millennium, and that the demands on the energies of the improvers of their race will be no longer needed; the "chainers of the wheel" will never cease to exist, though the Car of Time rolls on in spite of them, and bears Improvement with it. The present political calm is for the moment only; as each of the great social questions of the future rises, it will become political, gathering round it the warring hosts, under other circumstances; they will have new names, and fresh badges of distinction, but the great battle will be the same. Some truths will be too self-evident, some practical measures too clearly necessary to be resisted; but the antagonism of human nature will always display itself in some shape or other; at the present moment, its spirit is not dead but sleeping.

REFORM CLUB DINNER TO IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the members of the Reform Club entertained Ibrahim Pacha, and his suite, at a magnificent banquet, at the Club House, in Pall Mall.

The dinner was given by the members not only as a mark of their respect for a stranger illustrious alike for his talents and his position, but to do especial honour to him for the facilities afforded to the English traffic during the events in Syria, and for the improvements which have been effected by him and his father in Egypt. The compliment was enhanced by the invitation being conveyed through Sir Charles Napier, and it was at once frankly and warmly accepted

His Highness, attended by Sami Pacha, Colonel Benfort, M. Nubar, and Major C. Dickson, arrived at the Club House, in Pall Mall, precisely at ten minutes after seven o'clock, and was received by Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Bond, the Secretary, &c. The saloon was crowded by the members of the Club when the Pacha reached the Club House; and the corridor surrounding that splendid apartment was thronged by elegantly-dressed ladies. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards welcomed the arrival of his Highness by playing the Sultan's March

Sir Charles Napier conducted the illustrious Pacha to the grand dining-room, followed by Viscount Palmerston and the leading members of the Club, and the suite of his Highness.

Edib Effendi, the Turkish *chargé d'affaires*, came shortly afterwards, and was ushered to the drawing-room, where the Pacha had already arrived.

The arrangements for the event were very complete; and it is scarcely necessary to say, the entertainment was served in a style of consummate splendour. The banquet took place in the spacious dining-room, covers being laid for one hundred and fifty-four guests. The table presented a splendid *ensemble*, and was principally illuminated from silver candelabra arranged along the centre, alternating with vases of the choicest flowers.

According to Eastern fashion, the centre of the tables was filled with pipes, grapes, and other choice fruits in profusion. The middle of the room was the seat of honour. Immediately facing his Highness was a large pyramid, bearing drawings of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha, and opposite the chairman was a large ship. Our artist has chosen for his illustration this very splendid *coup-d'œil*

The repast was most sumptuous, and did the highest credit to the skill and taste of M. Soyer, the celebrated *chef de cuisine*. We subjoin the *carte*

Seize Potages.—Quatre à la Victoria, Quatre à la Louis Philippe, Quatre à la Colbert. Quatre à la Comte de Paris aux Légumes printaniers

Seize Poissons.—Quatre de Turbots Sauce à la Mazarine. Quatre de Saumons de Severn à la Crême, Quatre de Buisson de Filets de Merlans à l'Egyptienne, Quatre de Truites saumonées en Matelotte Marinière

Seize Relevés.—Quartre de Chapons à la Nelson, Quatre de Saddleback of Southdown Mutton rôti à la Soyer, Quatre de Poulardes en Diadème, Quatre de Saddleback d'Agneau rôti à la Sévigné

Cinquante-Quatre Entrees.—Six de Poussins printaniers à l'Ambassadrice, Six de Côtelettes de Mouton à la Reform, Quatre de Ris de Veau piqués en Macédoine de Légumes, Quatre de Petits Vol-au-Vents aux Laitances de Maquereaux, Quatre de Timbales de Riz aux Queux d'Agneau, Quatre de Jambonneau braisées au Vin de Madère, Quatre de Volaille farcies à la Russe aux Légumes vertes, Quatre de Pâtes chauds de Cailles à la Banquière, Quatre de Rissolettes à la Pompadour, Quatre de Grenadins de Bœuf à la Beyrout, Six de Côtelettes d'Agneau à la Vicomtesse, Quatre de Turbans Epigramme de Levereau au fumee Baron of Beef à l'Anglaise, Entree Pagodatique de Riz à la Luxor

Seize Rôts.—Quatre de Turkey Poult piques et bardes, Quatre de Canetons au Jus Bigarades, Quatre de Levereaux au Jus de Groseilles, Quatre de Gros Chapons au [illegible]

Cinquante-Quatre Entremets.—Six de Gelées Macedoine de Fruits au Dantzic, Quatre de Turbans de Meringues demi glacée, Quatre de Charlottes Prussienne, Six de Croquantes d'Amandes aux Cerises, Quatre de Galantines à la Volière, Quatre de Mirotons de Homard à l'Indienne, Quatre de Salades de Volaille à la Soyer, Quatre de Haricots verts au Beurre Noisette, Six de Tartalettes pralinees aux Abricots, Quatre de Pain de Pêches au Noy[illegible], [illegible] de petits Pois à l'Anglo-Française, Quatre de Gelées cristallisees à [illegible]

Relevés de Rôts.—La Crême d'Egypte, à l'Ibrahim Pacha, Le Gâteau B[illegible] à l'Admiral, Quatre de Jambons glacées en Surprise, Quatre de Manivaux de Champignons au Curaçao en Surprise, Quatre de Cotolettes en Surprise à la Reform, Deux de Meringues Chinois Pagoda aux Fraises

The Members of the Club having taken their seats at the table, the Pacha, punctually at half-past seven, passed from the drawing room to the dining room of the Club. Sir Charles Napier accompanied his Highness. The military band, as the distinguished guests entered the room, struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England."

The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Napier; upon whose right sat the Pacha (with his interpreter), and next to him Lord Palmerston. Amongst those present, in addition to the Pacha and his suite, we observed Edib Effendi (the Turkish *chargé d'affaires*), the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Mark Philips, M.P., Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. W. Collins, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. T. Gisborne, M.P., Dr. Shaw, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., Mr. M. Mitcalfe, M.P., Mr. J. Collett, M.P., Dr. Power, Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. D. R. Ross, M.P., Dr. Prendergast, Mr. Chapman, M.P., Mr. Bellew, M.P., Mr. M'Gregor, the Hon. Captain Vivian, the Hon. C. Lawless, Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. H. G. Ward, M.P., Sir Percy Shelley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. J. T. Leader, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Sir James Carmichael, Mr. J. Pa[illegible]es, &c. &c.

The band performed a variety of music during the banquet; and on the cloth being removed, a corps of professional vocalists enlivened the party by the singing of glees, &c.

Upon the cloth being removed, the "Non Nobis" was sung, when Sir Charles Napier rose to propose the first toast, "The Queen," which was received with loud cheering, and drunk with the usual honours. "God save the Queen."

The next toast was, "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Three times three.)

The Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening, "The Health of Ibrahim Pacha, and prosperity to Egypt." (Loud cheers.) Their illustrious guest was the son of one of the most remarkable men of this age, one who might be characterised as "the great Oriental Reformer," and the services he had rendered to his country were beyond all appreciation. As to their guest that evening, every gentleman present must have read the account of the wars in the East, and they well knew the gallantry which their honoured guest had at all times displayed. (Cheers.) They had no business to enter into the policy of the wars in which he had embarked, but whether the policy of those wars was right or wrong, their illustrious guest did right to obey the orders he had received. (Cheers.) He had proved himself a great soldier, and his plans had been attended with great success. But he had another, and perhaps higher, qualification much as he was to be praised in war, he was in peace an eminent agriculturist. (Cheers.) During peace he had governed Syria with great honour, and he had cultivated the arts and sciences, and had promoted the progress of agriculture, which he had followed with such energy as to be wholly unexampled. (Cheers.) He had also established order within his dominions; he had put down robbers, and European travellers now traversed freely, not only Syria, but all parts of his dominions. (Cheers.) The improvements which Mehemet Ali had introduced had received a willing co-operation from their illustrious guest. After all their quarrels in the East, his Highness had been received by the people of this country in a way which was, he believed, pleasant and agreeable;—(cheers)—still the honour of the first public entertainment had been reserved for the Reform Club, and he was sure that when he returned to his own country, he would tell his illustrious father how well he had been received in this country, and that this would be taken as a kind of repayment for the kind attention ever shown to Englishmen in Egypt, whether in peace or in war. (Loud cheers.) For he must allude to what all knew, that even when war waged in the East, the treaty with the Ottoman empire was held inviolate, and not a letter from our Eastern possessions was opened. (Great cheering, and cries of "No Graham in Egypt.") The Pacha of Egypt had thus shown an example worthy of the imitation of all European Powers for the manner in which he had conducted that unhappy war. Without further preface, he would propose "The health of their illustrious guest, long life and prosperity to him, and might he carry the experience he had gained in this country to the improvement of Egypt." (Loud cheers

Drunk with three times three

Ibrahim Pacha returned thanks. He was gratified with the honour which had been done to him, and he felt most deeply the reception he had met with in that Club and in the country. (Cheers.)

Viscount Palmerston rose with great pleasure to propose the next toast, "The Health of Mehemet Ali, and prosperity to Egypt." (Loud cheers.) He had been truly a great reformer and a great agriculturist in Egypt; and he hoped he might add, that though he was an agriculturist, he was not a Protectionist. (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded a most eloquent speech, referring to the character and genius of Mehemet Ali, and the identity of British interests with the prosperity of Egypt; and the toast was drunk with three times three, amidst great cheering.

The Pacha (through his interpreter) returned thanks, in the warmest manner, for the compliment they had paid to his father, and to the country of his birth (Cheers.) The prosperity of Egypt was what was nearest to his heart, and he trusted the close alliance between England and Egypt would conduce to the prosperity of each (Cheers again and again renewed.)

The Pacha's address was delivered in the most animated manner, and with great feeling, the company applauding with great enthusiasm.

Mr. D. Ross then gave "The health of the Representative of the Turkish Government. The *Chargé d'Affaires* returned thanks, trusting that the good will existing between England and the Ottoman empire would always be reciprocal.

The Chairman having proposed "The Army and Navy," for which Captain Vivian and Captain Lamont respectively returned thanks

The Chairman proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," which was [illegible]ded to [illegible]

Viscount Palmerston, who trusted that the Ministers would receive the support of the people to those measures of progressive reform with which their existence was identified. (Cheers.) It was with no small satisfaction that they had seen the measures for which they had been turned out of office carried by the late Ministry [illegible] Mr [illegible] red to [illegible] sures on which her Majesty's present advi[illegible] And while he asked the support of reformers, [illegible]ey so much needed, he trusted the measures would be such as to merit [illegible]obation of every commercial and political reformer. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Ward proposed "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Besborough), and Prosperity to Ireland." The toast was drunk with three times three, and acknowledged by Mr. Sheil, in a brilliant speech, which we regret we have not space to report.

The Right Honourable Gentleman then proposed "The Health of Sir Charles Napier." As soon as the applause had ceased, the gallant officer returned thanks; and, after some further toasts were proposed, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, who seemed highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening, retired to the drawing-room, and partook of coffee. Several of the ladies, who had remained during the evening, were presented to his Highness, who, shortly after eleven o'clock, with his suite, closed his visit, and left for Mivart's.

His Highness expressed his obligations to the Members of the Reform Club for the magnificent entertainment they had given him.

M. Nubar communicated the Pacha's grateful sentiments as interpreter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We see from the Paris papers that the news of the formation of a Cabinet by Lord John Russell, which was received in Paris on Sunday, produced a very favourable impression, especially as the entry of Earl Grey and his friends showed that there was no truth in the report of a division in the Whig camp.

Our readers will recollect that we were able to announce the fact that the obstacle which before existed to a Cabinet of which Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston formed a part, had been removed.

The *Débats* considers the adhesion of Earl Grey a circumstance of great importance. "This fact," says our contemporary, "proves that the differences in the Whig party had been removed, and gives to the new Cabinet much more solidity and chance of durability. Considered in each of its members, the Administration of Lord John Russell is more than equal to all parliamentary necessities. It would be difficult to find, in so restricted a number, so many men of talent"

The *Constitutionnel* expresses its cordial wishes for the success of the new Ministry, and infers from the declarations of Sir Robert Peel, that Lord John Russell and his colleagues will find support from him and his party in all Liberal measures, and especially in regard to Ireland.

Mdlle. Rachel was expected to perform in London on Monday last, but a Lille journal, of the 4th, informs us that Mdlle. Rachel was attacked on the 3rd, after the play of "Virginie," with serious illness, resembling in many of its symptoms the Asiatic cholera, but her physicians have declared that she is free from that dangerous affliction.' A later account states that Mdlle Rachel was improving, and there were reasons to hope that a rapid convalescence would take place

The session of the French Chambers is closed. In France the session is not terminated, as in England, by a speech from the Throne The only ceremony observed upon the occasion is the reading the Royal decree declaring the session closed, which is communicated to each Chamber by the members of the Cabinet. On the present occasion the decree was carried to the Chamber of Peers by M Martin (du Nord), M. Guizot, and the Baron de Mackau, and to the Chamber of Deputies by General de St. Yon, M. Duchatel, M. Dumon, and M. Lacave-Laplagne. The two Chambers immediately afterwards adjourned.

A dreadful accident took place on Friday (last week) on board a steamer plying between Paris and Montereau. The boiler of the engine exploded with great violence, the engineer and two stokers were killed, and several passengers dangerously wounded

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 25th ult. gives an account of an affair between the force under Colonel Eynard and a body of the enemy, consisting of 600 infantry and 50 cavalry, near Setif, on the 7th. The enemy was dispersed, after leaving more than 50 dead on the field of battle. The French had 4 killed and 1 wounded. On the 10th, the French attacked a large Kabyle force and dispersed it, after a combat of six hours. The loss of the Kabyles is said to have been considerable

The *Sud* of Marseilles states from Rome, that in a letter addressed by the new Pope to Count Rossi, the French Ambassador, is the following passage:—"Write to your King that I love him—that I love France—and ask him to show the same kindness to me as he did to my predecessor"

Accounts from Oran state that the French have taken a terrible revenge of the natives for the massacre of the French prisoners at Sidi-Ibrahim. Despatches have been received from General Cavaignac, the Commander-in Chief of the division of the army stationed at Djemma-Ghazaouat, which state that the Arabs, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the General, made a show of attacking some detachments of troops employed in repairing the road between Ghazaouat and the frontier. The troops immediately ceased working, and sent an express to General Cavaignac, with an account of the apprehended danger General Cavaignac immediately returned with the detachment under his command, and contrived to get the Arabs between his column and the sea, so that they could not by any possibility escape. He then attacked them fiercely, and the wretched horde of Arabs were butchered to a man. The greater portion were destroyed by the fire of the troops, and the remainder were driven into the sea, and drowned. The whole affair was a disgraceful butchery. Of the Arabs not a soul escaped 500 were destroyed. Of the French there does not appear to have been a man killed or wounded

The heat in Paris on Saturday and Sunday was excessive. On Sunday the thermometer of Fahrenheit rose to 97 With three exceptions, this is the highest degree of heat known in Paris during the last fifty years. In 1800, the thermometer reached precisely the same point as on Sunday In 1802, the ther[illegible]r stood one day, at two o'clock, at 39 5 10ths Centigrade (105 Fahrenheit), [illegible] 9-19ths (104 Fahrenheit). Since that [illegible]r that of Sunday. The weather, however, was much cooler on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers, to the 18th of June, have been received by the packet-ship *Quebec*. The only interest which they possess relates to the Oregon Question. In the House of Representatives, on the 16th of June, Mr. M'Dowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution embodying a protest against the treaty in progress for a settlement of the Oregon Question. The resolution and preamble assume that this is a question proper for the action of the whole legislative power; for the attempt secretly to adjust the matter while the people and their representatives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people, and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them therefore,

"Resolved—That, in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Senate to postpone the further consideration and action upon the same, and submit it to the people for their action and consideration.'

The remaining resolutions censure the President and Senate for executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclave, by which to hide their proceedings from the public under the midnight veil.

On his motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were 35, nays 156. So the motion was lost.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, to the 30th ult., state that a Miguelite movement had manifested itself in the province of Tras-os Montes. At Montalegre, a small town near Chaves, Don Miguel had been proclaimed in due form by a party of armed men, who, on the appearance of a detachment of troops, immediately dispersed No fear was entertained in Lisbon of the result of the movement. Government had ordered the 7th Regiment of Infantry to be ready to march for Oporto, as a precautionary measure. Prompt measures were taken to check any further attempts of the Miguelites, and the Government place full reliance on the cordial support of all sections of the Liberal party.

Everything in Lisbon was tranquil.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Tay* steamer has arrived with accounts from the West Indies and from Mexico. It appears from the West India papers that a favourable change of the weather has occurred in many of the islands, too late, however, to repair the great damage the long-continued drought occasioned. The *Barbadoes Standard* states that they have had several showers. The rain appears to have been general; it continued to the end of the month

The *Trinidad Standard* estimates the probable amount of sugar lik[illegible] the home market, as the crop from that island for 1846, at 22,000 hhds., a decrease on the past year of 1265, and 2000 hhds. short of what might have been expected from the appearance of the crop at the commencement. The crop of the coming year, it is said, will prove a short one, probably not more than 17,000 hhds., arising from many untoward circumstances, especially the frequency of fires. These fires continue. In Naparina, the principal sugar district, a severe fire commenced (16th) on Friendship Estate, and swept Esperance, Cornita, Concord, Ne Plus Ultra, Mr. Navet's Mon Repos, and Mr. St. Andre's estates, and entered the suburbs of San Fernando: a change of wind saved the town. The fire ravaged an area of ground five miles in extent; a spark from a boiling-house chimney was the cause. A similar conflagration occurred the following day at Cedros, devastating the St. John, Union, Perseverance, and Lochamben estates; on the latter it destroyed canes sufficient to make 150 hhds. of sugar; the village fell a prey to the flames. Lord Harris, the Governor, exerted himself greatly during this severe visitation, in giving directions and using every effort to subdue the fires.

One or two slight showers had fallen in Grenada, but the severe drought in that island for the most part continued, and the estates are in a deplorable state. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Jamaica, but was unattended with damage.

The letters from Mexico are to the 31st of May.

The Mexican ports on the Atlantic were blockaded by the American squadron, and an attack on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was expected immediately

The port of Mazatlan and city of Guadalaxara had both declared against the Government. The republic seemed to be fast verging on anarchy

Arista's army in the north was understood to have dispersed in great confusion

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday

The New Lord Chancellor.—At five o'clock a large number of Peers were present, the members of the late Administration taking their seats on the Opposition benches. On the Ministerial side of the House, were Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Earl Minto, Lord Langdale, Lord Radnor, Lord Kinnaird, &c. On the Opposition side of the House were the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Roden, Lord Redesdale, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Devon, &c. The new Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) took his seat on the woolsack at a few minutes past five o'clock. He was congratulated by Lord Lyndhurst and several other Peers as soon as he had taken his seat. The Duke of Cambridge was in the House for a short period. He sat beside the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack, and conversed with him for some time. As the members of the late Government entered the House they were received with laughter by their colleagues and supporters on the Opposition Benches, and when Lord Brougham (who took his seat between Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Stanley) arrived, there was a general laugh, and cries of "hear, hear."

Nothing but private business was transacted, and it was arranged that the House should sit daily for the same purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the following places, vacated by the acceptance of the several offices enumerated below by the late representatives:—

For the city of Chester, in the room of J. Jervis, Esq, who had accepted the office of Solicitor-General.

For the Southern Division of the county of Stafford, in the room of George Anson, Esq., commonly called the Hon. George Anson, who had accepted the office of Clerk of her Majesty's Ordnance.

For the Tower Hamlets, in the room of Charles Richard Fox, Esq., who had accepted the office of Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Ordnance.

For the borough of Greenwich, in the room of John D Dundas, Esq, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Admiral.

For the city of Gloucester, in the room of the Hon. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Admiral.

For the borough of Hertford, in the room of the Hon. William F. Cowper, who had accepted a similar office.

For the borough of Evesham, in the room of Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Esq., commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, who had accepted the office of Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Household.

For the county of Roscommon, in the room of the O'Conor Don, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for discharging the office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

For the borough of Richmond, in the room of Henry Rich, Esq, who had accepted a similar office

For the borough of Manchester, in the room of Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., who had accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

On the motion of Mr Thornely, the issue of a new writ was ordered for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the South Division of Lancashire, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, now Earl of Ellesmere, called since his election to the House of Peers

Some private business was disposed of, and at six o'clock the House adjourned till the following day at twelve

HOUSE OF LORDS Tuesday.

Nothing of importance was done to-day, and, after sitting about an hour, the House adjourned till Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS Tuesday.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock

New Writs.—New writs were ordered to be issued for the borough of Liskeard, in the room of Charles Buller, Esq, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Judge Advocate-General. For the city of Edinburgh, in the room of William Gibson Craig, Esq., who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury

A long discussion took place on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway, and eventually the bill was ordered to be re-committed. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned, about four o'clock, till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Thursday.

The House sat for a short time to-day, but merely for the transaction of private business, and nothing of importance occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House sat at twelve o'clock to proceed with private business.

New Member.—Mr. M'Clintock took the oaths and his seat for the county Carlow, in the room of Mr. Bunbury, deceased.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, a new writ was ordered for Lichfield, in the room of Lord Alfred Paget, who had accepted the office of Clerk Marshal (Chief Equerry), in the room of Lord Charles Wellesley.

A great many bills (chiefly railway bills) were read a third time and passed; and at two o'clock the House adjourned till Friday, at twelve

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

Very little has been done in the Railway Committees this week. There was, however, an important decision on Wednesday in Group XVII., in favour of the Manchester and Southampton Railway in its integrity from Cheltenham to Southampton. By this line, which, however, it is expected will take at least three years for its construction, a direct communication between the manufacturing districts of England and the port of Southampton will be effected without break of gauge

Now that anomalies in the Commons are less novel, they are diversifying the decisions of the Lords. Recently, a Lords' Committee on the Buckinghamshire (from Tring to Banbury) Bill declared the preamble not proved, on the ground, as stated by Lord Stanley, that the line, as an independent one, would not pay. Subsequently, the Duke of Buckingham moved the re-committal of the bill, for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing a portion of the scheme. [illegible]cted bill entered on this process on Wednesday, Lord Stanley in the chair, and that which a week ago was condemned was unconditionally granted

The preambles of the Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North Western, and of the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding, were also granted in the Lords.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Murder of a Policeman, at Dagenham, Essex.—A police-constable, named George Clarke, 313 K, has been murdered at Dagenham, Essex He had been but recently on that station, and was missed on Tuesday morning (last week). Not returning to his station at the usual time, much alarm was occasioned, as he was known to be a person of extremely correct habits, and much respected in the force. Day after day passed, but no tidings were heard of the missing man, and it was apprehended that he might have made away with himself. All the ponds and canals in the neighbourhood were dragged; all the copses and wood recesses carefully searched, but to no purpose. About half-past seven o'clock, on Friday evening, those engaged in the inquiry found a constable's staff on a part of the poor fellow's beat; and, following up the pursuit by such traces as offered themselves, a little further on they found his cutlass sticking in a hedge. It was covered with blood from the point to the hilt, and was somewhat hacked on the edge. Further traces led them into the midst of a corn-field, where the body of the murdered man was found, with his head mangled in a most shocking manner, evidently by some person or persons who had wrested his cutlass from him, and turned it against himself. His left eye was forced nearly out of the socket, and the utmost violence had been used. The spot where the body was found was a quarter of a mile from any thoroughfare, though still within the beat of the deceased. No clue to the motive of this outrageous murder has as yet been traced. An adjournment of the inquest took place, in order that further evidence might, if possible, be obtained

Thunder-Storm in the Country.—One of the most terrific storms of thunder and lightning that has occurred for many years passed over the lower part of Somersetshire and part of Devonshire, on Sunday morning last. At the town of Wellington, a melancholy accident was caused by the storm. A number of children were being instructed in the Sunday school connected with one of the dissenting congregations of the town, when the lightning struck the building. It would seem that it was attracted by the nails in some slates with which the school was faced, for a great number of these were torn down; the electric current then passed through a window, breaking away the framework, into the school. One young lad, named Edward Harcomb, was killed on the spot. A lad named Davey was struck senseless, and has remained so ever since; a third boy, named Lapcomb, was so severely hurt, that fears for his life are entertained, and two or three more children were thrown down, and more or less injured. A very violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, passed over Windsor, between two and three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in a south-easterly direction. The lightning (which was vivid in the extreme) and almost continuous for nearly half an hour) was accompanied by peals of thunder awfully loud and alarming. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday morning the heat was far more oppressive than it had been experienced in the town and neighbourhood for the past month, the thermometer in the Royal Gardens at Frogmore standing at 93 degrees in the shade

Destruction of Houses at Soham, Cambridgeshire.—In our late edition last week, we stated that a fire broke out on Thursday, at Soham, Cambridgeshire, and no less than 13 houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £5000 The number of persons rendered houseless by the calamity is 79. An inquiry has been instituted into the origin of the fire, the result of which is that two persons were apprehended, and having undergone an examination were remanded. Their names are Cornelius Harvey and his nephew, James Harvey, the former is a man of independent property, and the latter a grocer and mayor of the town.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RE-ELECTION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOR LONDON.

Wednesday having been fixed for the election of a member for the City of London, in the room of Lord John Russell, who has accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, vast crowds of persons were seen wending their way through the streets and alleys of the City towards Guildhall.

At eleven o'clock an immense crowd had assembled in front of the Hall, and, when the doors were opened, a tremendous rush was made by a highly-respectable crowd of eager electors.

At a quarter past eleven Lord John Russell arrived at Guildhall, and was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and expressions of approbation both loud and deep. On his entering the Hall, he was received with the most vociferous cheering, which made the Hall ring again, and almost shook the venerable figures of the City gods, Gog and Magog. By half-past eleven o'clock the Hall was "crammed," and every jutting on which a hold could be maintained had a figure dangling from it. There could not have been less than 3000 persons present.

At twelve o'clock Messrs Chaplin and Laurie, the Sheriffs, appeared on the hustings, preceded by the Under-Sheriffs, City Marshal, and other civic functionaries. Lord John Russell was again received with most tremendous cheering.

Amongst those on the platform we observed J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P.; A. W. Robarts, Esq.; D. Salomons, Esq.; S. J. Loyd, Esq.; James Morrison, Esq., M.P.; Prevost, Esq; Sir R. B. Phillips, M.P.; William Hawes, Esq; T. J. Travers, Esq.; H. L. Keeling, Esq.; B Colwin, Esq; S. G. Whitbread, Esq.; Sir George Larpent, Bart.; Sir E N Buxton, Bart.; Alderman Sir James Duke, Baron de Rothschild; Alderman Humphery, M P; M. Foster, Esq, M.P.; J. A. Hankey, Esq; Thomas A Hankey, Esq.; G. F. Prescott, Esq; James Pattison, Esq, M P.; Alderman T. Wood, &c. &c.

Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., came forward to nominate Lord John Russell, as a fit and proper person to represent the City of London, a duty which he did with the utmost satisfaction. He (Mr. Loyd) could not forego the opportunity of expressing his continued adherence to the glorious principles of Free-Trade, which had at last become triumphant, and from the recognition of which by the Parliament he augured a glorious career to our country. Honour to that great principle, founded as it was upon truth and justice—a principle which was every way calculated to establish concord amongst us internally, as well as bind together the nations of the earth in the golden bond of peace—honour to all who had advanced that principle; and none had done more towards it than the noble Lord whom they were about to send back to his place in Parliament.

Samuel Gurney, Esq, seconded the nomination. He did so with great pride and satisfaction, and he trusted they would elect with entire unanimity his honoured friend Lord John Russell. The great cause of education had been ably supported by the noble Lord, and on this ground he was anxious to support the noble Lord, who had given his sanction to the cause when it was not so popular as it was now. That was a circumstance which gave the noble Lord great claims upon the support of the City of London. He hoped to see the great cause of Free-Trade carried out without any infringement upon higher principles.

The Sheriff here asked if there was any other candidate? Cries of ("No, no.")

A show of hands was called for, which the Sheriff declared to be unanimously in favour of Lord John Russell. (Here there were several rounds of cheering.)

The Sheriff then declared that Lord John Russell was duly elected. (Here the cheering was renewed, and Lord John Russell came forward, which was the signal for its repetition. The cheering was carried on for some time.)

Lord J. Russell then said:

Gentlemen, On Monday last her Majesty was graciously pleased to desire that I should kiss her hand as First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. To-day you have done me the distinguished honour of electing me as a member for this great city, the metropolis of the commerce, not only of this empire but of the world. (Cheers.) Such honour, gentlemen, while it fills me with gratitude, at the same time inspires me with awe. (Hear) Gentlemen, I cannot venture to say that I can adequately discharge the duty which has been imposed upon me; but, at all events, on looking back to the measures which I have proposed, to the principles which I have asserted, and to the votes which I have given, I can say that I stand here to carry into effect those measures, and to give life to those principles by which I have been hitherto actuated. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when you did me the honour to invite me to become a candidate for this city, I declared at the first meeting of the electors that, as I conceived, the whole principle of levying duties for the sake of Protection was vicious and unsound. (Cheers.) I stated to you that as we had a great debt of which we have honestly to discharge the interest as we had great establishments of the navy and army to support, as well as others of a judicial and civil nature, which it was necessary for this country to maintain, it was right and lawful to impose taxes for the purpose of discharging those obligations, and of meeting those exigencies—(cheers), but that taxes which were imposed for the purpose of paying one class at the expense of another—that taxes of which the income does not go into the Exchequer but into the pockets of individuals—that such taxes could be defended on no principle, that is, they were utterly unjust (loud cheers)—and that the country being already heavily burdened by taxation, was all reason the more why such taxes should not be imposed. (Loud cheers.) I likewise put to you the case of a man in the country, who was employing his ingenuity and skill in fabricating a piece of cloth, and a farmer in America, with a bushel of wheat to dispose of; and I said it was unjust not to allow those two men to exchange their products, so that one might obtain food and the other clothing of the best quality, and at the cheapest rate. (Cheers.) Such were the principles of which I was then the advocate, and on the triumph of which I am now happy that I can congratulate you (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I never have attempted, nor shall I now attempt, to assume to myself, or to those who have acted with me, the merit and the honour due to those who have taken part in this great struggle. (Cheers.) I shall not be backward in giving applause to those men in the House of Commons, and to Mr. Villiers at the head of them (loud cheers), who have brought forward for the consideration of Parliament, and in an unanswerable manner, the principle on which the question should be decided; I shall not refuse that honour which is most justly due to those in the country, and to Mr. Cobden (cheers) at the head of them, who have brought down the philosophy of Free-Trade from the Heavens, and have exhausted their strength, and all their energy of mind and of body, in penetrating the whole people of this country with the great truth. (Cheers.) Nor shall I be churlish in refusing any particle of that honour which is due to Sir Robert Peel (loud applause), in bringing forward the commercial measures he has been from time to time the author of, and in acknowledging the energy, ability, and firmness with which he has persevered in carrying them through Parliament. (Loud cheers). I will not say what is due to those who, in 1839, in 1840, and lastly in the budget of 1841, endeavoured to embody those principles in acts of Parliament; that I shall leave to others to say, to whom it will belong with more propriety to do so (Hear, hear). But there is one thing, which I cannot omit, and that is, that no efforts of statesmen in Parliament—no efforts of orators at the meetings of the people—no efforts made in the Houses of Parliament—would have been of use, had it not been for the intelligence of this great people, which has finally decided the conflict. (Loud cheers). And, gentlemen, when I recollect that which was passing in this country only six months and one year ago when I recollect the great meetings which were held in this country, the fervid speeches which were made at those meetings, the excitement that prevailed, and the invective which was used, and see how quietly the great measure of the repeal of the Corn Laws has been discussed in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, and that by a majority of those two bodies it has been carried into a law, I do but the more admire that which is supposed by some to be the object of superstitious worship to me—I mean the spirit of the English Constitution. (Loud cheers.) It seems to me to resemble that which you will see in the great iron works in the country, where you may behold large cauldrons full of melted iron, apparently enough to destroy and set on fire the building, but yet, by the skill of those who are engaged in its manufacture, carried into certain determined channels, and conveyed thence into its destined receptacles. Thus, this great body of fire, moving rapidly along, yet injuring nothing, becoming, perhaps, the wheel in the factory, or the ploughshare in the field (cheers) apparently so dangerous in its heat, is finally the means of extending agriculture and manufactures, and spreading comforts, benefits, and plenty, over the world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do trust that this principle of Free-Trade will be carried on by the councils over which I shall have the honour to preside, and carried on safely and beneficially for the community. (Cheers.) I will not touch on those subjects on which my friend, Mr. Gurney, chose to address you, as I may shortly have to address the House of Commons upon them (hear, hear, hear); but I do say, as a general principle, that while it may be necessary to keep up certain duties for the sake of revenue, which may indirectly have the effect of protection, that we ought to keep up no duty which is solely for protection—that is to say, we should impose taxes for the benefit of the whole community, and not for the advantage of any class. I do trust that this principle will prevail here in some short time, and yet I trust that it will be no long time before it is adopted by the other nations of the world. There are two especially with which we have the greatest relations; the one is an immediate neighbour—the kingdom of France—ruled over by a Prince of the most enlightened mind, who has contributed, by his sagacity and foresight, to the peace of Europe (hear, hear), and who, I trust, will find that his Chambers concur with him in renouncing the errors of the commercial system which now prevails in that country (Cheers) The other country to which I allude is the United States of America, from which we have lately received such gratifying intelligence. I do rejoice that, while, at one time, so much angry feeling was expressed in that country, the wisdom of the Senate of the United States has over-ruled all those angry sentiments, and has decided in favour of that peace between them and us which, I trust, may endure for ages (Loud cheers.) Among them, likewise, I do trust that the principles of commercial freedom will soon prevail, and that our intercourse may tend to the happiness of both nations. (Cheers.) I have spoken, gentlemen, in the address which I had the honour to direct to you, of the task which remains for me to do—of a task which will, I am sure, be rendered more easy, when we have given up the unprofitable task of attempting to direct the industry of the country better than the industry of the country can direct itself (cheers)—for this, in fact, is the principle of Free-Trade. (Hear, hear.) This principle is not, as some choose to represent it, a new fanciful system—it is no strange, fanciful theory, as has been said—it is nothing but saying, humbly and modestly, there are questions of legislation which we are competent to decide; but as to directing the industry of the country, or directing the markets of the country, or telling the people how they must apply their labour, or telling them what to buy and what to sell, that is a subject on which legislation can do nothing. (Loud cheers) That is a subject on which the wisest House of Lords and the most virtuous House of Commons cannot do so well as the butcher, the farmer, and the artizan, in their own markets and in their own shops. (Cheers.) If we can get rid of those fruitless attempts, there are the great questions of public health and of public education, in which I think it behoves the Government and the Legislature to attempt to improve the condition of the people. (Cheers.) I mention no particular plan I allude to no scheme; but I will say this as regards education of the people, that no plan can be good or worthy the adoption of Parliament which does not sanction and maintain the principle of religious liberty. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, religious liberty has been the object of many contests. (Cheers.) Our ancestors fought for it, and gave their blood to obtain it; and it is not in this day that we are to cripple or restrain it. (Loud cheering.) It should be an object rather to carry this principle to its fullest extent, and to insist that, whatever civil laws we may enact, man shall worship God according to his own belief, and not according to the belief of others, but according to his own conscience. (Great cheering.) And now, gentlemen, having addressed these sentiments to you, in regard to the manner in which I have been proposed and elected the member for this great city, I must express again my great fears that my powers may be insufficient for the task I have undertaken; but, gentlemen, if they were at all commensurate with my wishes, then should I hope to see peace, liberty, and commerce flourish among us to all generations.

The noble Lord then retired amid repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause; but after a time came forward to the front of the platform a second time, and proposed that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Sheriffs who had presided over them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Loyd seconded the proposition, which was passed with right good will.

Sheriff Laurie addressed a few words to the electors in acknowledgment of the compliment, after which the crowd separated.

The following were among the numerous placards around the neighbourhood of the hall: "Lord John Russell and Extensive Liberal Measures for Ireland," "Lord John Russell and Good Government of our Colonies," "Lord John Russell and Prosperity to the Port of London," "Lord John Russell and a Liberal System of Education," "Lord John Russell and Perfect Religious Freedom," and "Lord John Russell and Free-Trade with all the World."

Testimonial to Sir Robert Peel.—On Wednesday, in numerous parts of the metropolis, boxes were put up at the various public-houses and beer-shops, for the reception of pence for the purpose of presenting a national testimonial to Sir Robert Peel for his advocacy of Free-Trade measures.

The Royal Exchange.—Workmen are employed at the Royal Exchange in removing the asphalte paving in the quadrangle, and in replacing it with ornamental paving formed of the Turkey stone of the old Exchange. Another improvement has been recently made by putting up glazed doors within the gates of the north and south entrances. The doors are the full height of the gates, but are only intended to open at the lower part. We take this opportunity of subjoining a correct transcript of the inscription about to be cut in a panel in the merchants' area, that which was given a fortnight ago being incorrect in some particulars:—

On this site
Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.,
Citizen and Mercer of London,
Erected the first Building, for the general
Meeting of Merchants,
which was named by
Queen Elizabeth
On the 23rd of January, in the 14th Year of her Reign,
A.D. MDLXXI.
The Royal Exchange.

It was destroyed, in the Great Fire of London,
On the 14th of September, 1666
Rebuilt
And opened on the 28th of September, 1669,
in the 21st Year of the Reign of
King Charles II
Again destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, 1838,
and
On the 17th of January, 1842,
The First Stone of this Building was laid by
Her Majesty's [illegible]
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
and
The Present Edifice was opened

Her Majesty
Queen Victoria,
who was graciously pleased to proclaim it
The Royal Exchange.
On the xxviiith day of October in the viiith Year of Her
Reign A.D. MDCCCXLIV.
William Tite F.R.S. Architect.

Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution.—The annual aquatic festival in aid of the funds of this excellent institution, which is supported chiefly by the news trade and the proprietors of the public journals, was celebrated on Wednesday, when a large party of the subscribers and other friends embarked in the *Laurel* steamer from the Temple pier, and proceeded to Rose Cottage, Richmond. The company arrived at about one o'clock, and after joining in various rustic sports and other amusements, sat down to dinner. Mr. Merrett was unanimously called on to preside. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, several gentlemen addressed the company, and it appeared from the speeches that the institution was established in 1839, for the granting of pensions and temporary relief to masters and servants engaged in the sale of newspapers, who, from age, infirmity, or distress, may require assistance. The committee had stated in their report, that, in addition to the several donations received from the proprietors of the London press, many of their more fortunate brethren had cheerfully subscribed, and readily afforded the assistance sought for. The funded capital of the institution amounts to nearly [illegible]. The Chairman then gave "Prosperity to the Institution," a toast which was received with loud and long continued applause. Mr. Wild proposed "The Health of the Committee and Subscribers to the fund," and Mr. Everett gave "The Ladies," both of which toasts were drunk with the customary honours. The healths of the Chairman, the committee, and other active officers of the institution were also proposed, likewise many other toasts, all of which were duly responded to. Dancing, to the strains of a lively band, was kept up with great spirit till the party arrived in town at night.

Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society.—On Tuesday, the Foundation Festival of this Association was celebrated at the London Tavern, on which occasion, between 60 and 70 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the presidency of Luke James Hansard, Esq., who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring the institution into existence. Amongst those who immediately supported the Chairman, we noticed B. B. Cabbell, Esq; Col. Bruen; J. W. Gilbart, Esq.; Henry F. Richardson; Esq.; John T. Perceval, Esq; James Gole, Esq.; William Jerdan, Esq., &c. &c. After the removal of the cloth, and the usual loyal toasts had been heartily welcomed and disposed of, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, that of "Prosperity to the Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society. Its object is the protection of British subjects from unjust confinement on the grounds of mental derangement; the redress of persons so confined; and the protection of all classes of persons confined as lunatic patients from cruel and improper treatment. Its interests were ably advocated by the zealous Chairman, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. Cabbell, Mr. Henry F Richardson, the honorary solicitor, and by Mr. John T. Perceval, the honorary secretary; and, in the course of the evening, three individuals returned thanks to the Society for releasing them from improper confinement. A liberal subscription was made; and there was some tasteful singing by Messrs Genge, Edney, F. Smith, Turner; and Toole, the prince of toastmasters, officiated with his accustomed skill.

The Weather.—Last Sunday, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the metropolis was visited with a heavy thunder storm. The electric fluid struck the south-west point of the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, Whitechapel, and dislodged about four yards of the brickwork opposite the spot where Prince Albert, a few weeks ago, laid the foundation-stone of the new Mariners' Church. The heavy mass fell with an immense crash into an upper room of the house of a Mr. Ellis, cow-keeper, adjoining the Home, which at present is used as a dressing-room. Mrs. Ellis, who had been dressing there, had fortunately left a few minutes previously; and so sudden was the shock and so powerful the electric effect, that every inmate of the house was for a moment paralysed. The immense mass of bricks broke completely through the roof and two ceilings. The heat was very oppressive during Sunday morning, but after the storm the air became much cooler. On Monday the weather was gloomy and much colder; the day was rainy throughout, and the highest temperature was only 65 degrees. On Tuesday the temperature was somewhat higher, and the weather was unsettled, showers falling occasionally. On Wednesday there were some seasonable showers, and a good deal of rain fell on Thursday. The thermometer, on the latter day, in-doors, was at 70.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The births in the metropolis in the week ending July 4, amounted to 1,334, the deaths to 974, being 7 above the average of five years, 76 above the average of five summers, and exceeding the deaths in the week ending June 27 by 84. The week ending July 4 is the first of many weeks in which the mortality has been above the average.

Death of Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—It is with pain we announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which took place on Monday night, at his seat near Folkstone. The learned Judge had been for the previous four or five days suffering under a severe bowel complaint, with which he was first seized on the occasion of his attending in the House of Lords on the hearing of some important appeals, and upon which the assistance of the Judges had been required; but nothing serious was apprehended until the latter part of Monday, when the complaint assumed so serious an aspect that Dr. Pennington, his medical attendant, who had been in attendance on the learned Judge, informed his family of the dangerous state he was in. The malady increased violently, baffling all medical skill, until death put an end to his sufferings, at half past seven o'clock on Monday evening. [We shall give a portrait and memoir of this eminent Judge next week.]

The Staff in Ireland.—Major-General his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, is shortly to be appointed to the staff in Ireland, and will hold a district command, fixing his head-quarters, it is understood, in Limerick garrison.

The New Elections.—In our metropolitan news we have given an account of the re-election of Lord John Russell for the City of London. At Worcester, Sir Denis Le Marchant has been returned in the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. At Nottingham, Sir John Cam Hobhouse has also been re-elected: Mr. Feargus O'Connor was nominated, but he declined to go to the poll. Mr C. Wood, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been re-elected for Halifax. At the time of our going to press, the other elections had not yet taken place, but it is not believed that there will be opposition to any of the Ministerial candidates. The election for Greenwich is to take place on Monday. The High Sheriff has fixed the election for the West Riding of Yorkshire for this day week, the 18th instant. It is supposed that Lord Morpeth will be re-elected without a contest.

The Cobden Tribute Fund.—The subscriptions up to Tuesday evening amounted to £55,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omega."—There are not several ways in which the first player can give checkmate in two moves at the beginning of a game. There is not even one way: the "fool's mate" being given by the second player.

"†+†." Liverpool.—The position you send is the celebrated Indian Problem; a solution is to be found on the wrapper of the current month's "Chess Player's Chronicle." It is quite practicable, and eminently beautiful.

"J. L.," Broad Oak.—We have not the paper at hand to refer to. If you will have the goodness to copy the position, we will give the correct solution.

"Chesso-Mania."—Both your solutions are true; and those you require shall appear, if you will write out the positions, or wait until we have an opportunity of referring to them.

"A. B. P." Your solution of the Enigma No. 16 is correct, but No. 127 is impossible.

"F. W. G."—You may obtain any foreign Chess work through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Covent-garden.

"Bunyan."—Get one of Lewis's sterling Treatises, and seize every opportunity of playing with good players. With these helps, you ought soon to overtop the odds now given you.

"Enquirer."—M. Kieseritzki, we believe, has at length reached London. We are not aware that M. Szen proposes visiting England again; but he may be sure of a cordial welcome, if he does come. Mr. Staunton is a member of both Clubs named; but, having been absent from London for some weeks, has not played at either within the time specified.

Solutions by "T B," "A Subscriber," "Marazion," "Chapel Rock," "Pattison," "Old Mortality," "N. N.," "F G.," "Amateur," "Juvenis," "Miranda," "Phil.," "R P. S," "G. A T.," "Oxoniensis," "Major ——," "A Winchelsea Boy," "Mechanic," "Clericus," and "D. N.," are correct.

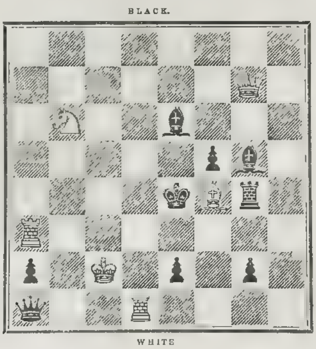
Solution to Problem, No. 128.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K's 5th (ch)	K takes R
2. B to K Kt 4th	Q P takes P (best)
3. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q's 5th
4. B to K's 2nd—and mates next move	play as Black can.

Problem, No. 129.

By C. Stanley, Esq., of Brighton.

White to move first and mate in four moves.



CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 22. By M. D'Orville.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q Kt 3d
R at K R 6th	Q at her 7th
R at Q R 5th	R at K R 7th
Kts at K B 6th and	R at Q R 5th
Q Kt 8th	B at Q Kt 2nd
P at Q B 4th	Kt at K Kt sq

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

No. 23. By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q B 6th
Q at K B 4th	Q at K R 6th
R at K Kt 5th	R at K 3rd
R at Q 4th	R at Q Kt 6th
Ps at Q 3rd and	B at Q 4th
Q Kt 4th	

White playing first, mates in 3 moves.

No. 24.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at Q Kt 6th
Q at K R 5th	Q at her 6th
R at Q B 8th	R at K B 7th
Kt at Q B 2nd	B at Q Kt 2nd
Kt at Q R 4th	P at Q R 7th

White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.

GREAT MEETING AT NEW YORK.

In this Illustration, our clever New York Artist has sketched one of those vast gatherings, which are, perhaps, more frequent in the Transatlantic capital than in any other city of the world. The occasion was the United States' War with Mexico; and one of the leading New York journals thus characterises the spirit of the great concourse:

"But one spirit seemed to animate the immense mass; and, what was a curiosity to behold upon occasions of public gathering here, there was not a symptom of the existence of such a thing as party visible. There appeared to be a common pulse beating in the veins of all who were there, and that throbbing with patriotic enthusiasm.

"There were three stands erected in front of the Hall, where meetings were organised; one of the Vice-Presidents chosen at the centre stand presiding at each place. There were many able and eloquent remarks made; and the speakers (their speeches all breathing the same spirit) were warmly cheered. A series of spirited resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

"In order to give more spirit to the scene, as soon as night fell a Drummond light was set ablaze in the balcony of the City Hall, and another from the top of the Museum, which was also illuminated from foundation to the summit. Guns were fired, and the whole affair was more like a rejoicing from battles won, than an expression of determination to win them."

To add to the warlike spirit of the meeting, discharges of cannon took place occasionally while the orators were pouring forth their ire.

At the Eastern Stand, near Tammany Hall, Gen. John Lloyd was chosen President; the Resolutions read at the other Stand were carried by a tremendous "aye!" from the vast assemblage.

Loud calls were made for General Strong, who stood upon the platform. But the General said he was no speaker; all he had to say was, that he was ready for service. (Loud cheers and long.)

Mr. I. F. Otis read a letter from an officer under Gen. Taylor, dated "Point Isabel, May 5," in which the writer says:—"The gallant 7th, with its gallant commander, have done it up 'brown,' and covered themselves with glory;" adding, "the whole army are in tip-top spirits, and I am a *little tip-topper!*"

Garret Gilbert, Esq, late police-magistrate, informed the assemblage that he was one of the 76's. (The announcement was received with deafening shouts.)

A Mr. Bayard next spoke, and was about the last of the regular speakers. Two or three other rather rough specimens of elocution were given, and the meeting adjourned, amid the sound of cannon and the blaze of rockets.

WESTERN STAND.

Over the meeting, near the Broadway gate, Alderman Cozzens presided. The letter received from Point Isabel was also read from this platform, accompanied by some remarks from Mr. Otis, who proposed nine cheers for the gallant writer of the letter, which were given heartily. Speaking was kept up at this, as well as the other stands, until the roar of artillery rendered all speaking inaudible.

Such are the New Yorkers, in the gaze of their glory. Our Artist was ensconced on the roof of the City Hall, looking down on the balcony, and the multitudes in the Park. The scene was brilliantly lighted up from the balcony, by a Bude light; rockets and guns firing. The long stream of light in the distance is from another Bude light on the top of Barnum Museum: this is lighted up every night, and is a very *marked* feature; it is moveable, and plays all sorts of fantastic tricks.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

We gather from the *Times'* Correspondent at Valparaiso, that Chili has just escaped the horrors of a Revolution.

Politics have long been running very high throughout the country, but more particularly in Santiago, the capital.

For several months past, the authorities found it necessary, or thought it prudent, to restrain the ebullition of party feelings by the imprisonment of several persons who made themselves obnoxious by the promulgation of extreme and factious opinions. On Saturday last matters came to a crisis; late on the night of that day the authorities of Santiago arrested three gentlemen of the name of Vicuna (of one family), and two other gentlemen of the names of Bobar and Perez, as well as nineteen or twenty persons of inferior station, on an accusation of sedition.

GREAT "MEXICAN MEETING" IN THE PARK AT NEW YORK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

Almost immediately after the arrest of these persons, a multitude, composed of the lower orders, collected in the principal streets, carrying seditious placards, charging their rulers with all sorts of crimes, calling for the deposition of the President, the overthrow of the established form of government, and inviting the people to join in a revolution.

One of the placards bore a revolutionary figure, lit up in some curious way from behind, and it invoked, as the future President of the Republic, the name of General Freire. After perambulating the streets, calling out for the dismissal of the Executive Power, &c., and committing such pranks as are common to all popular commotions, a party of the rabble got into some of the churches, and set the bells ringing. At the same time, another party made their way to the house of M. Rengifo. Finding the doors open, they entered with howling and cursing, and destroyed the furniture, printing types, and everything of use they could lay their hands upon. They then proceeded to the office of the *Progreso*, a Ministerial paper, of which M. Rengifo is editor, and which paper, it is generally supposed, is under the influence of Don Manual Monte, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Here they shouted for the *Industrial*, a newspaper addressed to the lower orders, but an armed force arrived in time to prevent their entering the office, or doing any further injury. The military, assisted by the police, who are always armed with swords, and mounted on horseback, drove the mob before them, made prisoners of about two hundred of the common people, and of some twelve or fourteen men of some standing in society.

This tumultuous rising is charged against the Opposition party headed by Vicunia. Their plan is said to have been to break open the prisons and the *carros*, which last are iron-barred cages on wheels, used as sleeping places for the convicts who are condemned to hard labour on the roads, &c. These cages always stand in the open air, and the male convicts, chained two and two, are huddled into them, without bed or bedding, resembling a menagerie of wild beasts more than human habitations; and most of the cut-throats who occupy them look more like demons than men. If they had been let loose they would have made important allies in an insurrection. Fortunately, matters were prevented from coming to this pass, and no lives have been lost.

Immediately after the occurrence of the scenes just described, the Executive Government, with the consent of the Council of State, passed a decree declaring Santiago in a "state of siege" for a term of 85 days.

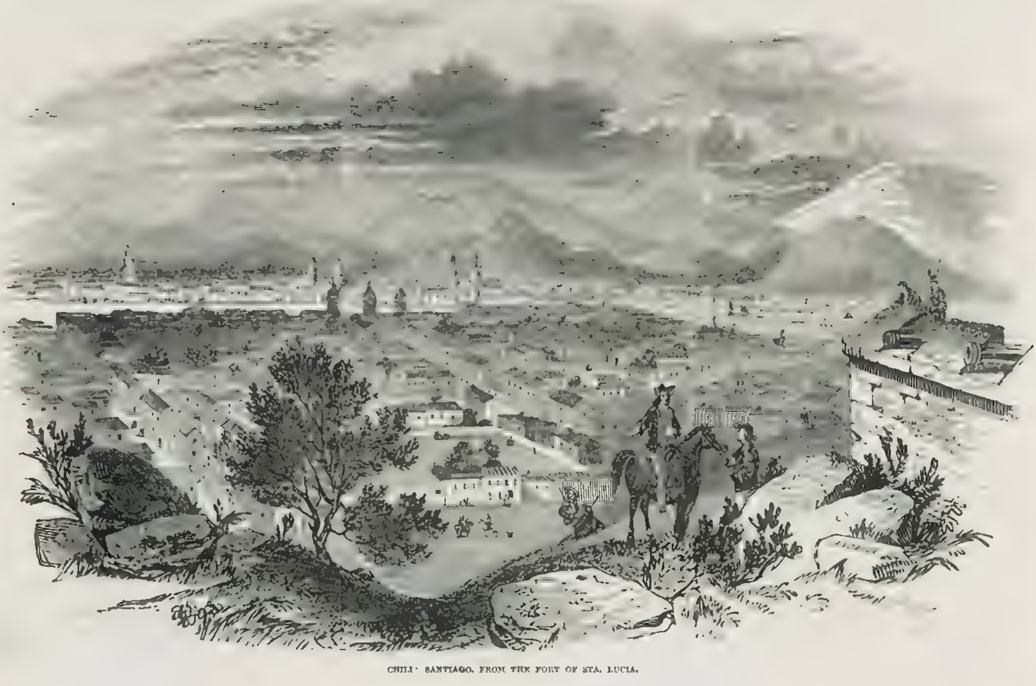
Martial law was thus established. The place has since remained quite quiet, and great precautions are taken to prevent any further attempt to disturb the public peace.

Santiago, of which we annex an Engraving, from an original sketch, is situated in a large plain, 1850 feet above the sea level, bordering eastward on the high range of the Andes, and westward, on a range of hills called the Cuerta de Prado, which divides it from the shores of the Pacific.

Santiago is one of the finest cities in America, in respect to buildings, convenience, and healthiness. It is laid out in rectangular and equal squares, and the principal streets are about forty-five feet wide. The houses are usually but low bulit, on account of the frequent earthquakes, but they are very large, and are ranged round three quadrangular squares. The walls of the houses are four feet thick, built of large red bricks made of baked mud, painted or whitewashed; they are roofed with red tiles. The Plaza or great square, nearly in the centre of the city, has a handsome bronze fountain, for the supply of the inhabitants with water. Here are the principal public buildings—the Government Palace, the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, &c., There are also a mint, and several handsome churches and convents in Santiago.

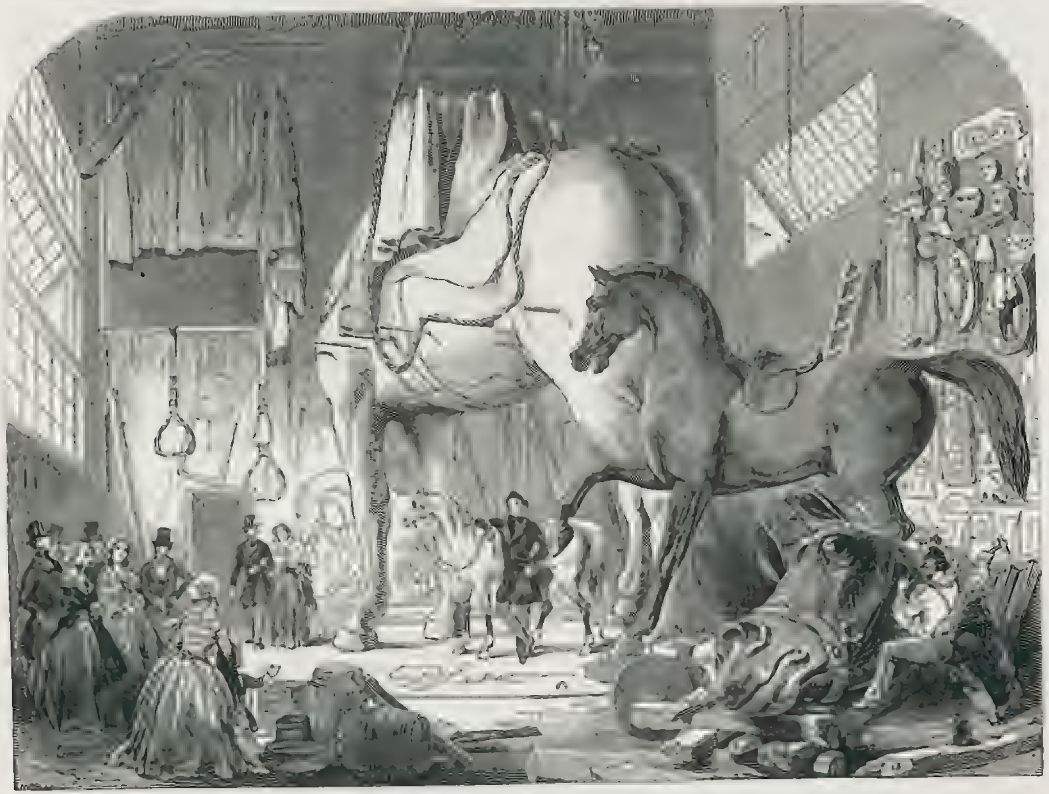
At the eastern extremity of the town is a small rocky eminence, on which the Fort of Santa Lucia is built, which is much visited by foreigners, on account of the beautiful view which it affords of the Andes. Our Artist has sketched his view from this charming spot

The population of Santiago is set down at 60,000: the inhabitants are nearly all of pure European blood; only a few have a slight mixture of Indian blood. The town owes its flourishing condition to its having been for many years the seat of Government, and the residence of the great landed proprietors. The state of society has much improved since the country acquired its independence; many schools have been established, and there are even several schools for females, whose education is almost entirely neglected in the other countries of South America. It has also a college.



CHILI: SANTIAGO, FROM THE FORT OF STA. LUCIA.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.



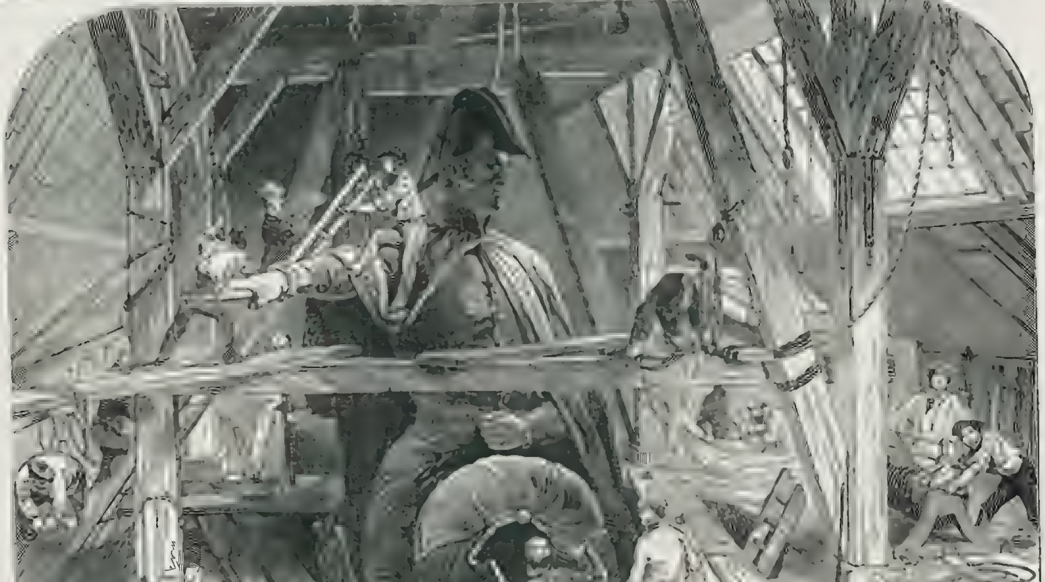
MR. WYATT'S ATELIER, OR MODEL-ROOM.

THE inauguration of this splendid group of colossal art is expected to take place [illegible] readers [illegible] quiry; [illegible]

THE ATELIER.

The Model from which the imperishable Bronze has been cast, was solely formed by Mr. Wyatt, and his son, Mr. James Wyatt, who studied under his father, and has just completed a very picturesque equestrian statue of her Majesty.

[illegible] artists upwards of [illegible] ted in the first [illegible] dous work considerably exceeded 100 tons: it was formed upon a turn-plate, or revolving platform, upwards of 20 feet across, travelling upon 40 rollers, and weighing, in itself, several tons. The vastness of the model required certain precautions to insure its entireness: thus, to give strength to the body of the horse, a beam passes through it longitudinally, like a back-bone, from which spring transverse timbers, like the ribs of a ship. In the Illustration, the modeled group is incomplete; the head and tail of the horse; the feet, and uppart of the figure of the illustrious rider; being wanting. The line of projections



MR. WYATT'S FOUNDRY.

from the body of the horse are iron bolts, beneath which, in the early stage of the modelling, were placed props for security in shifting the [illegible] by means of the platform, so as to obtain the most desirable positions for any [illegible].

In order to reach the different parts of the statue a travelling stage, with a shifting floor, was constructed, so that it might be adjusted to any height.

The entire group we should here explain, represents the Duke of Wellington, as he appeared on the Field of Waterloo, upon his favourite horse, "Copenhagen," in a standing position. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait: the head is remarkably fine, and the likeness good: the warrior wears his customary short cloak, which the artist has gracefully draped, so as to give it something of the grace of classic costume.

A single glance at the first Illustration will remind the reader of the vastness of the Model, though it is not there shown in its entire height. Over the doorway hang the huge stirrups; beneath the vast horse, for the sake of comparison, we have introduced the fine Muscat Arab horse, presented by her Majesty to Mr. Wyatt.

Next to the modeled horse—*instar montis*, and reminding one of the classic marvel, the great horse of Troy—is the model of the horse in Mr. Wyatt's admirable equestrian group of George the Third, at Cockspur-street, a fine work, greatly deteriorated in effect by its being injudiciously placed upon a mean pedestal. In the right hand corner of the Engraving is the bronze head of the Duke's horse, with two workmen employed in finishing it: the length of the head is six feet, and the length of each ear two feet four inches. Having thus described the Atelier, or Model Room, we will proceed to

THE FOUNDRY,

adjoining. The general practice of casting statues need not be detailed here. The material is bronze—a compound of zinc, copper, and tin. For melting it, Mr. Wyatt erected two great furnaces; the first employed was capable of melting only twelve tons at a time, whereas, it was found desirable to cast the remainder of the statue in larger, and, consequently, fewer, pieces; a second furnace was, therefore, built, capable of melting twenty tons at a time.

The mould and core being placed in the pit in the foundry, the bronze was run into it from the furnace; and the body of the horse, and the lower portion of the rider, were thus cast in two portions of about twenty tons each. These were magnificent castings; and the effect of so large a surface of molten compound as the twenty tons presented, is described as very extraordinary. The statue, or rather group, was thus cast in about eight pieces. In each case, the mould was placed in the pit imbedded in sand, rammed in as tightly as possible; yet, in casting the front of the horse, by some means, six tons of metal escaped through the mould, the chest of the horse was left vacant, and the casting was, consequently, spoiled. In order that the legs of the horse should be capable of carrying the great weight they would have to sustain, it was found necessary to cast them solid. The other portions of the work vary from one to three inches in thickness, with strong ribs internally, to give additional strength. It is computed that the whole group cannot weigh less than 40 tons; its height approaches 30 feet; and such is the bulk of the horse that eight persons have dined within one-half of it. The following are a few of the other main dimensions:

	ft	in
Girth round the Horse	22	8
Ditto, arm of	5	4
From the Horse's hocks to the ground	6	6
From the Horse's nose to the tail	26	0

In our Illustration, the Horse is shown without the head being fixed on: we descended through the aperture, by a ladder, into the body, which resembles a large cavern.

The group being cast in pieces, as above, they have been joined, partly by screw-bolts, two inches in thickness, and partly fused together by a new process, twelve inches at a time; whereas, by the old method, only six inches could thus be fused at once.

In consequence of the colossal size of the group, there were, for some time, upwards of thirty men employed at once upon the bronze; and, in case of any work being requisite to be done within the figure of the rider, the head was removed, to allow the workmen to descend through the neck. The cleansing, chasing, and finishing has occupied a considerable time: it is not proposed to colour the bronze, as is the practice of some artists; but to burnish the eyes, and the buckles, and other metal appointments.

The roof of the foundry has already been removed; and, in three or four days, the colossal group will be lifted entire out of the pit with shears, and placed upon a carriage, designed and constructed for conveying the great work to its final destination—the triumphal arch at Hyde Park Corner.

Of this great labour—for it is calculated that the group may be raised entire—we intend to present our readers with a series of Illustrations; as well as pictures of the impressive ceremonial, or inauguration.

We may, at present, add that the sculptor's contract with the Committee by whom the funds have been raised, was fixed at £30,000; but the cost will be somewhat short of this sum.

Messrs. Grissell and Peto have contracted to convey the group from the sculptor's, and raise it upon the arch, for the sum of £2000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 12.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 13.—Parliament at Nottingham, 1334.
Tuesday, 14.—Venus rises at 1h. 30m. a.m.
Wednesday, 15.—St. Swithin.
Thursday, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
Friday, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
Saturday, 18.—Mars sets at 9h. 0m. p.m.

High Water at London Bridge, for the Week ending July 18.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
[illegible] 4	5 28	5 53	6 16	6 4[illegible]	7 7	7 33	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 12	10 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philo-Arab" *is thanked for the following on the pronunciation of the word* Pacha. *It is, in reality an abbreviation of the Arabic* Pād-shāh *or* Bād-shāh—*thus,* Pā-shā *or* Bā-shā; *the last syllable being spelt with the letter* sheen, *equivalent to our* sh. *If the pronunciation quoted by you were adopted (as it is by many), it will be in opposition to the Oriental orthography. The French write the word* Pacha, *and from them we have borrowed the orthography; but they, of course, would never think of pronouncing it* Paka, *which to an Oriental would be* [illegible].

"*P[illegible] Gauge.*"—*The suggestion has frequently been made before, and is, besides, imperfect, as meeting only half the question; narrow gauge carriages may be worked on the broad line, but the inconvenience of transferring the traffic of the broad gauge to the narrow lines still remains—by far the greatest difficulty of the two.*

"*G. W. S.,*" *Dublin.—We have ascertained that the remainder (5 vols.) of Mr. Campbell's translation of M. Thiers's work will appear before the close of this year, simultaneously and on the same day as the French edition in Paris.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is quite right in supposing that the style of "Most Noble" is the more usual and the equally correct style of a Marquis.*

"*Locomotive.*"—*A marriage license can be obtained at Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, on application to a Proctor. The cost does not, we believe, exceed five guineas.*

"*J. C.,*" *Hampton Court, is thanked for apprising us of the crack game of Tennis played there on Wednesday and Thursday.*

"*J. S.,*" *Glasgow.—In the seventeenth century.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Aberystwith, should apply to some Type-founder in Scotland.*

"*Studente.*"—*We have not room.*

"*A Jersey Subscriber.*"—*The Battle of the Nile took place in 1798; not 1780, as erroneously stated in our "Calendar."*

"*J. E. D.*"—*The quantities in question are expressed by decimals, which scarcely require simplification.*

"*H. G.,*" *Southwark.—The notice to quit must be regulated by the mode of paying the rent.*

"*I. O. U.*" *is an appropriate signature, seeing that the Writer did not pay the postage of his nonsensical note.*

"*A Sufferer by Lightning,*" *Jersey, should consult Mr. Snow Harris's complete work on Lightning Conductors. We can only illustrate the subject in some special occurrence.*

"*A. Y. I.*" *The new Lord Chamberlain is Earl Spencer. We scarcely understand the other inquiry.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Address, Mr. Linton, 85, Hatton-garden.*

"*G. B. W.,*" *St. Mary Axe.—*Infra dig. *is a vulgar abbreviation of* Infra dignitatem, *Beneath one's dignity.*

"*Maruthus*" *should apply to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The husband of Madame Thillon is still alive: we do not know her age.*

"*An Old Admirer.*"—*Prowse and Keath have published a work on the Accordeon.*

"*Genevieve.*"—*Two minor thirds.*

"*S. W.,*" *Stourbridge.—The best manufacturers and importers of everything connected with the Dental profession are, Mr. Ash, of Broad-street, Golden-square; Mr. Lemale, of Chandos-street; and Mr. Smale, of High Holborn.*

"*Laurata H.*" *There is no head of the Catholic Church in England. The Catholic Clergy in this country is simply a Mission from Rome. There are no Bishops; but merely Vicars Apostolic of the several districts; who, however, hold Bishoprics "in partibus infidelium," and thus bear the Episcopal title. The name and address of the Vicar Apostolic of the London District is "the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, V.A.L.D., Golden-square."*

"*J. C. F.,*" *Stockton-on-Tees.—Sir Robert Peel offered Lord John Russell a general support, at the time the latter was forming his Administration, last winter; but he did not specify the exact measure he would have countenanced as a settlement of the Corn-law question. It is highly probable he would have aided Lord J. Russell with his [illegible] in carrying the abolition, or [illegible] to the present; but he gave no distinct pledge to do so. The speeches at the opening of the present session contain all the information accessible on the subject.*

"*W. H. E.*" *The arms in question should be thus described:—Perpale, azure and sable; a fesse engr., erm., between three bulls' heads caboshed, counter-changed.*

"*W. W. W.*"—*The maiden name of the Countess of Blessington was Power. She married, first, M. St. Leger Farmer, Esq., of Poplar Hall, co. Kildare; and, secondly, Charles John Gardiner, Earl of Blessington, an Irish Nobleman.*

"*A[illegible]*" [illegible] *to the style of "Right Honourable"* [illegible] *younger sons of Dukes and Marquises, and to the daughters of* [illegible].

"*Jacens Miles.*"—"*Barbette,*" *in fortification, is an unprotected platform.*

"*Olim Oxoniensis,*" *Winchester, is thanked for the hints.*

"*P. K.*" *should be gratified, would our space allow it.*

"[illegible] *F. Z.*" *The person will be liable.*

"*A Yearly Subscriber,*" *Lincoln.—The Gretna Green Marriage mummery is still tolerated; but is, session by session, threatened with abolition by Parliament.*

"[illegible]"—"*Lindley's School Botany.*"

"[illegible]"—*An Act of Parliament will be requisite.*

"[illegible]" *is thanked for the Regatta Sketches, though we cannot engrave them.*

"[illegible] *T. L.*" *is thanked for the clever Sketch in the Falkland Islands; but we had not room.*

"*T. H. K.,*" *Umbala, East Indies.—The MS. has not been received.*

Lines "On the Thunder Storm," and "To the French on Napoleon," are ineligible.

"*C.*" *In* "Andronicus," *the* i *is long, thus,* "Andronīcus."

"*M. W.,*" *Camberwell.—The Revenues of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy are distributed by a Court of Assistants, elected out of the body of Governors. Address, "the Registrar, Corporation House, 2, Bloomsbury-place."*

"*E. D.*" *is thanked for his suggestion, although we could not avail ourselves of it.*

*** A few replies are deferred, owing to the press of News.

[illegible] Next week, we shall illustrate, in a series of spirited Engravings, the Great Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Sketches by two eminent Artists.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present Number is given A SUPPLEMENT, containing the Title page and Indexes to Vol. VIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1846.

It is, we believe, a remark of Dr. Johnson, that, whatever we do, with the certainty that it is for the last time, is done with a feeling of regret. There is a solemn influence in the cessation of a pursuit, when we know that, in passing from our hands, it departs for ever. The cold and unimpassioned Gibbon could not, without strong emotion, write "the last words of the last page" of his "Decline and Fall," and has recorded the day, the hour, and the spot where he terminated his great work. Byron makes his Tasso weep over the concluding page of the "Giarusalema Liberata," the "long sustaining friend of many years"—that which had given him thought and occupation amid the weariness of the long imprisonment that wore down the "eagle spirit of that child of song." Men whose thoughts have been more closely allied to action than those of poets are supposed to be, have felt the same emotion as the close of a long course of labours approached.

Newton could not conclude the calculations by which he proved the truth of his great theory; overcome by the sublimity of the task he had completed, he was obliged to entrust the last stages of the process to a friend. The burden of success is sometimes harder to bear than the mortification of defeat, perhaps from its comparative rarity, for the world witnesses far fewer triumphs than martyrdoms. The oppressive sense of a great end accomplished, appears in a similar manner to have thrown its shade over the last meeting of the "League." The *Prospero* of the political elements put off his robe with the exclamation "lie there mine art;" and renouncing his spells declared,

> I'll break my staff—
> Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
> And deeper than did ever plummet sound,
> Some leagues, I'll drown my book.

The act was not without impressiveness; in its performance there was less exultation in the possession of unwonted powers than regret for being compelled to resort to them. As *Prospero*, could he have changed the heart of his usurping brother by human means, would not have made use of magic, so, had abstract arguments been sufficiently weighed, it would not, perhaps, have been necessary to have evoked such a potent band of spirits to work out the purpose. But, the task done, they are dissolved; not into "thin air" exactly, though, for all practical purposes, the organisation has ceased to exist. The closing proceedings were marked by the same clear, distinct declarations of principle and purpose as have attended the past career of this great body. There was never any mistake, either as to the ends it had in view, or the means by which they were to be accomplished. Its proceedings were public—it invited examination and inquiry; had it done otherwise, it would have alienated support, instead of winning it. Its perfect organisation could only have been framed by men of business individually accustomed to the conduct of operations on a gigantic scale, managed with an economy of time and labour which the Government itself has yet to learn. It was the greatest phenomenon of the present age; the spirit of the counting-house and the exchange had never before been carried so methodically into the arena of public controversy. It may be imitated hereafter; but we can scarcely imagine a question on which such different parties will be able to unite as the purely commercial principle advocated by the League.

It seems as if the settlement of the question produced a similar effect on the two public men so long opposed to each other upon it. As Sir Robert Peel retires from office, Mr. Cobden retreats from public life, one from political, the other from personal reasons: but neither can remain long in seclusion; stranger things have been seen than the successful leader of the League holding office under the converted chief of the Protectionists. It is said that Mr. Cobden is overwhelmed with applications to undertake the advocacy of changes, which many think only require his aid to be successful. We apprehend there is a mistake in this; no man can be all things, or effect impossibilities; and, on questions for which the age is not prepared, even Mr. Cobden would fail. The commercial controversy we have just passed through is much older than is generally supposed; the Corn-Law discussion can be traced back through the debates of at least thirty years; the principles now becoming rules of action were announced in the middle of the last century: all changes, when effected by opinion only, are extremely slow, though the final stages of the progress may be sudden; it is only where all change is blindly resisted, that the natural mutations of society proceed by convulsions, and are wrought by revolution and anarchy. There is rather reason to lament the tardy pace of improvement, than to fear that changes will come too speedily.

Whilst changes, the political, social, and commercial results of which can scarcely be fully appreciated in all their magnitude and importance at present, have been effected amongst us here at home in England, with a noiseless facility and an absence of commotion, which could be exhibited only in a constitutional state, whose institutions, originally founded in justice and common sense, have been matured and consolidated by length of time; a very different aspect of affairs is, unfortunately, presented in several of those foreign states, which, having received the glorious gift of freedom, have not known how to make the proper use of it, and in which the bungling and unjust rule of men, who defiled the name by calling themselves Constitutional Ministers, has led to a state of things almost bordering upon anarchy.

In Mexico, where liberty is but a name, the people unable to withstand, or present even the semblance of successful opposition to the hostile forces of the United States, in their helplessness, have had recourse to their usual wretched specific on all occasions of difficulty—a revolution, in the desperate hope that, in the *bouleversement* of society, some man may arise, whose talents and daring may be able to re-adjust their chaotic condition.

In Portugal, the misrule of successive Governments has at last ended in a general insurrection on the part of the oppressed people, who have succeeded in wresting some liberal measures from their rulers. But it is by no means an easy matter for a feeble Government to extinguish the flames of civil war when once kindled; and, accordingly, we find, by the most recent accounts from the Peninsula, that large sections of the population have begun to "pronounce" for Don Miguel. Though not even the faintest hope of success can reasonably be expected by or for the Miguelite faction, they may continue their disorders, nevertheless, long enough to inflict great and lasting injuries on their unhappy country.

Let us hope that the next tidings from both those distracted nations may be of a happier kind.

THE REVENUE.

It appears by the usual quarterly accounts of the Revenue, that there is a balance of increase on the quarter, ending July 5, of £575,599, though for the year terminating at the same time there has been a decrease of £1,011,773. The increase on the quarter is thus accounted for:—

INCREASE.		
Customs		£23,613
Excise		13[illegible]27
Taxes		[illegible]
Property-tax		99,171
Post Office		26,000
Miscellaneous		444,349
Over and above the ordinary sources of Revenue, it is stated that an increase has occurred under the head of "Imprest and other Moneys," of		44,677
Gross Increase		782,[illegible]27
From this must be deducted:—		
DECREASE.		
Stamps	£106,581	
Crown Lands	30,000	
	136,581	
And in addition to what is called ordinary revenue, on account of Repayment of Advances	70,747	
		207,328
Net increase on the quarter		£575,599

The compensating increase under particular heads of taxation, which reduces the gross decrease of taxes from £2,466,134 to the sum of £1,011,733, above stated, is chiefly supplied by the Miscellaneous Revenue, under the head of which we find nearly three quarters of a million *increase*, and to this we find 440,000 Chinese money [illegible] within the last quarter. The total Revenue of the year is £50,05[illegible],083.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The *Times* says:—"Our printing-office was honoured on Monday last by a visit from his Highness Ibrahim Pacha. His Highness, accompanied by Major Dickson and his suite, arrived at about four o'clock, and minutely inspected the various departments of our establishment. His Highness manifested extreme intelligence and a ready appreciation of the ingenious and powerful machinery by which the *Times* is printed, and was particularly struck by the extreme rapidity of the process, upwards of a hundred copies a minute being struck off. After spending nearly an hour in Printing-house-square, his Highness departed, expressing extreme satisfaction at all he had seen." On Tuesday, his Highness, attended by Sami Pacha, and also by Edib Effendi, Turkish *Chargé d'Affaires*, had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, on Tuesday afternoon, attended as usual, paid a visit to the members of the Senior United Service Club, at the Club House in Pall-mall, and was received by about one hundred and fifty of them.

Lady Macdonald and several other ladies were in the saloon.

His Highness was conducted to the "morning-room," and remained there a brief period to see the portraits of Sir John Moore and Viscount Exmouth. From thence the Pacha proceeded to the saloon, where the whole of the gallant members of the club had congregated. Here Admiral Sir Charles Ogle (the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth) was recognised by the Pacha, and his Highness advanced to the gallant Admiral and entered into conversation with him. The Pacha then ascended to the gallery, where he attentively inspected the large painting of the battle of Trafalgar by Stanfield, and Jones's admirable painting of the battle of Waterloo. The several full-length portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Earl Nelson, and Lord Collingwood, in the saloon, were then pointed out to his Highness. He remained some minutes in looking at Nelson and Lord Hill.

His Highness went to the billiard-room, and joined in a game of pool. The Pacha is a skilful player, and beat his competitor, laughing heartily at the conclusion of the game. He was next ushered into the dining-room, where there are portraits of Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Rodney, and the Earl of St. Vincent. The Pacha appeared gratified in seeing the likeness of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and passed several remarks to his interpreter and Sami Pacha. The drawing-room and library were next visited.

The Pacha then prepared to take his leave, and communicated, through M. Nubar, the gratification he had derived from the visit. The Pacha is an honorary member of the club, having been elected shortly after his arrival in London. We hear that the members of the club contemplate to give an entertainment to his Highness.

His Highness went on Wednesday to Greenwich. The Pacha drove direct to the Hospital, on arriving at which he alighted at the Governor's house, and passed into the Council Chamber, where he was received by Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor, Admiral Sir James Gordon, and the numerous officers of the institution. After an exchange of the usual courtesies, his Highness proceeded through the Royal Ward into the Dining Hall of the Hospital, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself much gratified. He then crossed to the Chapel of the Hospital, the architecture of which he appeared to admire very much. He then returned across the square to the Painted Hall, the beautiful paintings and improved appearance of which occupied his marked attention. On returning from this part of the institution, he proceeded to the ward occupied by the seamen who had been seriously crippled in their country's service. From thence he left the Royal Hospital, and crossed over to the Hospital School, and inspected the model frigate, the yards of which were manned by about fifty of the boys, the juvenile band playing the National Anthem. Having expressed himself much pleased to Lieutenant Rouse, R.N., the Naval Superintendent of the schools, he went forward to the schools and dormitories, and lastly to the gymnastic grounds, all of which he appeared highly pleased with. He then visited the Infirmary of the Hospital; and finally, at two o'clock, proceeded to the Governor's residence, where he partook of a *dejeuner* with the gallant Admiral.

In the evening the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company and the Court of Directors entertained his Highness Ibrahim Pacha and a large party at the London Tavern. The hour appointed was seven o'clock; and shortly after Ibrahim Pacha, attended by his suite, arrived, and was received by Sir James Weir Hogg, the Chairman, and Mr. St. George Tucker, the Deputy-chairman.

The Chairman of the East India Company presided. On his right sat Ibrahim Pacha and the Turkish *Chargé d'Affaires*, and amongst the other distinguished guests were M. Nubar, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Dalhousie, Mr. Baring, Earl Grey, Mr. Astell, Viscount Morpeth, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, Mr. Muspratt, the Hon. Admiral Mackay, Edib Effendi, M. Zohrab, the Deputy-Chairman, the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Chandos, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Wigram, Viscount Mahon, Lord C. Hamilton, Lord Campbell, Right Hon. S. Herbert, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Mr. Mills, Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Sir R. Campbell, Sir R. Inglis, Sir J. L. Lushington, Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Right Hon. Sir H. East, Mr. Loch, Sir G. Larpent, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Melvill, Mr. P. Melvill, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Lawford, Mr. Williamson, &c.

On the cloth being removed, the Chairman gave "The Health of her Majesty the Queen," with all the honours.

The next toast was "The Health of the Queen Dowager," which was followed by that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of Ibrahim Pacha," which was given with all the honours.

His Highness returned thanks through his interpreter, who addressed the meeting in French. He said that, since his arrival in this country, he had received nothing but attention, nothing but honour, from all classes; but the flattering sentiments expressed by the Chairman conferred the highest gratification upon him, and rendered it impossible for him to acknowledge, in terms sufficiently grateful, the feelings by which he was actuated.

The next toast was "The Health of Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt," which was given with all the honours.

His Highness, through his interpreter, again returned thanks, and said, that in every place, in every meeting, which he had visited since his arrival in England, he had heard nothing but praise and the most flattering testimonials bestowed upon his father. On his arrival in Egypt he should not fail to make him acquainted with all that had been said of him, and on his behalf he returned his warmest thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "The Navy and Army." The former was responded to by Admiral Mackay, the latter by General P[illegible].

The next toast was "The Earl of Ripon," who returned thanks; and, on "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers" being given, Lord Minto returned thanks.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London," having been given, his Lordship returned thanks, and shortly after the party broke up.

Viscount Palmerston's First Diplomatic Levee.—Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a levee on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, for the reception of the diplomatic corps. The whole of the Ministers appeared in their respective national costumes, the members of orders of Knighthood wearing their insignia.

THE NEW WHIG MINISTRY.

The following appointments have been made in addition to those we announced last week:—

The Admiralty appointments have been completed, and the following constitute the Board:—Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, Captain the Hon. F. Berkeley, Captain Lord John Hay, and the Hon. William Cowper

Judge Advocate	Mr. Charles Buller.
Secretary of the Board of Admiralty	H. G. Ward, Esq.
Under Secretary for the Home Department	Sir Wm. Somerville.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley.
Joint Secretaries of Treasury ..	T. Parker, Esq. H. Tufnell, Esq.
Secretaries of the Board of Control	Right Hon. G. S. Byng. T. Wyse, Esq.
Under Secretary for the Colonies	B. Hawes, Esq.
Board of Ordnance	Colonel C Fox, Surveyor. Hon G Anson, Clerk. Lord C Paget, Secretary.

Lord Marcus Hill has been appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. Mr. H. Rich and O'Conor Don are Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Redington is Under Secretary for Ireland. Mr. M. Gibson is Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Francis Baring does not take office: he has declined doing so mainly in consideration of the declining health of his revered father, Sir Thomas Baring, and also of Lady Baring, and his consequent wish to spend much of his time at Stratton.

Lord Alfred Paget is appointed Equerry and Clerk Marshal.

Mr. Gibson Craig is made a Lord of the Treasury.

The Irish offices are not definitively announced; but we believe we may state that Chief Baron Brady has received the Seals, that Mr Pigott will succeed him in the Exchequer, and that Mr. Moore and Mr. Monahan will be Attorney and Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Granville, it is said, will be appointed Master of the Buckhounds.

Sir T. Wilde is to succeed the late Chief Justice Tindal. Mr. Jervis will be Attorney-General; and, it is said, Mr. Romilly will be the new Solicitor-General.

The appointments to office in the Royal Household were formally made at another Court held on Wednesday. They were thus appropriated:—

Lord Chamberlain	The Earl Spencer.
Lord Steward	The Earl Fortescue.
Master of the Horse	The Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Edward Howard.

At the same Court, Earl Spencer, Lord Edward Howard, and Mr. Milner Gibson were sworn in of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

ARISTOCRATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening last to the Duchess of Gloucester, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. The company invited to meet the Royal Duchess (all of whom were present) included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl Bathurst, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Brougham, and the following members of the *corps diplomatique*: His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess De St. Aulaire, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, and his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister. The banquet was served at a few minutes after eight o'clock. Covers were laid for twenty-one. The entertainment was one of the most superb character, and the table, which was ornamented with the beautiful vases presented to the noble host by the King of Saxony, presented a magnificent appearance.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a superb entertainment on Wednesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle, at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace. The company included his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Besborough, Viscount and Viscountess Norreys, Viscount Cantelupe, and Lord and Lady Beauvale. Dinner was served at eight o'clock.

The Earl and Countess of Powis entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Berkeley-square, the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Uxbridge and the Ladies Eleanora and Constance Paget, Viscount Maidstone, Viscount and Viscountess Gage, Lord William Graham, Lord Alfred Paget, and the Hon R. Clive. Of the family circle there were present, in addition to the noble host and hostess, Viscount Clive, the Ladies Lucy and Charlotte Herbert, the Hon. Capt. Percy Herbert, and the Honourables George and Robert Herbert. The Countess had an assembly after the dinner party, which was very numerously and fashionably attended.

Her Majesty's Return to the Isle of Wight. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, attended by a detachment of Hussars, *en route* to Osborne House. At ten minutes past nine they were received by the Directors of the South Western Railway at the Vauxhall terminus, where a special train had been prepared for their reception. Her Majesty's suite of attendants followed in four carriages. The Royal party landed in the Isle of Wight soon after twelve o'clock.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.) The Duchess of Kent will arrive at Frogmore-lodge, tomorrow, from Clarence House, St. James's, attended by the Baroness de Speth and Lady Augusta Bruce. Her Royal Highness is expected to remain at Frogmore during the visit of the Court to the Isle of Wight; a period of not more than a week or ten days.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Boiler Explosion at Droitwich.—On Friday (last week) a terrible explosion took place at the salt manufactories of Messrs. Ellins and Co., at Droitwich, by which several persons were severely scalded, and one has since died. At the time when the explosion took place it providentially happened that nearly all the workmen and women employed in the manufactory were at their afternoon meal, so that the works were comparatively deserted. Two men, however, were standing near, loading a cart with salt, when the boiling water and steam poured upon them, scalding them in a fearful manner. The driver of the [illegible] also was [illegible] scalded on his right side, and the horse and cart were driven into the small river Salwarpe, which runs adjacent to the factory. Another person named Brazier, who was at the moment passing the spot with a load of coal, was seriously injured, and his vehicle also was forced into the stream. The unfortunate men who received the most serious injuries, were George Carter and his son James. They were immediately conveyed to the Worcester Infirmary, where, after lingering until next morning, the former expired. The other injured parties are in a fair way of recovery. The deceased, George Carter, was an industrious and steady man, and had only been engaged a few months at the salt-works. He has left behind him a widow and family of ten children. The works have been stopped since the melancholy occurrence above detailed.

Murder at Kineton, Warwickshire.—The particulars of an atrocious murder, which was committed near Kineton, a market town halfway between Banbury and Stratford-on-Avon, have transpired at a Coroner's inquest held at Kineton upon the body of William Chater. The deceased was a blacksmith and machine maker, living at a village called Combrooke, and doing well, being possessed of about a dozen cottages, all tenanted. He is represented, however, to have been a man of very quarrelsome and litigious disposition, often engaged in disputes before the local magistrates with his workmen and others, some of whom have been known to threaten him, and it has been conjectured that to some such cause his death may be attributed. It appears that, on Wednesday (last week), he went to the town of Kineton, about two miles from which he resided, and that he left in the evening for the purpose of returning, being then somewhat in liquor. About midnight, however, his body was found by the road side, with several desperate wounds on his head, and the traces of a hard struggle about the spot where he lay. After hearing all the evidence that could then be produced, the Jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Fatal Fire in the Commercial-road.—On Saturday morning, a disastrous fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Powell, china and glass dealer, No. 13, King's-place, Commercial-road East, which has occasioned the death of a young female, under very deplorable circumstances. Mr. Powell and his family being alarmed, lost no time in making his way on to the roof, and thence on the one adjoining, where they were secured from all danger. During this time, however, the servant girl, a young female, about 16 years of age, appeared at the second floor front window, in a very excited state. The police perceiving that she was about to jump out, begged of her to stay a few minutes until a ladder was procured; but the smoke fast filling the apartment, and the flames nearing her, the poor girl made a desperate effort and precipitated herself from the window sill. Unfortunately, in her descent, her back caught the lead coping over the shop front, and so changed her position that she fell head downwards on the pavement. She was picked up apparently dead, and with all haste was removed to the London Hospital. She was there found to be still alive, but her skull had been so fractured that her recovery was impossible. She lingered in the greatest suffering until Sunday night, when she expired.

Fatal Railway Accidents. On Saturday week three men were killed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Last Saturday another man was killed, and serious injuries were sustained by two others, all natives of Penrith, named Samuel Guardhouse, who was killed, and David Stout and Joseph Westmoreland, who were injured. Guardhouse and Stout were engaged as workmen in taking down the extensive stage or wooden bridge, upwards of 100 feet in height, which was erected for convenience during the building of the monster viaduct bridge which spans the river Lowther, at Yew's-crag, near the village of Clifton. Some of the other workmen were in the act of winding up a large log of timber, which Guardhouse and Stout had fastened to the rope of the crane above, when the pulley unfortunately broke, or slipped out of its proper place, and the log fell with great force upon another log upon which the two men were sitting waiting the rope descending again, and shook it so much that they were both thrown off it, and precipitated headlong a great height into the bed of the river below, and, most surprising, the log which fell did not light upon or injure either of them. Poor Guardhouse died about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being about three hours after the accident occurred. Stout still survives. Westmoreland was driving a waggon from the top end of the cutting, on Clifton moor, when the horse took fright and ran away; he leaped off the waggon, fell on his face, and the waggon ran over both his thighs, and he still continues very ill.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Their Lordships met at twenty minutes before five o'clock.

Messengers from the House of Commons brought up the Liverpool and Bury Railway Bill, the Scottish Central Railway Bill, and a great number of other railway bills.

The bills on the table were then advanced a stage.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat two hours, but private business only was transacted.

Sir Denis Le Marchant took the oaths and his seat for Worcester, in the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Francis Baring and Sir Edward Colebrooke.

The Manchester and Leeds Railway Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Cabinet Council.—The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry will be held at the Foreign Office to-day, at two o'clock. The summonses for holding this Council were issued yesterday morning, by direction of Lord John Russell.

The Solicitor-General.—We have heard to-day, at the west end, that the office of Solicitor-General has been offered to Mr. Sergeant Talfourd.

Taunton Election.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Secretary for Ireland, was, yesterday morning (Friday), re-elected M.P. for Taunton without opposition.

Curious Claim to a Husband.—The magistrates of the Brighton bench were engaged a couple of hours on Wednesday morning in investigating a summons for sureties of the peace, against a young woman named Dinning, arising out of a claim made by her to be the wife of Captain Mercer, a half-pay naval officer; and nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir William Powis. Mr. Clarke detailed the facts of the case. On the evening of Midsummer-day, Captain Mercer, while walking with his daughter, near St. Peter's Church, Brighton, was accosted by the defendant, who claimed him as her husband. Captain Mercer, we may state, appears to be about sixty years of age; the woman could not have seen half so many summers. The Captain told her she was a fool, but from that time she repeatedly intruded into his lodgings, claiming a right to do so as his lawful wife, and she also applied for advice to the magistrates, evidently believing that the Captain was her husband. Her statement was, that she met the Captain at Brighton; and that, after seeing him three times, she consented to become his wife, and that they accordingly left Brighton, by the first train, on the morning of the 1st of October; that they were married at the Church of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, the same day, the Captain representing his name to be Harper; that they lived together for 13 days, when he left her, and she did not see him again till she met him in Brighton. She also produced the certificate of her marriage. Evidence was then adduced, which clearly established the fact that Captain Mercer was not absent from Brighton at the time the woman said she was married to him; undoubtedly it was an extraordinary case of mistaken identity. The case was withdrawn, Mr. Dempster, the advocate for the woman, and the magistrates, declaring their belief that the defendant had acted with a *bona fide* belief that Captain Mercer was her husband, but that she was mistaken. Captain Mercer paid the costs of the hearing.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—An express arrived from Paris yesterday, stating that the Northern Railway shares had fallen in the market, on Thursday, in consequence of the report of an accident on that line, near Arras, by which from ten to fifteen persons are said to have been killed, and fifty wounded. No particulars had transpired.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments.—The Rev. John C Miller, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Moseley, M.A. The Rev Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A., Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Islington Proprietary School, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. John Jackson to the Rectory of St. James's, Westminster.

Camden New-Town, St Pancras.—The temporary church erected on the estate of the Marquis Camden, in Cantelowe's-road, Camden Villas, near to the spot on which it is intended to build a permanent church as soon as the funds can be obtained, was opened on Sunday last for Divine Service. The Rev. A. R. Thomas, formerly the assistant minister at Percy Chapel, Bedford-square, was appointed by the late Dr. Moore, a short time previous to his death, to this church.

Protectionist Banquet.—On Wednesday evening above one hundred Peers and members of the House of Commons of "the Protectionist" party, dined at the Trafalgar Tavern, at Greenwich. One of the Watermen steamers was engaged to convey the party down the river. The steamer arrived off the tavern at six o'clock. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ely, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Granby, Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Eglintoun, the Earl Stanhope, Viscount Strangford, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Kinnoul, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Charleville, Viscount Newport, Viscount Pollington, Lord John Manners, Lord De Lisle, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Ossulston, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Brooke, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Miles, Mr [illegible], Mr. H Broadwood, Mr. B. Disraeli, &c.

THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, when the late Cabinet Ministers attended, and resigned their Seals of Office, which her Majesty afterwards delivered into the hands of their successors. After the Council, Lord John Russell attended at his official residence, as First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Sir George Grey (Secretary) and Sir William Somerville (Under Secretary) attended at the Home Office. The Marquis of Lansdowne attended at the Council Office. Earl Grey attended at the Colonial Office. The Right Hon. Charles Wood attended at his office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Earl of Clarendon attended at the Board of Trade. Mr. Henry Tufnell and Mr. Parker (Secretaries) attended at the Treasury. Another Council was held on Tuesday, at which the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Cottenham, and the newly-elected Ministers took their seats at the Board. The usual oaths were also administered to them.

[As a pendent to the Engraving upon the next page, we annex the following *biographettes* of the New Ministry, which have been prepared expressly for our Journal by Mr. Burke, the pains-taking Editor of the well-known "Peerage and Baronetage."]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier), is youngest son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by his Grace's first wife, Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born August 19th, 1792, and has been twice married: first to Adelaide, Lady Ribblesdale, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, county of Stafford; and, secondly, to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto. By both wives he has issue.

Few names on the records of England have been more illustrious than that of Russell, still fewer so interwoven with the brilliant events of our annals. It acquired historical renown under the rule of the Plantagenets, and from that turbulent era to our own comparatively tranquil times, no generation has passed without its eminent character. So early as the reign of Henry VI, Sir John Russell was Speaker of the House of Commons, and at the Court of Henry VIII., there was no more accomplished gentleman than the first Earl of Bedford. That nobleman's descendant, in the fifth degree, was William, Lord Russell, the ill-fated patriot of the days of Charles II. His Lordship's son, Wriothesley, succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Bedford, and was great-great-grandfather of the present Prime Minister.

Lord John Russell received his education at Westminster and Edinburgh, in the University of which city he graduated. He first entered Parliament as member for Tavistock, and subsequently sat for Devon, Stroud, and London. His earliest official appointment was that of Paymaster of the Forces, in Lord Grey's Administration, and to his charge was entrusted the introduction of the Reform Bill. He afterwards held the seals as Secretary of State for the Home Department, from 1835 to 1839; and for the Colonies, from the latter year until the retirement of the Whig Ministry in 1841. In literature, his Lordship has gained distinction by his "Life of William Lord Russell," "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht," "A Short History of the British Constitution," and a tragedy entitled "Don Carlos."

LORD COTTENHAM,

Lord High Chancellor, is second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham Administration, on whom Edmund Burke wrote one of his most beautiful epitaphs. By the recent death of his elder brother, Lord Cottenham has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and inherited a very considerable fortune. He was born in 1783, and married, in 1821, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., by whom he has six sons and six daughters. The title of Cottenham his Lordship derives from a village in Cambridgeshire, where his ancestors were settled early in the sixteenth century. Samuel Pepys, the quaint author of "The Diary," Secretary of the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II., was great grandson of John Pepys, Esq., of Cottenham, the Lord Chancellor's immediate progenitor. Lord Cottenham, who had previously held high standing at the Chancery Bar, received the appointment of Solicitor-General in 1833, became Master of the Rolls in 1834, and was elevated to the Woolsack, in 1836.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

President of the Council, distinguished himself in early life, when Lord Henry Petty, as an eloquent public speaker, and so far back as 1806 held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Lordship is son of William, Earl of Shelburne, a well-known statesman in the reign of George III., the successor of Lord Rockingham as Prime Minister; and derives a direct descent from the celebrated Sir William Petty. His Lordship, who has just completed his 66th year, succeeded to the Marquisate of Lansdowne at the decease of his half-brother in 1809, and to the Irish Earldom of Kerry on the death of his cousin, the third Earl, in 1818.

Lord Lansdowne was educated at Westminster School, the University of Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1827, he took office under Lord Goderich, as Home Secretary; and in 1830 joined Lord Grey's Government, as President of the Council—an appointment he held during the continuance in power of the Whig party. The Marquis married, in 1808, Louisa Emma, daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester, and has one surviving son, Henry, Earl of Shelburne, and one daughter, Louisa, wife of the Hon. James K. Howard.

THE EARL OF MINTO,

Lord Privy Seal, is eldest son and successor of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., who, having been Viceroy of the Kingdom of Corsica, was created, upon his return, Baron Minto, and became in the sequel, Governor-General of India and Earl of Minto. He was son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, a poet of considerable merit, and a descendant of the same family as the renowned Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar.

The present Peer is in his 64th year. By Mary, his wife, daughter of Paul Brydone, Esq., he has five sons and five daughters, of whom the second is married to Lord John Russell.

Earl Minto acted at one time as Ambassador at Berlin. During Lord Melbourne's Administration he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department, is nephew of the late Earl Grey, and eldest son of the Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by Mary, his wife, sister of the celebrated Samuel Whitbread. He was born 11th May, 1799, and married in 1827, Anna Sophia, daughter of the Hon. Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield, by whom he has issue. His official appointments, on former occasions, have been Under Secretary for the Colonies, Judge Advocate General, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, represented the University of Cambridge from 1806 to 1831: in the latter year his advocacy of Reform lost him the favour of that learned constituency, and his Lordship entered Parliament as member for Bletchingley. He subsequently sat for South Hants; and, in 1835, was first elected for Tiverton.

Lord Palmerston, male representative of the great house of Temple, from which the Duke of Buckingham maternally derives, may boast, amongst his predecessors, of the able and accomplished Sir William Temple, and the boast will bring no blush, for, in this instance, unlike so many others, talent still adheres to the name of Temple. Men may differ as to his Lordship's political creed, but no one denies to the eloquent and gifted Secretary for Foreign Affairs the attribute of sound judgment, and the meed of both capacity and genius.

He was born 20th October, 1784; and received his education at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. In 1809, he became Secretary at War, and continued to hold that office until 1828. In 1830, he was constituted Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Lordship married, in 1839, Emily Mary, daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne, and widow of the fifth Earl Cowper.

EARL GREY,

Secretary of State for the Colonies, eldest son of the late distinguished statesman, Lord Grey, was born in 1802. In 1830 he became Under Secretary of the Colonies, in 1833 was removed to the Home Office, and [illegible] received the appointment of Secretary at War, which he resigned in 1839. From 1826 to 1830 he sat in Parliament for Winchelsea, in 1831 represented Higham Ferrars, and, subsequently, until 1841, was Knight of the Shire for Northumberland. Being then defeated, he offered himself for Sunderland, and continued its member until his accession to the peerage. His Lordship married, in 1832, Maria, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough.

LORD CAMPBELL,

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is younger brother of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, and son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Minister of Cupar, in Fifeshire. He was born 15th September, 1781, and, having studied at the University of St. Andrew's and in Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in 1806. In 1827 this [illegible] and eminent lawyer obtained a silk gown, in 1832 became Solicitor-General, in 1834 succeeded as Attorney-General, and in 1841 was constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland, being, at the same time, elevated to the peerage. The constituencies he represented successively in Parliament were those of Stafford, Dudley, and Edinburgh.

His Lordship married, 8th Sept., 1821, Mary Elizabeth, Baroness Stratheden, daughter of James, late Lord Abinger, and has three sons and four daughters.

Lord Campbell's recently published "Lives of the Chancellors" has acquired for him a distinguished place in literature.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WOOD,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., succeeded Mr. Ellis, in 1832, as Secretary of the Treasury, which office he filled until Nov., 1834; and, on the return of his party to power in the following year, became Secretary to the Admiralty. He was born in Dec., 1800; and married, in 1829, Lady Mary Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey. He is, consequently, brother-in-law to the noble Secretary for the Colonies.

THE EARL OF AUCKLAND,

First Lord of the Admiralty, held office from 1830 to 1834, as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and as First Lord of the Admiralty for a few months after. In 1835 he proceeded to India, as Governor-General, and did not return before 1841. His Lordship, who has not quite completed his 62nd year, is son of William, First Lord Auckland, an eminent diplomatist, by Eleanor, his wife, sister of the First Lord Minto.

VISCOUNT MORPETH,

First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of Frederick, Lord Carlisle, the kinsman and guardian of Lord Byron. With a splendour of descent almost unequalled, in possession of the highest honours and abundant wealth, he has [illegible] relaxed in his effort to deserve reputation by his personal worth. After a [illegible] University career (he graduated at Christchurch, Oxford), Lord Morpeth entered upon public life, and has acquired fame in both the literary and political world. He was born in 1802, and is unmarried. He served under Lord Melbourne as Secretary for Ireland, and sits in Parliament as M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON,

President of the Board of Trade, was long distinguished in the diplomatic service of his country, especially when Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. In 1839, he joined Lord Melbourne's Ministry as Lord Privy Seal, and was, subsequently, for a short period, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is eldest son of the late Hon. George Villiers, and grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Clarendon, whose father was William, second Earl of Jersey.

The title of Clarendon was adopted by the Villiers family in consequence of their descent, through C[illegible] of Jersey, from Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, the statesman and historian of the reign of King Charles II.

The present Earl has completed his 46th year, and is [illegible] Catherine Barham, daughter of the Earl of Verulam.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE,

Postmaster-General, is chief of the great house of De Burgh or Burke, and descends from a common ancestor with the famed Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the Justiciary. His Lordship possesses considerable estates and influence in the county of Galway. He was born 20th December, 1802, and married, in 1825, Harriet, only daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, by whom he has two sons and five daughters. For some time the Marquis was Ambassador to the Court of Russia.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, BART.,

President of the Board of Control, is son and heir of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Addington Administration, and was Chairman of Ways and Means during the short-lived Whig Government of 1806. Sir John has completed his 60th year, and is a widower, his wife, Lady Julia Hay, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, having died in 1835. He has held office successively as Secretary at War, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and President of the Board of Control. Sir John Hobhouse is known in letters as in politics. His name is familiar to the public as the confidential friend and fellow-traveller of Byron, and the historical illustrator of the first part of "Childe Harold."

In 1820, he became M.P. for Westminster (having, in the previous year, been sent to prison by the House of Commons for the part he took in the agitation of Reform), and continued to represent that constituency, until displaced by Colonel Evans, in 1833. He has since sat for Nottingham.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY,

Paymaster-General, one of the most conspicuous men of the age, whether regarded as a brilliant writer, or as an eloquent Parliamentary speaker, is son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq., and a near connexion of the ancient Leicestershire family of Babington, of Rothley Temple. He was born in 1800; and became a member of the Bar in 1826. His successive official appointments have been Commissioner of Bankrupts, Secretary of the Board of Control, Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Secretary at War; and the towns he has represented, Calne, Leeds, and Edinburgh.

The Right Honourable Gentleman has acquired high literary distinction by his admirable contributions to the *Edinburgh Review,* and his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY LABOUCHERE,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, is son of the late Peter Cæsar Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, Essex, formerly a partner in the great mercantile house of Hope and Co., and grandson of the late Sir Francis Baring. He was born 15th August, 1798, and studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class degree. In 1832 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in 1835 Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, in 1839 Under Secretary for the Colonies, and, in the same year, President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Honourable Gentleman married, in 1840, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and has issue. His family left France at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became established in Holland, whence the late Mr. Labouchere passed over into England, and purchased considerable landed property.

THE NEW POPE, PIUS IX.

THE NEW POPE—PIUS IX.

By the courtesy of a Correspondent at Florence, we are enabled to present to our readers a Portrait of Pope Pius IX. (the Cardinal Mastai Ferretti), whose election to the vacant Popedom took place on the 17th ult., on the fourth day's scrutiny, a thing unknown for the last two centuries; as, in general, the intrigues of the various parties retard, for a considerable period, a final choice; but the political state of the Legations is such that it was absolutely necessary a hasty choice should be made, lest events should occur which might retard unseasonably or altogether prevent it. The Sacred College is composed of sixty-seven Cardinals, fifty-four of whom only were present in the late conclave, and the majority by which the Pope was chosen consisted of thirty-nine, being six votes more than legal right required. The other candidate in whose favour the wishes of the conclave, as they were of the whole people, were supposed to be directed, was the Cardinal Gizzi; but it appears that the Cardinal is of the liberal school of politics, and that his brethren supposed he would go too far. He is also said to be a man of talent and great decision of character, and all history proves that such a Pope is not the person likely to please the Sacred College.

Pope Pius IX. was born in 1792, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona. He served for some time in the Garde Noble, a body guard of the Pope, and, in that capacity, attracted the notice of Pius VII. His health was delicate, and he became subject to epileptic fits, and, by the advice of Pius VII., he gave up the sword for the cassock; and, having distinguished himself in ecclesiastical studies, was raised to the Priesthood in the regular order of time. He was sent as a missionary to Chili, where he was prominent for zeal and ability; but, in consequence of the political events of that country, he returned to Rome, and was made a Cardinal by his patron, Pope Pius VII., as a reward for his services and sufferings. He was presented with the Bishopric of Spoleto, and subsequently of Imola, in the Romagna, where he was looked upon with reverence and esteem as an excellent clergyman and a doer of good works; and it is thought that one of the reasons of his now being selected by the Sacred College is for his practical knowledge of the Romagna, and of his being best calculated to find the due remedy for the political effervescence which has so long prevailed in that part of the territory of the holy see. The Pope being a native of the Roman state is a strong recommendation to the people, and, as he contrived to live on good terms with them as Bishop of Imola, it is hoped that he will, as Supreme Pontiff, be able to control them. The nomination of the Pope is therefore popular, as it is believed to be judicious on the part of the Sacred College, though, as far as the Liberals are concerned, both in Rome and in the provinces, the choice of Cardinal Gizzi would have been more enthusiastically received.—(*Abridged from the Times.*)

The Coronation took place on the 21st ult.

[illegible] HER M[illegible]STERS IN COUNCIL.

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE Annual Country Meeting of the Society for the Northern District will commence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne upon Tuesday next, and conclude on Friday. The last Day for receiving Implements, Seeds, &c. for Exhibition was on Thursday, the 9th.

We have already despatched two Artists to Newcastle, for the purpose of illustrating the most important proceedings of the Meeting in our Journal of next week; and, as the arrangements of the Society are, for the most part, completed previous to the actual commencement of the Meeting, we are, this week, enabled to present to our readers a view of the Cattle and Implement Show Yards, on the Town Moor, behind the Bull Parks—the table-land of the hill upon which Newcastle stands.

The Show Yard is arranged as in previous years. It is a square of 18 acres, divided in the centre; and in each compartment are seven sheds, 250 feet long; one side being for Cattle, and the other for Implements. On either side of the road leading to the principal entrances to the Yard, are erected booths for the sale of refreshments· they are gaily decorated, and the fronts have, generally, an architectural character. They are very superior to anything seen at the fairs about London.

TUESDAY, 14.

The Implement Yard open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening, at 2s. 6d. each person.

The Public Exhibition of the working of the Implements to take place at the farm of Mr. Henry Hall, of Gosforth Cottage (two miles from Newcastle), adjoining the turnpike road to Morpeth.

Stock received in the Show-Yard, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon.

MR. HALL'S FARM.

At five o'clock in the evening, Professor Johnston to open a practical discussion, by reading a paper in the Lecture Theatre, Nelson-street, on the chemical principles involved in the preparation of manures, and their action upon crops; with chemical demonstrations. Members and their friends admitted by free tickets, to be obtained of the Secretary. Doors open at Four.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The Judges to inspect the Stock and award the Prizes.

The Implement Yard open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening; admission, 2s. 6d.

At five o'clock in the evening, Mr. Parkes, C.E., Consulting-Engineer to the Society, to open a practical discussion, by reading a paper in the Lecture Theatre, Nelson-street, on the subject of Draining; at the conclusion of which, at eight o'clock, the Judges' award of Prizes (with the exception of those for Horses) will be read by the President. Members and their friends admitted by free tickets, to be obtained of the Secretary. Doors open at four.

THURSDAY, 16.

The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the public from six o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon; admission 2s. 6d.; and from one till six in the evening, at 1s.

Dinner of the Society in the Great Pavilion, on the Forth, at four o'clock; doors open at half-past three.

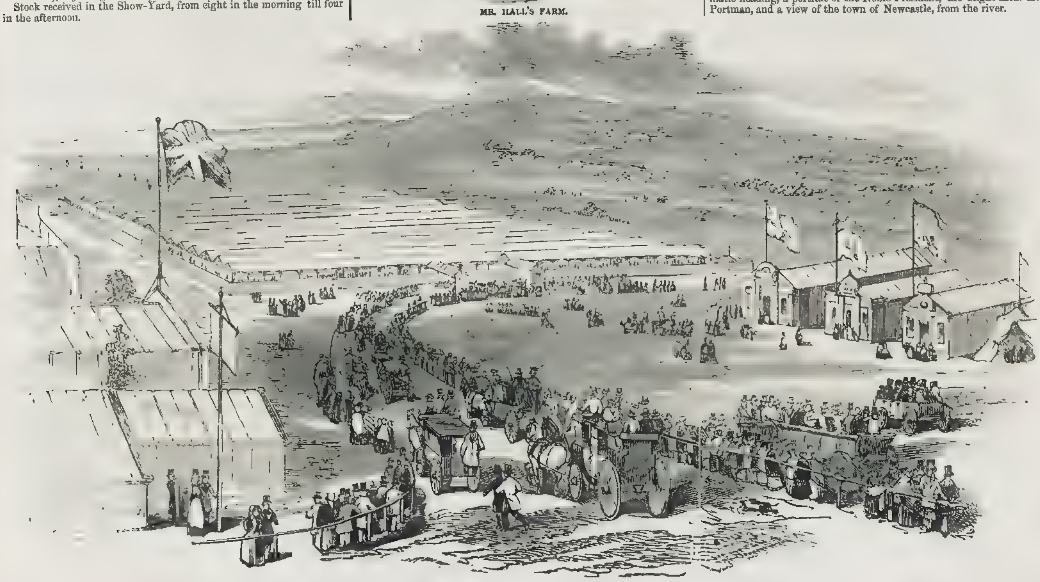
FRIDAY, 17.

Cattle Yard open at seven; admission 1s.

The auctions to begin at nine for ten precisely.

General meeting of the members in the Music Hall, at twelve o'clock.

We have engraved a view of Gosforth Cottage; and, in the emblematic heading, a portrait of the Noble President, the Right Hon. Lord Portman, and a view of the town of Newcastle, from the river.


SHOW YARDS, UPON THE MOOR, NEWCASTLE

MUSIC.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

The fourth and last performance of the second series of Mr. Lucas's Concerts for Classical Chamber Compositions was given on Wednesday night, at his residence, No 54, Berners-street and was attended by Sir A Barnard, Sir W Newton, Sir Giffin Wilson, and other well known amateurs. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet, No 57, in C major Blagrove first violin, Sainton second ditto, Hill tenor, and Lucas violoncello; Mozart's No 2 of Op 18—Sainton leading, with Blagrove, Tolbecque, and Lucas; Mendelssohn's No. 3 of Op. 3, in B minor, for pianoforte (Herr Lüders), violin (Sainton), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas); and Beethoven's Quintet, in C major, Op. 29, executed by Sainton, Blagrove, Tolbecque, Hill, and Lucas Herr Lüders made his first appearance in England on this occasion, and proved himself to be a superior pianist, possessing great executive facility, and his style bearing the impress of mind and feeling Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartet called forth all his powers, for it is very difficult, particularly the fantastic Scherzo in F sharp minor, and the impetuous finale.

The Beethoven Quintet—the Quintet of Quintets, and the quintessence of all that is grand and beautiful—went gloriously, despite of the slight impediment of a broken string in M. Sainton's violin.

Mr. Lucas's Evenings will remain amongst the most agreeable reminiscences of the musical campaign.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.

These unrivalled performers on the Sax Horns are now making a tour in the Isle of Wight. On Monday last they gave a Concert at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, which was numerously attended. The vocalists were Miss Moriatt O'Connor and Mr. Theodore Distin. The latter has a baritone voice of great power and excellent quality, and if he chooses to cultivate his style, he may turn his fine organ to good account. Mr. Distin's Trumpet Solo created, as usual, quite a sensation, and their quintets were much applauded.

ORGAN PERFROMANCES.

On Monday morning, there was a performance on the new Sixteen feet Manual Gamut and Thirty-two feet Pedal Organ, made by Messrs. Hill and Co, for the parish church of Turvey, Bedford. There are three rows of keys and twenty-nine stops. The following is a description of this noble instrument:—

Grand Organ, 54 notes: 1 Bourdon CCC; 2. Tenoroon Diapason; 3 Open Diapason; 4 Stop Diapason; 5 Principal; 6. Twelfth; 7. Fifteenth; 8. Sesquialtra; 9. Posanne. Choir Organ, 54 notes: 1. Salcional; 2. Stop Diapason (Bass); 3 Stop Diapason (Treble); 4. Principal; 5. Wald Flute; 6. Hohl Flute; 7 Cremorne; 8. Bassoon. Swell Organ, 42 notes: 1. Teneroon Diapason; 2. Open Diapason; 3 Stop Diapason; 4. Principal; 5. Hautboy; 6 Cornopean. Pedal Organ, 27 notes: 1. Open Wood, 16 feet; 2 Sub-Bourden, 16 feet closed (32 feet note). Couplers: 1. Swell to Great; 2. Choir to Pedal; 3. Grand to Pedal.

Dr Gauntlett, the Organist of St. Olave, Southwark, who designed the unrivalled organ in that church, the beautiful instrument in St. Peter's, Cornhill, &c., tested the capabilities of Mr. Hill's organ, in a style which places him in the first rank of players. He gave Preludes and Fugues by Bach, with gleanings from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Rossini; and contrasted the stop with the finest effect. On Wednesday, there was a second performance, Mr. Edmund Chipp, the son of the clever player on the Drums, being the organist. He performed Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 4, and extracts from the No 6; and works by Bach, Hesse, Stokes, and by himself. He is a very promising artist. On Sunday last, the musical service in the York Minster was rendered additionally imposing by the introduction of the two new trumpets placed in the swell organ, and blown by the high pressure action, similar to the tuba mirabilis in the Town Hall Organ, Birmingham. These trumpets, one of which is termed the ophicleide, and the other the cornopean, were of tremendous power in the factory; but such is the adaptation of the noble Minster for the conveyance of sound, that, when placed in their final resting place, the quality of tone was most musical, and of a force neither to overpower nor interfere with the other portions of the organ, nor the voices of the choir. The York organ has undergone many strange transitions since its first erection, but these additions are the first made by Mr Hill, its builder, since its erection, now about twenty years ago. We understand Mr. Hill disowns and disapproves of the changes it has suffered, and declines interfering with his old work, unless power be given for a complete alteration according to the new and improved mode of voicing and construction, the superiority of which is well exhibited by a comparison between the York and Worcester Cathedral organs, the latter being only a fourth of the size of the former, and yet far the finer and more complete and perfect an instrument.

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

This popular vocalist terminated his season at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday last, with a selection of favourite Scotch songs; he also gave two German songs, and the English cantata of "The Soldier's Dream," and recited Burns's "Tam O'Shanter." Mr. Land, his able accompanyist, performed a Fantasia of his own composition, on themes from Mr. Wilson's Scotch airs.

THE "MUSICAL WORLD" CONCERT.

A Concert was given on Wednesday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, by the proprietors of this publication, free tickets being given to the annual subscribers, and the general public being admitted by half-guinea and seven shilling payments. The artists gave their services gratuitously, in the expectation, no doubt, that they would be amply repaid in puffs. There were Sivori, Sainton, Vieuxtemps, Rousselot, Benedict, Piatti, Casella, De Folly, Hausman, Moscheles, Madame Pleyel, and Madame Thillon amongst the foreign professors; and the English were Mr Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Hill, Mr. Carte, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, the Misses Williams, and Mrs. Macfarren. The "native talent" had the most subordinate part in this programme, except in the vocal selection, which comprised two songs by a Mr J. W. Davison, who, as a composer, is unknown to fame, Mr Henry Smart, a very superior musician, and Mr Macfarren We need scarcely state that we disapprove entirely of this French system of concert-giving on the part of journalism It is an unjust tax on artists to require them to give their aid without remuneration, and it fetters the independent critic, who must be bound to exalt those who serve his interests The *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—"The advertising columns would look odd with the announcements—'Grand Concert of the *Times*,' '*Matinée Musicale* of the *Morning Post*,' '*Soirée* of the *Chronicle*' &c.; and what would then become of the *Musical World*? The system is highly dishonest, and we hope to hear no more of such Parisian practices.'

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Brussels Opera Company.—From the prospectus just issued, we learn that, in addition to Madame Laborde, Madame Julien, Mdlle. Guichard, Madame Charton; MM. Laborde, Zelyer, Conderc, Soyer, Millet, Curris, &c., the celebrated baritone, Massol, of the Parisian *Académie Royale de Paris*, has been engaged. Monsieur Charles Hanssens will conduct the orchestra, which has been increased, as well as the chorus. Monsieur Page directs the ballet. In addition to "The Huguenots," and "Robert le Diable," of Meyerbeer, the "Guillaume Tell" of Rossini, the "Muette" of Auber, the "Juive" of Halévy, the "Favourite" of Donizetti, Rossini's "Count Ory" (never yet heard in England), Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine." Auber's "Domino Noir," "Ambassadrice," "Zanetta," "Diamans de la Couronne," "Le Part du Diable," Gretry's "Richard Cœur de Lion," &c., will be given. It is intended, we believe, that this company shall appear at Covent Garden Theatre in 1847

The Second Italian Opera House It is now, we believe, certain that Persiani has abandoned his intention of opening Covent Garden Theatre in April, 1847, with an Italian *troupe*, as his wife has renewed her engagement at Madrid, together with Salvi, the tenor, Ronconi, and Morini, for that year, their salaries having been increased *fourfold* by the order of the Queen of Spain. But it is believed that the son of the celebrated Lanari, of Italy, has entered into an engagement with the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, to bring over an Italian company for October next, to open with Verdi's first opera "Attila." The celebrated Prima Donna the Barbieri, Mdlle. Lowe, Guasco, Musich, and Corradi, are said to be engaged

On Tuesday morning, the eighth and last meeting of the "Musical Union," and Mr. Sedgwick's Concert in the evening, in Mortimer-street. On Wednesday night, the Brussels Company commence their performances at Drury Lane Theatre, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

Flotow's new opera of "L'Ame en Peine" (Purgatory) has been produced at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, but with no decided success. The action passes in Styria, and is founded on the legend that, on the fête day of Sainte Irene, souls in purgatory are permitted to return to the earth to visit their friends. Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Dobré, Gardoni, the tenor, Barroilhet, the baritone, [illegible]mont, the basso, sustained the principal parts. The libretto is by M. de [illegible]

[illegible] Director of the Grand Opera, had returned from Bologna [illegible], the author, and M Niedermayer, the composer to arrange [illegible] a French adaptation of "La Donna del Lago," with additions [illegible] beautiful opera of "Zemire and Azor," by Gretry, had been revived at the Salle Favart, for the *début* of Mdlle. Lemercier, who has been favourably received. Prince Joseph Poniatowski has produced another opera at Genoa, called "Malek Adel" the same subject as Costa's clever work. It was quite successful, the vocalists being Mdlle. Giuli, Bassini, and Ivanoff.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performance of "Semiramide," last week, was an object of much interest with the Opera votaries, amongst the greater part of whom this opera is highly esteemed; although, to our ears, it lacks to a certain degree the light and shade which is characteristic of more modern works, and now considered a necessary ingredient of success. The music of "Semiramide," from first to last, is grand, imposing, and magical, but rarely simply pleasing, it keeps the imagination on the stretch, and may, perhaps, end by fatiguing it Nothing, however, could be more sublime and more dramatic than, for example, the *finale* to the second act, where the varying emotions of the actors, and the events of the scene, are represented by music the most descriptive and appropriate that could have been imagined, and admirably does its performance at Her Majesty's Theatre elicit its [illegible] The remorse-stricken Queen and the guilty Assur [illegible] guilty schemes, in both of whom is inborn pride struggling against the loud voice of conscience awakened by the fearful apparition of *Nino*, have unrivalled representatives in Grisi and Fornasari. In looks, tones, movements, the illusion is perfectly sustained; while the majestic voice and manner of Lablache, and the surrounding awe of other numerous actors on the stage, give to this portion of the opera a variety and effectiveness which must be witnessed to be imagined.

Grisi as *Semiramide* is beyond all praise; her impersonation of this character both as to her reading of the part, as to the overpowering energy of passion which, when the occasion needs it, she infuses into her tones and action, and as to the execution of the music itself is inimitable.

The part of *Assur*, as rendered by Fornasari, though there is here no occasion for the display of pathos and tenderness in the expression of which he so peculiarly excels, is characterised by that tragic power and musical skill and feeling which always distinguish this great artist, and in the duett with Grisi in which the guilty pair by turn accuse and threaten each other, his performance is really sublime Lablache's co-operation in this opera, in so secondary a part as that of *Oroe*, makes us, every time we hear the opera, still more sensible of the value of the great Neapolitan. And now we come to the novelty of the cast the impersonation of *Arsace* by Mdlle. Sanchioli. This performance excited in our minds no small curiosity beforehand; for, though we were aware that this artist possessed low tones of excellent quality, and, moreover, were certain that any part she might undertake would bear the stamp of her genius, yet we were anxious to see how she would render a part which would only display half of her natural powers of voice. The result of her performance was decidedly satisfactory. We never heard Mdlle. Sanchioli display more true artistic skill and feeling than in her execution of the music of "Semiramide" It was true that her voice, seemingly from timidity, became, at times, more tremulous than its wont; and, if we must find a fault, we will say that the increased ease and assurance of her higher notes, when, in her cadences, she touched upon them, occasionally produced on the mind an impression that she was singing a part not entirely adapted to her register. But it would have been difficult to have retained any other feeling than that of admiration when listening to her performance of "Giorno d'orrore," for example, or of the first part, especially, of her aria in the second act.

To conclude, on the whole the performance of "Semiramide" is brilliant in the extreme, and well worthy of the great theatre where it is produced. The "Sonnambula," on Tuesday, was more than usually admirable. We have not heard Mario in better voice this season, and his performance, as well as that of Castellan, elicited enthusiastic applause. They were recalled between the acts, and, in fact, received an ovation justly their due. We have only, in conclusion, to notice the revival of a pretty divertissement, "L'Aurore," not played for some years past, and then by Adèle Dumilâtre, and in which Lucile Grahn and Louise Taglioni take a prominent part, and the rumoured engagement of the great *danseuse* who bears the same name as our new favourite.

There has been very little of novelty in the dramatic world, to chronicle, during the past week: in fact, the only new production is a trifle at the **Adelphi**, called "The Maid with the Milking Pail," adapted by Mr. Buckstone from the *bluette* played in Paris last spring, and called "L'Image," when Madame Doche performed the heroine with effect. Subsequently, a translation was brought out at the Princess' Theatre, entitled "A Speaking Likeness," in which Madame Vestris appeared: and, in this last version, the character is entrusted to Mrs. Fitzwilliam There is no occasion for us to repeat the plot. it follows the other versions, but, we must add, is better adapted—the scene passing in England, about the time of Charles the Second. The lady supposed to be dead by the artist, was excellently acted by Mrs. Fitzwilliam; and Mr. Wright appeared to greater advantage than ever, his performance being toned down, and thus rendered doubly effective. He is, in reality, so clever an actor, that there is never occasion for him to resort to outrageous action, or "gag," to make his points. The audience were highly pleased with the "Maid with the Milking Pail", and it was announced for repetition every evening, amidst loud applause.

We are happy to find that Mr. Peake's "Devil of Marseilles" now goes capitally. We recommend our readers to see it, if it be only to witness Mr. O. Smith's fine and artistic impersonation of *Cranon*

The non-appearance of Mdlle. Rachel at the **St. James's** Theatre, on Monday, for which evening her *début* was announced, was a serious disappointment to the frequenters of the house, and, indeed, to the public in general, as a crowded audience was anticipated. We fear, also, that it must have been, in some measure, a loss to Mr. Mitchell, which is much to be regretted, as that gentleman is proverbial for keeping good faith with the public. The bulletin announcing the serious indisposition of the lady was dated from Lille, but it was accompanied with the assurance that she would proceed on to London as soon as she possibly could; and it was evident from the letter that it was her earnest wish to do so. In the meantime, M. Lafont and Mdlle. Dejazet contribute their valuable assistance to entertain the *habitués* of the theatre

We find, that "A Loan of a Wife"—the farce which we noticed last week, at the **Lyceum**—is from the pen of Mr Alfred Wigan, equally well known as a clever performer and the author of "Watch and Ward," "A Model of a Wife," "Next Door," and other successful pieces. The house has been capitally attended. A drama of a peculiar construction, called "Above and Below," is announced for Monday evening, and a new burlesque is underlined, written, as we understand, by Mr. Charles Dance It is said that it is founded upon the libretto of "Oberon." If this be the case, the subject was offered successively to Mr Albert Smith and Mr. Stoquelar, who both declined undertaking it. We may expect much, however, from the known tact of Mr. Dance, who may be looked upon as the co-parent, with Mr. Planché, of this species of entertainment. Mr. Kinloch, a deserving member of the Lyceum company, took his benefit on Monday, on which occasion Douglas Jerrold's play of "Nel Gwynn" was revived, Mr Keeley sustaining his original character of *Orange Moll*. The house was crowded, and the piece went off capitally; the gentleman whose benefit it was, playing very cleverly in the part of *Charles the Second*.

We do not think that the new American actress, Miss Virginia Monier, will create any remarkable sensation; although she may be a useful stock addition to the corps of the **Princess'** Theatre. Whilst she betrays evidences of the finished actress in every part of her performances, she lacks real expression and feeling She leaves the impression that she does everything by rule that every intonation of the voice, and every position on the stage, is the result of conventional preparation rather than natural impulse. We should have been glad to have witnessed her *début*, at the same time, in any other character than that of *Mrs. Haller*.

The proprietors of **Vauxhall** announce another *Bal Masqué* for Monday evening; and it is reported that Ibrahim Pacha will attend upon the occasion. If his Highness enter as fully into the glories of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments as we do in England, he will, without doubt, be gratified at seeing the realisation of some of the splendours of those inimitable fictions. The present proprietors seem to be doing all they can to deserve the support of the public. On Wednesday evening, we chanced to be in the Gardens; and, although the rain had thinned the company, every lamp was alight, and the fireworks and other entertainments went off, without any curtailment. This is as it should be

The amusements of Ranelagh are about to be revived in **Cremorne Gardens**; an orchestra, capable of containing a host of performers, has been erected, and preparations for a *déjeûner*, in the best manner, have been making for the last ten days. In addition to an efficient band, the choruses from the Italian Opera House, and the Ancient Concerts, forty persons in number, will sing the madrigals, glees, quartets, &c., with the airs of Dr. Arne, originally performed at Ranelagh. There will be a strong muster of favourite vocalists, and amongst them Mr. Leffler, Miss Terry, &c. Grattan Cooke and Mr. Carte are engaged; and Mr. Loder will lead.

Mr. Mitchell has started for the Continent, to visit Mademoiselle Rachel; and, if the lady is sufficiently recovered, to escort her back to England.

The **Queen's Theatre**, under the management of Mr. Abington, is announced to open this evening, with "As You Like It." The lessee intends to bring out the legitimate drama; and it is to be hoped that he will present a favourable contrast to the melancholy failures lately made, avowedly in the same line, at other minor houses.

On looking over some provincial papers, we find that the late depression in theatrical affairs has been equally great in the country. There is but one report—that the business has been very bad everywhere, and especially in the large towns. In the words of the *Manchester Times*, "People whose occupations are close and sedentary will, in the summer evenings, prefer a quiet healthful walk or ride in the country, to a three hours' visit in a heated theatre." For this reason, in the above-named town, the opera of "Maritana," with the talents of Miss Rainforth, and Messrs Allen and Stretton, has failed to attract decent houses.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the **Court of Exchequer**, on Tuesday, two cases were tried, involving the question of the responsibility of Railway Directors. The first was that of **Banks v. Hill.** It was an action by an advertising agent, carrying on business at Wellington-street, in the Strand, to recover from Charles Popham Hill, the defendant, who resides in Devonshire, a balance of about £100, for advertisements of the prospectus of the Salisbury and Leamington Railway Company, inserted in forty-three different newspapers, between the 25th and 29th October last.

The facts connected with this project were brought before the public in a case of "Banks v. Goode," tried some ten days ago at Westminster Hall, when the verdict was taken for the defendant. In the present case it appeared that the defendant authorised his name to be inserted in "the direction," through a Mr. Downes, on the 20th October, and his name accordingly was published in a prospectus dated the 25th October. The defendant never attended any meeting of the Committee, or acted in any manner; but, on the 7th November, it was agreed to abandon the project for the present session; and the defendant, in answer to a letter from the Secretary, wrote to say that, if the other members of the Committee subscribed their proportions to defray the *bona fide* preliminary expenses, he should willingly do the same The debt in respect of which this action was brought was incurred under the express orders of Messrs. Weall and Barkeley, the Solicitors of the Company, and who had taken an active part in establishing it; having, as it appeared, given indemnities to several respectable persons, who had therefore allowed their names to be inserted as Provisional Committee-men. It was now contended that the credit was given in this instance, not to the defendant, or even to the whole body of Provisional Committee-men, but to the Solicitors, Weall and Barkeley, as proved by the fact that they had inserted advertisements through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, before any Provisional Committee was appointed

The Chief Baron left it to the Jury to say if they believed the defendant had authorised his name to be inserted as a Committee-man, so as to pledge his credit for preliminary expenses; and, also, whether the plaintiff, in inserting those advertisements, acted upon the credit and responsibility of the defendant If they found either of those questions in the negative, their verdict should be for the defendant

The Jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The other case was that of **Wyld v. Hopkins**:—

Mr. Martin, with whom was Mr. Wallis, for the plaintiff, stated that this was an action brought by the well known map-seller at Charing cross, to recover from the defendant, one of the Provisional Committee-men of the Peterborough and Nottingham Railway, the balance of a bill for £1900, for engraving maps and plans for the use of the Company The defendant had given a written authority to one of the promoters of the line, to insert his name in the Provisional Committee; and the letter having been handed to Mr Gridley, one of the Solicitors of the Company, the defendant's name was printed in a prospectus with several others, which prospectus was shown to the plaintiff at the time the orders were given to him to execute the work in question. The plaintiff did the engraving for the Company, upon the faith that the persons named in the prospectus were liable to him; and there was no doubt that those who had authorised the insertion of their names were liable. The Company was not proceeded with, because a sufficient sum of money had not been subscribed; but several of the Provisional Committee, feeling their liability, had subscribed to pay proportionate shares to defray preliminary expenses. In this way, £1000 had been paid to the plaintiff. The defendant was one of those who declined to meet his fair share of the responsibility accruing to a Provisional Committee-man, and this action was brought against him to compel him to bear his share in common with others

It appeared upon the examination of Mr. Gridley, one of the solicitors of the proposed Company, that the prospectus containing the defendant's name was shown to the plaintiff when the orders were given for the execution of the maps, plans, and sections. The witness also stated, on cross-examination, that there was a Managing Committee appointed, but that the defendant was not one of that body

Mr. Watson, for the defendant, contended that his client, who had taken no part in the management of the Company, was not liable, more especially as there was a Managing Committee appointed, under whose authority the order was given and the work executed. The learned counsel referred particularly to the case of Low v. Wilson, tried last term, in which Baron Parke was reported to have laid it down that a Provisional Committee-man, who did not interfere, could not be held liable for merely lending his name where there was a Managing Committee.

The Lord Chief Baron thought the question in this as in other cases of the same nature was,—did the defendant, by sanctioning the publication of his name as one of the Provisional Committee, hold himself out to the plaintiff as a person pledging his credit as liable for the reasonable and *bona fide* preliminary expenses of the Company? It would be difficult to say in this case that the mere fact of there being a Managing Committee should exempt the defendant from responsibility. A Managing Committee was often nothing more than a body of persons selected by and from the Provisional Committee, as persons who were more likely to be able to give their personal attention to the business of the Company. It would not be fair to say the members thus selected should be exclusively liable for all preliminary expenses. But in this case there was another important fact. A prospectus was shown to the plaintiff when the order was given for the work, in which the defendant's name appeared as a Provisional Committe-man, but nothing was said in that prospectus of a Managing Committee In nearly all these cases there were expenses before any Managing Committee was appointed, and the question would be who was to be liable for those expenses if the Provisional Committee was not. In this case the only question was, whether the defendant held himself out as liable for preliminary expenses by authorising the insertion of his name as a Committee-man.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £757 3s. 9d.

Mr Martin stated, after the verdict had been recorded, that if the defendant paid his quota of the expenses, as others of the Committee had done, the judgment against him on this verdict would not be put in force.

On Wednesday, in the same Court, a case was tried, **Barnett v. Southwell**: it was an action by a stationer in Fenchurch-street against the defendant, as a Provisional Committee-man of the Direct London and Dublin Railway, to recover the value of certain stationary goods supplied to the Company between the 30th of August and the 2nd of November last. The plaintiff's case rested mainly on the facts that the defendant had written to a Mr. Collins, one of the promoters of the Company, to insert his name in the list of the Provisional Committee; and that, in conformity with the authority thus given, the defendant's name was inserted, and appeared in a printed prospectus of the Company which was published on the 18th of October. On the part of the defendant, it was admitted that, in answer to an application from Collins, the defendant had written, on the 6th of October, promising his support to the project, but that, on the following day, in consequence of circumstances which came to his knowledge, he wrote, declining to have any connection with the Company, and requesting that his name might not be used in any manner. Under these circumstances, it was submitted that the defendant had given no authority to pledge his credit, even though it should turn out that Mr. Collins had neglected to communicate to the managing parties the receipt of the defendant's second letter. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, expressed, in very plain terms, his dissent from the doctrine contended for on behalf of the plaintiff, and left it to the Jury to say whether the goods in question were supplied on the credit of the defendant.—The Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a moderate scale, viz., only 3600 quarters The stands being very scantily supplied, the demand for wheat, of home produce was steady, at Monday's prices. Owing to the low currencies at which American flour is selling, next to nothing was doing [illegible], the quotations of which were barely supported The best grinding [illegible] moved off steadily, at late rates, but other kinds were in slow inquiry. Superfine [illegible] was quite as dear, but other kinds hung on hand Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, [illegible]

Arrivals.—English wheat, 2660 barley, 740, oats, 1110 Irish wheat, —, barley, [illegible] Foreign wheat, 9780; barley, 9800, oats, 8,340 Flour, 1270 sacks; malt, [illegible]

[illegible] ditto white, 47s to [illegible], ditto white, 50s to 55s, rye, —s to —s, grinding barley, 24s to 27s [illegible] malting ditto 30s to 32s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt 56s to 60s brown [illegible], Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s, Chevalier, 61s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] 21s to 24s potato ditto, 30s to 33s Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 25s, ditto, white, 22s to 25s; tick beans, new, 34s to 38s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s, white, 40s to 42s, boilers, 42s to 44s, per quarter Town-made flour, 47s to 49s, Suffolk, 43s to 44s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 41s to 42s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s: Dantzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. *In Bond.*—Barley, [illegible], oats, brew, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s, Baltic 26s to 28s per barrel.

[illegible] best English linseed cakes are selling at full prices. In all kinds [illegible] doing

[illegible] English, [illegible] to 57s; Baltic, crushing 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and [illegible] 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter Coriander 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto 10s to 12s Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton Canary 45s to 48s per quarter, English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s, white, 60s to 64s, extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s, white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 6d to 8½d, of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 10d, barley, 27s 6d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 3d; beans, 38s 5d, peas, 35s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 23s 6d, rye, 32s 9d; beans, 38s 7d, peas, 34s 5d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d

Provisions.—Foreign butter continues in good request, at fully the late advance in the quotations. The best qualities are producing 96s to 100s; and other kinds, 70s to 88s per cwt; Irish butter firm, at an improvement in value of from 2s to 4s per cwt; Waterford, landed, 86s to 88s; Carlow, 88s to 90s; Cork, 86s and Limerick, 84s to 86s per cwt. English butter is selling at 91s to 98s for Dorset 84s to 90s for Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen for fresh A good business has been doing in Bacon, at full prices. Mild cured qualities are producing 58s to 60s per cwt. Bale and tierce middles, including most other kinds of provisions, are quite as dear

Tallow.—This market has a very quiet appearance. Small parcels are taken on the spot at 41s 9d to 42s. Town tallow, the supply of which is larger, goes off readily, at 39s 6d net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 0s clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 10s oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s, wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. *New* meadow hay [illegible] to £3 5s per load.

Wool.—Owing to the progress of the public sales—at which 25,000 bales will be offered—and the large arrivals, the wool trade is very dull, and prices are not supported

Potatoes.—There are now scarcely any old potatoes on offer; but new ones are selling steadily, at from 6s to 15s per cwt

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 14s 9d, West Wylam, 13s 6d, East Hetton, 14s 3d; Stewart's, 15s 9d; West Tees, 13s 6d; and Sidney [illegible]

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts being considered favourable, the demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are almost nominal The duty is called £150,000. Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 6s; Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 6s to £8 15s per cwt

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and Monday's reduced currencies were with difficulty supported There were on offer 150 oxen and cows, 170 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves from Holland, together with 70 horned and polled Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were not quite so extensive as those exhibited on this day se'nnight. On the whole the mutton trade was firm, and the quotations were the turn [illegible] The lamb trade was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, previous [illegible] In calves, a good business was doing, at full prices, but pigs commanded very little [illegible] Milch cows were selling at from £14 to £19 each including their small calf

[illegible] 8lbs. to sink the offal)—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, second quality ditto, 2s 8d [illegible] 3s 0d, prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d coarse and [illegible] sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers 4s 8d to 4s 10d lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each Beasts, 814, cows, 150, sheep and lambs 12 550, calves 535 pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very slow inquiry here to-day on the following terms:—

Per 8lbs [illegible] inferior beef 2s 4d to [illegible] middling ditto, 2s 6d [illegible] prime small [illegible] 3s 4d, large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; [illegible] mutton 3s 6d to 3s 8d middling ditto, [illegible] to 3s 10d, prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 6d, small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d. Robt Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have generally improved this week, and this may be ascribed to various influences. A scarcity of stock, which is required by the [illegible] party to adjust their accounts, is one cause Again: the favourable [illegible] of the revenue, and the absence of all probability of [illegible] turmoil, is another powerful reason. With such a quiet prospect, a material advance might be anticipated, and for a brief space may occur; but the prospects of the Money Market at present hold in check anything like a permanent revival of prices, as they stood a few months since. Consols, which, on Monday, closed firmly at 95¾ ex. div., and 95⅞ for account, have since advanced to, and close at 95⅞ to 96⅛ Exchequer Bills are also better, in consequence of a few purchases, arising from unanticipated railway deposits, having been invested, until the money is required for active operations. The usual re-investments that occur at the period of paying the dividends, have communicated a certain amount of buoyancy to all the Stocks. The subjoined closing prices, from the official list, will confirm this view:—Bank Stock, 209; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95⅞; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 10¼; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 10⅛; Bank Stock for Account, [illegible]; Consols for Opening, 95⅝; Exchequer Bills—£1,000, 16; £500, 17; Ditto, Small, 13.

The Foreign Market can scarcely be said to have partaken in the improved state of affairs. Mexican, notwithstanding the doubtful state in which the Republic is placed, does not vary materially in price. The Actives closed on Monday at 27; Deferred 15¾. The present price is 27½ and 16¼. Spanish Three per Cents stood at 35⅝ ex. div; and Portuguese Four per Cents at 48 ex div. An improvement of about ½ per cent may be noted on Spanish; and Portuguese, about one per cent worse. The Market closed, languidly, at the following prices: Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent, 84; Equador Bonds, 3⅝; Mexican Bonds, 1837, 5 per Cent, 27⅛. Ditto, Deferred, 16½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 47; Ditto, for the Account, 47; Spanish Bonds, 3 per Cent, for the Account, 36½; Dutch-Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 60; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 93¾.

Although the operations of the Share Market continue on a very limited scale, yet a better feeling evidently predominates. The dividend-paying lines are held firmly at improving prices, all fear of competition being disregarded when the difficulties of making in the new lines are for a moment contemplated. An expense of nearly double the estimate is the first difficulty, and scarcity of money and labour are the next formidable hindrances to the new projects. Again, the better part of those carried are already in the possession of the old Companies, or speedily will be, for want of the money to proceed with. It will be seen, then, from the subjoined list, that prices are in advance upon the dividend-paying stocks, while little or no improvement is to be found in Scrip, from the dread of having to provide for calls. The market closes buoyantly, but transactions are generally firm. Aberdeen, 8⅝; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4⅛; Bristol and Exeter, 82; Caledonian, 9⅝; Ditto, Half Shares, 1; Ditto, Extension, 1⅝; Cambridge and Oxford, ⅛; Derby and Crewe, 7⅛; Direct Manchester (Remmington's), ¾; Direct Northern, 1¼; Dublin and Galway, 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 21⅞; Do., Perpet., 5 per Cent., No. 2, ⅝ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 2; Eastern Union, ; Do., ½ Shares, 10⅛; Do., Cambridge and Ely; [illegible] East Lincolnshire, ⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —, Ditto, ⅕ Shares, 17¼; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester 4; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22⅞; Great North of England, —; Ditto, New, 43; Great Western, 153; Ditto, Half Shares, 85; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23½; Ditto, Fifths, 33½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 56[illegible]; Leicester and Bedford, ⅛ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; London and Birmingham, 224; Ditto, Thirds, 61⅛; Ditto, Quarters, 29⅛, Ditto, Fifths, 25½; London and Blackwall, 9⅛; Ditto, New, 5⅞; London and Brighton, Ditto ditto Fifths, 42⅛; London and Croydon, 22⅞; Ditto, Guarant., 10; London and Greenwich, 9⅛; London and South Western, 78⅛; Ditto, New, 29; Lynn and Ely, 13; Lynn and Dereham, 11; Manchester and Leeds, 119; Ditto, Extension, 2[illegible] p.; Manchester and Birmingham, 83⅛; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 13⅛; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 p; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 152; Ditto, New, 39⅛, Newcastle and Darlington Junction, New, 1[illegible]; Newcastle and Berwick, 26¾; Norfolk, 26¼; Ditto, Half Shares, 8¾, Ditto, Tenths, 2⅝; Ditto Extension, 2½; North British, 30⅞; Ditto, Half Shares, 11⅝; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1⅛, Northern and Eastern, Scrip (issued at 5 dis.), 68; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅛; North Staffordshire, 4 pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7⅞; Portsmouth Direct, 4⅝; Richmond, 18⅛, Scottish Central, 19½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2⅞; South Midland, ⅜ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 41¾; Ditto New (ditto, £33 6s. 8d.), 14; Ditto New (do. £30), 18⅛, Ditto New (do. £15), 2⅞; West Riding Union, 2¼ p.; Wisbeach and St. Ives, 2¼; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4⅛ dis.; Worcester, Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, 1 dis.; York and North Midland Extension, 35; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13, Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅝; East Indian, ⅛; Louvain and Jemeppe, ⅞; Luxembourg, 2⅛; Paris and Rouen, 39¼; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅛.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English and Foreign Markets were flatter yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of England, at their Court on Thursday, not having intimated any intention of reducing the rate of interest. Consols closed at 95⅝ ¾ for the opening. The Share Market was inactive, but prices were firmly maintained.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.
WAR OFFICE, JULY 7.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. A. Blandy to be Lieutenant, vice Mackinnon.

2nd Dragoons: Regimental Sergt.-Major W. Miller to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet), vice Reid.

13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. H. J. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 14th: Sergt.-Major J. Farmer to be Quartermaster, vice Brownhob. 16th: Lieut. E. V. Mackinnon to be Lieutenant, vice Blandy.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. W. Y. Peel to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lord [illegible]; Edward F. Fortescue to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Peel.

4th Foot: Ensign G. Leslie to be Lieutenant, vice O'Neill; Ensign W. T. Little to be Ensign, [illegible]. 10th: Assist.-Surg. D. Stewart to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Foss. 31st: Assist.-Surg. H. C. Foss to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 40th: Surgeon R. A. M'Munn, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice M'Andrew. 41st: Lieut. T. M. Farmer to be Captain, vice Downes; Ensign C. F. L. Jenner to be Lieutenant, vice Farmer; [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Jenner. 45th: Ensign C. P. T. Stacey to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]; [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Stacey. Paymaster M. C. Taylor to be Paymaster, vice Evans. 49th: Ensign J. [illegible] King to be Lieutenant, vice Ogilvy; J. W. Dewar, to be Ensign, vice King. 50th: Capt. [illegible] M. Tew to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ryan; Lieut. [illegible] W. Hough to be Capt., vice Tew; Ensign C. A. P. James to be Lieut., vice Hough; Ensign W. Bellers to be Ensign, vice James. 54th: Cadet J. F. Mannank to be Ensign, vice Bellers. 59th: C. D. Pender to be Ensign, vice Little. 63rd: G. G. Cameron, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Gray. 70th: Lieut. G. Reynolds to be Capt., vice Giveen; Ensign A. J. O. Rutherford to be Lieut., vice Reynolds. 72nd: Lieut. G. R. Perceval to be Capt., vice Warren; Ensign W. Bertram to be Lieut., vice Perceval; A. Smith, to be Ensign, vice Bertram. 78th: Paymaster E. Evans to be Paymaster, vice Taylor. 93rd: Lieut. J. J. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart; Cadet G. W. Goad to be Ensign, vice Rutherford.

Rifle Brigade: W. B. Brewster to be Second Lieutenant, vice Boileau.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. M'Andrew, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Edward Pilkington.

BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. H. S. Rowan, Capt. C. Lewis, Capt. H. Matson, Capt. A. W. Reed, Capt. R. Denny, Capt. W. B. Marlow, Capt. W. B. Langford, Capt. H. K. E. Wilmot.

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy in the 32nd Foot, on the 12th of June, 1846, are C. F. Steuart, not Stewart, as previously stated.

BANKRUPTS. B. KENT, Rosherville, Kent, now out of business. A. REED and S. J. POWELL, Tottenham court-road, ironmongers. W. JOY, Tunbridge, Kent, plumber. R. A. F. KINGSCOTE, late of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchant. H. WOODTHORPE, Aveley, Essex, grocer. J. FARRER, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinet-manufacturer. J. WARD, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff-manufacturer. J. SORBY, Sheffield, scrivener. W. [illegible], Leeds, glass-dealer. T. BEILBY and W. KABERRY, Leeds, flax-spinners. S. GRIFFITHS, Wolverhampton, wholesale druggist. G. BARRY, Handsworth, Staffordshire, surgeon. W. KIRK, Stafford, stockbroker. W. SUDLOW, Liverpool, warehouse-keeper. J. BARTON, Birkenhead, stone mason. R. BAKER, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, farmer. G. HORNSBY, Lesbury, Northumberland, builder.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.
WAR-OFFICE, JULY 10.

7th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. A. Knight to be Captain, vice Bambrick.

11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. T. H. Ward to be Captain, vice Bathurst; Cornet W. G. B. Cresswell to be Lieutenant, vice Ward; A. Briscoe to be Cornet, vice Cresswell.

1st Foot: Ensign H. F. Bytheseа to be Ensign, vice Quin. 11th: R. L. Warren to be Ensign, vice Bythesea. 14th: W. H. Hawley to be Ensign, vice Fortescue. 30th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. S. Ormond to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Singleton; Brevet Major J. G. Geddes to be Major, vice Ormond; Lieutenant A. J. H. Lumsden to be Captain, vice Geddes; Ensign E. A. Whitmore to be Lieutenant, vice Lumsden; F. D'Arcy to be Ensign, vice Whitmore. 38th: B. R. Shaw, to be Ensign, vice Ponsonby. 40th: Capt. T. J. Valiant to be Major, vice Coddington; Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson to be Capt., vice Valiant; Ensign F. M. Hockings to be Lieutenant, vice Nelson; T. Wilson to be Ensign, vice Hockings; Lieut. A. A. Nelson to be Adjutant, vice T. L. K. Nelson. [illegible]: Ensign A. E. V. Ponsonby to be Ensign, vice [illegible]; Lieut. G. Burrell to be Lieutenant, vice Cave. 60th: Lieut. G. A. Taylor to be Captain, vice Dames; Ensign M. F. Monckton to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; W. S. P. Serocold to be Ensign, vice Monckton. 71st: Major J. Fordyce to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Crawley; Captain the Honourable T. O'Grady to be Major, vice Fordyce; Lieutenant G. Monkland to be Captain, vice O'Grady; Ensign J. Napier to be Lieutenant, vice Monkland; C. T. Seale to be Ensign, vice Napier. 79th: Assistant Surgeon J. Grant to be Surgeon, vice M'Munn. 87th: Second Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to be First Lieutenant, vice Doherty; H. Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald. 92nd: Lieut. A. W. Cameron to be Adjutant, vice Tattnall. 98th: To be Captains—Lieut. F. Grantham, vice Synge; Lieut. C. Colby, vice Ilderton. To be Lieutenants—Ensign C. B. Browne, vice Grantham; Ensign J. Reardon, vice Colby. To be Ensigns—Ensign P. E. Quin, vice Browne; W. W. Maddock, vice Reardon.

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains: Lieut. G. W. M. Lovett, Lieut. W. J. Yonge.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. C. A. Gordon, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class; W. Singleton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice J. Grant; A. J. Doloe, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Dunbar to be Quartermaster, vice Forbes.

Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assist.-Surgeon S. H. Fasson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Farr; R. Thornton to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Staunton.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Buckingham: The Royal Bucks, or King's Own Regiment of Militia—Lieut. W. Cavendish to be Captain, vice Lowndes; Lieut. R. E. Smith to be Captain; W. H. Chapman to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS. A. BARLEY, March, Cambridgeshire, draper. P. F. PAGE and P. N. PAGE, King's road, Gray's-inn, builders. L. BRAILSFORD, late of Brighton, music-seller. W. OSBORNE, jun., St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith. J. STILES, Wells-street, Oxford-street, soda water manufacturer. B. SAVAGE, Dorset place, Dorset-square, apothecary. J. BALLARD, Hastings, innkeeper. R. H. EVANS and C. EVANS, New Bond street, auctioneers. [illegible] S. PURSER, Cheltenham, draper. J. M. START, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, bookseller. W. WATTS, Doncaster, millwright. B. SCOTT, Bath, seedsman. D. JAMES, Cardigan, licensed victualler. T. HUTCHINSON, Sunderland and Wingate, Durham, tea dealer. W. ROBINSON, Spring Meadow, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. PENTLAND, Perth, coach-maker. L. M'BAIN, Kingussie, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieutenant G. H. Lapidge, of a daughter.——At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, of a son.——On the 5th inst., the wife of Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, of twins, one still born.——In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Mrs. T. B. Young, of a daughter.——In Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. W. Tennant, of a daughter.——At Dorfold-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, of a son.——At Froyle, Hampshire, the lady of the Rev. Peter Aubertin, jun., of a son.——At Winkfield Vicarage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. G. J. Elliott, of a daughter.——On the 5th inst., the lady of T. B. Hildyard, Esq., M.P., of a son.——At Bitteswell Vicarage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. [illegible], of a son.——At Woolwich, the wife of Major Strangways, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Penn, Bucks, the Rev. William Woodis Harvey, M.A., to Miss Frances Fox.——At Oxford, the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., to Louisa Wildman, second daughter of Sir R. [illegible] Alexander Chermside, K.C.H., &c., M.D.——At Paris, Count Edouard De Dillon, to Caroline, daughter of Count Walsh Freeman.——At Rickmansworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bagot to Sophy Louisa, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.

DEATHS.

At Pau, Lucy Anne, the wife of the Rev. John Drake.——At Arras, Monsieur Hallette, Civil Engineer, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.——On the 2nd inst., Constantine Talbot Crichton, Esq., son of Sir Alexander Crichton.——At [illegible], Sussex, [illegible] Charles [illegible].——On [illegible] Mr. W. [illegible] Henry Bone, Esq., R.A.——At Southampton, aged 86, Selina, widow of the late Rev. W. Bray.——At Hackney, Mrs. Hole, in the 79th year of her age.——On the 22nd ult., aged five years, Walter Hamilton Dundas, eldest son of Walter Davies Griffith, Esq., of Craig-yr-halen, Anglesey, North Wales.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

Broadcloth, Marbles, Tape, Malt, Whistles,
Nutmegs, Tallow, Muslins, Frieze,
Pepper, Pipe-stems, Lamp-wicks, Bristles,
Wool, Pianos, Chessboards, Cheese;
Gingerbread, Tiles, Rags, Hops, Candles,
Nuts, Tobacco, Horsehair, Flax,
Leather, Toys, Salt, Besom-handles,
Parchment, Brandy, Beer, and Wax!

You smile at such a Bill of Lading!
True! 'tis a strangely mingled page,
But deeper look! and mark how trading
Now moulds the Spirit of the age!
The countless wares by merchants brought us,
Be ye thank'd and be ye prais'd,
What no patriot spirit wrought us
See! beneath your power is rais'd!

For ye have knit a bond of UNION,
That making ONE may render GREAT,
'Tis Commerce brings into communion
What Kings and Councils separate.
Drawing lines and frontiers round us,
They, but by divisions strong,
Would still to wars and battles hound us,—
Fools that we have been too long!

This the moralist has told us
Once and ever and again,
This our poets oft unfold us,
"Unite" the burden of their strain,
Still the fetters fast could hold us,
Song and teaching both in vain!

But Commerce comes and Frontiers vanish,
Sentinel, and guard and gun,
Commerce! destined yet to banish
The hateful creed of all for one!
Germany! with sixty rulers,
Fearing, doubting, jealous all,
Commerce only could have made ye
A blended people 'neath their thrall!

Commerce binds you now together,
Free, at least, to buy and sell;
Ask your rising future, whether,
MIND shall not be free as well?

And when the yoke at last is broken,
And when a PEOPLE'S strength is thine,
When Freemen's thoughts are freely spoken
From Baltic's billows to the Rhine,
Remember TRADE first gave the token
Of Union in the ZOLLVEREIN!

LEWIS FILMORE.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

DURING the whole of the last month, the universal demand amongst *marchandes des modes* and their fair customers, was for dresses of the most aërial textures. Tulles, barèges, muslinés, organdies, tarlatanes, and Chinese Batiste, were alone wearable during the late almost insupportable heat; but, now that the weather has so greatly changed, the other materials of summer costume, usually more appropriate to this climate, regain their full favour. Pretty striped silks, in a hundred different shades: those glacés and shaded, or those in light colours, with flounces headed by a trimming a shade darker than the ground of the dress, are now much in favour. Fil de chèvre, in lilac, cabbage green, or pink, is much worn: these dresses are often ornamented by a flat embroidery. Foulards are worn, with high bodies, opening in front sufficiently to allow the embroidered habit-shirt underneath (usually trimmed with Valenciennes), to appear. Dresses in mousseline de soie, with Gothic patterns, are usually in dark colours, and are worn over white silk.

Evening Dresses, and those for *déjeûners* now occupy the consideration of all our *élégantes*; for, besides the balls that are nightly given and the *fêtes champêtre* that have already taken place, numbers are still in contemplation. There will shortly be a Drawing Room, and some Court Balls will be given at Buckingham Palace. It is impossible it should not be so, for the Palace has been already too long shut up, and her Majesty is naturally desirous of benefiting trade as well as giving pleasure to her subjects. We will now endeavour to give a description of some of the preparations that are being made by our leader of fashion for these occasions. Dresses of tarlatan, embroidered with stripes of gold and silver, those of tulle with three skirts looped up at the side with a bouquet of wheat ears and field flowers. With this last costume, the head dress must consist of a Ceres wreath, made also of corn-field flowers. White tarlatan dresses trimmed with six tucks embroidered in crochet, gold, and red, a bouquet in front of the boddice, the coiffure composed of pomegranate blossom and jessamine. Sky-blue crape dresses made with double skirts, the upper being of the tunic form, edged with a string of white daisies. Corsage à la Grecque, fastened with a cameo, a wreath of daisies placed on the forehead, and long floating sashes of wide ribbon, are much worn. These are the principal ball dresses.

For *déjeûners*, morning *fêtes*, &c. Blue, lilac, or cabbage-green, barége dresses, lined with silk, the skirt being made with a number of small tucks; a capote of lace, trimmed with a bouquet of tea roses. Another very pretty costume is a dress of Pekin striped blue and white, pink and white, or lilac and white, made in the form of a redingote, fastened in front with bright buttons, either steel or marcassite; a mantelet of muslin, lined with thin silk, and trimmed with lace; a bonnet of tulle, or crape, with drooping feathers.

A dress of white organdie, embroidered in crochet in the tunic form, lined with pink silk; a capote of pink tulle, trimmed with rosettes of a similar material.

A dress of blue pout de soie Nemours, with four flounces in black lace; a mantelet of black lace; capote of black lace, trimmed with blue bells.

A dress of pearl grey Taffetas d'Italie, shot with orange colour, a manilla of a similar material, trimmed with a fold of the same. A paille de riz bonnet and white marabouts.

We have thus endeavoured to give to our fair readers some idea of the most remarkable toilettes that are preparing at the great magazins, such as Vouillon and Lauré, for the forthcoming balls and *fêtes champêtres*, which, if report speak true, are to render the close of the season so brilliant.

"LES MODES PARISIENNES."—Ce journal est le plus riche, le plus élégant, et le plus varié de tous les journaux de Paris. C'est le journal le plus repandu dans la societe aristocratique de toute l'Europe, le seul adopté par la bonne compagnie de Paris. Les souscriptions sont recues à Londres, chez Mdme. Frederick, Albemarle-street, 40. Prix 6s., pour trois mois.

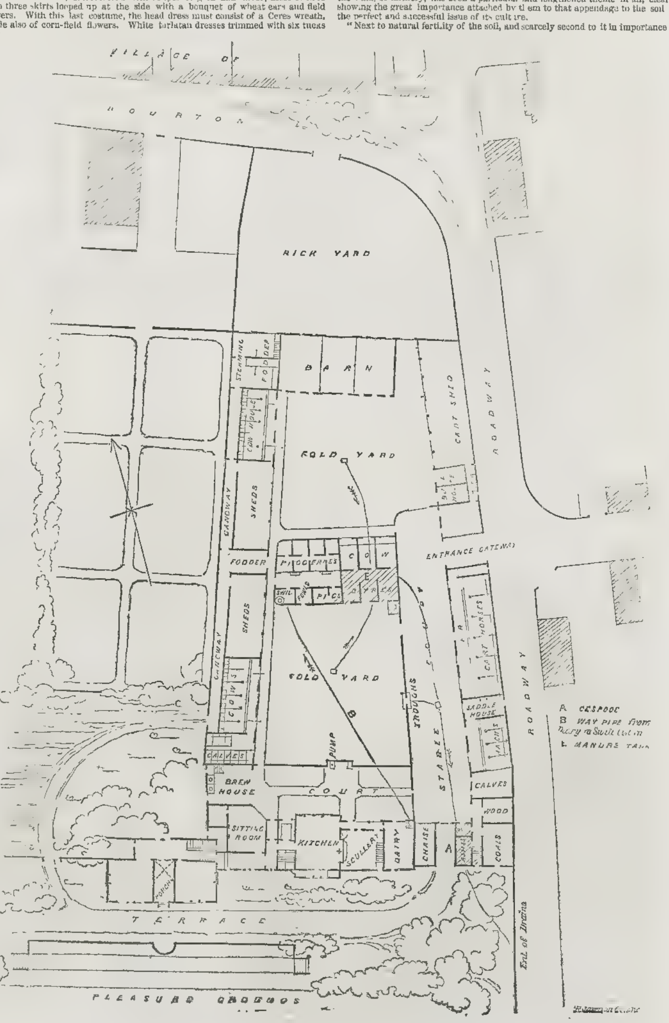
NEW FARMERY.

WE this week present to our readers the annexed Engravings, illustrative of the arrangement and outline of New Farm Buildings and Dwelling, recently erected for a small landowner, in Berkshire, and lying at a short distance from the Great Western Railway. The plan combines the requisite provisions for dairy and breeding purposes, appertaining to land in occupation, viz., between 400 and 500 acres. Its appropriation, both as to the aspect of its offices and conveniences of its arrangement, by reference to the outline plan, will be specially appreciated by our agricultural readers. The architect is Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of John-street, Adelphi.

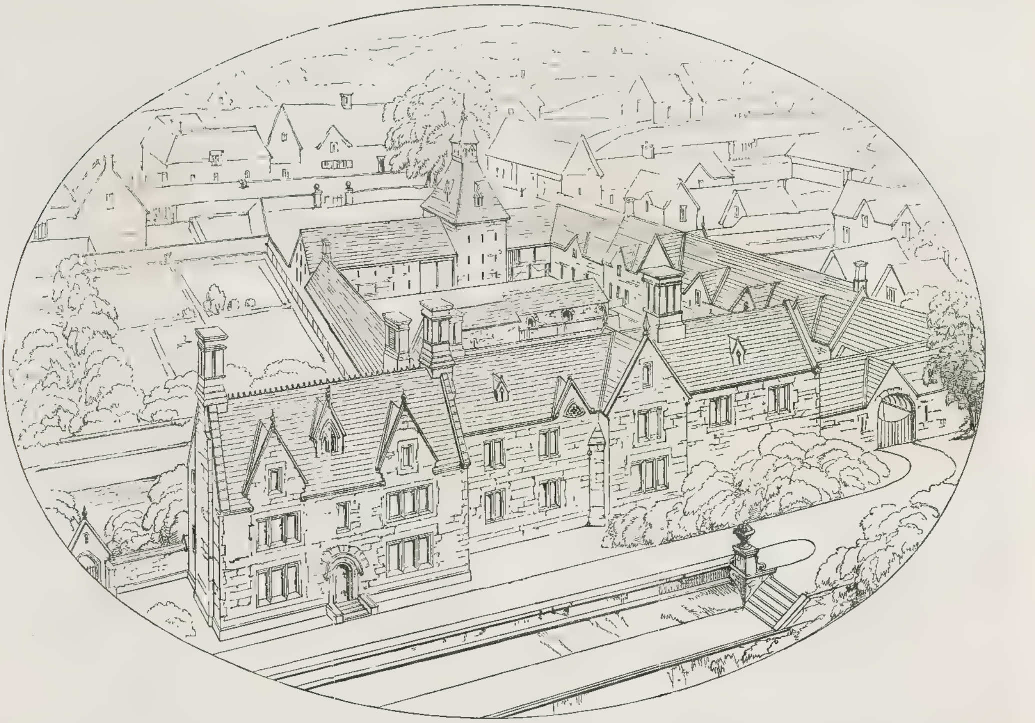
We append some able remarks on the importance of Plan in the construction of a Farmery, which we find introductory to a series of plans in a valuable work, entitled "The Plough: a Journal of Agriculture and Rural Affairs," the first volume of which has just been completed. We should add that the Journal is published monthly, and contains a mass of excellent practical information which must be especially acceptable to "the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Agriculturists, and Breeders of the United Kingdom."

"The works of the ancient Roman writers on agriculture that are still extant, evince, by the accounts of the practice of husbandry of the ancient Romans, a careful diligence and exactness in the execution of the operations in all its branches unsurpassed by the best cultivation of the present age; and many are the useful lessons on the culture of the soil that have been transmitted to us from that wise and opulent people. Amongst the numerous subjects on rural economy that have been treated in writings of the ancient Roman authors preserved to us, the *Villa*, or farmery, has been a particular and lengthened theme in all, clearly showing the great importance attached by them to that appendage to the soil in the perfect and successful issue of its culture.

"Next to natural fertility of the soil, and scarcely second to it in importance to



GROUND PLAN OF NEW FARMERY, IN BERKSHIRE.



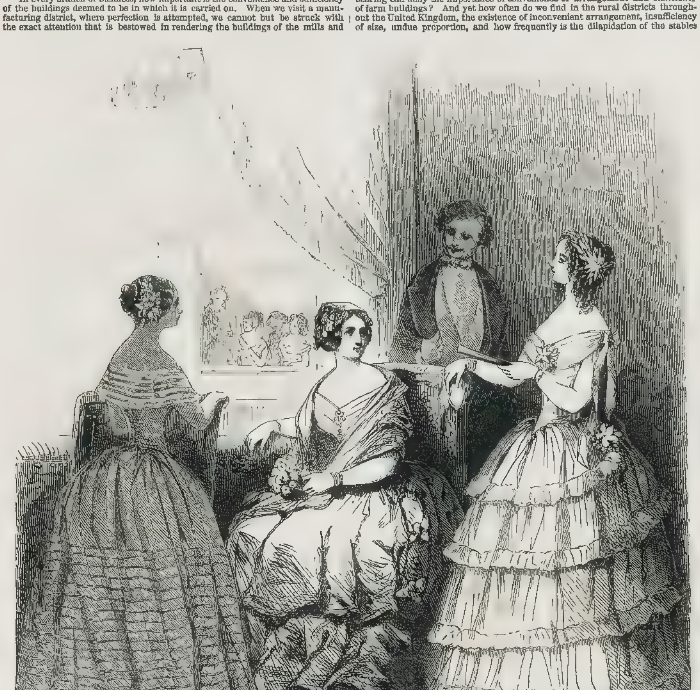
NEW FARMERY OR MODEL FARM, IN BERKSHIRE.

profitable husbandry, is well-arranged and sufficient offices of the farmery. The buildings of the farm-stead may be considered as the workshop, the live stock and implements as the machinery and tools, and the soil, the raw material of that greatest of all manufactures—of that most important branch of industry, producing not only the necessaries, but every luxury of life. To dilate on the transcendant importance of agriculture over every other branch of industrial interest would be idle, and indeed such is not the purpose of this paper, as the vast subject of the avocation must be conceded by every one acquainted with its nature and giving the matter the least consideration.

"In every branch of business, how important is the convenience and sufficiency of the buildings deemed to be in which it is carried on. When we visit a manufacturing district, where perfection is attempted, we cannot but be struck with the exact attention that is bestowed in rendering the buildings of the mills and factories perfect in convenience of arrangement, with a view to economy of labour and expense. When we reflect on the importance that is attached to convenience of arrangement in the establishments wherein the produce of the earth is prepared for the immediate use of man, at least equally important must be the conveniency and sufficiency of farm buildings—the workshops of agriculture, wherein the means of rendering the soil productive are collected and prepared, wherein the tools with which the husbandman applies the means of fertility are kept, and wherein also depends the health, strength, and usefulness of the most perishable of all machines—the cattle Who that considers the matter in its true bearing can deny the importance of convenience of arrangement and sufficiency of farm buildings? And yet how often do we find in the rural districts throughout the United Kingdom, the existence of inconvenient arrangement, insufficiency of size, undue proportion, and how frequently is the dilapidation of the stables and cattle lairs endangering the health and usefulness, nay, even threatening the death of the live stock?

"Even in farm buildings of recent erection, complete convenience of arrangement is found but exceptions in a few cases to general rule. Such does not always arise from parsimony, as in numerous instances farm offices have been built at extravagant expense, where want of convenient arrangement in the dependent relation in the use of one house to that of another, and the want of due compactness of proportion, are glaringly conspicuous. It is frequently to be seen that the barn has been placed in the very situation the most improper it could occupy, and the stables and other feeding places remote from the barn, from which the fodder is supplied.

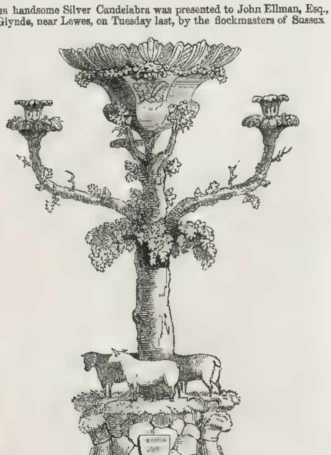
"A very frequent cause of inconvenient arrangement of farm buildings is making additions without due consideration of a general plan. When extensive repairs are required, and the insufficiency of the buildings of a farm is considerable, it is generally ill-advised economy to begin to repair, and enlarge, as it generally ends in rendering the whole concern extremely inconvenient, unless, which is seldom the case, that the principal offices had been placed and the arrangement of the ground originally planned with a view to future extension of the farmery. Under most circumstances, perfect arrangement can only be secured by rebuilding; and most of the old materials may generally be profitably applied in the construction of the new buildings, especially when new materials can only be procured at a considerable distance."



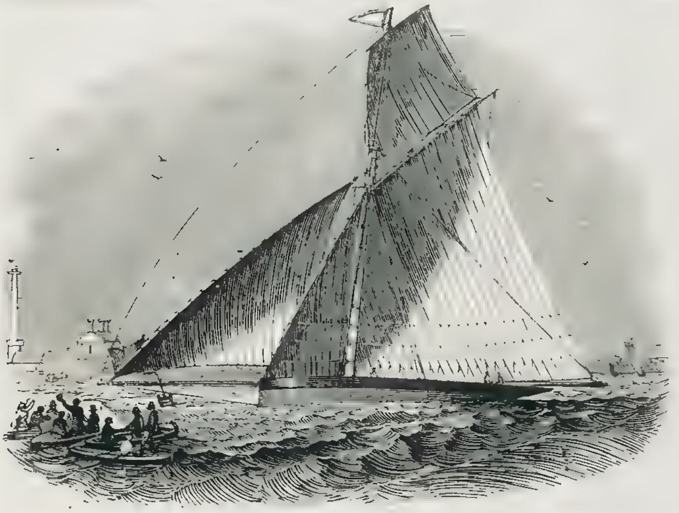
PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SILVER CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO MR. ELLMAN, THE AGRICULTURIST.

This handsome Silver Candelabra was presented to John Ellman, Esq., of Glynde, near Lewes, on Tuesday last, by the flockmasters of Sussex and other friends, as a mark of their respect and esteem for that gentleman, who is so justly celebrated for his breed of pure Southdown sheep. The design of the Candelabra is tasteful and appropriate: it consists of an oak tree, with branches for lights, and a vase for fruit or flowers in the centre; the whole standing upon a triangular base, having, at each angle, an elegant model of a pure Southdown ram. The work has been ably executed by the old-established firm of Robinson and Aumonier, of Leadenhall-street, for Mr. Reeves, of Lewes.



SILVER CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO MR. ELLMAN.



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—"THE SECRET."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Metropolitan Yacht Club closed its home-season on the 4th inst., and when next we have to talk of the exploits of the R. T. Y. C., it will be from the pleasant shores of the Solent Sea. The final match was not so brilliant a finish as might have been desired. By one of those untoward contingencies so common to water parties, there was plenty of wind stirring before and after the day on which the sailing—or, rather, the drifting—took place; but no sooner was it "al hands up, man sail, than it fell as calm as the dream of a halcyon. It boots not now to revert to the "cats' paws" that puffed up the hopes of the mariners but inflated nothing else. Five clippers went for the first-class prizes two in number—to be given to the first and second boats; and there was a very tasteful vase for yachts of the second class. The latter was won by the *Ranger*—"in a canter." In the first-class, the *Secret* was the winning craft, the *Ino* second. Of the first of these beautiful 25 ton cutters, we have an engraving—the counterfeit presentment of a barque of which it may indeed be said—

She walks the waters like a thing of life.

The crack yachts of this Club are undoubtedly the most exquisite specimens of naval architecture afloat. Not only are they unrivalled as "fresh-water sailers," but, as sea-going vessels, they gave a sample of their quality the year before last, at Cowes, which will not be soon forgotten. On the termination of the last match of the season, many members of the R. T. Y. C. dropped down the river, and ran across the channel to Ostend, where a regatta was announced for three days of the present week.

Those three days were also distinguished by racing of another sort at home; they constituted the July Meeting at Newmarket; a festival, if not quite as popular as race weeks generally are in England, nevertheless, of a very sporting character. Tuesday and Thursday give to the turf a pair of very interesting two-year-old stakes—the July and the Chesterfield; the latter generally taking its "form and pressure" more or less from the former.

The clouds that lowered upon the money market towards the close of last autumn, and still wear a most threatening aspect, of course affected speculations of all sorts, the turf quite as much as any. Thus, while it has taken from meetings where merchants of the odds "most do congregate," the stirring activity they were wont to wear has by no means reached the sport of racing. The great proprietors of race horses do not live and move exclusively with an eye to lucre; they have their being independent of the profits of the ring. For this cause the July week at Newmarket, in which the majority of the issues are almost "for love" was less likely to suffer in its spirit than the business meetings. The weather was alternate cloud and shine, with a temperature that made existence a luxury, after the burning heats of the last two months. The returns, on the next page, give the results of the racing; its character calls for some especial allusion.

The July week was at least as good as it usually is—the company, perhaps, more numerous than the ordinary average. The two-year-old stock that showed certainly was not good. The lot in the July Stakes was a very indifferent one—the Flying Cossack cutting up little better than a jade. The winner, too, was thought so little of, that the party did not stand a guinea on her. Nevertheless, the two-year-olds that showed must not be taken as a sample of the quality of the whole team in training at head-quarters. Joe Rogers has some very promising young ones, to the eye, and most of the stables have one or two very sightly.

It is likely that, before the October season sets in, or, at all events, before it closes, we shall have seen out something clipping, of which the winter betting may make its hobby-horse. To borrow a City phrase: the impression left by this little meeting was that the turf is "looking up." Though, as already said, speculation was dull and very limited, what was done had a healthy character about it. The railway from Chesterford to Newmarket will be commenced next week, and they calculate on opening it in May next. This will be a great convenience to those visiting the capital of racing, as well as a service to the general economy of the turf—those by whom it lives, and those who live by it.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

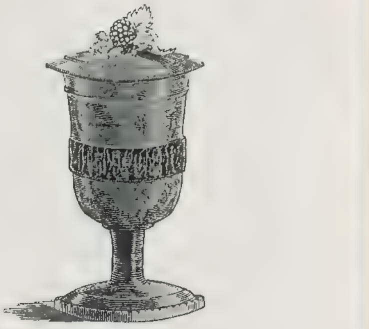
The annexed Illustration is taken from the 5th Scene of the 1st Act of "Twelfth Night;" the characters being *Viola* (Miss Cushman), and *Olivia* (Miss Susan Cushman); as lately performed at the Haymarket. The following lines relate to the sketch :—

Olivia. Get you to your Lord;
I cannot love him; let him send no more;
Unless, perchance, you come to me again,
To tell me how he takes it. Fare you well:
I thank you for your pains: spend this for me.
Viola. I am no fee'd post, Lady. keep your purse
My master, not myself, lacks recompense.
Love make his heart of flint, that you shall love;
And let your fervour, like my master's, be
Plac'd in contempt! Farewell, fair cruelty! [*Exit.*

MISS CUSHMAN AS "VIOLA," AND MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN AS OLIVIA," IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

THE STRATFORD JUBILEE CUP.

This very interesting Shakspearean memorial has just, to use a commercial phrase, often applied to baser matter, "changed hands." On Saturday last, it was disposed of by auction, at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. J. Johnson, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This cup, it will be remembered, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, in September, 1769, to David Garrick, and used at the Jubilee instituted by him in that month, at the birth-place of England's dramatic bard. Shakspeare, about the year 1609, planted at his native place, a mulberry tree; it had long attained a fulness of growth, produced the most luxuriant fruit, and was the admiration and veneration of every one, till in 1756, the Rev. Francis Gastrell, the occupant of the house, from the frequent importunities of travellers, conceived a dislike to the tree, and, in an evil hour, in contempt of the popular adoration, ordered the tree to be felled, and its logs split for fire-wood; a general odium was excited, and a watchmaker named Thomas Sharp, of that town, secured the pieces, and converted the fragments to uses widely different from that to which the tree had been so irreligiously condemned.



THE STRATFORD JUBILEE CUP.

The Cup under notice is about eleven inches in height, lined with silver-gilded; a rim of silvergilded round the foot; and the cover is crested with a cluster of mulberries and leaves, also silvergilded. At the Jubilee, Garrick held it, while singing the following lines, composed by him for that occasion, beginning—

Behold this fair goblet, 'twas carved from the tree,
Which, my sweet Shakspeare, was planted by thee;
As a relic, I kiss it, and bow at the shrine.
What comes from thy hand must be ever divine!
All shall yield to the mulberry tree,
Bend to thee, blest mulberry,
Matchless was he who planted thee,
And thou, like him, immortal be.

On the death of Mrs. Garrick, this Cup was, by a decree in Chancery, sold, on May 5, 1825, at Christie's auction-rooms, in King-street, St. James's, for 121 guineas, and then purchased by Mr. Johnson, by whom it was estimated so highly, that the price asked was 200 guineas. Since his death, it was submitted, with other effects, to auction, and put up at a reserved price of 100 guineas; but, no second bidder appearing, the Cup was withdrawn. On Saturday last, it was again submitted for sale, without reserve, and produced £40 8s. 6d.; the purchaser, Mr. Isaacs, of Upper Gower-street.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

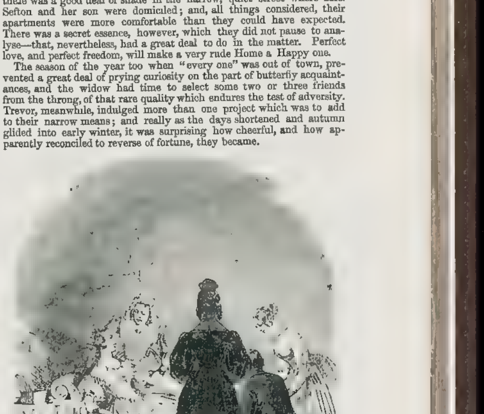
A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

(*Continued from page* 14.)

Few people are in London in August who can escape from it; witness the closed up houses and deserted haunts; and I have sometimes thought that the narrow streets, which do furnish ample shade, are even preferable, at such a season, to the squares of "pretension," with their dusty trees, and sickly flowers, and smoke-begrimed sparrows. Well, there was a good deal of shade in the narrow, quiet street where Mrs. Sefton and her son were domiciled; and, all things considered, their apartments were more comfortable than they could have expected. There was a secret essence, however, which they did not pause to analyse—that, nevertheless, had a great deal to do in the matter. Perfect love, and perfect freedom, will make a very rude Home a Happy one.

The season of the year too when "every one" was out of town, prevented a great deal of prying curiosity on the part of butterfly acquaintances, and the widow had time to select some two or three friends from the throng, of that rare quality which endures the test of adversity. Trevor, meanwhile, indulged more than one project which was to add to their narrow means; and really as the days shortened and autumn glided into early winter, it was surprising how cheerful, and how apparently reconciled to reverse of fortune, they became.



Mrs. Sefton knew that a great portion of the house in which they dwelt was occupied by a family of the name of Clifford, a widow and three daughters; but it was reserved for an accident to bring about an acquaintance between them. What she knew of them previously to this event was not altogether in their favour. It was seldom that many days passed over without the shrill, shrewish tones of the elder lady's voice being distinctly audible either in the solo of a scold or the duetto or trio of a quarrel. Sometimes, it must be owned, the younger voices were distinguished in some indignant rejoinder; but, more commonly their part of the performance consisted in sobs and tears. The servant of the house had volunteered the intelligence that Miss Clifford was "a picture painter," that Miss Susan "acted at the play-house," and that Miss Margaret, the youngest daughter, "went out teaching."

Brief but suggestive enough history of aspiration and disappointment of struggling and suffering!

One night, just as Mrs. Sefton and her son were on the point of retiring to rest, a cab drove up to the door, and a loud knock, followed by a faint scream, and then the confusion of several voices, proclaimed that something unusual had taken place. The fourth rate actress commonly returned on foot, and appearing, as she generally did, in the afterpiece, it was earlier than the hour at which she usually reached home. But she it was nevertheless.

"You must carry her up. Oh, send for a doctor!" were words that aroused Trevor, and he rushed down stairs in time to offer assistance that was very gratefully accepted. The poor girl, who could not put her foot to the ground, was suffering much from the ineffectual attempts of her sisters to carry her; but Trevor Sefton raised her in his arms as if she had been a child, and, without further change of posture, laid her on the sofa in the drawing-room. In a few hurried words he explained who he was, and that he belonged to the medical profession; and offered services which, by the patient at least, were most gladly received.

The mother looked at him with an expression that seemed to say, "So young—so wise! I don't believe it:" and her silly thankless questions, and busy ignorant interference, hindered the examination of the injured ankle not a little.

I must try to describe that large and strangely-furnished room, as it appeared by the unwholesome light of two tallow candles of unequal length and thickness.

The first thing which struck the eye was the circumstance of the dark and dingy small patterned paper which covered the walls, having been made the background of various drawings in chalk! chiefly of the human face or figure, and nearly, and in some instances quite, the size of life; though, for the most part, they were little more than outline sketches, but outlines full of expression. Few would have thought that a woman's soul, or woman's hand, had been the creator here; so little was there indicated of the things or thoughts which we are accustomed to associate with a feminine nature. Figures writhing in anguish—features distorted by the most intense and fearful passions—and a greater number, still, of groups or "studies," in which the very soul of melancholy seemed to have taken refuge. Only one solitary figure was there of a cheerful aspect, and this was a rough, but most powerfully expressive figure of Faith standing tip-toe on a globe, with rapt and uplifted gaze, and the drapery of a severed veil around her. A strange effect was accidentally produced by this drawing being partially executed *over* a half-erased group, in darker chalk, of the demoniac class; so that, to the eye of fancy, Faith—though intended for a separate study—seemed to be soaring from a world strewn with images of horror and of woe.

The floor of that large and lofty room was only partially carpeted, and the furniture was scanty and ill-assorted; with those ghastly figures gleaming on every side—has the reader made a picture of the place,

On a sofa, drawn near the dying embers of the fire, lay the sufferer—a dark-haired, bright-eyed girl, of three or four-and-twenty. There she lay, in a tawdry, flimsy, spangled dress, with large ornaments of mock jewels on her neck and arms, and the rouge but partially washed from her cheeks by the tears which had been wrung from her eyes by intense bodily anguish.

"I told you how it would be; I knew there would be some accident in the scene of the Broken Bridge," exclaimed Mrs. Clifford in tones of evident anger, though she would have told you she was angry *for*, not with her daughter: "you should have refused to go on in the state it was; and what could they have done then I should like to know?"

"Have found plenty others who were less particular; and when Saturday came——oh, mamma, you should not blame me."

"But I do blame you for being imposed on. But my children *are* the greatest idiots where their own interests are concerned."

"Hish!" was murmured gently by one who had with much self-command made herself silently useful, but had spoken little; this was the youngest sister, who raised her finger to her lip, and bent over the couch almost to poor Susan's ear.

"But, Margaret," —— interrupted the sufferer, in a subdued voice.

"I know, dear; or, if I do not, you shall tell me by-and-by." And, pressing her hand, she quieted her more impetuous sister for the time.

Absorbed in the examination of the injured limb—and Susan's ankle was not only severely sprained and bruised, but she had been otherwise hurt by her fall when the scenery gave way, and she was precipitated from a height of ten feet—Trevor Sefton had scarcely noticed the younger sister; but her voice was so sweet, so full of character, that his attention was arrested by it.

Margaret Clifford was about the middle height—that best height for grace and ease of carriage—with low shoulders, small hands, and a supple, girlish figure. Her features were good, though she was rather too pale. Perhaps it was this pallor which gave a tinge of melancholy to the countenance. As for her eyes, you could not easily make out the colour, they were so shaded by dark lashes—very much darker than her hair. She was about twenty. This was the young lady who "went out teaching"—the daily governess.

After applying the proper remedies, and recommending, with some emphasis, that the patient should be kept extremely quiet, and not be annoyed or disturbed on any account, he took his departure. But, of course, in the morning, he paid an early visit of enquiry.

His patient was doing well, and now, arrayed in a neat and simple morning gown, she looked like a gentlewoman. There is an intuitive knowledge and perception of character that is sometimes possessed by the very young, and sometimes not by the very old; for it is quite a mistake to suppose that wisdom of any sort must come as a natural inheritance to age. It was by a power of this sort that Trevor Sefton soon perceived that the young actress was a warm impulsive being; eager for praise, but more eager still for affection; capable of being moulded to high and noble purposes, but, alas! like all such natures, capable of being warped to the opposite extreme.

The sweetest flowers that grow, they which open to the sunshine, which nestle the bee, and which shed their odorous wealth in lavish profusion, are the very ones which require the softest training; are the very ones which may be taught to twine around the porch of a happy home, or to creep to the student's window. Alas! as well to trail across the tomb, or cling to the ruin, or be trampled in the mire.

Trevor could not refrain from noticing the drawings on the wall, which were seen to greater advantage by daylight.

"Ah, poor Hester!" exclaimed Susan; "it is her only pleasure to draw these strange figures. I think it relieves her mind; and better display these horrible fancies here, than give such expressions to the portraits she paints."

"Your sister then takes likenesses," said Trevor, interrogatively, though he knew the fact.

"Yes, when she can find sitters: for, Mr. Sefton, we are all very poor, and that is the only thing Hester can do. She has not patience or method enough to paint pictures which might sell. But her miniatures are not good; we all know that, and she says it herself. Though she declares the people all look so heavy and stupid, that she cannot help giving them some sort of expression. Often, she says, the expression they would have if their natural feelings were laid bare. Indeed, sometimes she maintains there is a likeness when no one else can see it. But you must pity poor Hester, Mr. Sefton, not blame her: much sorrow has shaken her brain."

It was during a temporary absence of Mrs. Clifford from the room that the conversation had taken this half-confidential and melancholy turn; it became sufficiently common-place so soon as she returned.

Presently Hester herself came in, to seek for a palette and various drawing materials, and replied to Trevor's salutation quietly, but with perfect grace and propriety. He noticed, however, that her style of dress was very singular. She was attired in the hideous fashion which prevailed about the years 1832 and 1833—the short petticoats—the enormous sleeves, and horrific equipments altogether. This was peculiarly strange, in an artist who, whatever her taste for portraying the stern and grand might be, must have revolted from vulgar hideousness.

Well might they say "poor" Hester! She lived in a dream of the past, and had never had courage to fling aside a fashion which belonged to the time when she had seemed very fair to the eyes of One on earth.

Few would have connected a story of romance with that pale, haggard woman of thirty? But Trevor Sefton was of the few; and by that same intuitive knowledge to which I have before alluded, and whose best name is sympathy, he felt assured some history of the heart belonged to her.

There is no wonder he felt more than commonly interested in the family whose acquaintance he had made so strangely. And though, on this occasion, he did not see the youngest daughter—now engaged in her daily duties—she was by no means forgotten in his speculations.

(To be Continued.)

FINE ARTS.

THE CAB-HORSE (St. James's)—THE CAB-HORSE (St. Giles's). Baily, Brothers.

This is a noble pair of prints, cleverly engraved from paintings by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., Animal Painter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. First we have the Cab Horse of the man of fashion—the "gwey cab-horse" of Bulwer's play; and a magnificent creature he stands, in all the pride and consciousness of strength and finely proportioned limb. A pet spaniel and an exquisite of a "tiger" are appropriate accessories to this admirable portrait of aristocratic horseflesh.

Turn we from this picture to that—the Cab-Horse of St. Giles's, also painted by Mr. Herring, and equal in life-like characteristics to its proud companion. Here too are "Cabby" and his dog, and a very flesh and blood helper—all realities of stable-Life.

The engraver in these prints has well preserved Mr. Herring's skill in equine portraiture; they are most effectively coloured.

PYRRHUS THE FIRST. Baily, Brothers.

This is a splendid portrait of the Winner of the last Derby Stakes, the property of John Gully, Esq. It is painted by Mr. Herring, sen., and is allowed to present, most faithfully, all the points of the racer. It is well engraved, and spiritedly coloured.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH FOR THREE SILVER CUPS.

On Saturday, the last grand match between the yachts of members of the Royal Thames Club came off on the river, the prizes being three splendid pieces of plate—viz., one large silver-gilt cup and cover of very elegant design, ornamented with flowers and foliage in dead gold, valued at sixty guineas, for the first boat of the first class; a silver claret jug, enriched with marine figures in alto relievo, in dead silver, value thirty guineas, for the second boat of the first class; and a smaller silver-gilt cup, value thirty guineas, for the first boat of the second class.

The distance appointed to be sailed was from Erith, round a flag buoy moored off Chapman's Head beacon, below Gravesend, and to return to Greenwich. The following yachts, belonging to the members of the club, were entered:

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners' Names.	Port
Belvidore	25	Lord A. Paget	London.
Ino	25	[illegible] Esq.	London.
Secret	25	J. W. Smith, Esq.	London.
Vixen	25	J. H. [illegible], Esq.	London.
Prima Donna	25	T. Harvey, Esq.	Colchester.

SECOND CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners' Names.	Port
Ranger	12	E. W. Roberts, Esq.	London.
Sea Nymph	10	C. Wheeler, Esq.	Southampton.
Enchantress	11	[illegible] Esq.	Weymouth.
Wee Pet	12	J. W. [illegible], Esq.	London.
Waterwitch	8	F. Strickland, Esq.	London.

The *Sea Nymph* and the *Waterwitch* did not start.

At twenty-six minutes past twelve precisely the Commodore directed the signal gun for starting to be fired, and, in less time than we take to write it, a beautiful start was effected. The *Ino* was first under canvass, but the *Belvidere* was the first that paid round and got off with the lead. The *Vixen*, on getting away, drifted on the *Prima Donna*, but they speedily cleared, and the little squadron stood down the Erith Reach in the following order, with a very light wind drawing nearly from the south:—the *Belvidere* first, followed by the *Ino*, the *Secret* third, and the *Vixen* and *Prima Donna* last. After passing Greenhithe the breeze fell, and the boats did little more than drift with the tide. When the boats were off Gravesend the *Ranger* had passed all her competitors but the *Ino*; the *Secret* had also stolen up, and was now running with the *Belvidere* for the third place. The *Enchantress*, *Prima Donna*, and *Vixen* were half a mile astern.

Below Gravesend, the *Belvidere* shifted her topsail, and the *Ino* soon after followed her example. In this reach the *Secret* passed to windward of the *Ino*, while crossing on opposite tacks. Off Coal-house Point, the Commodore, finding that the yachts could not reach the beacon off Chapman's Head, the wind and tide being now against them, gave the signal for them to sail round the steamer and return. The *Secret* and the *Ino* were now close together; the latter having a slight advantage, made a short board to windward, and, putting about, was so close under the stern of the *Secret*, that it was with the utmost difficulty they could prevent the *Ino's* bowsprit from running over the quarter of the *Secret*. Both boats passed in quick succession round the steamer, and were hailed with loud cheers by the company on board. The following is the order, and the time in which they went round:—

		min.	sec.	
1	Secret	10	20	before four o'clock.
2.	Ino	10	40	ditto
3.	Belvidere	4	25	ditto
4.	Ranger	2	23	ditto
5.	Prima Donna	2	20	past four o'clock.
6.	Enchantress	5	0	ditto
7	Vixen	11	3	ditto

The boats came in as under:

		m.	sec.	
1	The Secret	11	15	before seven o'clock.
2.	The Ino	0	25	ditto
3.	Belvidere	2	30	past seven o'clock.
4	Ranger	20	45	ditto.
5.	Prima Donna	27	[illegible]	ditto.

The *Vixen* and *Enchantress* did not come up.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING. TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Milner	(A Day)	1
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Evenus	(Holmes)	2

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's sister to Deer Chase	(Sly)	1
Colonel Peel's Vert Vert	(Nat)	2

The betting was flat and the weather cold, but the attendance was quite as full as is usually seen at a July Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

Purse of £50.

Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo	(Chapple)	1
Mr. Gurney's Cantley	(Pettit)	2

The Town Plate of £50.

Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo	(Butler)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Joy	(Bartholomew)	2

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.

Mr. Pettit's Alvanley	1
Mr. Watson's Libation	2

The Chesterfield Stakes.

Nerissa	1
Ibrahim Pacha	2

Won by a neck. Seven ran.

WORCESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Severn Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr. E. Peel's Spithead	(H. Bradley, jun.)	1
Mr. J. Thompson's Hope		2

The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr. E. Griffith's Lady Lift	(Marlow)	1
Lord Caledon's f by Simoom, out of Pergamaon		2

The Worcestershire Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.

Captain Harcourt's The Druid	(Duncan)	1
Mr. Parr's Dulcet		2

Won easy

The Members' Purse of £50. Heats.

Mr. G. Dumble's Rosin the Beau	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. Collett's Nannie		2

WEDNESDAY.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.

Mr. H. Johnstone's Blind Hookey	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Barton's Princess Olga		2

The Tradesmen's Cup of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. T. Parr's Dulcet	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. B. Collett's Pal		2

The City Members' Plate of £50. Heats, Two Miles.

Mr. Shelmerdine's Rolla	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. W. Smith's Master Dounes		2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—John Day's stable was in immense force this afternoon, two of them figuring proudly at the "head of the poll;" at Newmarket and Liverpool, two being nearly, if not actually, first favourites for the St. Leger and Derby, and a fifth second favourite for the great race to come off at Goodwood!! Camera Obscura, the property of the leader of the Protectionists, was also an immense favourite; but the betting, in other respects, although it touched upon a great number of favourites, was not at all brisk. We subjoin a rather lengthy "price current:"

JULY STAKES.

5 to 4 on Cossack (t)	5 to 1 agst Galata filly	8 to 1 agst Oxygen filly

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 2 agst Mendicant (t)	12 to 1 agst Telemachus (t)	26 to 1 agst As-You-Like-it
10 to 1 —— My Mary	15 to 1 —— Highwayman	18 to 1 —— Premier (t)
10 to 1 —— Satyr (t)	16 to 1 —— Intrepid	20 to 1 —— [illegible]
12 to 1 —— The Conjuror (t)	16 to 1 —— Rowena	

GOODWOOD STAKES.

Even on 11 agst the field	25 to 1 agst Jenny Wren	25 to 1 agst Footstool (t)
9 to 1 agst Camera Obscura (taken)	25 to 1 —— Petitioner	25 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger (taken)
	25 to 1 —— Giantess (t)	
10 to 1 —— The Hero	25 to 1 —— Orion	25 to 1 —— Red Rover
20 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 —— Glossy	30 to 1 —— Bro. to Sir Henry
	40 to 1 agst Akbar (t)	

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	8 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	30 to 1 agst Woodpecker
5 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First	10 to 1 —— Grimston	

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t freely)	40 to 1 agst Cossack (t freely)	50 to 1 agst Halo (t freely)
	40 to 1 —— Red Hart	50 to 1 Bingham (t)
	50 to 1 agst Crozier	

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Hungary mention that fires daily broke out in every part of that country. Two towns, Lieoitz and Darandt, in the Carpathian Mountains, had greatly suffered. In the first 22 houses, and in the second upwards of 100, beside the Lutheran Church, had been reduced to ashes. There was every appearance that they had been wilfully set on fire.

The *Hull Packet* states that during the heavy thunder-storm of last week a shower of frogs fell from one of the surcharged clouds over the Humber, several dropped on the decks of vessels navigating the river, and a portion of the coast near Killingholme Lights was, for a time, covered by myriads of the strange arrivals.

The *Impartial de Smyrne* relates that a short time ago a man was found dead at Mytelene, with his head very nearly severed from his body. Another had been arrested on suspicion, when a Roumeliot came voluntarily forward and acknowledged that he was the murderer, under the following superstitious impression:—Having been a long time suffering from disease, he twice had a vision that he should recover if he killed a man, and drank his blood. He therefore went into the fields, and seeing a shepherd eating his breakfast, he took from him the knife he was using, and plunged it into his heart.

Paragraphs have of late appeared in some of the journals, declaring that the cholera was raging in Persia so violently that the third of the population had been carried off by this malady. Late intelligence, however, from that country announces that, so far from that being the case, the sanatory condition of Persia is at present most satisfactory.

It is stated from St. Petersburg, that news had been received from the interior of Russia of a tremendous hurricane along the banks of the Wolga, which destroyed between 100 000 and 150,000 chetwerts of flour, rye, wheat, linseed, &c., which were destined for St. Petersburg. The loss is very great.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles states from Rome, 28th ult., that the Pope is seriously occupied with the question of a political amnesty, and that he already possesses the public confidence as to the benevolence of his intentions. The only anxiety felt was as to the person who shall receive the important appointment of Secretary of State. Nothing positive was known on the 28th on that subject. It was reported that the Pope, in order to avoid giving offence to any party in the appointment of a Secretary of State, had resolved for the present to appoint a Commission of the Government, representing all the opinions of the Conclaves.

The Duke de Bordeaux has arrived at Frohsdorf, where he has joined the Duchess d'Angouleme. It appears that the rumours in circulation concerning the precarious state of the Duchess' health are destitute of foundation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that a rupture is imminent between Persia and Turkey. Persia insists on Bagdad being restored to her, and an expedition against the town is not improbable. It is said that the Sultan is not averse to hostilities.

A letter from Vienna gives an account of the destruction of the village of Lichtenweerth, near that capital, by incendiaries. A rural judge having been elected by the aristocratic party, the peasants, in their rage, set fire to his house, but, by a change of the wind, the flames spread to the other buildings, and the authors of this wicked act became the greater sufferers by it. Previously to the election, they had threatened to perpetrate the atrocity, but no attention had been paid to the menaces.

The *New Rotterdam Courant* publishes in its number of July 2, a letter addressed to Mr Turing, Consul of Great Britain at Rotterdam. This letter was written in consequence of a statement in the French journal *La Presse*, that the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, first Secretary of the British Legation at Switzerland, had been lately arrested, and cast into prison at London, for the non-payment of bills of exchange given for debts incurred at the gaming table. Mr. Turing, in refutation of so odious an imputation, states that he has a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Berne, June 20, last; Mr Peel, far from being in prison at London for bills, was in the exercise of his functions as Secretary to the Legation at Berne.

A Vienna letter of the 28th ult., in a Frankfort journal, mentions a report that the States of Lower Austria have requested the Government to abolish all the taxes on articles of consumption, and substitute for them a direct tax upon property.

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the illustrious astronomer, Tycho Brahe, was celebrated with great pomp on the 21st ult., at the island of Hveen, near Copenhagen. A great number of steamers filled with passengers arrived from the capital on the occasion. The total number of visitors was estimated at 8000, viz., 5000 Danes, 1000 Norwegians, and 2000 Swedes. In the evening there was a banquet, at which 2000 persons were seated.

A Frankfort letter of the 5th states that the Treaty of Reciprocity between England and Prussia against literary piracy has been ratified. The principal clauses of the treaty are as follow:—"The rights of publishers in both countries are to be the same, but dramatic works are not included in this provision. The import duties in England on Prussian books are to be reduced; no works contrary to morality are to be admitted in either country. The treaty is to have its course from the 1st of September next, for five years, and to continue, unless a year's notice be given on either side of a wish to annul it.

The Belgian papers state that the Treaty of Commerce between Holland and Belgium was concluded and signed on the 4th instant.

A letter from Amsterdam states that in consequence of the increased intercourse between that city and Rotterdam, the Government has determined, notwithstanding the railway communication existing between those two places by the Hague, to have a direct line established.

The Royal Academy has sent a donation of £50 towards the fund for the relief of the widow and family of the late Mr. Haydon.

The Grand Council of Geneva has terminated the discussion on the instructions to be given to the Deputies whom it sends to the Diet. The proposition to declare the affair of the Jesuits a federal question has been rejected in the same proportion as last year. As to what concerns the alliance of the seven Catholic cantons, the deputation of Geneva will not pronounce at present.

From a parliamentary return it appears that the commission to inquire into the potato disease cost £19,000.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O'Connell was at the meeting of the Repeal Association, last Monday, and made a long speech, amidst vociferous cheering. He said it was clear that they had arrived at a period which might be productive of much good or of much evil. Everything depended on their own exertions, and the real question was, whether the Association itself would not disparage the great cause by any proceedings which it might institute itself. They witnessed the defeat of one of the most powerful Ministries that England had ever seen. Sir Robert Peel, at the commencement of his career, had a majority of one hundred in the House of Commons, backed, he might say, by the entire House of Lords. Yet that Government, powerful as it was, had vanished, he might almost say, into thin air. The fall of Sir R. Peel, strange as it might be, was one of the most graceful acts of his whole political life, he might add dynasty. He resigned power not to advance any particular interest, or to promote any private motives; not to increase his own fortune, or to augment his titles or dignity. He lost power in a struggle to feed the hungry, to elevate the condition of the artizan. He took a stand on the part of the people, and against the combined aristocracy of the kingdom. The part which Sir Robert Peel took was a glorious part, and deserved the unbounded praise of the empire. It was certainly a cheering spectacle to witness such disinterestedness and philanthropy in a statesman of the present day. What was their duty? What was the course which the Irish people ought to pursue under present circumstances? The wonderful success which had attended the persevering and untiring exertions of the Anti Corn-law League ought to inspire them with new hopes and fresh expectations that the object on which they were bent might not unreasonably be expected. The success of Cobden was the triumph of moral force—a principle which he might say was first acted upon by the people of Ireland. The Chartists, on the contrary, had adopted physical force, and what had become of them? They were not in existence. The Corn Laws then were repealed, and their repeal was mainly owing to the Liberal Irish Members. The people of England were, therefore, bound in gratitude to assist the Irish people in obtaining measures of amelioration, it remained to be seen whether they would. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to review the proceedings in Parliament, consequent on the Coercion Bill, and the circumstances which led to its defeat, and then dwelt at some length on the early history of the Repeal agitation, and averred that his primary object, in raising that cry, was for the purpose of extracting justice from England. It was with a similar view that he established the Precursor Society. He came to Ireland to tell them, first, that he intended, at the earliest possible moment in the next session of Parliament, to bring under the consideration of the Legislature the question of the Repeal of the Union. Secondly, he required the Association to declare what acts they conceived to be necessary for placing the people of the two countries on an equal footing in point of civil rights. Thirdly, he required their sentiments on a law to alter the relations between landlord and tenant. Fourthly, he wished means to be taken for restoring the influence of the Association throughout the country. Fifthly, he insisted on an immediate attention to the registry, particularly in such places as were likely soon to become vacant; and, sixthly, that the Committee of the Association should fix on such candidates to fill the vacancies as they consider proper. After reiterating the objects of eleven Acts of Parliament which he claimed as a matter of justice for Ireland, Mr. O'Connell said that he was very moderate in his demands. He only wanted one to make up the dozen; he was like the school-boy who wrote to his mother, "send me eleven shirts to make up the dozen," (laughter); he had the eleven shirts. It might be said that if England granted all these measures he would give up Repeal. In the first place, he was not giving up Repeal, and he would never give it up.—The rent was £114 9s.

CRICKET.—The match—Sussex *v.* Kent—terminated on Saturday afternoon, in favour of Kent, by a single innings and three runs. Subjoined are the numbers scored on the game, which lasted three days, and attracted some thousands to Box's Cricket Ground:—Kent, 33[illegible]; Sussex, 187.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this distinguished club, of which J. H. W. P. Smith Pigott, Esq., R.Y.S., is now Commodore, hoisting his flag in his own vessel, the *Ganymede*, 70 tons, will come off in Harwich Harbour on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst.

The regattas at Havre are fixed for the 28th and 29th of the present month.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera are respectfully informed that Mdlle. TAGLIONI, having yielded to the entreaties of her friends, has consented to appear again for a few nights previous [illegible] FINAL RETIREMENT from the Stage.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers and the Public, are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 16th, when will be presented, for the Last Time this Season, Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mdme. Grisi [illegible] Sig. Mario; Bartolo, Sig. Lablache, and Figaro, Sig. Fornasari. [illegible] venting, a Selection from the highly successful New Grand Ballet, en- [illegible]

With the LAST SCENE of Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Castellan. Selections from the Grand Ballet CATARINA; ou, La Fille du Bandit. The admired Grand Pas du Masque, by Mdlle. Lucile Grahn.

And will be revived the admired Ballet of LA GITANA. La Gitana, Mdlle. Taglioni. [illegible] tions for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—The Public is respectfully informed that the BELGIAN OPERA COMPANY will positively begin their performances on WEDNESDAY, 15th of JULY.—Principal Performers, Mdmes. Laborde, Jullien, Charton, Guichard, MM. Laborde, Massol, Zelger, and Condere. Operas: Les Huguenots, Robert le Diable, Guillaume Tell, La Guise, La Favorite, Le Comte Ory.

Private Boxes and Stalls to be obtained, either for the series or by the night, of Mr. PARSONS, at the Theatre, from ten till four.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S [illegible] GRAND BAL MAS[illegible] July 20. Every preparation is being made to render this Entertainment in every respect equal, if not superior [illegible] M. Jullien's former Balls. The decorations, both illuminative and floral, will be on a scale of profu[illegible] its construction.—Tickets for the Ball, [illegible] for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will be, as before, set apart), will be [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—[illegible] On MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20th, WALLETT the CLOWN'S BENEFIT. First and only night of T. BARRY and W. F. WALLETT as the RIVAL CLOWNS.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre, and of Mr. Wallett, at his Cigar Divan, Kennington-road, near the Cross.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. [illegible] Fashion. Seventh Week of OUR ASIATIC CONQUESTS. Monday, July 13, and during the [illegible] cluding with A RACE FOR A DINNER. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson. Commence each evening at Seven o'clock.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, the Colosseum will remain Open during the Season until Eleven o'Clock, and that the atmospheric effects in the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, will take place every half hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued.

DAY EXHIBITION. Panorama of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary [illegible] from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Eleven.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST and MORNING CONCERT in CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA, in preparation for WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, [illegible] —the newly-elected Lavender Flowers, and the Million and one natural attractions of this truly Noble Domain, are thrown open to the Public for Promenade and Inspection every Sunday at Half-past Four o'clock. No charge is made for admission, but every visitor is expected to take a Refreshment Card to the amount of Sixpence. N.B.—The Public are most respectfully requested not to pick the Flowers, or tread on the borders of the Beds.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAS. FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A new and Interesting Lecture, by Dr. RYAN, on the PHENOMENA and EFFECTS of HEAT and COLD, at Half-past Three Daily, and the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'clock. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FAR[illegible] nified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting [illegible] Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of [illegible] near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS [illegible] Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—This day, Second Edition, price reduced to 5s., bound in cloth, THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. A History for the People. By JOHN HAMPDEN, Junior. Cromwell: "What then is the great root of all our grievances?" Pym: "The Aristocracy." Give their true history, and you unriddle the secret of every national embarrassment." EFFINGHAM WILSON, 11, Royal Exchange.

EUGENE SUE and ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—LOBSTER[illegible] l'Enfant Trouvé, by Eugene Sue; and Les Mémoires d'un Médecin, by Alexandre Dumas. WILLIAM THOMAS, Publisher, 21, Catherine-street, Strand. Orders received by all Booksellers.

[illegible]

ADVICE to the DEAF, with Remarks on Deafness, founded on the experience of upwards of 30,000 cases. "The author appears well versed in its diseases."—Lancet. "Mr. Curtis has done more for the cure of diseases of the ear than any other man living."—Monthly Magazine. London: WHITTAKER and CO., Ave-Maria-lane.

Just published, [illegible]s. 6d., postage free,

THE HAIR and its PRESERVATION, with Instructions for Keeping It in a Healthy Condition. By Madame BERNARD, whose treatment of the hair is recommended by Dr. Locock, Accoucheur to the Queen.

14, John-street, Adelphi, and 4, Old Bond-street.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE THIS DAY.

FLOWERS and FLOWER SHOWS. By an Eminent Authoress. Being No. 15 of The TOPIC, price 3d. Preparing, [illegible] tal Travel—France. No. 17. Ditto—Northern Italy, Switzerland, Rhenish [illegible]; No. 18. Ditto—Southern Italy, Central Germany. Just issued, [illegible] isting of 13 articles, by writers for the quarterly reviews. In cloth, 3s. 6d.

C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s., by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

Now Ready, Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, price 10s. 6d., cloth,

THE ART OF CHESS-PLAY; New Treatise on Chess. By GEORGE WALKER. Comprising all the best methods of playing the Openings and Ends of Games; and including the new Discoveries of Von Der Lasa, Von Jaenisch, St. Amant, Kieseritzkij, Calvi, &c.

Also,

WALKER'S CHESS MADE EASY, exclusively for Beginners, 3s. 6d.

WALKER'S EDITION of STURGES'S GUIDE to the GAME of DRAUGHTS, 4s. 6d.

WALKER'S CRIBBAGE-PLAYER'S TEXT-BOOK, 3s. 6d.

London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIPER, Paternoster-row.

CHEAP EDITION. VOL. IV.

D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION, price 5s., is Now Ready, in post 8vo. cloth. Also, OLIVER and BOYD'S STANDARD EDITION of the [illegible] being the only English Edition corrected and authenticated by the Author. Large Type, with Autograph, post 8vo., cloth. Price of the whole, 14s. Extensive Additions, not hitherto published, have been made by Dr. D'Aubigne to this Edition; and, in a new Preface, written expressly for it, he says:—"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word; and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly rendered. It is the only one which I [illegible] corrected. I declare, in consequence, that I acknowledge this translation as the only faithful expression of my thoughts in the English language, and I recommend it as such to all my readers." OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

Just Published, with Engravings, Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d. plain, 5s. 6d. coloured,

THE WONDER SEEKER; or, the History of Charles [illegible] By M. F. TYTLER. "Miss Tytler is [illegible] in this department of literature that we at present possess."—Edinburgh Witness.—Mrs. HOF- [illegible]

HOWITT'S PRIESTCRAFT, EIGHTH EDITION.

This day, in 12mo., cloth, price reduced to 5s.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION OF THE POPULAR HISTORY of PRIESTCRAFT, in all Ages and Nations, with large additions. By WILLIAM HOWITT.

We spirits are not citizens of the earth, but of the city of God, [illegible] the universe, and [illegible] d?"—Shubert's Present State of Christianity [illegible] the World. [illegible], Royal Exchange.

MONS. LEPAGE'S FRENCH SCHOOL COMPLETE; designed to supersede the necessity of visiting France (at the risk of morals) to acquire the Parisian accent. New and improved edition, in one vol., price reduced to 9s. 6d., [illegible], THE FRENCH SCHOOL; comprising the "Echo de Paris," "Gift of Fluency in French Conversation," and the "Last Step to French." Each of which may be had separately, as the pupil progresses. "The first of the works comprised in this collection is so well known to the public, and has met with so large a sale, that we need not further notice it. To the utility of the two latter works we beg to offer our unqualified testimony of praise. In 'The Last Step to French,' we have a grammar of the language, superior, in our opinion, to any that has preceded it, both in sound, etymological research, and in the simplicity of its arrangement, whilst the collection of M. Lepage's three works into a single volume, furnishes [illegible] library for the student in French, and at the same time a manual of conversation, [illegible] to learn and to speak the language."—Parthenon. London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, 11, Royal Exchange; Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., and all Booksellers.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition.)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED, or, Exposition of a Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of overcoming, but [illegible] physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES [illegible], Tea Dealers, 40, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

[illegible], PRICE EIGHTEEN [illegible].

THE COMING HOME. A COMIC PANORAMA. DRAWN BY LEECH.

London: ACKERMANN and Co., Strand; [illegible] RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge-row; [illegible]; WESTLEY, [illegible] DORLING, Epsom [illegible]

Just pub[illegible]

SOYER'S COOKERY; or, The Gastronomic Regenerator. Dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court; and sold by JOHN OLLIVIER, Pall-mall.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, of Saturday next the 18th of July, will contain the commencement of several Series of [illegible] of Social Importance and Entertainment, by himself and his Eminent Literary Associates; [illegible] a mass of News and Information well digested and arranged, suitable to family reading. [illegible] 69, Strand, where Prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country news- [illegible]

TO ADVERTISERS.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulating amongst thousands of all [illegible] will afford an ext[illegible] opportunity to Advertisers. Advertisements, as far as possible classified and inserted in leading places according to priority of reception at the Office, 169, Strand, where prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country Newsvender.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.—BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING BOOK and EXPOSITOR; an Introduction to the Spelling, Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language. 92nd Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound. BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING AND SPELLING, upon an entirely new and original [illegible]

Sold by Simpkin and Co., Whittaker and Co., Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., London; H. Mozley and Son, Derby; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and J. Mc Glashan, Dublin.

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and [illegible] ed by Mr. E. POCOCKE for the Unive[illegible] general. Ready access is granted to a well-selected [illegible] the additional advantage of numerous MSS., especially in the Persic and Arabic. A prospectus and view of the house may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brislington, between Bath and Bristol.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, [illegible]; best ditto, ditto, 38s. At GRAVES'S, fashionable tailor and trowsers maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good [illegible] and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert [illegible] A new assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the SUMMER; also SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quiet, gentlemanly, and respectable appearance, lightness, convenience, moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not so in name only), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and tit[illegible] been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor [illegible] th side, and shortly at 96, New Bond [illegible]

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat, the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be [illegible]

NEW and SPLENDID PARISIAN ESTABLISHMENT for PERFUMERY, GLOVES [illegible] L. T. PIVER, Proprietor of the two largest Houses of the kin[illegible] and also at Brussels, begs most respectfully to inform the Nob[illegible] general, that, for the splendid and unique London Establis[illegible] LAUVERGNAT BROTHERS, who have been [illegible] variety, quality, and cheapness, of L. T. Piver's Perfumery and Gloves (already patronised by all the Nobility), will give an entire satisfaction to the customers that wi[illegible] their patronage.

LADIES before leaving Town would be thoroughly repaid by calling at NUNN'S, who has very considerably reduced the price of his acknowledged reasonable and pretty Summer Stock of French Canzous, Guimpes, Habit Shirts Sleeves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace Visites, &c.; also, Dress, Bonnet, and Night Caps, all shapes, makes, and prices. Amongst a number of other articles that may be mentioned as worthy of notice, is a quantity of imitation old Point Laces almost equal to the real, with this difference: what would cost 10s. a yard [illegible] can be obtained for 10d. About 500 In- [illegible]

THE HAIR.—The celebrated QUIN-JULEP and POMADE, for strengthening and restoring the hair, and preventing its prematurely turning grey, are patronized by the Royal Family, and the Nobility, and Faculty. They are an invaluable acquisition to the nursery; and in cases of Nervous Headache, a little of the Quin-Julep ap- [illegible] Prepared only by J. S. ELVIDGE, [illegible] Mrs. Park[illegible] gh-street, Pimlico, where it may be obtained, and of the following authorised Ag[illegible] ather and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; [illegible] ston, 68, Cornhill; [illegible] Strand; F. Dann, 235, Oxford-street, near Hyde [illegible] House; [illegible], Wigm[illegible] sh-square; P. Grignon, 174, Regent-street; J. [illegible] Queen's-row, Pimlico; Ch[illegible] 54, Piccadilly; White, 228, Piccadilly; Giddings, 16, Ox[illegible] 0, Strand.

TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES, and Machinery therewith connected; together with the very best description of Lancashire TOOLS of every kind. [illegible] mination to supply only such articles as may be confidently relied upon for accuracy of construction and finish. Chucks of every description, Slide-rests, Rose-engines, and other apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machinery built to order.—DEANE'S, Gun Manufactory, 30, King William-street, London-bridge.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, inventors and patentees.—From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being inclosed in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is enclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom.—*** Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

ARCHITECTURAL ENRICHMENTS.—BIELEFELD'S improved PAPIER MACHE, which has been almost universally adopted for architectural decoration, has been patronised by her Majesty, by the Hon. Commissioners of Board of Works, by the highest of the nobility and gentry, and by the most eminent architects of the day. It has been used at the Royal Palaces at the present House of Lords, at Drayton Manor, the new Conservative Club-house, &c. also at the British Museum, and Pantheon Bazaar, where it has been extensively used for some years, and an inspection will sufficiently establish its superiority over every other kind of composition both for beauty and durability. Designs prepared for the decoration of ceilings, panelling of walls, &c. A volume of enrichments, containing more than 1000 designs of the papier maché ornaments, with a tariff, price £1.—Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

ROBINSON and AUMONIER, Silversmiths and Jewellers, 153, Leadenhall-street, London, beg to inform their friends and the public, that they continue to sell SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, at 7s. 2d. per oz., and every other article in GOLD and SILVER upon the most reasonable terms. The utmost value given for Old Plate and Jewels. Mourning Orders executed on the shortest notice. Plate for Presentation designed with taste and economy. Best Plated Ware. Also, the newly invented Electro and Magneto Electro-Plate, composed of white metal, extremely hard and durable, and will engrave on any part the same as real silver, which it so nearly resembles that it can only be told therefrom by assaying. Sconce Candlesticks for warm climates. Superior Cutlery, &c. Country Orders faithfully and punctually attended to.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully [illegible]

[illegible]		£10 [illegible] 0		[illegible]		£[illegible]	
Ditto	Sugar Basin	6 14 0		Ditto	Sugar Basin	7 [illegible] 0	
Ditto	Cream-jug	4 10 6		Ditto	Cream Ewer	5 2 0	
Ditto	Coffee-pot	14 10 0		Ditto	Coffee-pot	16 17 0	
Complete		£35 12 6		Complete		£42 10 0	

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Ro[illegible] and on applica[illegible] n the Illustrated pri[illegible] taining drawings, with the [illegible]

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R.E., Chairman.
Col. Sir William Gossett, C.B., K.C.H., R.E., Deputy Chairman.
Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., M.P.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bt., G.C.H.
Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B., R.A.
Capt. Sir George Back, R.N.
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Edward Wynyard, C.B.
Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., R.E.
Major-Gen. Cleiland, E.I.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. H. Hanmer, K.H., late R.H.G.
Lieut.-Col. Purchas, E.I.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. Matson, R.E.
Major Shadwell Clerke, K.H., F.R.S.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H.G.
Capt. William Lancey, R.E.
William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.

ACTUARY—JOHN FINLAISON, Esq., the Government Calculator.

Assurances are granted upon the Lives of Persons in EVERY station of Life, and for every part of the World, upon particularly favourable terms. [illegible]

A Bonus amounting to 30 per Cent. on the actual value of the Policies, was apportioned to the Assured at the First Septennial Meeting, held in [illegible].

JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary.

AS COMPANION.—A Lady is desirous of engaging in the [illegible]

HEAL and SONS' LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of w[illegible] which persons [illegible] enabled to judge the [illegible]s that are best suite[illegible] HEAL and SON, Feather D[illegible]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT immediately advanced, by way of Annuity or otherwise, upon Real or Personal Security, such as Freehold, Leasehold, [illegible] personally or by letter) to be made to Mr. BULGIN, 22, Regent-street.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. T. COX SAVORY and Co., [illegible] 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise [illegible] improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute p[illegible] reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBYSHIRE SPAR, and other ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, [illegible]

Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just [illegible] two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each. Pennies of the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. [illegible]

GOLDEN METAMORPHOSIS.—Old Fly-spotted and Discoloured Gilt Frames are Restored to their original Beauty and Lustre, at a few [illegible] each, by sponging them with UPTON'S GOLD DETERGENT. Price, 2s. 6d. per bottle. [illegible] Molu, Lacquer, Frosted Glass, and Non-abrasive Plate Detergent, 1s. 6d. p[illegible] had of UPTON and Co., 24, Pentonville-hill, opposite Penton-street; and of Shopkeepers in general.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL. THRESHER'S INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are per- [illegible]

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid. [illegible] established for nearly Seventy Years. [illegible]

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for the Season, manufactured in Glacé and Moiré silks of the most Elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquise, &c. &c.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's [illegible] and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c., strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best [illegible] plate and [illegible] japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for [illegible]. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest [illegible] adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

PERVILE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, et globus nivalis periendo cumulare procurritur; in other words, who sell the cheapest, trade securest, and, like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfu[illegible] EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. per lb.; and COFFEE at 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, City.

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE BOTTLE keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a moderate, refreshin[illegible]ge, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions.— It is the [illegible] a Natural Spring, and is the best Family Medicine. It instantly stops sickness [illegible] HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power, cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair- [illegible] Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet [illegible] at METCALFE'S only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from H[illegible]

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalf[illegible]

FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL, price 2s. 6d. This preparation is confidently offered to the Public as the best material [illegible] for filling Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the least pain or [illegible] a short time, as hard and as durable as the tooth itself, and, by [illegible] g the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. The preparation, before use, is in a soft state, and continues so for a short time, and it may, therefore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is [illegible] however large the cavity.—Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical Chemist, Manches[illegible]; in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Venders in the kingdom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents, Messrs. [illegible] HEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester, and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, L[illegible]

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.

Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum t[illegible] 20, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, [illegible] Butler, 4[illegible] and all Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

Mr. T[illegible] of Teeth on his new system of self-adhes[illegible], witho[illegible] springs or wires [illegible] d does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any [illegible] ful operation what[illegible] and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-stre[illegible]

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The extensive New Establishment of [illegible] is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business, a[illegible] anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the [illegible] has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a [illegible] ms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are [illegible] Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewi[illegible] E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85, and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of [illegible] and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosi[illegible] tinguished for the worth and variety of its a[illegible] chases are made. The Outfitting and General C[illegible] and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an i[illegible] eature in the New [illegible] es of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Ec[illegible] the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars [illegible] Self-Measur[illegible] t, and other essential information, see the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have [illegible]

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

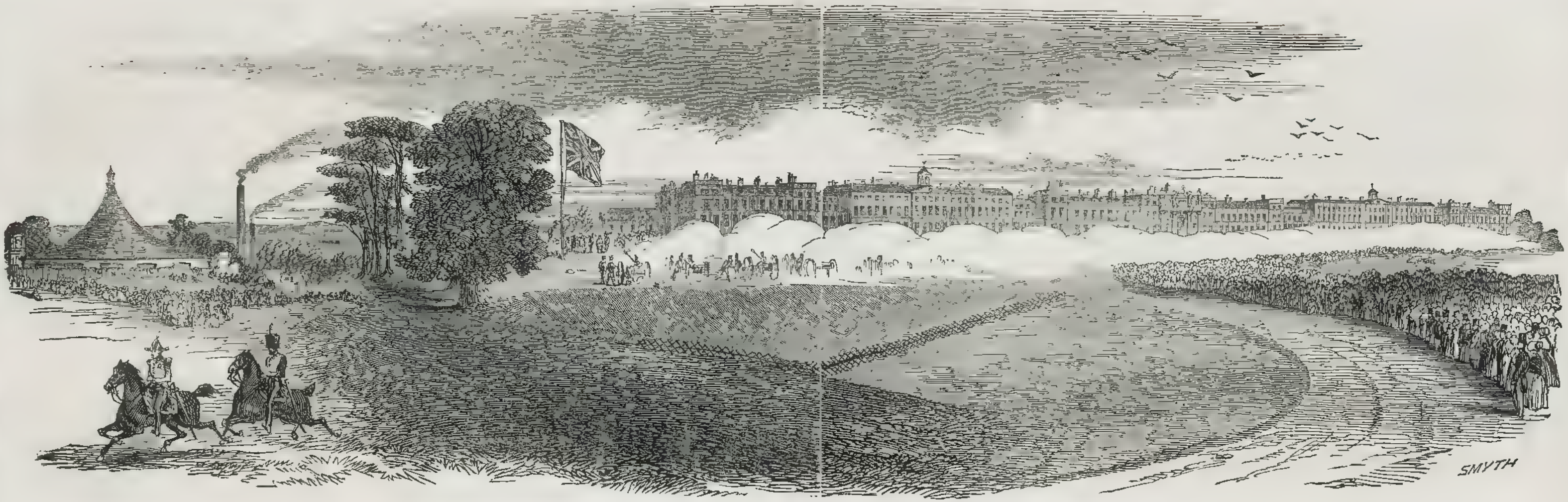
In our Journal of last week, we detailed the visit of Ibrahim Pacha to Wool- [illegible] in the two engravings upon the next page.

The Review did not take place until the afternoon, after Ibrahim Pacha had inspected the laboratory, the foundry and the carriage department, at Woolwich. His Highness and state then partook of a *déjeûner* at the mess-room; on leaving which the Pacha walked to the mortar and howitzer battery, where he witnessed some excellent practice with shells, fired at a flag-staff eight hundred and fifty yards distant on Woolwich-common. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant had the command of the practice, and the details were executed under the directions of Major Rowland, Major Clarke, Major Furneux, and Captain Mee, with Lieutenants Smyth, Waller, Colclough, Greville, and Best.

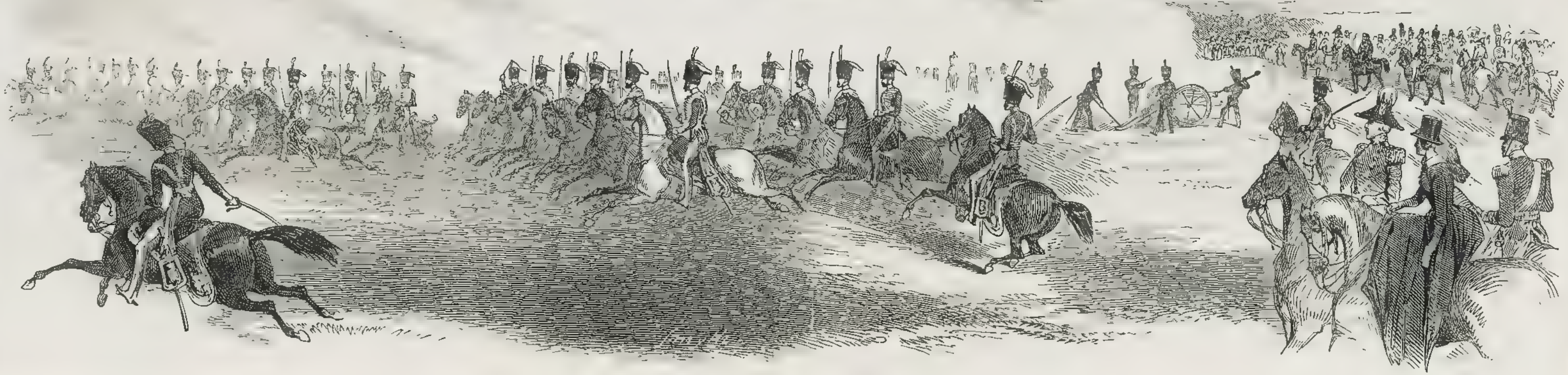
From the mortar and howitzer battery His Highness went to witness the [illegible] sitory exercises carried on by Captain Cuppage's company, and the recruits going through the course, and then entered the Rotunda, where he witnessed the numerous models of almost every important fortification, and all Her Majesty's dockyards, and sundry descriptions of arms used in ancient and modern warfare.

At four o'clock, the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel Wylde, C.B., and the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Cleaveland, [illegible] batteries. They afterwards marched past at a walk and trot, and the Horse A[illegible] the exercises and manœuvres of a field-day in excellent style and in review order.

GRAND ARTILLERY REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.



SHELL PRACTICE AT THE FLAG-STAFF, ON WOOLWICH COMMON.



HORSE ARTILLERY AND FIELD BATTERIES.—IBRAHIM PACHA AND STAFF.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 11, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 220.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE DEPARTURE OF IBRAHIM PACHA.

OUR visitor, Ibrahim Pacha, has returned to his own country after his European tour, during which he has seen all that a passing traveller can see of the

> Cities and men,
> And manners, climates, councils, governments,

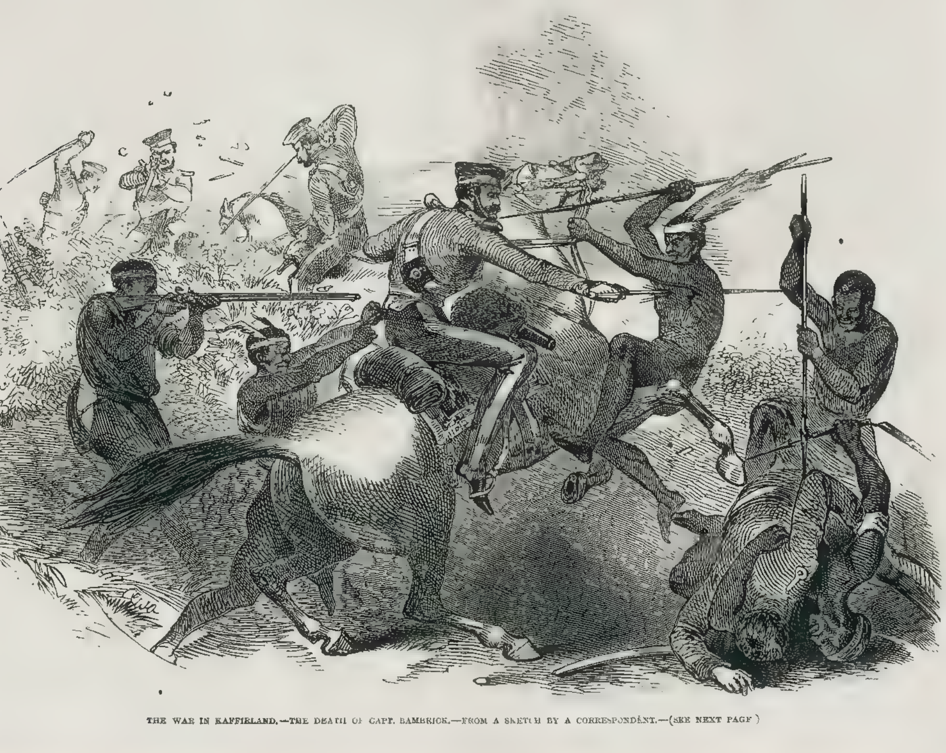
of the two great nations of Europe—France and England. He is the first of the rulers of the East by whom the apathy and indifference common to Orientals have been broken through, and exhibited the curiosity with regard to the things and ideas of western civilization, which that apathy often but disguises. It is easy to feign a contempt for men and systems whose superiority is too keenly felt to be almost beyond imitation. This was the old Moslem feeling towards the "Infidel;" it prevailed in the intercourse of individuals, and tinged the policy of their rulers. But time and experience are stern teachers as well as destructive innovators. The Mussulman of the nineteenth century is not what he was in the seventeenth, any more than the European is now what he was at the same date. Notwithstanding the unchangeable character of the dogmas of Islamism, its followers have not escaped the mutations, physical and moral, that time brings with it to all. The fanaticism of the disciples of the Prophet, which, while Europe was weak, threatened to spread over the West, by the teaching of sword and fire, is extinct; and with it has vanished that military prowess that swept from the earth the last relics of the empire of Rome—that seized the capital of the Greek Emperors—and, but for the heroism of Poland when it was still a nation, would have levelled the walls of Vienna.

Surrounded by Christian and civilised States, Turkey has been unable, however willing, to escape the influence that they must always exercise. Superiority in arts, arms, and enterprise, cannot be resisted—as the Porte has learned by many a bitter and humiliating lesson; not one of which has been more effectual than that given it by Mehemet Ali, when, as ruler of Egypt, he declared himself independent of the Sultan, and maintained himself in his position—one of the "rebellious Pachas" who, with "encroaching Giaours," have long been the despair and perplexity of the Government of Constantinople. The talents and energy of Mehemet Ali might not, perhaps, have effected such a revolution, had they not been assisted by the science and discipline of Europe, which he had the sense to appreciate, and the courage to employ, to the surprise and bewilderment of the true believers of the older school. The answer said to have been given by Ibrahim Pacha to an objector of that class, who censured him for employing the impious inventions of the infidel, may be taken as containing the spirit by which both he and his greater father are actuated. He said he could not find any passage of the Koran that proscribed either steamboats or artillery! Owing so much to the skill and science of Europe, it is but natural, then, that the future ruler of Egypt should be anxious to see them at work in Europe itself; and what they have made of the people, among whom the miracles of modern discovery are things of every day, so familiar, that half their wonders pass unmarked and unnoted.

And "what does the Lion think of us?" What has he seen that will mould his opinions?

His first impressions of Europe were derived from France; where, we must confess, he was received with greater courtesy, with more Royal attentions, and more regard of the ceremony that belongs to the Princes and Powers of the Earth, than we have shown him. The heartiness of the reception could not be more sincere than ours, but it was exhibited with more taste and tact. Ibrahim was lodged in a Royal Palace—had a guard of honour—the Royal carriages and a Princely retinue were placed at his disposal—he was accompanied and escorted by members of the Royal Family. We must allow, with an oft-quoted authority, that "they manage these things better in France."

But as the reception, with all its courtliness, does not make the whole worth of a visit, it may be asked, what did the future Ruler of the land of the Pharaohs see? It may be summed up in a single sentence: he saw Paris; and, in those things which London and Paris possess in common, we are not without misgivings as to our place in the Pacha's opinion. After the tasteful magnificence of Paris, where immense wealth has been skilfully bestowed, we should be almost afraid to ask Ibrahim's private judgment of our squirt-like fountains, dull squares, comical statues, and unsightly public edifices, for which the Government has just been enterprising enough to produce, with few exceptions, a complete combination of inconvenience and ugliness. It is only in those things which are peculiar to England that we would boldly challenge comparison.



THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—THE DEATH OF CAPT. BAMBRICK.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

In France, too, the Pacha was shown a review of something like an army—a force capable of making a military movement—to which the inspection of a few regiments in Hyde Park must have looked poor and petty. But Ibrahim is not a man to be overpowered by the sight of cities or squadrons. Even Versailles can be calmly scanned by the Lord of Thebes and the Pyramids, and he has himself commanded a greater army than he saw at Paris to a soldier it was no novelty. But in England he found what Egypt and his own experience could never have prepared him for: he came less like a Royal guest than an ordinary visitor; he lodged at a tavern; went where he liked, and when he pleased; threaded London from end to end, and saw what is more overpowering than architectural beauty—its stupendous size and enormous population. He mixed in the amusements of all classes—with the exclusives of Chiswick and the *plebs* of Cremorne; watched the passage of steamers and the flight of balloons, descended even to the depths of a showman's booth, and, with a characteristic presence of mind in the proprietor, was on the instant converted into part of the exhibition! He was not here the guest of the Sovereign only; he found many powers and governments, regal in their wealth, and statelike in their organisation, to do him honour.

The East India Company, the rulers of hundreds of millions, invited him to a banquet where he saw the real royalty of Commerce, part of the greatness of the crowning city, "whose merchants are princes, whose great ones are traffickers of the Earth." The Oriental Navigation Company made him their guest, anxious to pay a merited compliment to the Prince whose dominions they so often traverse—but one of the countless unions of men for peaceful enterprise that England presents. The Reform Club presented him with the spirit of union in another shape—men with a common bond of opinion, uniting for social convenience, and, by acting on a principle nowhere so well understood as in England, securing to the moderately wealthy, a degree of luxury and splendour that few Kings of old could command, with the additional advantage of furnishing an example capable of application to all classes. And he saw armies too, a mightier host enrolled for a better purpose than the bands which nations arm for mutual destruction; he saw our myriads of toilers, with their "Captains of Industry," making war upon crude matter and bringing from it numberless fabrics of utility and beauty, which are sent forth to the ends of the Earth, and subduing the powers of nature to their will, by strange engines that cut iron like ribands, and mould beams of steel as though they were clay in the hands of the potter, working marvels, as strange as any in the tales of Arabia and its enchanters, or the "golden times of good Haroun Alraschid." These are the soldiers that will yet conquer the world, and in these battalions of labour lie England's truest strength; they have turned villages into cities and covered the sea with ships; they stud the surface of the land with centres of industry, where the sound of hammer and loom, and the many voices of human industry never cease. All this, the Pacha must have marked; what impression has he borne away of it? Will he ask himself the reason of the difference between busy peopled, industrious England, and decaying, depopulated, apathetic Egypt, where all that has life seems forced, where cities are but masses of ruins, and where even his father's public works have been compelled by an armed force, and purchased by an amount of death and misery that makes improvement itself hateful to the people? Few are wiser than their age, or better than the mass of their fellows; and Mehemet Ali differs from most Turkish rulers only in this, that he has made himself independent, and uses his power more undisguisedly and on a larger scale, and with greater calculation, for his own personal benefit; he grasps all, buys all, sells all, monopolises all; he is at once, the Farmer, Factor, Merchant, Prince and General, to whom all Egypt, men, money, and produce belongs; it has gained by so belonging to him thus far, that, being his own, he manages it with so much discretion as to leave it in an elastic and producing condition: to do otherwise would injure himself. Where each Pacha grinds as much out of the wretched natives as he can, knowing, if he leaves anything in their possession, it will only go to his successor, their state is much worse than that of the Egyptians under Mehemet. But it is a mistake to suppose he is an enlightened, wise, or merciful ruler, measured by the European standard of those qualities. We wish we could hope that the glimpse of the results of justice and freedom Ibrahim Pacha has seen among us might induce him to act more widely upon them as principles of government. But his character is fixed and formed; less politic than his father, he is, as a soldier, more cruel and bloodthirsty: "England is England, and Egypt is Egypt," he would say; "and Egypt, being mine, I will deal with it as I choose, or as I can!" Knowledge and travel may teach him how to get more profit out of his farm; but greater regard for the tenants upon it must be learned in another school, which the East does not yet afford, and even in the West has not been long established.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

There has been, for some time past, to the knowledge of every one, an open discussion in Council betwixt the King and M. Guizot, the latter urging the impolicy of the King going to England at the present fierce electioneering crisis, and Louis Philippe urging his promise to Queen Victoria, and her daily expectation of his visit. Until now M. Guizot's opinion has prevailed, thanks to the gloomier reflection of the English people on the impressionable surface of those of France. But the King maintains his intention of coming in October. In the meantime the whole Cabinet is dispersed. The King goes to St. Cloud, and from thence to Eu, a convenient starting point for England. M. Guizot has hied home to his humble country abode, worthy of Cincinnatus, the *Valricher*, near Lisieux; whilst that romantic Quixote, Count de Salvandy, like another Cæsar, is gone to write his Commentaries in Algiers. The other Ministers had already departed sometime since. Amidst the King's incessant journeys there was one of deep sorrow, yesterday, to the sepulchre of his race at Dreux it was the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans and the whole Royal Family (above all, the Queen and the widowed Duchess) were in the deepest mourning; not of costume, but of the heart, for there is no family in Europe more affectionately united. The Opera, on this occasion, closed its portals. The King, on his way to Dreux, met the boys of the military school of La Flèche on the road, who arrested his progress with their shouts of greeting. The King descended from his carriage, conversed with the embryo captains, and obtained a holiday for them for the next day, the 13th. That being the melancholy annivers[illegible] own accord, came to Paris, and repaired to the church of the Invalides, where a funeral service was at once performed, and only then dispersed to enjoy their holidays

The King has a good humoured joke always uppermost and ready for each new visitor. The other day when Baron Rothschild, the great financier of the Northern Railroad, came to dine with him, "Hail to the Conqueror of Amiens, Arras, [illegible] Lille," exclaimed the King as the Baron entered. "Baron, like my ancestor the *Grand Monarque*, you have made the Conquest of Flanders!" This conquest, like others, has ultimately made many shudder and not a few shed tears of unutterable sorrow. The accident on this railroad has paralysed Paris at the very moment all its remaining rich inhabitants were going to migrate. Railroad accidents in France appear always destined to be catastrophes of unprecedented destruction—the double accident on the new railroad has awakened the reminiscences of all the horrors of the Versailles catastrophe

In spite of more than a thousand demands of [illegible] made to the tribunals of Paris last year, marriages in the higher circles [illegible] innumerable at this moment. The ease with which the affair is settled here is, perhaps, the most extraordinary piece of eccentricity in the present civilisation of France. A gentleman who has sown his wild oats, deranged his fortune, and wishes to settle, applies to his notary, and tells him to look out for a wife. The notaries, the solicitors of France, get the same commissions from fathers who wish to marry their daughters; so that the affair is soon arranged—and parties suited then they meet and the wedding is celebrated. Thus have just occurred the marriages of Count d'Urrer with Miss Viger, daughter of the Deputy; M. d'Eschevery with Miss de Préjeau; of the Deputy M. Tribert with Mdlle Eugenie de la Valette; of the Baron d'André, a diplomatist, with Mdlle. Boullet, a daughter of a Peer of France, &c. &c. The celebrated General Lamoricière is said to be about to wed M. Thiers' beautiful sister-in-law, Mdlle. Dosne. As to the marriage of Count de Lasteyrie with the Duchess of Leinster's niece, Mademoiselle [illegible] Chabot, it will take place on the 15th of August. Her brother, Count [illegible] who now temporarily replaces at the Court of St James's th[illegible] [illegible], Count de St. Aulaire, during his visit to his son's constituents, will [illegible] to Paris for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in London in his absence. All Paris has been these two last days laughing at a new skit upon the headlong mania for jockeyism reigning in France. A vaudeville, entitled "Le Turf et le Sport" has just been given at the Variétés. The scene is Chantilly Race-course, and the heroes of the Paris Jockey Club are delineated to the life. This does not prevent their being most active in organising their packs of hounds They have published the results of their last se[illegible] sport: the pack of the Marquis de Vogue, of a hundred dogs, it appear[illegible] season, no less than forty wild boars, besides stags, &c., in the [illegible] [illegible]uillet; and that of Count Greffulhe did as much execution in that of Fontainebleau; and no forest in France now but has its pack; independent of that sport of hare and fox, so furiously performed *à l'Anglaise*. All, however, is now at a stand still; electioneering absorbs every mind, and the business of all that are not immediately engaged, is reading the biogr[illegible] most unsparing sketches—of the would-be-elected, which daily appear in the journals, and are circulated under other forms secretly. A glorious moment for scandal.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain a long report of the trial of the individuals concerned in aiding the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham. The trial lasted two days, and the accused were convicted, with the exception of the Commanding Officer, Demarle. Dr. Conneau was condemned to three months' imprisonment. Thelin, the Prince's valet-de-chambre (who escaped with him), was sentenced by default to six months' imprisonment. Count de Montholon, the fellow-captive of Prince Louis at Ham, has been restored to liberty by a Royal Order of the 10th instant. The Count had been sentenced by the Court of Peers, on the 6th of October, 1840, to 20 years' imprisonment.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Aix died on the 6th instant, aged 76.

The daughter of her Royal Highness the Princess Saxe-Coburg Gotha has been baptised in the Chapel of the Palace of Neuilly. The Christian names of the infant Princess are Marie Adelaide Amélie Clotilde.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Our advices from the Cape, which reach to the 16th May, are rather important. The Kaffirs continued their hostilities and depredations. There have been some severe conflicts on the frontier between the colonists and the Kaffirs, though it does not seem that the latter had appeared in larger force than 300 or 400 together. These managed, however, to keep the whole province in a state of excitement; for, although the farmers were arriving fast, and assembling in small encampments, they were not sufficiently organised to act upon a decided or extensive scale. Almost all the country on the banks of the Kowie river was burnt; and a lady, writing from Cawood's Post, remarks, "The country is all in a blaze; and there is nothing but gun-firing all day" Before the colony can be called secure, even after the defeat of the Kaffirs, it is said to be indispensable that detached forts should be raised, so as to afford rallying points for the farmers; and we are glad to find, by the army notices, that reinforcements are about to proceed to the Cape, including a body of artillery. In the Albany district, one gentleman, Mr. Howse, had lost sheep, horses, and cattle, of the value of £[illegible]0,000, and his house, valued at £1500, was fully expected to be destroyed. In the neighbourhood of Graham's Town there were 5000 oxen and 10,000 sheep collected for the purpose of securing supplies, as well as to prevent thefts.

On the 5th of May, a band passed within two miles of Botha's post, driving about 10,000 sheep and lambs before them. The weak garrison were only able to re-capture 800. At Leeuw Fontein the Kaffirs took 380 head of cattle, 7 horses, 17,000 sheep, from three settlers. Fierce attacks had been made upon many farms, but both Boers and British settlers had repelled them with the greatest bravery, and with considerable slaughter of the assailants. The Fingoes have fought well against the Kaffirs; strong hopes are entertained that the Tambookies will not join in the forays; but the few troops on the frontier were incompetent to guard it. Nothing could be done till the burgher-levies came in. Some sharp skirmishes had taken place between the British troops and the enemy, in several of which the latter were valiantly repulsed. Very little loss of life was sustained in these several affairs, but the destruction of property was immense.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

By the *Caledonia*, we have received New York papers to the 30th ult. They fully confirm the statement given in part of our impression of last week, that the Senate had ratified the Oregon Treaty

The Mexican war continued an object of great attraction to the American people, who seem delighted to multiply every little circumstance into a great fact

The advices from the city of Mexico, contained in the New York papers, are to the beginning of June. Paredes is expected to have 16,000 men in the field against the Americans. He is to command in person. General Mejia has superseded Arista. General Alvarez has possession of the city of Acapulco, on the Pacific, where he has raised the standard of "Federation," within 300 miles of the capital. Yucatan has formally declared its independence under President Barbachano. Tampico has declared in favour of the Federative principle, but is divided on the question of the Presidency, General Anastasio Parrodi being in favour of Santa Anna. The northern departments of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas, and, we believe, New Leon, Coahuila, San Louis Potosi, New Mexico, Santa Fé, Sonora, and California, or the whole of Mexico above the 24th parallel of north latitude, propose to organise a separate Republic, under the protection of the American army, preparatory to annexation to the United States. Yucatan also desires to come into the confederacy of sovereign and independent States. The most extraordinary enthusiasm seems to prevail among a large part of the Mexican people, the Yucatecos particularly, in favour of annexation.

The letters from Matamoras are to the 12th of June. The town or city of Reinoso had surrendered to the American forces without resistance, and the authorities of the city of Camargo, had sent a deputation to General Taylor, offering him full possession of that place. Both these cities are on or near the south side of the Rio Grande, on the road to the capital. The Mexican usurper is concentrating his forces at a mountain pass near Monterey, where, if any where, he will dispute General Taylor's march. The western expedition into New Mexico and Santa Fé was expected to take up its march from the Missouri frontier between the 15th and 20th of June. While the American army and navy are employed in bringing the war to a speedy termination, the Government at Washington evince every desire to treat with the Mexican usurper whenever he is prepared to renew negotiations. Senators Webster and MacDuffie have intimated the practicability of adjusting the difficulties with Mexico, immediately, and the latter, who is now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is said to be preparing the basis of an arrangement for this purpose, which he will submit to the President and the Senate immediately.

The papers mention that the brig *Sulley*, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, Captain Gordon was lost in the Vineyard Sound, on Saturday morning, the 20th of June. The following particulars are given in the Rhode Island, Newport, *Daily News*, of the 27th

"The brig was from Pictou, bound to Fall River, and had on board about seventy souls. The passengers were partly Scotch, and were families in comfortable circumstances, bound from their homes to the State of Maryland, where they were going to work in some of the mining establishments.

"The brig struck on the 'Sow and Pigs,' a cluster of rocks about thirty miles from this place, between Gay Head and Cuttyhunk, at a quarter-past three o'clock this morning. The number of lives lost was thirty.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter from a Correspondent, dated Auckland, February 9, 1846, gives some additional particulars of interest connected with the operations against Heki

Ruapekapeka, or the Bat's Nest, is situated about thirteen miles inland from the head of the Kawa Kawa river, in the direction of Wangaruruanga, which Captain Grey, our new Governor, after a Council at Kororarika, with our native allies, determined to commence vigorous operations against without delay. After the usual difficulties of dragging heavy guns over an unfrequented road, the combined force at length took up a position on an open ridge in the midst of a Puriri forest, about three quarters of a mile from Kawiti's pah. The British force comprised soldiers, seamen, and marines, from the various ships; and pioneers from the Auckland Battalion of Militia, under the command of Captain Atkyns, amounting to about 1300 men; and our native allies, under their Chiefs, Tamate Waka, Nene, Mahi Tawai, and others, amounted to about 800 men; making a total of about 2000 men. The enemy, under their Chiefs, Heki and Kawiti, did not exceed 500 men of the fighting "Ngapuni," who had posted themselves in a pah of incredible strength,

Colonel Despard, commanding the forces, has been blamed for stating in his despatch that the pah was taken by assault, when, in fact, it was nothing more than a surprise, which took place on Sunday, the 11th of January, 1846, at ten o'clock, while the enemy were outside the pah at their prayers. A heavy cannonading, shelling, and rocketting, from all the batteries, commenced the Saturday previously, when a breach was made, through which it was proposed to carry the pah by assault, but which Tamati, Waka, Kem, Mahi Tawai, and others strongly opposed, asking Colonel Despard if he had so soon forgotten Owhaiawhai.

The order to advance on the position was afterwards withdrawn, and it is well that it was so, for if the pah, contrary to Waka's advice, had been stormed on the Saturday, the loss of life on our part would have been very great, which, in Maori warfare, is considered a victory, even at the expense of their pah, which they would have immediately abandoned, satisfied with having taken the lives of their enemies, in payment for its loss, and they would then have built another. It happened, however, fortunately, on the Sunday morning, on which the surprise took place, that some of the allied natives there reconnoitring about the [illegible], and not hearing any one inside, they entered the breach unobserved, and immediately made a signal to the advanced battery, which was seen [illegible] the seamen, who immediately reached it through the breach, follow[illegible] whole of the disposable force from all the batteries. At [illegible] became aware that we were in possession of the pah, and imme[illegible] menced a heavy fire on the people from the outside, and made sev[illegible]empts to drive them out; but, finding that a superior force was in possession of the pah, they, after a sharp engagement, which lasted several hours, finally gave up the attempt, and fell back, with a loss of about twenty killed, into the dank Puriri Forest of the Ruapekapeka. The casualties on our side amount to twelve killed, and thirty wounded: four of the latter have since died from the effects of their wounds

Kawiti, who finds that he derives no advantage from fighting us, has since made overtures of peace, offering to give up some of his lands in compensation for the loss the Europeans have sustained at Kororarika. Heki, however, whose motives are entirely political, is extremely reluctant to recognise the Queen's authority, nor will he acknowledge any flag but the one he himself put up.

Such is the state of affairs at present in New Zealand. Respecting the mutilation of Captain Grant's body and Lieutenant Philpotts, neither Heki nor Kawiti had anything to do with it The act was committed by two old priests, who t[illegible] a portion of his flesh for sacrifice, to inspire them (the two priests) with the wairura, or spirit of prophecy, and which was the cause of Heki—who was some distance away, laid up with a wound he received in a late skirmish giving directions for the evacuation of the pah at Owhaiawhai; nor had Heki or Kawiti anything to do with the roasting of the two soldiers, by pouring hot Kauri gum on their bodies. I was present during the operations at Kaupakaka, at least some portion of the time, where I met Atkyns, who was then in command of the Corps of Pioneers: he is also Captain of the Rifle Company.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Annuities to Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough.—The business to day was brief and unimportant. The Marquis of **Lansdowne** said he should propose, on Thursday, to bring up the report on the bill for granting annuities to Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, with the intention of restoring the bill to its original state.

The Duke of **Richmond** regretted the announcement of the noble Marquis, and said he should take the sense of their Lordships on the subject.

The new Ministers were seated on the Treasury benches. Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the Opposition benches Lord Lyndhurst sat on his right and the Earl of Ellenborough on his left. Lord Stanley was not in the house. The Duke of Wellington, who was in the house for only a short time, took his seat on the woolsack, by the side of the Chancellor, and spoke from the Bishops' bench. The Earl of Dalhousie was on the Opposition bench.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW MINISTERS TO THE HOUSE

The following Members, who had vacated their seats by the acceptance of office under the new Administration, were introduced, and retook the oaths and their seats

Lord J. Russell (First Lord of the Treasury)
Lord Palmerston (Foreign Secretary.)
Sir G. Grey (Home Secretary.)
Mr. C. Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer.)
Sir J. C. Hobhouse (President of the Board of Control)
Mr. Labouchere (Secretary for Ireland.)
Colonel Fox (Surveyor of the Ordnance)
Captain F H. Berkeley (a Lord of the Admiralty)
Admiral D. Dundas (a Lord of the Admiralty.)
Lord M. Hill (Controller of the Household)
Mr. J Jervis (Attorney-General)

There was no manifestation of feeling upon the occasion. Soon after Lord J. Russell had taken his seat, Lord G. Bentinck left his place, went up to the noble Lord, and cordially shook hands with him. Sir James Graham took his seat as Leader of the Opposition. Mr. T. Duncombe spoke from the back benches, on the Opposition side of the House The Protectionists, in a body, took their former seats on the Ministerial side of the House, below the gangway. Lord Ingestre, as one of their body, spoke from the place which he has occupied during nearly the whole of the present Parliament. Sir R. H. Inglis retained his former seat, flanked on both sides by the Whig Irish Members.

New Writs. New writs were ordered for St. Ives, in the room of William Praed, Esq., deceased; and for the County of Kilkenny, in the room of the Hon. P. Butler, decease

ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

Sir J. **Graham** said there were some bills which he had introduced to which he was desirous of drawing attention. One was the Highways Bill, which he believed would lead to so much discussion that at the present period of the session he could scarcely hope it would pass, and would therefore abandon it for the present. Another was the Commons Inclosure Bill, the object of which was to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners. This bill had been read a second time; and, as the principle was agreed to, he would propose that it should be proceeded with in Committee on Friday next. The other was the Poor Removal Bill, and this he [illegible] should not be left to the care of an individual member; but, as the noble [illegible] (Russell) might not be prepared at that moment to say what he would do [illegible] respect to the measure, he would move its postponement until Thursday

Mr T. **Duncombe** said he had understood that the late Government were pledged in word and honour to this Highway and Poor Removal and some other bills, which were part of their "great comprehensive scheme," and which formed the inducement held out to country gentlemen to consent to the Corn Law repeal. They now threw over these measures of compensation. What would the country and the labouring classes think of the pledges of public men after this gross breach of faith?

Sir J. **Graham** replied, that the late Government had been themselves first thrown over, and therefore they were not to blame if they could not carry the measures they had designed to accompany the Corn-Law Repeal Act.

Lord J. **Russell** said the very first measure which the present Government proposed to proceed with was the Poor Removal Bill; but he much doubted the policy of having union settlements, which he thought should be a subject of inquiry.

The Estimates. Mr. **Williams** then drew attention to the magnitude of the estimates of the year, which had been prepared in anticipation of war, and were for the present year seven millions more than they had been in the year 1835. He hoped the whole subject of the expenditure of the country would be revised by the present Government.—After some observations from Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring, Lord J. **Russell** said the whole of the increase in our naval and military forces was not attributable altogether to the probability of war. Much of it was owing to the increase of our colonies, and to the extension of our commerce. Indeed, our present force did not enable the Government to give the necessary reliefs to that portion of the army engaged in foreign and colonial service.

The House was occupied during the remainder of the night in discussing estimates, and many votes of money were agreed to. An opposition was manifested to the vote of £120,700 for the Poor-Law Commissioners by Mr. **Hume**, who said he should propose their removal, but the grant was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS Tuesday

Salaries of the Judges.—Lord **Brougham** drew attention to the act fixing the salaries of the Judges, and adverted to an arrangement which was calculated to introduce a most unconstitutional practice, as well as to originate unpleasant litigation. By the act, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench was fixed at £10,000; but Lord Denman, whose disinterestedness was one of his many great qualities, only accepted £8000, the balance being accredited to the public in the financial accounts. Such a proceeding, however unexceptionable it might be in the case of the present Chief Justice, was calculated to lower the dignity and independence of the Bench, by introducing the practice of rendering Judges dependent on the Government of the day; any reserve in the amount of the salary fixed by Act of of Parliament being calculated to have the effect of a bribe, to be administered according as the demeanour of the Judge was satisfactory to the Treasury. Lord **Grey** replied, that, if any one was to blame, it was the noble Lord himself, who was Chancellor at the time the reduction was made.—Lord **Brougham** begged, in the first place, to say that he had not addressed the noble Earl; he had addressed himself to those who were higher in office, and who, consequently, might be supposed to know more of the m[illegible] than the noble Earl. (A laugh.) He trusted, for the sake of regularit[illegible] such scenes would not take place in future in that House, that, when a noble Lord declared upon his honour that he did not know a certain matter, the noble Earl should get up and say, "But I know that you did know" (Laughter)

Some routine business was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday

Newly Elected Members.—Mr. M. **Gibson** and Lord **Ebrington** took the oaths and their seats, the former for Manchester and the latter for Plymouth.

On the motion of Mr. **Tufnell** a new writ was ordered for the county of Sutherland, in the room of David Dundas, Esq., who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General

The Policy of the Government.—In answer to a question from Mr. T. **Duncombe**, Lord J **Russell** said, the principles upon which I propose to carry on the Government are the principles upon which I have always acted, and which I have always declared in this House. (Ministerial cheers.)—Dr. **Bowring** proceeded to call the attention of the House to the evils arising from the high duty upon tobacco; but, while the subject was under consideration, the House [illegible] "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS Wednesday.

The House met at twelve o'clock to-day, and sat till half-past two, chiefly upon private business.

Newly-elected Members. Mr. Fox Maule was introduced by Lord Ebrington and Mr. John Parker, and took the oaths and his seat for Perth. Mr. W Cowper was introduced by Lord Ebrington and Lord Marcus Hill, and took the oaths and his seat for Hertford.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time, upon a division, [illegible]

The Battersea Park Bill was read a third time and passed

HOUSE OF LORDS. -Thursday.

The Royal Assent.—The House met to-day at four o'clock, when [illegible] Assent was given by Commission to a great many bills. The Comm[illegible] were The Lord Chancellor, Earl Minto, and Lord Campbell. The bills we[illegible] in number, and were principally private bills, recently passed.

Viscount Hardinge's and Lord Gough's Annuity Bills The Marquis of **Lansdowne** moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Annuity bills of Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough. His object was to induce their Lordships to restore the bill to the state in which it originally stood when it was introduced into the House.—The Duke of **Richmond** opposed the motion. In the discussion that followed several noble Lords declared they should support the Government, though they had voted against it on the last occasion, [illegible] better instructed on the subject. On the division the numbers were—

For receiving the report,

Content	47
Non-Content	18
Majority for the Government	[illegible]

The House rose at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Newly-elected Members.—Mr **Sheil** (appointed Master of the Mint, took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Dungarvan.

Lord A. **Paget** took the oaths and his seat for the city of Lichfield.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Lord J[illegible] made the following statement in regard to the course which the Government intended to pursue relative to the measures before the House. "I stated that I would to-day give notice to the House the general course of [illegible] which it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to pursue with [illegible] the Bills before the House, and I will do [illegible] of the order of the day. On Monday I will state to the House the policy which it is the intention of the Government to pursue with respect to the Sugar Duties I will then unfold the plan we consider ought to be adopted, after which I propose to adjourn the forther consideration of the question until to-morrow week (Friday). It is now late in the session to lose time, and I will make as little delay as possible; at the same time I propose a short bill for the continuation of the Sugar Duties for one month, or until Parliament shall otherwise approve (Hear.) With regard to the Poor-Law Removal Bill, I have stated my general views respecting it to the House, and what is further proposed to be done will be stated by the Secretary for the Home Department. The next Bill before the House is the Drainage Bill. Some members of the Government will undertake the care of that bill, with the hope of carrying it through. The next are the bills brought in by the late Chief Secretary for Ireland: one of the most important of these bills, the Ejectment Bill, it is our intention to adopt, with some slight alterations, preserving, especially, that clause which prevents the seizure of growing crops. We also propose to proceed with the Lease Bill; but, with respect to the Tenants' Compensation Bill, we find the machinery so exceedingly complicated, that we will postpone it for further consideration. There are some other bills affecting Ireland, regarding which the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Labouchere) will be able to answer whatever questions will be put to him. There are some bills which are now in the House of Lords; one of them is called the Small Debts Bill, which is a bill similar to the one which has been introduced by the former Government, and which has been repeatedly before Parliament. The present Government entirely approve of the general purport of that bill, and although it is a bill of great length, containing many provisions, they do hope that they will be enabled to obtain the sanction of Parliament to it during the present session, as it is a measure of very great importance. There is another bill, which likewise is at present in the House of Lords, which the Government do not propose to take into their own hands unless necessary, but which I trust will obtain the assent of Parliament—it is called the Religious Opinions Bill. That bill was introduced by a member of the late Government, in the name of the Government, and, therefore, is a Government bill. I trust that the author of that bill will continue to take charge of it; but, if he should not do that, some member of the present Government will then propose that bill in its present shape. There are many other bills which are not of great importance, which we propose to go on with."

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was true that he had offered Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, places in his Government, because for the last five years they had been gradually approaching towards his opinion; but he should not have done so had they maintained the opinions which they had expressed in 1841. He thought it was sufficient if the members of a Ministry agreed in general principles, without insisting that every member of the Ministry should agree upon any question which should be brought before Parliament. For instance, he did not agree with Earl Grey in every opinion which he entertained with regard to the Irish Church. With regard to Ireland, he (Lord J. Russell) considered the social grievances of that country called for an immediate remedy, and he and his colleagues were prepared to propose measures which would afford not perhaps an immediate remedy, but which would produce beneficial effects, so that, in the course of ten years, the social condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. With regard to the franchises of Ireland, he did not imagine that the question of the franchise was one of small consideration. He thought that possession of the franchise elevated a man in his own opinion, and in that of his neighbours, and he was, therefore, prepared to propose for the people of Ireland an enjoyment of the franchise exual to to that possessed by the peaple of England

On the close of this discussion, Sir G. GREY introduced the Poor Law Removal Bill, of which he stated the details; a long and uninteresting debate followed, and the House went into committee *pro forma*, and adjourned at half-past eleven.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.—On Monday morning the mortal remains of the late Chief Justice Tindal were removed from Bedford-square, for interment in the family vault at Kensal-green Cemetery. At nine o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses, and ten mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, moved from the house, and arrived at the Cemetery shortly after ten. About fifty gentlemen, principally the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, comprised the attendants, amongst whom were Mr Baron Parke, Sir W. Symonds, of the Civil Department, Royal Navy; Major Symonds, Captain Symonds, R.N; Captain Tindal, R N., and Mr C. G Tindal, sons of the deceased; Mr. Bosanquet, the banker, son in-law to the deceased; the Rev. J. E. Tyler, Sir J. De Vieulle, of St. Helen's, Jersey, Major Woodrooffe, W. Woodrooffe, Esq., A N. Skirrow, Esq., &c. The coffin bore the following inscription.—"The Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, died July 8th, 1846. Aged 69 years." The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr Tyler At the conclusion, the coffin was moved to the family vault, where lay the remains of Lady Tindal, wife to the deceased, who died several years since, and the Rev. Mr. Tindal, one of his sons.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL AND FREE TRADE.—At a Court of Common Council held on Wednesday, Mr. Ashurst gave notice of a motion for the next Court-day "That the Thanks of the Court and the Freedom of the City, in gold boxes of the value of one hundred guineas each, be presented to Richard Cobden, the Hon. Charles Villiers, John Bright, and Colonel Thompson, for their eminent public services." (Loud cheers). Mr. Ashurst also gave notice of a motion—"That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., for his eminent public services in introducing and supporting the bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws and for the reduction of taxation."

VICTORIA PARK.—The attendance of visitors on Sundays keeps pace with that of the other long-established metropolitan parks On Sunday and for many weeks past the visitors have exceeded 10,000, and amongst them were many from the west-end, upwards of thirty carriages being outside the principal lodge entrance on Sunday between four and six o'clock. Three coroneted carriages were there at one time—an event, perhaps, unknown in the previous history of the parish. Among the visitors in the afternoon was Viscount Canning.

THE HARVEST NEAR THE METROPOLIS.—The wheat harvest has commenced in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS The table of births and deaths registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday last, gives some interesting facts. The number of deaths is 901, of which 488 have been those of persons under 15 years of age; 259 from 15 to 60; and 154 from 60 and upwards. The number of male deaths was 440, and of female deaths, 441. No fewer than 139 persons fell victims to consumption during one week, ending Saturday last The total number of births during the week was 1278. The number of male births was 659, and of female births 619.

MADEMOISELLE RACHEL AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

NEARLY twenty years ago, a poor little girl, timid and careworn, even at five or six years old, with features pinched in by destitution, and scarcely protected from the weather by thin and almost ragged clothes, might be constantly seen in Paris, haunting the *cafés* and public places, with a guitar on her arm, and an old decanter stand or saucer in her hand, to collect the few sous which she drew from the hearers, to support her family, and which were given from feelings of compassion alone. Somewhat later, this young creature, whose manner of life had not allowed her to avail herself of the slightest education, and whose notions had been formed amidst the smoke of the pipes, and the questionable discourse of the *estaminet*, was obliged, in order to comply with the ambitious views of those who directed her career—struggling and uncertain as it was—to appear at a theatre intended for the efforts of amateurs Later still, the still delicate girl appeared at the Gymnase theatre, when, on the 24th of April, 1837, it was announced that Mdlle. Félix would make her first appearance, in a two-act vaudeville, by M. Duport, called "La Vendéenne" From a criticism on her performance, by good chance now lying before us, we make this extract: "Mdlle. Félix is a young person in whom we can perceive the finest dramatic organisation that it is possible to imagine. Her voice is clear and penetrating; and, in its impassioned points, loses itself in tears. Her success was even greater than that of 'La Vendéenne,' which had been cleverly constructed to draw out all the precocious talent of the young *débutante*; and the Gymnase will renew, with its new actress, the best days of Mdlle. Léontine Fay. There will be no mistake in the realisation of the brilliant horoscope which every one must form of her future career. Well, this little famishing child this fragile infant of the boulevards and taverns this clever *comedie-vaudeville* actress at the Gymnase-Dramatique, soon proved the truth of the above criticism. She was applauded and courted. applauded by those who appreciated talent, whether it was the effect of inspiration or study, and courted by the highest and proudest in the land. She appeared again in a higher sphere: fresh triumphs awaited her: and, as MADEMOISELLE RACHEL, she was acknowledged as the first female tragic actress not only of France, but of the world.

On Monday evening this great tragedian appeared, for the first time, on the boards of the St. James's Theatre. It is now some three or four years since she was last in London, and she then performed at the Italian Opera House. To the spirited management of Mr. Mitchell, we are indebted for the opportunity of witnessing her acting this season; and we were happy to find that her inopportune illness had rather whetted the public desire, than otherwise, to be present at her *rentrée*. The house was crowded with a most brilliant and fashionable, and, what with us is much more, an appreciating audience especially in the matter of the French plays: and the applause was heart-warm and spontaneous. *Camille*, in Corneille's tragedy, "Les Horaces," was the character chosen by Mdlle. Rachel for her opening part; and her performance throughout was one of the most superb pieces of acting we ever witnessed. It struck us that her recent indisposition the traces of which were clearly evident—added, if anything, to the effect of her impersonation. And, certainly, she has improved in the style of her acting. There is less tendency to "rant." She produces the same grand points of passion, vengeance, and indignation, with the most consummate skill in concealing her intention of making them. And every word has its value. Not only is the effect of the entire sentence inimitably perfect, but this perfection is attained by the nicest discrimination of tone and emphasis, adapted to each component word, the result being a marvellous *ensemble*, compared aptly by a contemporary to a great picture, which may be first viewed as a whole, and then inspected closely to observe the wonderful details, by the proper accumulation of which, the effect of this whole is gained. It was not until towards the close of the tragedy that Mdlle. Rachel put forth all her grand powers. indeed, there is no great opportunity for the actress to do so until the last act, as it is now played, but then her acting [illegible] Her suspense during the progress of the combat her terrible, [illegible], were far beyond all comparison the [illegible] thing ever given on the stage Her silent wretchedness and her overwhelming anger were alike impressive—the attention of the audience was as much rivetted to the sufferings of the tender, heart-stricken woman, during the earlier scenes of the tragedy, as it was absorbed by the imprecations and fearful anger of the concluding one.

The same remarks will apply, nearly with equal justice, to her performance in the "Phèdre" of Racine on Wednesday. To those who could, for a moment even, distract their thoughts from the actress and the stage, there was something remarkable in the wrapt attention of the house whenever she was on the scene; and this increased with the progress of the fearful story. The struggles of *Phèdre* against the unhallowed passion for her husband's son, with which she is inspired, gave new scope for Mademoiselle Rachel's genius to display itself, either in her impersonations of tender passion or unbridled jealousy. It was marvellous to see such intensity of anger and mental anguish pourtrayed with such little physical support as her delicate frame was, apparently, capable of affording.

It is needless to say that, on both these occasions, the applause was most enthusiastic, and that wreaths and bouquets were flung in profusion on the stage when Mdlle. Rachel appeared before the curtain, at the conclusion of the tragedies We could say much in praise of the general company who supported her, but she alone has occupied all our attention. *Au reste*, her brother, M. Raphael Félix, has in him the elements of a good actor; and of Mdlle. Martelleur we have often had occasion to express our good opinion.

At one or the other of the performances we noticed, amongst the distinguished company, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir George and Miss Talbot, Lady Cottenham, Lord Sherborne, Lady Wilmot Horton, Lady Caroline Maxse, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Mary Christopher, Dowager Countess of Charleville, Sir Henry and Lady Meux, Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, Marquis of Titchfield, the Swedish Minister, Sir Charles Vaughan, Lord Brougham, Lord Somerton, Sir Isaac and Lady Goldsmid, Lady Grenville, Lord and Lady Beaumont, Lady Mary Corbet, the Count de Courc[illegible] Sir Edward and Lady Hartopp, Mrs. Alfred Montgomery and Miss Montgome[illegible] Mr. George Tyrwhitt, Sir Henry Webb, Sir John H. Lowther, Baron and La[illegible] Park, Sir Edward Codrington, Earl and Countess Desart, Countess of Blessingt[illegible] and the Misses Power, &c.

RACHEL IN CAMILLA.

SONNET.

Rome! l'unique objet de mon ressentiment,
Rome, à qui vient ton bras d' immoler mon amant,
Rome! qui t'a vu naitre et que ton cœur adore—
Rome! enfin que je hais parcequ'elle t'honore &c

Child of Melpomene! Camilla's story
Lives in thy bosom as an avatar
Of love immortal. Round the cloudless star
Of thy pure spirit, genius pours his glory,
Ever as a halo: and the shadows hoary
Of laurelled bards surround thy triumph' car,
Exultingly; as, on that morn afar
Rome joy'd when came Horatius from the gory
Field of his fame. Oh! Rachel! 'tis the soul
Alone can hymn thy mightiness. The tongue
And pen are paralyzed 'neath thy control,
And the pent heart with pulseless awe is wrung.
The Shakspeare of the Gaul was great Corneille—
The Siddons' throne is graced by thee, Rachel!

DESTRUCTION OF THE ST. LOUIS THEATRE AT QUEBEC, AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

IN our late impression last week, we gave an account of the destruction of the St. Louis Theatre, at Quebec, by fire, on the 12th of June, when forty-five persons were burned to death. We now supply ample particulars of this calamity from a Correspondent, and from the *Quebec Mercury*

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Harrison, a Canadian artist, exhibited in the evening of June 12th, to about 300 spectators in the St Louis Theatre (a building 80 feet by 40), a series of illuminated Dioramas, consisting of a view of the City of Ramesses, Orleans Cathedral, the City of Jerusalem, with the Crucifixion, &c. At ten, P.M., the curtain dropped, the National Anthem was performed, and about 240 of the people had already left the Theatre, when there was an alarm of fire on the stage—a camphine lamp had been upset, the flame from which communicated with the scenery, on which, most of the remaining spectators rushed to the back part of the house, and fell, in their panic, down a narrow stair, one over the other, and became irretrievably crushed together and interlocked.

Desperate efforts were made by their friends to release them: a few were extricated from the mass with great difficulty; but the flames rapidly spreading throughout the building, the walls of which were lined with wood it had once been a racket-court—and the black smoke from the camphine, &c., stifling those courageously assisting, the roof fell on forty-five victims, composed of the heads of many respectable families and their children:—Mr. Scott, an advocate, and his daughter; Mrs. and Miss Gibb; Mr Hoogs, a banker, and his two sons; Mr Wheatley, a stationer; Mr. Sims, a druggist, and two children; Mr. Carwell, a merchant, and two children; Lieutenant Hamilton, 14th Regiment, and his [illegible], Miss Julia Rea; &c. Their charred remains (on which the [illegible] were [illegible] entire on the lower extremities) were recovered next morning; and thus a large number of the inhabitants of this unfortunate city have been thrown into mourning

Last year, in May and June, 1845, 20,000 of the inhabitants, or two-thirds of the population, were rendered houseless by the two great fires which consumed almost all the suburbs, and now there has occurred a frightful loss of life by fire. There were other outlets to escape from the St. Louis Theatre, but which were not known to those who suffered—they made for the door by which they had entered, and thus miserably perished

The military, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 14th, and 89th Regiments; and, also the Fire Companies, by their greatest exertions, prevented the fire from spreading over the Upper Town, and again rendered very eminent service

(From the Quebec Mercury of the 13th June.)

Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal St. Louis (formerly the Riding School), at the close of Mr. Harrison's Exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been enabled to glean, a camphine lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress

In an incredibly short space of time, the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame: the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favoured the progress of the flames.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least, such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity, and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see, there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view, there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who, from the funereal veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonising expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

Some were erect, others trampled beneath the feet of the uppermost, and the whole inextricably interlocked

The flames at the moment were above and around us: but human aid was of no avail: in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the full and active enjoyment of life, were exposed to our view a mass of charred bodies and calcined bones!

Up to this hour forty-five bodies have been recovered from the ruins! Most of them have been recognized: a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last Summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation. Woe has fallen upon many; for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator

P.S.—"4 o'clock."—45 bodies have been recovered All but two have been recognised. Dlle Emilie Poncy, aunt of Miss Poncy, of the Lower Town is missing; the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be hers.

The second is a Mr. M'Hugh, of Malbaie, a schoolmaster, who was in the theatre in company with Miss Poncy

The theatre, and stables adjoining, we should add, were burnt to the ground. The horses in the latter were all saved.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city, conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scene

The Procession (Corpus Christi) by the clergy and members of the Roman Catholic Church has, in consequence of the above calamity, been set aside

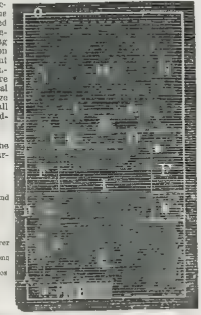
(From the same paper, of the 16th of June)

We have conversed with some parties who were present at the exhibition on the evening in question, who concur in stating that, at its close, Mr Harrison, the proprietor, was in front of the curtain, thanking the audience for their patronage when a strong light shone through the green baize. He immediately drew it aside, and, seeing the flames rapidly extending, tore it down, but too late to arrest the progress of the fire, which had then extended to his dioramic views, and was quickly enveloping the wings and scenes placed above the "flies" (as they are termed), to be out of the way of the persons moving about the stage. An attempt was also made by the innocent cause of the disaster, the boy, to extinguish the fire, and, we are told, by Lieut. Armstrong, of the 14th Regiment, who rushed upon the stage for the purpose but in vain.

We should state that, by this time, most of the audience had retired, the remainder having held back to escape the great crush and retire quietly and in comfort. The smoke from the camphine and burning canvass soon, however, [illegible] them and produced a general confusion Having entered by the box-door, they thought only of escaping the same way (although the pit entrance was at hand, and several of the windows, especially one over the porch at the box-door were within reach, from the boxes, even of the youngest child present), and, the stairs being somewhat steep and narrow, the foremost were pitched down headlong, and there jammed by others falling upon them, until the passage became completely choked, and the unfortunate people inextricably interlaced, crushed, and wedged in One gentleman who had a lady under his care, foreseeing the slight chances of escape afforded them, returned to the boxes with his charge, although they were one-third of the way down stairs. When there a bright sheet of flame swept across from the stage to the boxes, fanning, with its burning glow, their faces: she shrieked and sprung from his grasp down the stair. He followed, in the hope of rescuing her, and crept over the heads of the writhing victims then doomed to inevitable destruction. He spoke to several on his way down, but could not find his companion, who eventually perished with the rest. He became senseless when about to reach the landing place at the entrance and was dragged out by one of the few bystanders present. Another gentleman who was pulled from the living mass flew past us, and, so bewildered was he, would have rushed into the flames then bursting through the adjoining pit-door, but for the friendly and providential interposition of a person near him

We stated as our impression, when the awful sight of the struggling mass of human victims first met our view, that the stairs had fallen. Upon reflection, this cannot have been the case, as the wooden partition on the one side did not extend below the level of the inclination of the steps, and, consequently, had they fallen, the crowd would have rolled into the open area adjoining, and beneath the boxes.

It may be proper to add that the view is taken from the Place d'Armes, Quebec. The Theatre is situated near the site of the former Castle St. Louis, which was the residence of the Governor of British North America. The building (the Theatre) was very plain; not originally built for a theatre; but the destruction of life, &c, now gives it some interest. The Castle was destroyed by fire in 1835, and has not been rebuilt, the seat of Government being removed to Montreal, since the union of the Canadas. The scenery about Quebec is very grand, bold, and interesting: the harbour and basin are compared to Naples. The principal building on the left is the St. George Hotel, kept by Payne; the small building to the right is a guard-house.



GROUND PLAN OF THE THEATRE.

We annex a Ground-Plan of the Theatre, showing the internal arrangements, &c.

A. Outside door leading to the Boxes.
B. Stairs leading up to Boxes.
C. Boxes.
D Outside door leading to the Stalls and Pit.
E E. Stalls.
F F. Pit.
G G Orchestra
H. Proscenium
I. (Temporary) erection, (with seats) over the Stalls and Pit
J. Passage, *below* the Boxes, from one door to the other
K. Refreshment Room, *below* the Boxes
L L. Curtain
M. The Stage
N N Dressing Rooms, &c.
O Private door.
P Entrance to Refreshment Room
— Place where the bodies were found

ALARMING AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

In part of our impression of Saturday last we communicated such particulars as were then known in England, of a lamentable accident which took place, on the previous Wednesday, on the line of the Great Northern Railway of France, between Arras and Douai.

Some confusion still prevails in the details which have since been published, but we supply the best versions of the accident we can find in the French papers.

The train, which left Paris at seven in the morning, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, drawn by two locomotives, had passed the Arras station, when, on arriving opposite the village of Fampoux, the second machine and its tender went off the rails. The leading carriages remained in their places, but twelve or fourteen carriages of the middle of the train went off the way, and five or six were precipitated down the bank into a piece of marshy ground below. The accident took place at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Two trains from Arras and Douai soon brought to the spot three medical men, the Procureur du Roi, and Mayor of Arras, and the chiefs of the stations of that town and of Douai.

As soon as the news arrived in Paris, a representative of the Board of Directors, accompanied by the engineer, proceeded to the spot. The passengers were taken to Douai, where the usual train from Paris, which passes Arras at half past seven, took them on to Lille and Valenciennes

The Northern Railroad Company have published the following report from the sub-inspector who accompanied the train, dated July 10, five A M

"The train ran off the rails on the 8th, at five minutes past three, at a distance of eight kilometres (two leagues) from Arras, when going at a very moderate rate, as acknowledged by several passengers, whose names I have. Of twenty-eight carriages, thirteen were precipitated into a deep peat pit, having eight feet of water. Although the first locomotive did not go off the rail, and the second so little that the fourgon (baggage waggon) No. 1,002, which followed, remained on the rails, the running off commenced with the two next carriages. These two waggons were first detatched from the train, and fell into the water, where they now lie, crushed by the three diligences which followed them. The weight of these diligences seems to have dragged the other carriages off the rails. There are, therefore, piled up, and wholly or partially destroyed, eight carriages. The fifteen carriages at the tail of the train, and the fourgon at the head, after the locomotives, escaped the accident. We have now to deplore twelve known deaths. The following are the names that we have been able to obtain: Mdme. Demeldes, of Armentiers; Marie Flamand, of Bouchain; Mdlle. Legnay, of Fampoux; [illegible] Lecompte, of Isselle; Bourgeois and Degnen, soldiers; and Tabary and Picard, two boys. Wounded—Mdme. Picard, of Montalaire, shoulder broken and contusions on head; Mdme. Braine, wife of a notary at Arras, contusions; M. Degny, chef d'escadron, seriously wounded; an Englishman and his wife, at the Hotel de Flandre, at Douai, the husband in the arm, the wife contusions; M. Grapinet, a lace dealer, of Paris; another Englishman, at the Hotel de Flandre, at Douai. The Cour Royale of Douai has taken up the affair. An examining counsellor and M. Besche have interrogated me. He is partly convinced, as far as we can judge, that the company is perfectly innocent of this unhappy event. In addition to the two conductors killed, we have no person in the employment injured. The rest behaved perfectly well, and one of them, named Hocq, saved eight persons by swimming. I have also to praise the excellent co-operation of M. Halliot. We had in this unfortunate train the Princess de Ligne and her four children; the Marquise de Lauriston; Marshal Salagne (Portuguese); M. Lestiboudois, deputy; and General Oudinot, miraculously saved, for his carriage was crushed under the diligence, and his aide-de-camp has since died of his wounds. We do not appear to have had more than four or five persons severely wounded. Eighteen carriages have been already despatched to Arras and Douai; these have not suffered, but the others are in a deplorable state."

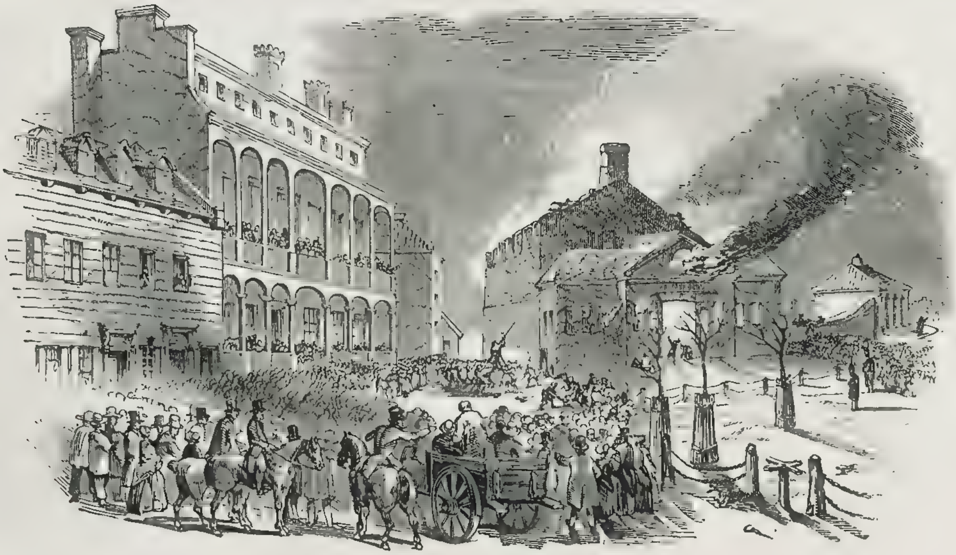
The *Independance* of Brussels says:—"More than three hours elapsed before assistance arrived. The peasants of the environs looked on with astonishment, and the wounded passengers could hardly obtain water to wash their wounds. A sad scene presented itself to the spectators. Young females, who had been in their holiday dresses, were taken out bleeding, and covered with mud. Some victims had their heads separated from the bodies, others, with broken limbs, were lying by the sides of the road. An aide-de-camp of General Oudinot was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three ribs broken, and praying for death. An Englishman, who was travelling with his family, had an arm broken in three places; but, notwithstanding his sufferings, he would not confess to his wife that he was wounded. At the end of the train were nine private carriages, in which were the Princess de Ligne and her four children, the two daughters of the Polish General Skrzynecki, in the Belgian service, and a Russian lady. The [illegible] last immediately opened their trunks, and placed all their linen at the service of the wounded, at the same time giving to them their personal aid."

A Douai journal states that M. de Lagrence, who returned lately from his embassy in China, was in the train, but escaped injury. The Princess Czartoriska is also stated to have been a passenger

Some of the French papers give details of a much graver account than the above. Indeed, the greater number of them, relying upon the *Journal de la Somme* and the *Echo du Nord*, persist in the expression of their belief that the deaths have been numerous. The former of these journals asserts that there are 58 missing. A *conducteur*, named Bourgeois, who sat on a carriage behind those which fell over, states that in the waggon which had been overturned in the [illegible] there were 35 persons But a great number, it must be recollected, escaped by swimming, or were pulled out. We, therefore, hope that the report of the Government officer will prove correct

The *National* of Friday gives the following on the authority of [illegible] who was at the scene of the accident, and gathered his information from persons who [illegible]

"The train consisted of 24 carriages, and was drawn by two locomotives. At five minutes past three the train was in front of the village of Fampoux, [illegible] near Roeux, where there is an embankment near a deep lake over a [illegible] At this point the rails were either disjoined, or displaced, or broken. [illegible] locomotive, however, got over them, but the second [illegible] going completely off the rails. The violence of the shock, [illegible] page, was such that the chain which united the carriages to each other [illegible] snapped like glass, not precisely close to the locomotive, but at the fifth or sixth carriage. The carriages thus detached were thrown into the marsh. The first was literally broken to pieces, others were upset and submerged Yesterday there were nine carriages lying on the embankment where they had stopped after the first impulsion had ceased. Nobody can know exactly the number of passengers killed or drowned. The water is very deep at this spot The [illegible] states that eleven dead bodies have been removed. The [illegible] from whom we had [illegible] information heard, on the spot, that, up to yesterday, it was a certainty that there were seventeen killed. The *Liberal*, of Douai, states the number to be



BURNING OF THE QUEBEC THEATRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

twenty. As to the number of wounded, one account gives fifteen. At Douai and Arras, however, it was said that fifty persons had been wounded, which is not impossible, as fifteen carriages ran off the rails, and we may suppose that most of the passengers in them received more or less injury. It is impossible to conceive the alarm and anxiety that were felt at the different stations towards Belgium at the non-arrival of the train."

The *National*, of the succeeding day, has the following :—"M. Victor Paquet, who was providentially saved, writes to us this (Sunday) evening, with feelings of the greatest indignation, and declares that the number who have perished is triple that which has been announced. The company, nevertheless, express astonishment, and complain of our *partiality*. 'It is the Government engineers,' they say, 'who formed the road, and delivered it up to public circulation. The *National*, which has written so much on the subject, cannot be ignorant of this.' No, certainly not; but, if M. de Rothschild reads the *National*, he must have seen that, at the moment when the works were ceded, we formally demanded, in the interest of the public and of the company itself, that it should seriously examine and survey the line. We particularly dwelt on the immense responsibility which would lay on the company."

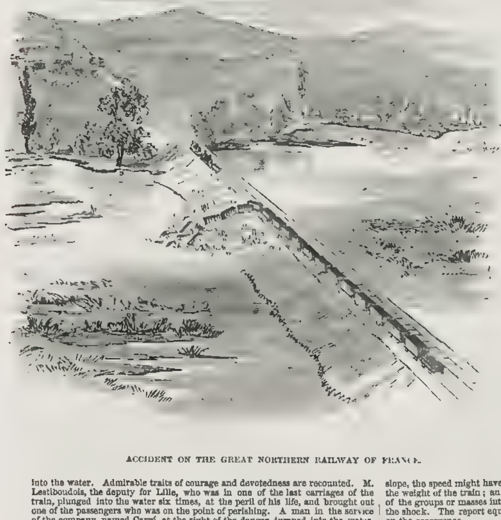
The *Epoque* states that the number of persons killed was sixteen. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says :—"Amongst the passengers who escaped, all who were not paralysed with fright, hastened to the assistance of the persons who had fallen into the water. Admirable traits of courage and devotedness are recounted. M. Lestiboudois, the deputy for Lille, who was in one of the last carriages of the train, plunged into the water six times, at the peril of his life, and brought out one of the passengers who was on the point of perishing. A man in the service of the company, named Carré, at the sight of the danger, jumped into the water, and swam away to avoid the carriages, which were falling into it; but, on hearing the cries of the sufferers, he returned, and, plunging several times, saved five lives. The number of persons killed or drowned is not yet known, but we are assured that three of the railroad carriages, and a messageries diligence, called les Picardes, had completely disappeared in the water."

The *Messager* contains the following official communication relative to this melancholy catastrophe :—"We are happy to be able to announce that the aide-de-camp of General Oudinot, whom we had counted among the number of victims of the deplorable accident of which the Northern Railway has been the theatre, has not sunk under his wounds. There are, on the contrary, great hopes of his recovery. Thus, the number of persons killed, including the two *conducteurs*, amount to 14. The latest accounts, brought on Saturday evening by M. Frissard, divisionary inspector, who visited the scene by order of the Minister of Public Works, enable us to affirm that we shall not have to announce and deplore any further deaths."

M. Frissard, Inspector of the Department of Ways and Means, M. Onfroy de Breville, chief engineer, sent to Fampoux by the Minister of Public Works, and two engineers of the Northern Railroad Company, returned to Paris on Saturday evening. "Their report," says the *Siècle*, "confirms in every respect the account addressed to the company by the sub-inspector who accompanied the train, and which we have published. It is now officially ascertained that the number of dead is 14, as at first stated, and we have a positive assurance that, if we except the wounded, there will be no other victims."

The *Constitutionnel* mentions that the King, on hearing of the accident on the Northern Railway, had sent to the spot one of his aides-de-camp, General de Rumigny, who soon brought back to his Majesty a correct account of the event.

It is an extraordinary fact that on the day after the great calamity an accident occurred on the same spot. The agents of the company had, with the most culpable negligence, left near the rails a crane which had been used to draw up the carriages which had fallen into the water, and a train from Brussels coming up, a step of one of the waggons struck against the crane, and drove it among the soldiers and labourers who were near, breaking one soldier's leg, severely wounding two other soldiers, and causing contusions to several workmen. If the resistance of the crane had been greater the carriages would have been forced off the rail, and a calamity equal to or greater than that of the preceding day would have happened.



ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE.

A Brussels paper of the 10th, has the following :—We have to enumerate another accident. The train from Valenciennes to Brussels which set out this morning arrived at the station of Blanc Misseron, when the guard gave the signal announcing its arrival. The conductor, a young man 28 years of age, stooping to see if it was time to stop, leaned too far forward, so that his head was dashed against a tree, and he expired shortly afterwards.

Councillor Wanderwallen and the Avocat-General have been appointed by the Cour Royale of Douai to proceed with the investigation relative to the accident on the Northern Railroad. M. Busche, chief engineer of the Northern Railroad, has been called before the court, and undergone a long examination.

The Northern Railway Directors have sent a communication to the Paris newspapers, in which they contradict the reports given by the local papers, as to the extent of the number of persons killed and wounded by the recent accident, and declare that it has been ascertained that the real number of victims was fourteen killed (including two children), five seriously wounded, and twenty slightly bruised.

M. Frissard, the Government Inspector of the Railroads of the North, has addressed his report to the Minister of Public Works on the late accident. He states that the train consisted of two locomotives and 28 carriages, with 220 passengers, and classes them in the order in which they were connected, but there is nothing in this part of the report that contains any new information. In his *resumé* of the report he states that 13 carriages, waggons, or diligences, were thrown off the road, and that the number of victims might have been greater if there had not been two luggage waggons and an empty diligence—that of Valenciennes—and if five of the carriages had not taken a less dangerous direction than the others

The report proceeds to say that the speed of the train was not great—a fact demonstrated by the time occupied in passing from Arras to Fampoux (near to which the accident occurred), the distance being five miles, and the time spent in doing it twenty-two minutes; but he does not deny that, in descending a slope, the speed might have been, for the moment, accelerated by the weight of the train; an hypothesis justified by the appearance of the groups or masses into which it (the train) was broken by the shock. The report equally acquits the *materiel* of culpability on the occurrence.

Ultimately, after acquitting the Government of delivering the road in an imperfect or unsafe condition to the company, and the company of neglecting it since it came into their possession; and, after stating that the materials used were excellent, and the speed moderate, and the road straight, M. Frissard concludes by declaring his perfect incompetency to account for, or make even a rational guess at the cause of the accident.

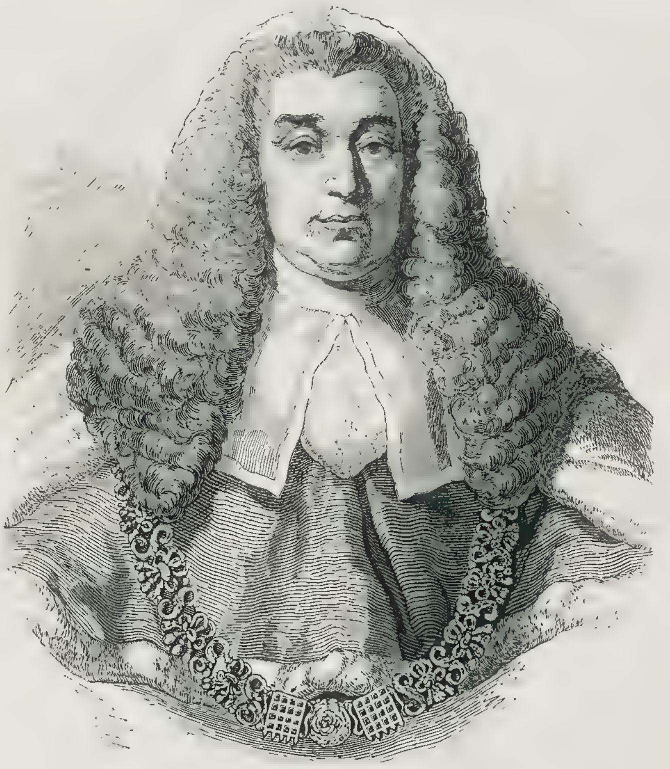
We regret to learn, that, notwithstanding the official statement that the deaths from the accident were fourteen only, rumours were in circulation in Paris which increased the number to forty, and even more. It has now been ascertained that no Englishman has been killed; but, unfortunately, there are one or two severely hurt. Mr. Stratford Best had his arm badly fractured, and it is feared that he must have it amputated. Mrs. Best, who was in the carriage, fortunately escaped. Capt. Burke was severely bruised, and still remains at Douai, where he is confined to his room with a severe fever brought on by the excitement of the accident. Mr. Browne, of the firm of Messrs. Kysaeus and Co., of Paris, escaped by swimming.

MDLLE. RACHEL AS CAMILLE, IN "LES HORACES."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SIR NICOLAS CONYNGHAM TINDAL,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

This great Judge, perhaps one of the ablest lawyers that ever sat on the Bench, was born at Chelmsford, in 1776, where his father, Robert Tindal, the descendant of an old Essex family, was, for many years, an eminent solicitor. Mr. Tindal, the son, after the usual course of school education, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1795, and, within four years of that period (in 1799), took the degree of A.B., and that of A.M. in 1802. At the University he was eighth Wrangler, and senior Chancellor's Medallist. In October, 1801, he was elected a Fellow of his College, and held the Fellowship for eight years. Immediately after taking his Master's degree he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, by which Society he was eventually called to the Bar. Before, however, assuming the degree of a Barrister, he entered upon practice, with very considerable success, as a special pleader; indeed, a man more thoroughly erudite than Mr. Tindal even then was, in every department of the law, could scarcely be found within the range of the profession; he was especially celebrated for what is called "black letter learning." His high reputation brought him so many clients, that at a very early age he thought it safe to go to the bar, and he was accordingly called in Trinity Term, 1809. In the same year, he married the youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., and consequently resigned his fellowship. A numerous family were the issue of this marriage, but the wife of Sir Nicolas Tindal died many years ago. In the Court of King's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit, every year brought Mr. Tindal additional reputation as a lawyer; he, however, never attained much fame as an advocate. His *forte* lay in his thorough knowledge of the principles of the common law, and in his ready and powerful application of them in argument; in the more showy duties of examining witnesses, or addressing a jury, he was not distinguished; indeed, he left these willingly to his leaders, and generally confined himself to heavier and more laborious employment. A large income rewarded his learning, his industry, and his high reasoning faculties. Mr. Tindal first came prominently before the public as one of the Counsel for Queen Caroline, at the celebrated investigation before the House of Lords.



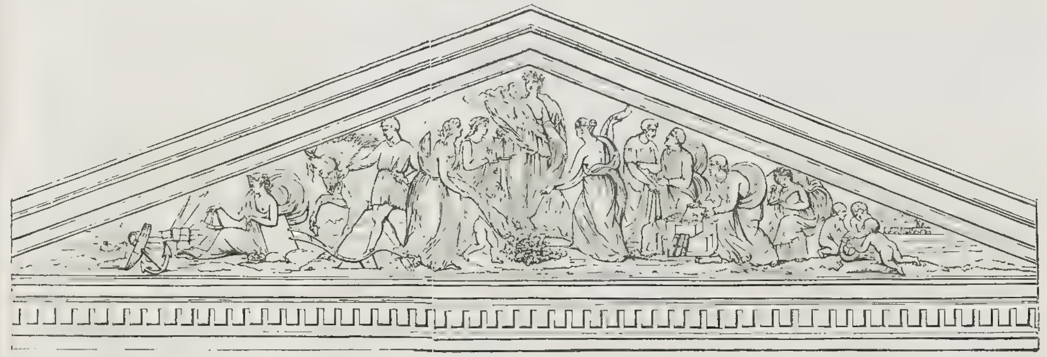
THE LATE SIR NICOLAS CONYNGHAM TINDAL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In 1824, Mr. Tindal was returned to Parliament as member for the Wigton District of Burghs: here, also, his deficiency in the powers of eloquence caused him to be little noticed. In politics, he was a Tory *ad captandum*; and, in 1826, he was made, by the then Government, Solicitor-General, and was knighted. After subsequently representing the University of Cambridge in Parliament, Sir Nicolas Tindal was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in June, 1829: this elevated position he held during the long period of seventeen years.

As a Judge, his name will rank among the brightest of those who have occupied the seat of justice in England: he was courteous, calm, patient, dignified, ever inclined to mercy, yet rigidly just; his beautifully lucid and intelligent opinions and statements, in giving judgment, or in addressing the Jury, may be cited as models of forensic wisdom. One of them, which was much admired at the time, we would particularly refer to, as a perfect specimen: it was the charge of this able Chief Justice to the Grand Jury at the Special Commission at Stafford, in 1843, appointed to try the riotous colliers and labourers. This address may be found at length in the volume of Reports by Messrs. Carrington and Marshman, page 662, and is well worthy the perusal, not only of the professional reader, but of every one who can appreciate the administration of human justice, in its purest and most majestic form.

The indefatigable and invaluable career of Sir Nicolas Tindal has been suddenly brought to a close; and it may be truly said of him, that he died almost "with harness on his back." About a fortnight ago, he attended officially the hearing of an appeal in the House of Lords. On leaving, he complained of excessive heat, and appeared to be almost fainting. He was, within a few hours, seized with paralysis of the left leg, extending to the hip joint; and, being removed to the sea-side, at Folkstone, expired there on Monday evening, the 6th instant, in the presence of his son, Captain Tindal, and several other members of his family. On the Friday morning preceding the melancholy result, a shivering fit came on, followed by a low inflammation of the bowels on the right side: the immediate cause of death, however, appears to have been the rupture of an internal vessel. At the moment the event took place, Sir Nicolas was lying in his bed, and using not the slightest exertion.

Of a man endowed with such public virtue, it is also gratifying to relate, that his private worth was no less. Adored by his family, revered by his friends, he lived in the utmost affection of all who knew him: as an instance, we find Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Brougham—who was his pupil—both unable to refrain from tears when announcing his death in the House of Lords. Indeed, if ever the public have cause to grieve, it is when the hand of fate falls upon their surest safeguard, the intellectual and immaculate judge, such as this man was, —*In memoriâ æternâ erit justus.*



SCULPTURE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE NEW COMMERCIAL BANK, EDINBURGH.—DESIGNED BY MR. JAMES WYATT.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

This picturesque ruin is one of the antiquarian curiosities of the environs of Newcastle. The village of Tynemouth adjoins North Shields, and lies upon the summit of perpendicular cliffs, inaccessible from the sea.

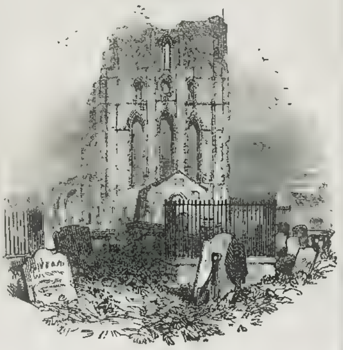
The Priory—the architectural beauty of which is attested by the above remains—was founded by Oswald, King of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was plundered by the Danes on three of their incursions, in the last of which it was, with its inmates, reduced to ashes. It remained in ruins until the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it was rebuilt by Tonstan, Earl of Northumberland, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Oswin. Soon after the Conquest, it was degraded to a cell, and made subservient to the monastery at Girwy, afterwards to Durham, and lastly to St. Albans.

From various records, it appears that the Priory of Tynemouth possessed the royalties of twenty-seven villages in Northumberland, and several in Durham. After the Suppression, the site and ruins were granted to the Duke of Northumberland, but again reverted to the Crown, in whose hands they remained until the death of Queen Elizabeth.

On its being converted into a Fortress, it was called *Tynemouth Castle*; and, from its peculiar situation, it seems to have been formed by nature as a stronghold, and to possess remarkable facilities for the protection of the port and shipping.

During the Civil Wars, it was besieged and taken by the Scots, in 1644, with a loss to the Royalists of thirty-eight pieces of ordnance. The garrison were allowed to march out, and the Parliament ordered £5000 to repair this fortress and the works at Newcastle, and appointed Colonel Henry Lilburn, governor. He and most of the garrison, however, shortly afterwards declared for the King, on which the Governor of Newcastle marched against him, and, having besieged the Castle, put all to the sword, and Lilburn being slain, his head was fixed on a pole.

We find these details opportunely enough in "The Handbook of Newcastle," by Llewellyn Jewitt; a very cheap Guide, prepared expressly for visitors to the Agricultural Show, and furnishing just the kind of information they are likely to stand most in need of. It is a meritorious performance, and is worthy of the encouragement of visitors and the good people of Newcastle, at all seasons.



RUINS OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

To return to the Priory remains. They are, adds the "Handbook," judiciously enough, "extensive in their proportions, picturesque in their appearance, varied in their style, and exquisitely beautiful in their various bits of architectural detail. The principal parts of the ruins are in the early English style, and many fine specimens of the characteristic 'tooth ornament' may be found, especially upon the elegant series of arcades, and upon some of the dooways. The Priory was for many years used as the parish church; but, being much decayed, and the parishioners being debarred from using it during the Civil Wars, a new church was erected; but many of the families of the town still bury in the old ground."

At Tynemouth, near the cliff, by the way, has lately been placed Lough's noble statue of Lord Collingwood, engraved in No. 189 of the Illustrated London News.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL BANK, EDINBURGH.

A noble edifice, in the Corinthian style of architecture, has just been completed for the business of the New Commercial Bank, at Edinburgh. It is situate in George-street, termed the finest street in Europe; and the building forms a grand addition to the already highly-embellished "Queen of the North."

Perhaps, the most interesting feature of the structure is a group of sculpture, executed by Mr. A. H. Ritchie, from a model by Mr. James Wyatt, whose very meritorious share in modelling the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington, we noticed last week.

The figures of the Edinburgh group, which we have engraved, are in full relief, and of colossal life-size. They entirely fill the tympanum of the Bank pediment, just as in Mr. Lucas's clever model of "The Parthenon Restored;" the sculpture thus forming a portion of the architect's design, instead of appearing like an afterthought. The experiment was a bold, but successful, one; and great credit is due for it to Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Ritchie, the sculptor, and Mr. Rhind, the architect of the Bank building.

The group consists of, in the centre, a figure of Scotland, supported by Justice and Enterprise, receiving from the hands of Plenty the fruits of her industry. Impersonations of Agriculture and Navigation, with emblems and accessories, fill up the dexter side of the pediment. On the sinister side, are figures representing Merchandise and Science; while a group of three children peering into the peculiarities of a notched wheel complete the group. The figures are all well modelled and sculptured, and the draperies light and flowing; the three children are exquisite, and have rarely been equalled in modern sculpture.

The design, we should add, was submitted to competition: and to Mr. Wyatt was awarded by the Bank Directors, the prize for his very tasteful composition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 19. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 20. Burns died, 1796, aged thirty-seven.
Tuesday, 21. Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
Wednesday, 22. Jupiter rises at 0h. 29m. a.m.
Thursday 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Friday, 24. Saturn rises at 9h. 6m. p.m.
Saturday, 25. St. James.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge for the Week ending July 25.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 4	0 34	1 0	1 23	1 45	2 7	2 24	2 44	3 0	3 16	3 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. M."—Napoleon Bonaparte was in stature only 5 feet 6 inches, English.

"A Friend," Milnthorpe, had better put up with the loss: he is not in a safe position to proceed.

"W. W." is thanked for the information as to the Parish Clerks, though we have not room to insert it.

"W. Z. F." wishes to obtain a full account of the Schoolmaster's College now in course of formation.

"T. L. S.," [illegible], is thanked, but we have not room for the anecdote.

"I. F. S."—"Metaphysics," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."

"W. H.," Birmingham, is not bound to draw as well as engrave, though it will be advantageous for him to do both.

"J. F." Torrington.—A good magic lanthorn, with astronomical slides, may be bought for about three guineas.

"A Constant Reader."—The author of the play of "Money" is Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.

"A Subscriber," Compton-street, Soho.—Mr. Wright first appeared in London at the Queen's Theatre, as Von Dunder, *in "'Twould Puzzle a Conjuror," season 1832-33.*

"An Anxious Enquirer," Dalston.—The fee for a Marriage License is Five Guineas.

"A. B. C.," Coventry.—Gravel walks may be hardened with a mixture of dry road scraping and coal tar from gas works.

"Organistes."—We have not leisure to search the Times *file.*

"J. B.," York.—198, Strand. We cannot give any opinion as to informants, nor double consonants, &c.

"R. C.," Huntingdon, is thanked; but we cannot undertake the Engraving.

"E. A. L."—In Bank Securities.

"K.," Leicester, is thanked for his suggestion.

"A Faithful Reader."—We should be sorry to see the Lake at Oatlands filled up; the disparking would less concern us, as parks are for the gratification of the few. There are third class carriages on the South-Western Railway: perhaps, the South-Eastern Line runs through more picturesque scenery. Middlesex (area, 282 square miles) is the smallest of all the English counties, except Rutland; in amount of population exceeded only, and that in a small degree, by Yorkshire alone: in density of population, it very far exceeds any other English county.

"A Subscriber," Lyme Regis.—A servant discharged without warning for proven dishonesty cannot claim a month's wages besides that due.

"C. J. D." should apply to a Hair-dresser.

"A Five Pound Note" should get changed: say, a Commercial Traveller.

"T. O. M." should consult the Pamphlet on Ward's Cases, published by Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

"R. H. B. S."—The price of the Gallery Stalls at Her Majesty's is 5s. The public, however, frequently have to pay more than that sum, owing to persons, under feigned names securing the tickets beforehand. In London, and in Paris, (at the Académie de Musique) every means has been employed in vain by the Directors to stop this imposition on the public.

"W. W. O."—The height of Tom Thumb is 25 inches: it would be, therefore, more correct to compare him to the height of the arm than the seat of a chair.

"A Constant Reader," Chipping Norton.—Smart's Edition of Walker's Dictionary, just published. See the word in question, in our article on the Kaffir War, in present No.

"A Country Subscriber."—The charge for our Journal is 13s. per half year, if paid in advance.

"A. B."—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding"; or, "Pitman's Phonography."

"S'il vous plait," Birmingham, should employ hard paper. See "Booth's Principles of English Composition"—a sound work.

"Paul Pry," Worthing.—A soubrette is a lady's maid, or a chambermaid. Lord Byron died April 19, 1824, and was buried in Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts.

"M. A. L."—The half-farthings were coined for our Colonies. Threepenny pieces are less rare at home.

"Via Recta," Barum, should apply to any Print-seller—say Evans, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and to Dealers in Curiosities, in Wardour-street, Soho. All our Journal may be had in Volumes or Numbers.

"S. S."—The case quoted from the Essex Transcript, *American paper, is, indeed, a frightful illustration of Slavery, in that land of liberty and equality.*

"Luckless Joe."—Exposure at a Police Office may induce the payment of the promised "Reward," if it be properly claimed.

"Lover."—Naxos is the largest of the Cyclades Islands in the Egean Sea, or Archipelago.

"Timothy Tablet."—Probably, at some future time.

"A Well-wisher," Shrewsbury.—The locality of the New Farmery, engraved in our last, is indicated in the accompanying Plan. The price of the Plough, *Agricultural Magazine, is 2s. 6d. per month.*

"Ex-Sydney," Glasgow.—The Australian Sketches will be resumed. Still, our present Number will remind our Correspondent that other Colonies demand attention.

"J. G. N."—Mr. G. Godwin, Jun., is one of the Honorary Secretaries to the London Art-Union: address, Trafalgar-square.

"Agricola."—We do not know the work in question.

"Incognita," (L.C.H.S.) "Olim Oxoniensis."—"W. H.," (an Artist.)—We regret that we have not room for the Lines by these Correspondents; as their object is to direct public sympathy in the right vein. We are happy to learn that the Subscription List for the same noble object, is fast lengthening.

"Amate."—We cannot give any reason for the absence of the hon. gentleman from the present Ministry: rumour says that it is caused by some disagreement with the Premier as to the office he wished to fill.

"S. P. N."—The present Parliament has existed longer than any for the last fifteen or twenty years. From the passing of the Septennial Act till the close of the war, more than one Parliament may have existed the full term without a dissolution, but we do not know an instance of it since the peace.

"Emily Maria."—Is our fair Correspondent quite certain that the subject of her question is not altogether a creature of the poet's imagination?

"C. V. Johnstone."—A passport is required for Belgium; the Consul's fee is 5s.: if the Traveller goes to Germany, the visée of the Prussian Consul will be necessary also, which entails a fee of 5s. more. Guide Books are abundant, and vary in price from 6d. to 10s. "Murray's Hand-Book" is the fullest and best.

"C. C. C."—There is no railroad from Ghent to Brussels, except the Ostend and Cologne line, which passes through Malines.

"A Widow."—The etiquette of the Bar requires that all business be transacted through an Attorney.

"A. B."—An Officer in a Royal Regiment of Militia is entitled to put "a Cockade" in his servant's hat.

"An Old Subscriber."—King's Newton, whence Lord Hardinge takes the designation of his title, is certainly in Derbyshire. In our next, we will indicate its exact locality.

"G. B. H."—Lucile Grahn is not married.

"An Irish Reader" shall be answered next week.

"A Subscriber."—Parliament is dissolved by the efflux of time at the expiration of seven years from the period of its being summoned. A Statute to this effect passed in 1716.

"Flirts."—To reply would be literary flirtation.

"A Constant Reader," Leeds.—Fleming and Tibbins's Dictionaire Royal. French Without a Master.

"Somerset."—The address is 3, Chesterfield-street.

"A Subscriber."—The address of the pyrotechnist is 98, Regent-street, Lambeth.

"H. C."—We have not seen the work in question.

"P. S. W.," Mobile.—The subjects named possess no novelty, or we might avail ourselves of the well-intended suggestions.

"Philologist."—Next week.

"Cuo Viator."—The Gretna-green marriages have not yet been abolished by Act of Parliament.

"A Constant Reader" will find a list of London Savings' Banks in the Post-office Directory.

"A Subscriber" will require practical lessons in Wood Engraving: the "Treatise" is not a royal road to excellence in the art.

"A. J. A., Fenchurch-street."—Cave.

"P. H.," Winchester, is thanked.

"E. J.," Wallingford.—We cannot speak as to the merits of the work in question.

THE LATE MR. HAYDON.

(To the Editor.)

In the memoir of the life of R. B. Haydon, inserted in your journal of July 4, it is stated that "he was admitted to see the Elgin Marbles, and the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had painted of his picture of Dentatus, and recommenced on a new principle," &c. Having been on intimate terms with Mr. Haydon at that period, I can venture to say, that such was not the case. The only part of the picture which he erased and repainted was the head of Dentatus; and that in consequence of a defect in the drawing of the neck. Instead of being indebted to any new principle of the art, from seeing the Elgin Marbles, he was, at that time, much taken up with the study of the colouring of Bassano, of whose works he was a devoted admirer.

I may as well add the following, to show how deeply he felt the disappointment of not receiving even one of the several premiums adjudged to various artists, by the Fine Arts' Committee of the Cartoons' Exhibition: Haydon, some time afterwards, gave a Lecture on the subject of Cartoons generally, at the Richmond Literary and Scientific Institution; and, in referring to his own position and efforts to sustain high art, he became so excited as to be obliged to give vent to his feelings in a flood of tears, and the Lecture was brought to a sudden close, the audience kindly sympathising in his reverses. I am, &c. J. S. A.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

Every additional fact in the intelligence from America confirms us in the belief that the race who inhabit the north of that immense continent are destined to rule the south of it. They will do so from a natural cause always in operation, that infallibly gives dominion over the weak into the hands of the strong, over the idle to the industrious, over the apathetic to the men of energy. No political combinations, no efforts of diplomacy, will avail to prevent this consummation; it may be very distant as yet, but come it will, and it is as well to contemplate it as a possibility. The nature of man abhors a state of anarchy, confusion, and mere chance existence, with neither laws to restrain, men to guide, or a power that can be and do something. The northern race possess the qualities that build up empires and states, and hold them together by law and custom; wherever they go, they carry these qualities with them: their colonies grow to nations, and those nations proceed in their development.

It is as useless to complain of the increase, or try to stop it, as to lament the growth of the sapling to the oak. What may be the "Federations and the Powers" that are yet to arise in America, none can foresee; but that they will be as extraordinary in their nature as anything the world has yet witnessed, we do not doubt. It is a continent in the infancy of its history, armed with all the strength of modern science. It began its career little more than two centuries ago, and has an almost boundless territory, fresh and unworn, in which the Railway and the Steam Engine will be but the beginning of things.

Europe has a distinct history of two thousand years, yet has got no farther. Can we at all estimate what the aspect of society would have been, had Printing, Steam, and the Railway, been at work in it ever since the fall of the Roman Empire? The subject almost defies the grasp of the imagination. Yet, thus must we calculate, in looking forward into the future of America.

Present forms of Government sink into insignificance; they may be the best for the time, but will not bind all generations; the Republic of America has not existed longer than the duration of one human life; yet we doubt if the history of the whole world presents such another example of expansive power; man armed with implements unknown to former times, placed in a new sphere of action, scarcely feels a limit to his faculties; he starts upon new ground, with all the skill and wisdom that have been the accumulation of the experience of centuries. What marvel that he so quickly makes a conquest of the desert and converts the wilderness into a dwelling-place? That he spreads farther and farther, till men of other blood and languages acknowledge his dominion? It is a necessity. This is what is leading the power of the United States southward to Mexico; we now see but the germs and beginnings of what will assuredly take place in time—the Government of the descendants of the Spanish Colonists by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Spaniards began their sway in the New World more like demons let loose on the earth than men; they have had their reward; their old Monarchy, from the same incapacity for government, and inability to do anything but crush and destroy, fetter and exclude, giving nothing but chains alike to commerce and conscience, has sunk to the weakest and most despised country of Europe; their colonies, where they shed so much blood, have gone from bad to worse; even their independence has been a misfortune rather than a blessing. Unable to unite for any purpose, the moment the yoke of the Monarchy was thrown off they flew at each other's throats, fighting and murdering, till the page they have added to modern history is one of the most horrible that history, ancient or modern, contains. But humanity wearies of anarchy, hopeless of improvement, of peace, of government of any kind from within, they are indifferent to invasion from without.

It now appears that many of the Northern States of Mexico are rather favourable to "Annexation" to the United States, than otherwise. The utter imbecility and savage ferocity of the men who have stood in the place of rulers to them, drive them to it; when anything like a well-policied state borders another torn and convulsed by factions, the feeling is inevitable; and thus the race who can govern, wins its way by a law as natural as the descent of water from the height to the level. It has been so from the beginning, and will continue to be so till the end. This is the tendency; but some of the circumstances by which it is shown are not so solemn in their nature; thus a President stimulating a war cry for party purposes, and then finding it unechoed by the great mass of the people, looks very petty indeed; the discovery of the cost of war and its ruinous effects is sooner made than formerly, and the alarm felt on the money part of the question, we hail as one of the best symptoms for the sway of peace; and, as if to conclude the discussion of the subject with a touch of the ludicrous, the last mail contains the offer of an American speculator to take the whole Mexican war by contract! undertaking to beat Arista and his troops for a much smaller sum than the States Government could do it, "pickings included!" Such a proposition could only have been made by an American; it is, decidedly, a new field of commercial enterprise. The "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of glorious war never received such a shock as this—placing it on the level of "navies' work," or the supply of workhouse provisions. Think of a return of so many killed and wounded, "as per contract!" It is worse than the "villanous saltpetre" that disgusted Hotspur's "certain Lord" with the noble profession.

Accident to Sir R. Peel.—Sir Robert Peel has been absent from the House of Commons during the week, in consequence of having lacerated his foot. We are happy to say that the accident was not of a serious character, although it may confine the Right Hon. Baronet to his room for several days longer. There have been numerous inquiries at Sir Robert Peel's house during the week.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

Last week, in our first impression, we gave a list of the places which had re-elected the individuals whose seats had been vacated in consequence of the acceptance of office. In our latest edition the results of some other elections appeared. We now subjoin a general account of the re-elections. It will be seen by our Parliamentary Report, that most of the newly-elected members have taken their seats in the House of Commons. The re-elections since our last are these:—

Colonel Fox, for the Tower Hamlets.
The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, for Taunton.
The Hon. W. F. Cowper, for Hertford.
Sir George Grey, for Devonport.
Lord Marcus Hill, for Evesham.
Mr. John Jervis, for Chester.
Captain Berkeley, for Gloucester.
Admiral Dundas, for Greenwich.
T. M. Gibson, Esq., for Manchester.
Mr. Fox Maule, for Perth.
Mr. Sheil, for Dungarvan.
Lord Alfred Paget for Lichfield.
Henry Rich, Esq., for Richmond, (Yorkshire).
The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq., and W. Gibson Craig, Esq., for Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh Mr. Macaulay was opposed by Sir Culling Eardley Smith. The nomination took place on Friday (last week), and the Sheriff said the numbers were so nearly equal that he would not undertake to decide which had the greater number.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of both parties.

The polling was commenced on Tuesday, and Mr. Macaulay gained the election over [illegible], Sir Culling Eardley Smith, by a majority of 90, Mr. Macaulay having polled 1735 votes, and Sir Culling Smith 832. The total number polled is [illegible]67, or not above one-half the number of electors on the register.

At Plymouth, Lord Ebrington was opposed by Mr. Vincent. At the close of the poll the numbers were:

Lord Ebrington	716
Mr. Vincent	188
Majority for Lord Ebrington	528

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, continue at the Isle of Wight. On Tuesday, the *Fairy* steamer, having on board her Majesty and Prince Albert, left the Isle of Wight, and proceeded up the Southampton Water and Itchen River, as far as Wortham Bridge, whence the Royal party was rowed in the State barge to Wood Mill, South Stoneham, the property of John Fleming, Esq., and where some of the finest salmon in England is caught. During her Majesty's visit, twenty-eight fish were taken in the weirs, and landed in her presence. Wood Mill is about six miles from Southampton.

Earl Spencer arrived at Osborne House on Tuesday afternoon, and had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

On Saturday last a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor to Ibrahim Pacha, at the Mansion House. After the accustomed toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed, "Health and Happiness to his Highness Ibrahim Pacha." (Loud cheers.)

As soon as silence was restored, after the rapturous ebullition of feeling which the toast excited,

His Highness rose, and for a few seconds communicated with great earnestness with his Interpreter. At length,

The Interpreter addressed the company, in the French language, to the following effect: He said that, by command of his Excellency Ibrahim Pacha, he had to attempt to convey to the company the desire of his Excellency to express that, although he had been received by all classes of this country with the most marked feelings, he had not experienced a reception more agreeable to his feelings than that afforded him upon that occasion, by the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, and the chief merchants, of this great and important city; and that he should, upon leaving England, carry with him the recollection of all the kindness he had received, but more particularly for the attentions paid him by the first city in the world. (Loud cheers.)

The health of Mehemet Ali was then given very enthusiastically; for which the Interpreter, by command of Ibrahim Pacha, returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor subsequently proposed "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers and Lord John Russell." (Great applause).

Lord John Russell said, that having so lately accepted office from their most gracious Sovereign, he could only say it would be their endeavour to preserve the institutions, to maintain the honour, and to give free scope to the energies of this great country. Trusting to the fairness which characterized Englishmen he could feel little doubt that the time might come when they would have to speak of that which they had accomplished. At present, therefore, he could only speak of the satisfaction he enjoyed in seeing there an illustrious Prince, who had done so much for the civilization and prosperity of Europe. (Cheers). That Prince had justly stated that his illustrious father ever wished to cultivate the relations of friendship with England, and he (Lord John Russell) was convinced that by preserving the relations of amity between the two nations, the interests of both would be best helped and secured. He trusted also, that the illustrious Prince had learned some lessons on the banks of the Thames which would not be without use on the banks of the Nile. (Cheers). He could assure the illustrious Prince that the humanity which he had shown to Englishmen who traversed his dominions, and the facilities which he had afforded to trade, were duly and gratefully appreciated by all parties and professions in England, and that there was no place in which they were more appreciated than in this noble city, where commerce was so well understood, where the arts of peace and science had been carried so far, and where commercial relations were extended to all nations of the globe. (Cheers).

On Monday a deputation from the London, East India, and China Association, and other merchants, comprising Sir George Larpent, Bart., Mr. Samuel Gregson, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. Peter Bell, Mr. W. Lyall, Mr. Weber, and Mr. Stikeman, the secretary, waited on the Pacha, by appointment, to present an address congratulating his Highness on his visit to this country, and expressing their conviction that upon the cultivation of mutual good feelings between great and powerful states the welfare and prosperity of nations depend, and trusting that the good understanding that now exists between this country and that administered by his Highness Mehemet Ali will long continue undisturbed, to the advantage of both and the general benefit of mankind.

The Pacha received the deputation in the most flattering matter.

His Highness was engaged at his hotel up to two o'clock, when his carriages were ordered for the purpose of making visits to some of the leading aristocracy, preparatory to his Highness leaving this country.

His Highness received a select circle to dinner at his hotel, in addition to the members of his suite.

On Monday night his Highness honoured the Marchioness of Westminster and Baroness Brunnow with his company.

On Tuesday morning the Emir Asmar, the Babylonian Princess, was introduced to the Pacha, at Mivart's, by his Excellency Sami Pacha, and had a long interview of his Highness.

In the afternoon, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Bonfort, transmitted to the Lord Mayor the munificent sum of £500 for the poor of the metropolis.

Shortly before two o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by Colonel Bonfort, M. Nubar, and Major C. Dickson, left Mivart's Hotel for the Foreign-office, in Downing-street, where his Highness was received by Viscount Palmerston and the principal officer of that department. The Pacha was conducted over the several offices, and remained there nearly an hour, when he returned to his hotel to luncheon.

Lord John Russell, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl Grey, Lord Oranmore, Captain Percy Grace, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, visited his Highness at his Hotel.

In the evening, Viscount Palmerston gave a splendid banquet in compliment to the Illustrious Pacha. The noble Viscount, in honour to his distinguished suitor, proposed the health of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, which was drunk with all courtesy by the company assembled at the festive board. His Highness the Pacha and suite, when the party retired from the drawing-room, was ushered to the saloon, where, in the society of a select circle of ladies, he partook of coffee. The Pacha, by his Interpreter, M. Nubar, thanked the noble Viscount for his splendid hospitality, and, at eleven o'clock, took leave of the party.

On his departure, his Highness and suite went to Chandos House, to honour the Countess Dietrichstein's *réunion* by his presence.

On Wednesday, Ibrahim Pacha took his departure by the South-Western Railway, when the Pacha and his suite were received with the distinction due to his station. His Highness was welcomed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and several of the Directors.

As his Highness contemplates visiting Cadiz, Gibraltar, and probably Lisbon, it is uncertain how long it will be before he reaches Alexandria, but he is desirous of being there by the 15th of the ensuing month.

His Excellency Sami Pacha, after the departure of his Highness, returned to Mivart's.

Rumoured Visit of the Queen to Ireland.—The *Ballinasloe Star* says that her Majesty will visit her Irish subjects before the close of the present autumn.

Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz have arrived in London.

Grand Fete at the Austrian Embassy.—On Tuesday evening his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, and the Countess Dietrichstein, gave a magnificent entertainment to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Chandos House. The company comprised the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, his Excellency Count Bjornstjerna, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl of Wilton, the Countess of Westmoreland, Count Jarnac, &c. The Countess subsequently had an assembly, when among the visitors were Ibrahim Pacha and nearly the whole of the foreign ministers in this country and the leading nobility.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk's Grand Fete.—On Wednesday evening, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a princely entertainment, at Norfolk House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. In addition to the Royal visitors, the dinner circle comprised the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl and Countess of Delawarr, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Viscount Cantilupe, and Lord George Manners. The Duchess afterwards had an assembly, at which there were present the Duke of Wellington, several of the Foreign Ministers, the Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulett, the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Alexandrina Vane, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Countess Grey, &c.

Lord John Russell.—Lord John Russell has been elected a Governor of the Charter House, in the room of Chief Justice Tindal, deceased.

New Appointments.—It is stated that the Marquis of Normanby will be the new Ambassador to Paris. Mr. Dundas has been appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Sir F. Kelly.

New Field Marshals.—A Field Marshal's baton is about to be bestowed on Generals Sir G. Nugent, Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Anglesey.

Aristocratic Marriage.—A marriage will shortly take place between Lord Henley and Miss Augusta Peel, only daughter of the Dean of Worcester.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. July 11.

In a Convocation, holden this day, being the last day of term, the Rev. John D. Hare, D.C.L., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a Congregation, also holden this day, the following degrees were conferred.

M.A.—Rev. E. A. Tickell, Balliol College; Rev. J. W. Twist, Queen's College; Rev. W. Littlehales, Exeter College.

B.A.—G. B. Lewis, Oriel College, Grand Compounder; J. Spankies, Merton College.

Consecration.—On Monday morning the Bishop of London performed the ceremony of the consecration of St. Jude's Church, in the Old Bethnal-green-road, being the seventh of the ten for the erection and endowment of which the liberal subscription of £100,000 was made a few years since.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table of the House, copies of the treaty between this country and the United States.

Lords Hardinge and Gough's Annuities Bills were read a third time, after a remark from the Duke of RICHMOND, regretting that Sir C. Napier had not been included in the grant.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE presented a resolution recommending that the narrow gauge be generally adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—The following members took the oaths and their seats, having been re-elected after their acceptance of office:—T. B. Macaulay, Esq., and W. Gibson Craig, Esq., for the city of Edinburgh; Mr. Rich, for Richmond, Yorkshire.

THE OREGON TREATY.—Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table the treaty re[illegible]y concluded between this country and the United States for the settlement of the Oregon Boundary Question. The ratification had been exchanged that day between himself and the Minister for the United States. (Cheering.)

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM MILITARY FLOGGING.—Dr. BOWRING gave notice that on Monday he should put a question to the Secretary at War, relative to the alleged death of a private of the 7th Hussars, in consequence of a military flogging.

The House went into Committee of Supply. A number of votes were taken, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal family, are expected to leave Osborne House for Buckingham Palace on Monday next. We understand that the christening of the infant Princess will take place at Buckingham Palace on Saturday next, upon which occasion her Majesty will give a grand dinner, and an evening party.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yester[illegible]. The Council was attended by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir George Clerk, and all the other Ministers in town.

LORD LIEUTENANCY OF NORFOLK.—The Earl of Leicester has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk, vacant by the decease of the late Lord Wodehouse.

ELECTION FOR LISKEARD.—Mr. C. Buller has been re-elected for Liskeard, without opposition.

SERIOUS FIRES AT LIVERPOOL.—Accounts have been received of two fires at Liverpool, which occurred within a few hours. One occurred in Sefton-street, on [illegible] day-night; eight engines were brought to bear upon it as speedily as possible, and by midnight the fire was subdued, having been confined to the three stories from the top. The damage is estimated at £4000. The second and most destructive fire occurred on Friday morning about a quarter before two, in the massive pile of building known as the Apothecaries' Hall. This latter, it will be remembered, suffered a similar misfortune some few months ago. The damage resulting is estimated at a large sum. We are happy to say that no injuries to life or limb occurred.

THE FATAL DUEL AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Thursday morning, Lieutenant Hawkey was tried at Winchester, for the murder of Lieutenant Seton. The circumstances of the duel, which occurred near Gosport on the 20th of May last year, and in which Lieutenant Seton was killed, will be in the recollection of our readers. The Jury acquitted Lieutenant Hawkey, who was immediately discharged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROPOSED VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The preparations for the opening of the dock and its magnificent warehouses are now in progress; and when completed will be in every way worthy of the [illegible] and present to his Royal Highness and suite, and to the company who [illegible] favoured with admittance within the walls of the dock, one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed.

The apartment where the *déjeûner* is to take place is a warehouse-room on the first story, and is situated at the south-east corner of the warehouses, and is 99 feet long by 88 feet wide.

The entertainment will be entirely cold, and will consist of fruits of the most *recherché* kinds, patés, ice creams, ices, &c.

The accomodation for parties to witness the opening of the dock by the Prince and his suite in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, reflects the highest credit upon the liberality of the Chairman and the members of the Dock Committee.

When the *Fairy* enters the dock by the gut at the north-western end, the spectacle presented by this magnificent mass of the *élite* of the town, will be a sight such as few Princes or Kings can boast of in their dominions.

A rapid progress is being made with the preparations of laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home.

The procession on the occasion will consist of about 6000 persons, of whom 1000 will be Freemasons and 1000 Odd Fellows. The boys of the Bluecoat Hospital will head the procession. The Freemasons will follow; then will come the Corporation, and, immediately after, the Prince, in the state carriage, drawn by six horses, from the Royal Mews. The shipping trades and the Odd Fellows will bring up the rear.

The Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of the Irish Freemasons, will, it is expected, be also present; and Lord Combermere, Earl Ellesmere, and Earl Zetland are confidently looked forward for to head their loyal body, the English Freemasons, who are to make one of the most magnificent demonstrations ever witnessed.

The silver trowel with which his Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home will be massive and of elegant design.

THE HARVEST.—Several pieces of wheat have been cut in the neighbourhood of Brighton, and stacked in good condition; and the crops generally, besides indicating an abundant yield of grain, show that beautiful tinge which indicates fitness for the sickle. A letter from Maidstone states that a sample of new barley w[illegible] at market ten days ago. So early an harvest has not been known [illegible]

VIOLENT GALE AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, as most of the fishing boats were riding at anchor in the roads, a gale sprung up, and the boats, which were nearly all empty, were placed in a very perilous situation. The sea broke violently over them, and three of the empty ones were swamped. It was feared that they would be driven on shore, and the sea was too rough to put off an ordinary boat, and the life-boats were had recourse to. Several men were put on board, and, by dint of great exertion, they succeeded in recovering their vessels. Soon after this happened, William Priest, the master of the *Caroline*, and one of the oldest fishermen in Brighton, put to sea. On arriving off Shoreham, Priest was engaged in setting one of the sails, when he was struck accidentally by a spar, and knocked overboard. The accident was observed by his sons, but before they could rescue him [illegible] The deceased, who was about 40 years of age, has left a widow and large family.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday morning a fire of an alarming character took place at Cooper's-row, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Liverpool, occupied by Mr. M'Euchen as a cork-cutting manufactory; an alarm was instantly raised, but ere the fire-engines could arrive, the flames burst forth from the windows of the second floor, and in a very short space a mighty and overwhelming mass of fire raged with fury throughout the entire building. The warehouse in question is five stories high. The upper part was stored with cotton, the property of Fieldon Brothers. The under stores were in the occupation of Mr. M'Euchen, and in these the fire broke out. After a considerable delay, occasioned by the want of water in the mains, the fire-brigade succeeded in subduing the fury of the flames, and prevented them from injuring the adjoining premises. At two o'clock the roof fell in. The damage is estimated at from £8000 to £10,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurances in the Atlas and Globe offices.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon on the above line, by which a man named Stock, a guard on one of the trains, came by his death. It seems that deceased left Bristol at eleven o'clock in the morning, in charge of the mail train, and ought in due course to have arrived in Birmingham at half-past three o'clock. It appears, however, that, soon after the train had reached the Blackwell station, the deceased stood upon one of the carriages to buckle some luggage together, when the engine driver, for some reason which has not yet transpired, whistled suddenly, upon which the deceased turned round to get hold of his break, when, unfortunately, his head struck against a bridge, and he was precipitated to the ground with great violence. The [illegible] was instantly stopped, and the deceased taken up and conveyed to Birmingham, and from thence to the Queen's Hospital, where he died at five o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM FLOGGING.—On Wednesday evening, an inquest was held at Hounslow, on the body of Frederick White, a private of the 7th Royal Hussars, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by the effects of the corporal punishment he had received under an order of court-martial. The Jury, on looking at the body, found that, in the middle of the back, between the shoulders, where the greatest inflammation had evidently been, a great piece of skin, nine inches one way and eight inches the other, had been cut away. The Coroner inquired where the skin was, and by whom it had been cut off; and it was replied it had been cut off by Dr. Read, who had been sent down by the Horse Guards to perform the *post mortem* examination of the body, and it should be looked for. There was no evidence to support the allegation as to the mode of death; but the inquiry is to be resumed next week, when it is supposed that something positive will be elicited.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN A MINE. FORTY-THREE MEN DROWNED.—A fearful mining accident occurred on Thursday afternoon (last week), at East Wheal Rose lead mine, in the parish of Newlyn, eight miles from Truro. A thunder-storm of unprecedented violence, attended with a flood which resembled rather the bursting of a waterspout than the heaviest rain, broke over the neighbourhood. The torrents pouring from Newlyn Downs, collected towards the valley, where the mine is situated; and, rushing in torrents down the shaft, quickly filled every level. Some of the people, who were alarmed at the first flow of water, made their way to the surface and escaped, but they were very few. Others reached so near as to be seen from the surface; but, exhausted by their previous exertions to hasten up the ladders, were beaten down by the torrent and perished. Forty-three were drowned in the mine.

A CHILD KILLED ON THE NOTTINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Friday afternoon (last [illegible]) as the five o'clock train from Nottingham was approaching Beeston station, which is four miles up the line, the engine-driver, John Fisher, observed a child crossing the rails a short distance before him; he immediately shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and blew his whistle; at the same time the guard [illegible] on; but the train going at the rate of nearly 40 miles an hour, it could not be stopped until it passed over the poor child, and crushed it almost to [illegible]. The train having been stopped, upon examining the body it was found that the upper part had been severed from the lower; its bowels were strewn about, its chest and arms were crushed, and the shoulders were wrenched from their sockets. The head and portions of the upper limbs lay in fragments near the rails, and the lower portion of the child's body and the legs were driven to a distance of six or seven yards off the line. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the poor child was the daughter of Matthew Lowe, a gamekeeper, who resides at Padge House, near the railway; and she was only twenty-two months old. She had been placed in a chair in the garden by her mother, whilst she got tea ready, and strayed to the spot upon which she was killed. A Coroner's inquest was held, when the Jury returned, as their verdict, "Accidentally killed by a railway engine and a train of carriages passing over her body."

THE MURDER AT KINETON.—Two persons are in custody charged with the murder at Kineton. Their names are James Shelswell and William Mumford, both young men, and both natives, or residents, of Kineton. The former prisoner was lately a waggoner in the employ of Mr. Adkins, farmer, of Kineton; but he is now engaged as a labourer at Fenny Compton, upon the Oxford and Rugby Railway. He has been before convicted of serious assaults. Mumford was examined before Mr. King on Saturday, and from the evidence then brought forward, he, together with his fellow-prisoner, was apprehended on Sunday afternoon. The chief ground of suspicion against the prisoners is the fact of their asserting that they had not seen the deceased Owen. He left the Rose and Crown about half-past nine o'clock on the night of Wednesday week, whereas a witness was now produced, who upon oath said that he had seen the prisoners and the deceased together some time afterwards. Moreover, Mumford had said that he went straight to his lodgings after leaving the deceased, while his landlady deposed that on the night in question he came home in the "middle of the night," and she gave him the key out of the window.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN AT DAGENHAM.—The inquest in this case was resumed on Tuesday, and again adjourned for a fortnight, without eliciting any facts tending to criminate any person. A man, who stated that he, with another, had been pointedly alluded to, attended voluntarily with that other, to hear and answer anything that might be brought against them. Previous to commencing the inquiry, the Coroner took two jurymen to wait on a woman in the neighbourhood, but what passed between them did not transpire. Immediately after the adjournment of the inquiry, a long interview took place with the Coroner and the principal police authorities, chiefly relating, it was understood, to a letter received from Bristol, accusing certain persons of the crime.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is reported (says one of the Madrid journals) that an afflicting catastrophe has occurred within the last few days on the coasts of Almeria in Spain. A steamer, carrying, by orders of the General of the district, 600 troops on board, was unable to bear the weight of so many men and went to the bottom, only two escaping.

Among the pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel before retiring from office, were £100 a year to Mr. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet; £50 each to two aged sisters of the late Major General M'Gaskell; and a pension of the like amount to the daughter of Brigadier-General Taylor, killed in the late war in India.

It appears from official documents, that during the year 1845, the number of slaves enfranchised in the French Colonies amounted to 1505, which gives a total of 45,247 slaves set free since 1830.

A letter from Rome, dated June 31, states that much disappointment had been felt by the non-appearance of the promised amnesty, the preceding day being the anniversary of St. Peter and St. Paul. Many political offenders had, however, received pardon.

The last Levant mail brings the news that the accounts from Syria are satisfactory. The mountaineers of Lebanon, as if wearied of their feuds, had laid down their weapons. Sinister rumours regarding the Russian arms in Daghestan prevailed at Constantinople, but it was uncertain what amount of credit ought to be attached to them. A rumour prevailed at Malta that the Prince de Joinville would cruise in that direction, and pay the Governor a visit.

The diligence which left Madrid for Bayonne on the 3rd inst., met with a fearful accident on the morning of the 6th in the Spanish Pyrenees, at a hill called Rentoria. Descending at too rapid a pace, in turning an angle the carriage, passengers, and nine mules, were precipitated over a steep precipice. The first fall was upwards of twenty feet, and all would have been rolled into the abyss beneath but for the intervention of some trees. Strange to say, none of the passengers were seriously injured. Amongst the number were P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., Mr. Corbet, nephew to J. Blackburne, Esq., M.P., Captain Wilson, late 7th Hussars, and Captain Pilkington, Royal Engineers. Of these, the three first escaped unhurt, but the last was seriously bruised. The rest of the party were more or less contused, but were able to proceed in the course of the day.

In 1845, during the procession of the *Fête-Dieu*, at Kleinzell, a small town in Hungary, a widow, named Witrewslewsky, lost her child, a little girl, in the crowd. All her efforts to find her were in vain. This year she again attended the procession, when she was accosted by a little girl, holding in her hand a wooden box, who was begging for alms. She immediately recognised her own child; but, to her horror, on examining her she found that she was blind, the orbits of her eyes being empty! A woman who attempted to obstruct Madame Witrewslewsky in taking away the child was arrested, when she confessed that she was a public mendicant, that she had stolen the child, and scooped out its eyes with a knife, in order to excite the greater commisseration for the unfortunate little creature. The punishment inflicted by the Hungarian laws for this crime is breaking alive on the wheel.

The *Presse* quotes a letter from Basle of the 10th inst., stating that the Vorarlberg and the principality of Lichstenstein were lined with Austrian troops, stationed there to watch the progress of events in Switzerland. The Helvetic Diet decided on the 7th inst. that a federal camp should be assembled as usual this year, notwithstanding the opposition of the Catholic Cantons. A new protest of the Swiss Bishops against the secularization of the Argovian Convents, signed by 32,000 Catholics of different Cantons, had been presented to the Diet.

Mr. Waghorn has been at Vienna, commissioned, it is said, by the British Government, to negotiate with the Government of Austria to establish the shortest route from the port of Duino, through Germany, to the North Sea.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* publishes the following letter from Rome, July 5:—"The difficulties which attend the new Sovereign Pontiff begin to reveal themselves. He is surrounded by a league of secular and religious *employés*, enemies to all reform, and who seek to hide from him the truth, and to conceal from him the real state of things."

A letter from Naples of the 27th ult. mentions that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius was greater than ever; the crater vomited forth its lava with great noise, and in the night the flames presented a magnificent spectacle. The heat at Naples was 24 degrees of Reaumur (86 Fahrenheit). The *Commerce*, on the authority of a letter from Stockholm, states that the weather was so cold in that city on the 26th of June, that all the vegetables planted in the open air had perished; lumps of ice were also found in the basin of the fountain in the park of Stockholm.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes a letter from Rome, dated July 2nd, stating that the Pope the day before went on foot, accompanied only by a few prelates and some Swiss soldiers, to the church of the Silesian nuns, where the festival of the Visitation was being celebrated. The nuns kissed the hands and feet of the Pope. The inhabitants of Rome were surprised to see the Pope walking through the streets, a circumstance which had not been witnessed since the days of Pope Ganganelli. His Holiness on his return was received with great enthusiasm, and the acclamations of the crowd increased when he condescended to receive a petition presented to him by a poor man.

We learn from Berlin that the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, had returned to his post from London. It was thought at Berlin that the late change of Ministry in England would not lead to any change in the embassy at Berlin.

A letter from Smyrna states that on the 25th of last month, at six o'clock in the evening, a most violent shock of earthquake was felt, which lasted fifteen seconds. This is the severest shock remembered at Smyrna.

Letters from Warsaw announce in very positive terms that the Emperor of Russia is on the point of proclaiming the abolition of slavery in such of his provinces as have hitherto retained the system. This resolution is said to have been made known by the Emperor at the time of his last visit to Warsaw.

It is stated in the *Cambridge Advertiser* that on the banks of the Cam are now to be seen several growing willows in a state of spontaneous ignition and combustion; and others with charred leaves, as if burnt by lightning.

The dividend paid under the estate of Mr. Chambers, the banker, in November last, has not brought with it any alleviation of the sufferings of the family. Thus, on the one hand, it has yielded little less than a dividend of 40s. in the pound; whilst, on the other, Mrs. Chamber's marriage settlement has not been put in train of payment.

On Thursday, 19 shares of the *Globe*, evening newspaper, the property of which consists of 62 shares, were sold by auction for 12,990 guineas.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CONVICTIONS FOR A MURDER COMMITTED NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

At the assizes at Oxford, on Tuesday, *James Biddle*, aged 28, and *Isaac Sheriff*, aged 40, were tried, before Mr. Justice Maule, for the wilful murder of George Mobbs, in the parish of North Aston, on the 28th of September, 1842.—Mr. Carrington and Mr. Pigott conducted the prosecution; Mr. J. J. Williams, at the request of the Court, undertook the defence. The deceased was a very respectable farmer, and resided at a farm house called Dean Hill, in the above-mentioned parish. On the evening of 28th September, 1842, he rode from home to Steepleatiton, a distance of about three miles, in order to attend a lecture on astronomy. He left, in company with another farmer, about eleven o'clock at night, and they rode together as far as a public house called the "Fox Inn," on the road between Dunsten and North Aston, where they separated, their several roads lying in different directions. That night, beween twelve and one, a person riding along the road was startled by his pony shying, and, on looking round, saw a man lying on a heap of stones, and a grey horse, without a rider, on the road. He, however, took no further notice and went on. The next morning the body was found on the heap of stones in question, which was in a hollow part of the road, and quite near the deceased's own gate. The ordinary steps were then taken, and a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Found Dead," and every person in the neighbourhood thought his death was accidental.

This impression was not removed till the month of March last, when a travelling tinker, named Skerzowberg, apprehended for robbery in a farm-yard, said to the constable that he would tell something about a murder, and on being removed to Banbury, told the gaoler he had something to say to him. The gaoler, after cautioning him, took down his statement. He repeated it before a magistrate and on different occasions, and it was always substantially the same, and to the effect that on the night in question, he saw the two prisoners knock the deceased off his horse and strike him. When down, one of them saying with an oath that he should never dawn another daylight; that they then ran away, and he, having been on the leap with them, followed them, and came up to them, and they threatened to kill him if he ever "split;" and that from that time he did not see them for twelve months, and again not for another year, and that on each occasion they alluded to the murder.

The prisoners, on being taken, confessed circumstantially to the murder, saying that they had killed the deceased by pulling him off his horse, and striking him with a stick. These confessions were clear, and the prisoners were at once convicted, and sentenced to death.

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

IN our Journal of the 4th inst., we gave the substance of official despatches, dated Cape Town, April 29, detailing some sharp conflicts of the Colonists with the Kaffirs, on the frontier, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April.

We are now, by aid of a clever and accredited Artist, resident in the Colony, enabled to illustrate, in a series of vivid and faithful sketches, the leading scenes and incidents of the war, accompanied by some very interesting notes by our Correspondent, and some further information as to the localities of the several conflicts.

Previous to our entering upon the affairs of what may be termed "the Kaffir War of 1846," it may be as well to glance at the occurrences of a few weeks prior to the sailing of the *Lady Flora*, on the 6th of May last—occurrences which have since acquired importance as the opening scenes of a struggle of life or death to the Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope. We would, also, devote a short space to the ten years which have elapsed since the last Kaffir War; but the narrative is beset with difficulties, added to which, our space will only allow us to deal with the recent, or, we fear we may say, the present, struggle.

On the causes of this disastrous train of events, far be it from us to hazard an inference unsupported by the circumstances of the case. "We know not," writes our Correspondent, "how much may fairly be attributed to an unfortunate exercise of the influence of Exeter Hall, grounded on very partial information; we know not what mischief may have been done to the Kaffirs themselves by diplomatic amusements and treaty-making with an uncivilised people, who are, for good purposes, under no sort of Government whatever: but this we do believe, upon the faith of the Governor of the Cape, Sir Peregrine Maitland, a man of humane character and high principle, that in the present affair, the Colonists are not to blame. Annually, for the last ten years, in defiance of treaties, have murders been committed, and thousands of their cattle swept away, without any means of protection or reprisal."

At length, the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to chastise the Kaffir hordes, and to call upon the whole of the Burgher force on the frontier to prepare for the attack. The Fingoes residing in Graham's Town were armed, and 500 stands of arms distributed to the inhabitants. All the military posts were put in the most efficient state; and detachments of the 27th Regiment, and of the 7th Dragoon Guards, were moved to Fort Peddie, Cawood's Post, and Bathurst.

We learn, also, from an Official Circular, dated Graham's Town, March 2[illegible], that a Hottentot having been murdered, and some Kaffir prisoners rescued from the Civil Escort, within the borders of the colony, by Tola's Kaffirs, the Lieutenant-Governor demanded that the Kaffirs concerned in this outrage should be given up to justice: this demand was disregarded, and His Honour then resolved to enter the Ceded Territory with British troops and armed Burghers, to enforce his claims.

Within a few days of the above date (on March 31), the Government issued at Cape Town, a Manifesto to the inhabitants of the Colony, "and the various Friendly Tribes in Alliance with the British Government." This document announces the departure of the Governor for the frontier, in order to attend, upon the spot, to the present position of affairs over the Eastern Boundary of the Colony. It then details the outrages of the Kaffir aggressors since his Excellency met the Chiefs upon the Frontier, in September, 1844, to the last great outrage—the rescue of a Kaffir committed to Graham's Town for trial; and the cruel murder and mutilation of a Colonist to whom the prisoner had been fastened for security. The Chiefs, in reply to the demand for measures to secure the murderer, and for the restoration of the rescued prisoner, disputed the matter stoutly, stating that as one of the attacking party was shot by a constable, the killing of the innocent colonist was balanced, and must not be carried further. The Chiefs, however, knew this to be a special pleading; by this, and other acts, they sympathised with the war party prevalent throughout Kaffirland; and to crush them was declared by the Governor to be his first object.

Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Hare, was actively placing the Eastern Districts in a defensive as well as aggressive position; and the Kaffirs, on their side, prepared for their peculiar style of warfare. Nor were our difficulties inconsiderable; for all who knew the state of Kaffirland, foresaw the certainty that all the Chiefs would join whenever a prospect of plunder was opened, and that we should have to cope with 8000 warriors, provided with fire-arms, in their own fastnesses, and, at the same time, defend 150 miles of an almost untenable frontier line. Such was the extent of the exposure; for the feeling of the T'alambri and Congo tribes was very doubtful, and even the distant Amagaikas leaped for joy when the news of the anticipated forays was announced to them.

On the 10th of April, the Governor arrived in Graham's Town, and on the 15th, he pushes onward to Post Victoria; the Lieutenant-Governor being then at Fort Beaufort. The force on the frontier, reckoning Burghers and military (including a portion of the 90th and 95th Regiments, detained on their way from Ceylon to England, and expected at Graham's Town), might be stated at 3000 men.

Between the 11th and 14th of April, several strong bodies of troops were moved into Kaffirland across the Keiskamma. No opposition was offered until after they had concentrated at Block Drift and Burn's Hill; but, in Albany, colonial blood had been shed, and successful forays commenced, *by the Friendly Tribes*. Stock, the son of old Eno, a chieftain of the Amagaikas, behaved now, with good faith, in apprehending and delivering up the murders; and we trust that the rest of his tribe will not be allowed to revenge this act.

On the 16th of April, the first collision took place, as already detailed in our Journal of July 4.

We quote from the official accounts of this affair the scene of the death of a brave old Peninsular and Waterloo soldier, Captain Bambrick, of the 7th Dragoon Guards; in reference to which corps it has been remarked that they are a brave set of men, but are not yet up to bush work against an unseen foe: they keep together, and are regular targets for the Kaffirs. The affair is thus described by Major Gibson, dated Burnshill, April 16th.—(*See the Engraving on the front page.*)

> This afternoon I heard firing on the opposite side of the river, and put the troops under arms. It was shortly after reported to me that some ten Kaffirs had made a dash upon some cattle that had been feeding a short distance down the river side. I immediately ordered out the few duty men of the Cape Corps, together with Captain Bambrick's troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and marched them to the top of the hill, overlooking Sandilla's Drift. I then ordered Captain Bambrick to proceed with Ensign Boys of the Cape Corps, to the Drift, and if he saw the spoor, he might proceed *a short* distance in pursuit of them. He, unfortunately, however, led the troops into a thick bush, and, just as he was returning out of it, after a show of balls had been discharged at his party, he was killed. I had taken Lieutenant Gregory with one gun, and Captain Rawstorne's Company of the 91st Regiment in support; and, on Captain Bambrick's death being reported to me, I marched the Company of the 91st Regiment to the vicinity of the spot; and, taking a *detour* myself to a rising ground exactly opposite with Lieutenant Gregory's six-pounder, and, after firing two rounds into the bush, the infantry advanced, and exchanged several shots with a large body of Kaffirs, without any casualty on our side. Captain Rawstorne, seeing that the Kaffirs were so daring, and that they were approaching him in large numbers, and fearing that he might be surrounded, retired slowly to Burnshill. Seeing a large mass of Kaffirs congregated in the sa[illegible] the 91st had left, I caused two shells to be exploded, which fell and burst exactly among them. I then returned home.
>
> This night, about seven o'clock, and just as I had diminished the size of my camp, we were attacked by a considerable body of Kaffirs, whom we beat off in about six or seven minutes—I am sorry to say with the loss of four men killed of the 91st, and four men wounded.
>
> The Kaffirs appear to be in great numbers around us, and I consider it to be very dangerous to attempt to move with so large an amount of ammunition and baggage in the present excited state of this neighbourhood, especially as we are so surrounded by them, as we observe their fires and hear their cries in every direction.

We have also the details of an affair in the immediate presence of the Governor, at Post Victoria, on the 19th, in which our troops and the Kaffirs fought with the most determined bravery, through a bushy country; our troops file-firing as cool and steady as if on parade with blank cartridge; the Kaffirs fired 2000 shots, at least, and is supposed numbered some 15 or 1600: their [illegible] surprising; their firing high must account for the miraculous escape of our troops, who fought their way through a determined horde, with the loss of only one man—a distance of five miles.

On the 20th, the Governor arrived at Block Drift, and the troops were expected to remain there some time, until the whole of the forces, military and burgher, were removed to the front. Martial law was proclamed through the whole colony. The killed, wounded, and missing, during the engagements of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, were 2 Captains, 1 subaltern, 19 rank and file, 11 chargers, 1 bat horse, and 25 troop horses.

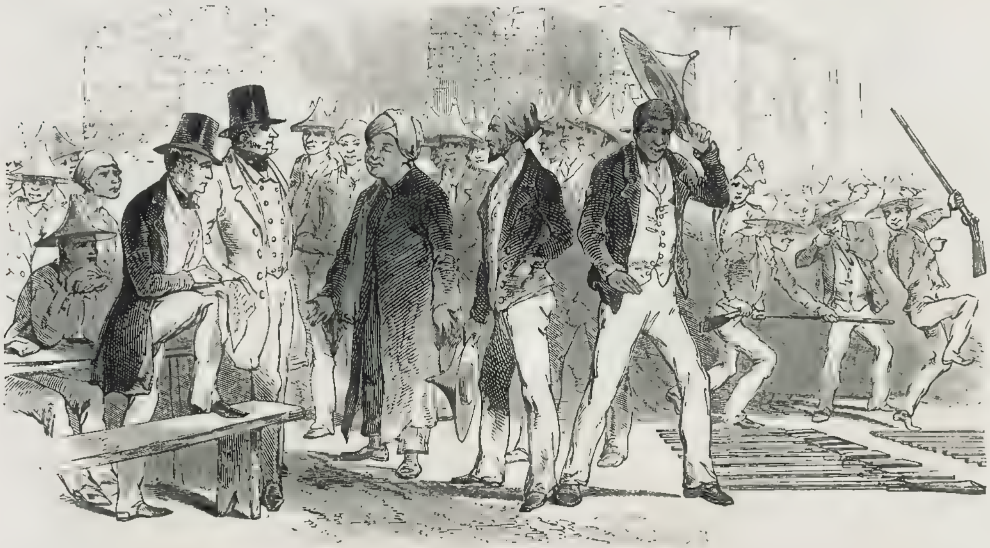
In the general order of the 20th, the Governor remarks that the Kaffirs are not the same foe as formerly, when armed with native weapons; but have become muchmore formidable, from increased numbers, considerable mounted force, and especially through the possession of fire-arms, an acquisition particularly adapted to the entangled country which was the scene of the late operations.

Of the perilous state of the Albany Division, while the troops were thus engaged in Kaffir land, we have ample evidence. The news of what the enemy termed the defeat of the English at Burnshill and Block Drift spread like wild-fire among the so-called Friendly Tribes; and the temptation to plunder became too strong for the Kaffir Tribes to resist. In the Neutral Territory, there was also convincing evidence of the like disposition.

An Extra Supplement to the *Graham's Town Journal*, to the date of Apr[illegible] states the whole country, from Kaffirland to Bushman's River, to be in the hands of the Kaffirs, who were ravaging it with impunity. A desperate attack was made on Keerega Farm, where a number of Dutch and English farmers had assembled for mutual defence: there was much firing, and the enemy, at length, retired with 400 head of cattle, besides 12 horses. At another position, near Lombard's Post, a large farm was fired upon, a party with axes broke down the gates of the kraal, and carried off, it is said, no less than 2500 head of cattle. In these cont[illegible], a great number of Kaffirs were killed or wounded; and pack oxen were often seen laden with the slain of the e[illegible]

The Fingoes, who were employed as [illegible] round Gra[illegible] T[illegible], behaved

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—FROM SKETCHES JUST RECEIVED FROM CAPE TOWN.



MUSTER OF THE MALAY VOLUNTEERS IN THE MAIN BARRACKS, CAPE TOWN, MAY 6, 1846.

bravely; in many cases, they recaptured cattle, and the enemy fled from them panic-struck.

Up to this date, the villages of Bathurst, Port Frances, Farmerfield, Salem, and Sidbury, had not been seriously attacked.

The whole country south of Graham's Town was, however, lighted up at night by the burning houses and lighted produce of the isolated, defenceless, farms.

In all, up to April 25, five thousand head of cattle were known to have been swept off the Colony by "the Friendly Tribes," whilst our troops were keeping our undisguised enemies, the Amagaikas, at bay.

Upon one occasion, a large body of Kaffirs attacked a Wesleyan Chapel, eight miles east of Graham's Town, but stoutly defended by a little garrison within. several balls perforated the door.

We may here mention that, in some instances, the missionaries have fled from among those whom they supposed they had converted. It is, also, a melancholy fact that the Kaffir translation of the New Testament has often afforded a supply of wadding for the enemy's guns, and it has been picked up in that state!

A painful sensation had been created by the news of the death of Captain Norden, of the Graham's Town Yeomanry, who was shot through the head, in repelling an attack upon a neighbour's farmstead: the Kaffirs carried off and stripped his body, but it was afterwards recovered, horribly mutilated.

Immense herds of colonial cattle were driven through the Fish River by large bodies of Kaffirs: they passed close under the guns of the post, and suffered much loss from the grape and canister shot thrown in amongst them: the dead and wounded were instantly placed on pack bullocks, and carried off.

These events occurred in the neighbourhood of Graham's Town, from which nearly all the troops had been withdrawn; or in Lower Albany, which was protected in front by a small force at Fort Peddie. The Kaffirs, therefore, avoided the troops; and, by intercepting messengers, kept the Governor in ignorance of their movements on his right and in his rear. The Burgher force was only then beginning to arrive at this scene of danger.

We give an Engraving of one of the scenes of plunder in Kaffirland, on the 1st of May.

In Cape Town, the greatest anxiety prevailed. A stringent law, compelling all individuals called on, without exception, to take the field under martial law, was promptly passed; volunteers were collected, and the Malays enrolled as a corps.

One anecdote is worthy of notice. The Government Secretary sent for the Priest and communicated his wishes. The immediate reply was—"They got their freedom from the English, and if they refuse to help now, they ought to have their heads cut off." Accordingly, on the morning of the 4th May, the scene in front of the Colonial Office was a strange one for Cape Town. Thousands of Malays were assembled, and hundreds pushed eagerly forward to be enrolled; so that, in a few hours, in fact, as fast as the names could be taken down, six or seven hundred were on the lists.

On May 2nd, the Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division ordered two divisions of field cornetcies, armed and mounted, to start immediately for the Frontier; and similar measures were about to be adopted in the Western Division.

The Municipal Commissioners had a meeting to take steps for furnishing a contingent from Cape Town. Numerous applications had also been made for leave to volunteer; and from the spirit everywhere shown there is no room for doubt that within a very short time a powerful force will have moved from this end of the colony to relieve our suffering brethren in the Eastern Districts, and effectually chastise their cruel and treacherous invaders.

We give a sketch of the enrolling of the Malays on the 5th of May; at which time, however, they were full of complaints against their priests, by whom, they allege, they have been misled.

The following, from the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of May 6th, gives a frightful picture of the environs of Graham's Town:—

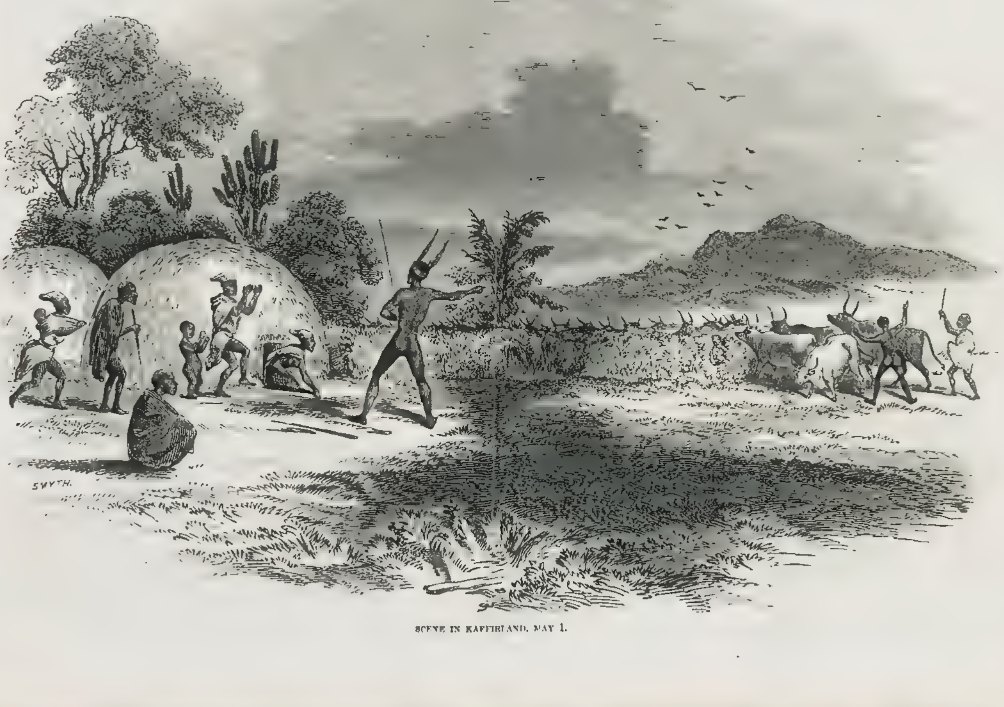
"The Kaffirs, in parties of considerable strength, are ravaging Lower Albany, and almost every night attack cattle posts within two or three miles of Graham's Town. To the west of Graham's Town they are also met in sufficient numbers to arrest ordinary communication along the whole line to Fort Beaufort, and to render it unsafe to move in that direction any but very strong escorts. The Town itself is felt to be in danger, and they have no power to assist such places as Bathurst, or to spare reinforcements to posts on the right, where the Commandants are no longer able to check the bands of marauders entering the Colony and returning with droves of cattle.

"Fort Beaufort and Block Drift Post are in front of Sandilla, Macomo, and Botma's Country, whose people are thus kept in check. On the left is the Kat River Settlement, the Kaga, and Baviaan's River, and in the rear, at the distance of 50 or 60 miles, is the village of Somerset. The troops cover this large area against masses of the enemy in front, but detached parties have moved far beyond the camp, and are also ravaging that part of the country."

On the other hand, "In the Western districts, and in Cape Town, the levies are partly organized, without the loss of a moment. A number of vessels have been engaged by Government, to carry up at once to Algoa Bay contingents from Cape Town and its neighbourhood, together with stores of every description. For those who proceed by land, waggons, tents, blankets, and everything that is required for health and refreshment, as well as daily rations, will be supplied in abundance. *Government has pledged its faith that nothing in the shape of expense shall be suffered to come into competition with the welfare of the people, on their march or in the field.*"

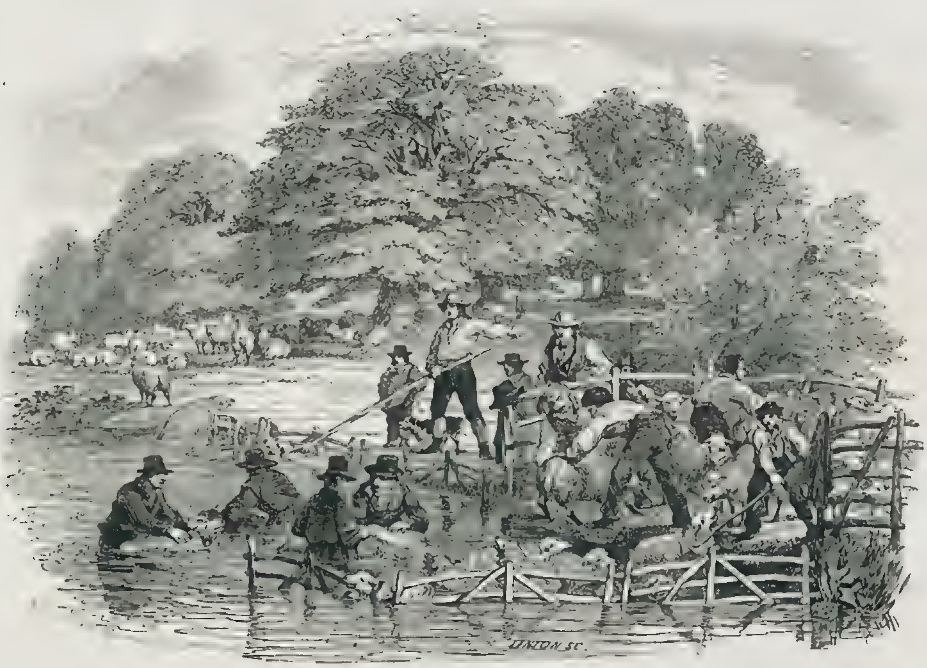
Cape papers to the 16th of May have also arrived. Continued skirmishes with the Kaffirs on the frontier furnish the staple of news, and the loss of property to the settlers had been great in consequence. The Governor was waiting reinforcements before he took the field against his adversaries, and this delay is supposed to have given them encouragement in their attacks.

We shall next week return to our Illustration of the Scenes of Warfare, derived from the same authentic source as those now presented to the reader—the sketches of a clever Artist in the Colony.



SCENE IN KAFFIRLAND, MAY 1.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.



SHEEP-WASHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

SHEEP-WASHING.—SHEEP-SHEARING.

This pair of pictures, from drawings by Mr. Duncan, the celebrated painter of rural life, will, we are persuaded, be specially acceptable to our "Agricultural" readers; although their appearance is, as regards season, somewhat in the rear.

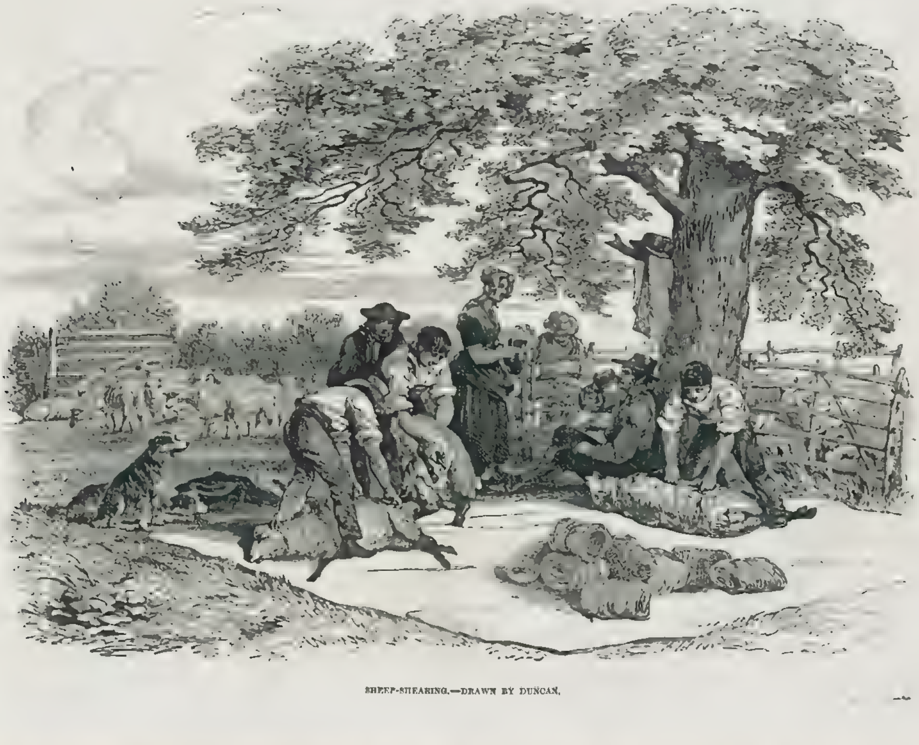
The *Washing* takes place a few days before the *Shearing*. "Custom," says the "Dictionary of the Farm," "has very properly required that the old fleece should be cleansed before its removal, by washing the animal in some running stream. Two or three days are then allowed for the drying of the wool previous to its being shorn; the sheep being turned into a clean rick-yard, or field, or dry pasture, and remaining there until the fleece is dried; that the new yolk, which is rapidly secreted, may penetrate through it, giving it a little additional weight, and a peculiar softness.

Sheep-shearing Time is marked in the Ephemeris of Nature, June 5, as *Tonsura*; though Dyer lays down for it the following tokens:

> If verdant Elder spreads
> Her silver flowers; if humble Daisies yield
> To yellow Crowfoot, and luxuriant grass,
> Gay Shearing Time approaches.

Again, of its homely joys, he sings:

> At Shearing Time, along the lively vales,
> Rural festivities are often heard:
> Beneath each blooming arbour all is joy
> And lusty merriment: while on the grass
> The mingled youth in gaudy circles sport,
> We think the golden age again return'd,
> And all the fabled Dryades in dance.
> Leering they bound along, with laughing air,
> To the shrill pipe, and deep re-murmuring chord
> Of th' ancient harp, or tabor's hollow sound.
> While th' old, apart, upon a bank reclin'd,
> Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt
> With every murmur of the sliding wave,
> And every warble of the feather'd choir;
> Music of Paradise! which still is heard
> When the heart listens.



SHEEP-SHEARING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“G S.”—In Enigma No. 11, you must first check with the Kt, then with the Queen, and, on the third move, Castle, giving checkmate. In No. 12, discover check by playing Kt to K B 8th, then move Q to K Kt 8th, and, finally, mate with the Rook at K's 8th

“Solon,” Wisbech.—When your Queen is attacked, you are not obliged either to take the piece, or move the Queen; but, when the King is checked, you must do one or the other

“Marazion.” You were quite right regarding Problem No. 127.

“S Y. M. C.,” Liverpool Get ‘Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess,” and study diligently the Elementary Lessons in the “Chess Player's Chronicle.”

“Juvenile.”—Mr. Lewis, we believe, will shortly bring out an appendix to his last valuable Treatise. You may obtain that work, and any other Chess book, of Mr. Hurst, King William-street, Strand.

“G. A S The Problem you require is published monthly on the wrapper of the “Chess-Player's Chronicle.”

“D. D.”—We shall, next week, give the only two games ever played between the competitors you name Messrs Horwitz and St Amant; and we have in reserve for the opening of the Chess season a number of highly entertaining novelties from abroad.

“F. P. Apply to Mr. Stewart, the ivory turner in Oxford-street, who has many beautiful specimens of Chess men and boards

Solutions by “R. W B.,” “F P M.,” “G. N.,” “Idler,” “Palamedes,” “Thadeus,” “Peter,” “Sandy,” “Civis,” “S. W. G.,” “Old Noll,” “Chapel Rock;” “T. B.,” Bradford “Marasion,” “H. H. D.,” “J H. R.,” “Subscriber,” “Annette,” “Amateur,” and “G. A. S.” are correct. Those by “M A C” and “W. T.” are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 129.

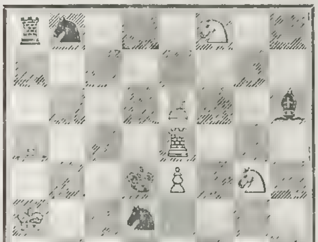
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q's 4th (ch)	Q takes R	3. Q to K's 5th (ch)	K to his B's 6th
2. R to K's 3rd (ch)	Q takes R (best)	4. Q takes Q—mate	

PROBLEM No. 130.

Beautiful piece of play by Mr. D'ORVILLE, of Antwerp.

The White gives mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT BRIGHTON, MR. STAUNTON GIVING THE PAWN AND TWO MOVES TO CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

Take Black's K B's P off the board.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Capt K.)	BLACK (Mr S.)
1. K P two		17. Q to K B's 4th	Q to K's 2nd
2. Q P two	K P one	18. R to K B sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd
3. Q B P two	Q B P two	19. Q Kt P one	Q R P one
4. Q [illegible]	Q P one	20. Q Kt to Q sq	K B to Kt 4th
5. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt P one	21. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K 4th
6. Q B to Q 2nd	K B to Kt 2nd	22. B to Q B 2nd	Q Kt P 2 (b)
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	23 P takes P	P takes P
8. K Kt to K 2nd!	K Kt to R 3rd	24. B to Kt sq	Q B to Q 2nd
9. [illegible]	Castles	25 K R P one	Q Kt P one
10. K [illegible] P two	P takes P	26 Q Kt to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
11. Q B takes P	K Kt to his 5th	27. Q Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
12. Q to her 2nd	K Kt to K 4th	28 P takes Kt	Q to K Kt 2nd (c)
13. Q B takes Kt	B takes B	29 Q to K B 3rd	Q B P one
14. Q to K R 6th	B to K Kt 2nd	30. P takes P	B takes P
15. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	31. R to B 2nd	R to Q R 6th, and wins (d).
16. Q to K R 4th (a)	K B to his 3rd		

(a) Losing time He had better have gone at once to K B 4th

(b) The advance of these Pawns at the proper juncture adds much to the embarrassment of White's position.

(c) P[illegible]ing to move Q to K R [illegible]

(d) White's last move was not the best on the board; but there was none which could have prolonged the game more than a few moves

GAME LATELY PLAYED BY MR. BUCKLE AGAINST ANOTHER AMATEUR

BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. [illegible])	BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. [illegible])
1. K P two	K P two	14. B P takes Kt	Q Kt P one (b)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	15. Q R P two	Q P one
3. Kt takes P	Q to K 2nd	16. Q R P one	Q to K [illegible] 3rd
4. Q P two	Q P one	17. P takes P	[illegible] P
5. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes K P	18. Q to B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt [illegible]
6. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	19. K R to Q B sq	Q to her [illegible]
7. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to his 4th	20. Q B to K B 4th (c)	Q to her 2nd
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Kt to K [illegible]	Q to her B sq
9. Castles	Kt takes Kt (ch)	22. Q to her R 4th	Q to K 3rd
10. Q Kt takes Kt	Castles	23. Kt to Q B [illegible]	R to Q R sq
11. K R P one	B to K R 4th	24. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	R takes Kt
12. Q Kt P two	Kt takes Q Kt P (a)	25. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt takes B	26. Q takes P	Mate

(a) A dangerous caption, since it exposes the K[illegible]

(b) [illegible] premature, and serves to facilitate Black's attack

(c) Well played. If this B is taken, mate follows in five moves

CHESS IN GERMANY.

(a) Game between two German players, in which White, Mr. H., gives his opponent the Q Rook and the first move.

(Take White's Q Rook from the board)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	14. Q R to Q sq	K to Kt sq
2. Q P two	P takes P	15. Q Kt to B 4th	Q Kt P two
3. Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Q Kt to R 3rd	K P one
4. Q to her R 4th	K P two	17. K Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
5. K B to Q B 4th	K R P one	18. K to R sq	Kt to Kt 5th
6. Q B P one	K B to Q 3rd	19. K R P one	Q to K R 5th
7. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q B 2nd	20. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K R 7th
8. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	21. K R to K sq	Q B to K Kt 5th (b)
9. Castles	Kt takes K P	22. Q to her B 2nd	B takes K R P
10. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	23. P takes B (c)	Q takes K R P
11. Q takes K Kt	Q P two	24. K to Kt sq	Kt checks
12. Q to her B 2nd	R to K B sq	25. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
13. Q Kt to R 3rd	Q R P one	26. Q to K Kt 6th	

And White mates in three moves.

(a) [illegible] New Leipsic Chess Journal of Mr Hirschbach

(b) In the Leipsic Chess Journal the following variations [illegible] interesting position are [illegible]

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
21 [illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible] K 4th (disc ch)
Kt takes Kt *	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Q to her 2nd	[illegible] P	[illegible]	[illegible]
K to Kt sq	B to R 7th (ch)	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 K takes P	Q takes P (ch)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kt takes Kt	Q [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	R to K B 6th	K [illegible]	
[illegible]	Q B takes K R P	And [illegible]	
[illegible]	R takes K R P	26. Q takes B	
P takes R	B takes P	And the position is given as drawn	
K Kt [illegible]	Q to R 4th	25. K to Kt sq	B to K B [illegible]
K takes Kt †	B to Kt 5th, (disc. ch)	25. Kt takes B	P takes [illegible]

And White wins.

‡ Better to play K B P 2.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 25.—By M. D'ORVILLE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q 5th
Q at K sq	Q at her Kt 5th
B at Q Kt 2nd	R at K R sq
B at K Kt 4th	R at Q Kt sq
Kt at K 5th	Kt at K 2nd
Kt at Q B 3rd	Pawns at K Kt 3rd and K B 2nd

White plays first, and mates in three moves.

No. 26.—By the SAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his Kt sq
Q at K R 5th	Q at her R sq
R at K B sq	R at K R 7th
B at Q R 3rd	R at K 7th
Pawns at K 6th and Q 6th	Kt at Q sq
	P at K Kt 2nd

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 27.—By the SAME.

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at Q 4th	R at K 4th	R at Q R sq
Q at K R 2nd	Q at her R 7th	Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 3rd	Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 4th
K at K 6th	R at K R sq		

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MUSIC

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Wednesday night, this unrivalled *troupe* made their re-appearance in this country, in Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of “Les Huguenots.” The house had a very different aspect from that which greeted their *début* last season; in this instance it was extremely well attended, many of our leading artists and amateurs being present. Indeed the reputation acquired by the Brussels company may be pronounced to be such as to render the speculation beyond a doubt; but, at the same time, a few improvements in their business arrangements may be of essential service. It appears to us, that the affair is not sufficiently advertised, and that some uncertainty prevails as to the nights of performance. Last year, the changes were frequent, even at the eleventh hour, and the hours of beginning very precarious; positive regulations should be laid down on these points to secure the public from disappointment. It would also be advisable to have printed books of the operas, with translations, like Her Majesty's Theatre. The delays between the acts should be as brief as possible, as it is not the custom of this country to loiter in the *foyers* as at the continental theatres. There is no half-price, which we take to be impolitic, as it will keep away many persons, whose relaxation from daily affairs is only at a late period of the evening. To sum up this portion of the direction, we would suggest the policy of engaging the services of an English manager, thoroughly conversant with the wants, wishes, and habits of our audiences; a settled purpose is everything.

Wednesday's auditory appeared fully resolved to bestow cordial greetings on all the artists. No sooner had the patriarchal conductor, M. Charles Hanssens, appeared to take his place, than he was received with several rounds of applause. Mdme. Laborde, Mdme. Julien, Mdme. Guichard, M. Laborde, M. Zelger—all established favourites—had their reception; and it was not the least remarkable incident, that the Chorus had also the honour of an especial welcome, and right well do these incomparable singers deserve the distinction. The National Anthem, played by the band, with the audience standing, was cheered again and again. There were some slight changes in the cast. The *Count de Nevers*, played last season by Laurent Quillévéri, was assigned to M. Massol, a distinguished baritone, for some years at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique; but, as he had not arrived on Wednesday, the part was taken, at a very short notice, by a M Delman, who has been known as a singer at the London Concerts, under the name of Signor Felice Planque, and who is the M. Félix who made a *pasco* in “Zampa,” at Her Majesty's Theatre. He is, it is said, a brother of Mdlle. Rachel, and has a very fine bass voice, which lacks style, and is an indifferent actor. He acquitted himself, however, ably, under the circumstances; and, with time and practice, may become an artist of utility. The *Count de St. Bris* introduced a new basso—M. Barielle—who came out astonishingly in the fourth act A M. Boulo, a tenor, who sang the “Ra-ta-plan” of Bois-Rois, is amongst the new arrivals, and is a clever vocalist. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of July 26, 1845, we gave a lengthened analysis of Meyerbeer's masterpiece. The dramatic and musical incidents were therein described at length; and, if it be the intention not to publish books, our notice, reprinted on a single sheet, would be a guide to the amateur who is not in possession of the score.

Our task is now to allude more particularly to the exertions of the artists on the present occasion. In the foremost rank is Madame Laborde, who (Persiani excepted) is the greatest executant of vocal intricacies now in the world. She is charged with the delineation of *Marguerite de Valois*, and all her music is in the second act; her subsequent appearances being merely to aid the action of the piece. After an *entr'acte* of surpassing beauty, in which the flute has some charming phrases, so exquisitely executed as to be loudly applauded, the *Queen* appears, and begins the air “O beau pays de la Touraine.” More delicious warbling in the cabaletta of this scena was never heard; the divisions are imitative of the carol of sweet birds, and the prolonged shakes of Madame Laborde, with her chromatic runs, were divinely performed. We thought the house would have come down with the hurricane of applause. The encore was imperative; and the fair songstress went through the bravura passages again without the least apparent fatigue, although she had only risen from her bed to attend to her duties, having suffered severely—as, indeed, the whole company—from the horrors of sea-sickness. In the subsequent duo with her *caro sposo*, she elicited similar transports of admiration in the movement “Si j'étais coquette.” Altogether it was a triumphant exhibition of vocal perfection, which no other singer now in this country could approach. In the third act, Madame Julien enlisted all sympathies in the duo with Zelger, “O terreur.” In the fourth act, her marvellous energy in the great duet with Laborde, in which *Valentine* essays to save *Raoul* from the St. Bartholomew Massacre, created a prodigious sensation, and she was called for, with M. Laborde. In the fifth act, her death scene was replete with pathos. Without being a refined singer, there is an earnestness about her which excites the audiences to the highest pitch.

The very difficult part of *Raoul de Nangis*, in which Nourrit and Duprez have in turn signalised themselves so greatly, was forcibly sustained by Laborde on the whole. He gets on better as the situations become more complicated. No one would suppose, from his unfortunate delivery of the lovely romance, “Plus blanche que l'hermine,” which he can never sing in time, that he would distinguish himself so much in the the fourth and last acts. Zelger's making up in *Marcel*, the faithful follower of *Raoul*, and the stern upholder of the Protestant faith, is alone worth going to see—it is quite a picture. The “Piff haff” battle song, with its strange accompaniment of picolo and bassoon, was encored, and the Lutheran Corale, which Meyerbeer has interwoven throughout the opera with such consummate skill, was finely rendered by M. Zelger. Madame Guichard sang the elegant melody of the *Page* in the *finale* of the first act delightfully. Her voice is a high soprano, but she sang well in tune, and the divisions were neatly executed.

The Choruses, although they were not so steady as usual, arising from the fatigue of the singers after their voyage, went with surprising precision. The trying orgie of the first act will improve in the rehearsing. The trebles in the chorus of “Baigneuses” were admirable. The Benediction of the Daggers, with its astonishing climax, electrified the house as usual, and the Septuor of the Duel was equally effective. The instrumentalists played delightfully. The sensitiveness of execution in the elaborate accompaniments was beyond all praise; but we think an increase of the stringed instruments would better balance the weight of brass in the band. The executant with the drums did not pass unheeded in the Consecration of Arms scene. The terrific colouring of this concerted piece is without a parallel in lyrical art

To describe the continued enthusiasm of the audience throughout this masterly work, and the ovations at the close, would be impossible.

HAYMARKET THEATRE

An English adaptation of Grisar's popular opera of “L'Eau Merveilleuse” was produced on Wednesday night, under the title of “The Marvellous Water Cure;” although the story has nothing to do with the wonders of Gruefenberg, being simply confined to the rivalry between two mountebanks, one of whom resorts to the stratagem of pretending to commit suicide, and, after being united to his rival's lady-love, affects to be cured by the magical water vended by his brother quack. This story, it will be seen, is made up from *Camacho's* episode in “Don Quixote,” and from Donizetti's “Elisir d'Amore.” Grisar's music is a compound of all schools, pleasantly strung together. The operetta had a great run at the Salle Favart, in Paris; and it enables Madame Thillon to assume a picturesque costume as the Trumpetress of *Dr. Tartaglia*, and to sing very charmingly divers songs, and in the concerted pieces. The successful lover, *Belloni*, was sustained by Hudson, who sang at times pleasingly, and whose rich brogue in the Neapolitan was very predominant. Bedford, transplanted from the Adelphi, was the Charlatan, and invested it with his broad burlesque. He has voice enough to have done better things. Bland had a slight sketch of a deaf *Podesta*. The accompaniments, under the direction of Mr. T. Reed, were nicely executed The “Marvellous Water Cure” is merely destined to run through the few remaining nights of the fascinating Thillon's engagement, and will then be laid aside and forgotten, unless it was very well sung in all the parts by superior artists.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The eighth and last meeting of the second season of this thriving Institution took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D to 63, executed by Vieuxtemps, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; B. Romberg's Elegy for Violoncello, exquisitely played by Piatti; and Beethoven's Septet in E Flat, Op. 20, for violin (Vieuxtemps), viola (Hill), violoncello (Piatti), clarionet (Lazarus), bassoon (Baumann), horn (Puzzi), and contra-basso (Howell). The whole performance was of first-rate quality. We congratulate Mr. Ella on his successful exertions as the Director of the Union. He has given a great impetus to art by his bold undertaking, and has entitled himself to the thanks of every true amateur, and of every independent professor. With Prince Albert as Patron, the Duke of Cambridge as President, the Earl of Westmoreland as Vice President, and with such names as the Earl of Falmouth, Viscounts Adare and Templetown, Lord Saltoun, Sirs G. Clerk, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, R. B. Phillips, Major Legge, Capt. Cadogan, Hon. L. Parsons, Messrs. Clerk, Shelley, Freeburgh, Lukin, Staniforth, and Perkins on the Committee, the “Musical Union” must now take its position amongst the permanent musical institutions of the metropolis.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT

Mr. Sedgwick, the concertina-player, gave an Evening Concert, on Tuesday, at Mr Blagrove's rooms, in Mortimer-street, supported by the talents of Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Ellis; Misses Lyon and O'Connor, Messrs. Weiss, Ransford, Seguin, and Giubilei, as vocalists; and by the Distin Family, Blagrove, and Case, as instrumentalists.

Signor Jannetti, the Professor of Italian Literature, gave a *matinee déclamatoire et musicale* on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Mdlle. Vera, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Hennelle, Signor Bottura, Signor Ciabetta, Signor Brizzi, and Signor Alfredi. Signori Vera and Orsini were the accompanyists.

The Ethiopian Serenaders terminate their long and profitable engagement at the ST. JAMES's Theatre this evening.

At the SURREY Theatre, the operatic company has been quite successful, and we shall take an early opportunity of noticing their performances.

M. Jullien terminates his *Concerts d'Eté* to-night at COVENT GARDEN Theatre We fear that he must have lost considerably by the speculation. He is about to make a tour in the provinces, to give Promenade Concerts.

We made some comments last week on the dishonest French system of concert giving on the part of musical periodicals. Some sensible remarks on this subject, made by the *Athenæum*, are worthy of quotation. “When the editor,” it says, “of a critical periodical, to render his journal attractive, lays himself under heavy pecuniary obligations to those whom he criticises, what chance is there of his duty to art being performed without fear or favour? What prospect have his readers of getting at the truth with regard to any musician likely to offer or to withhold a contribution towards the programme? It is ill done in the great artists (however the small ones may be excusable, their need making them liable to temptation,) to lend themselves to such proceedings. Their avidity for praise in print is satisfied at a heavy cost, if it imply the loss of public confidence; and, though it may be asking superhuman virtue to ask of Editors to deny themselves immediate profit on the *hand-to-mouth* system, when their victims are so willing, it is not overstrained to expect that musicians having a European reputation should provide for the independence of their class by respecting that of others. The miserable state of matters in Paris—openly avowed and lamented by every person with whom we have conversed on the subject,—the notorious instances of distinguished artists beset by journalists for direct subsidies—of obscure men, whose merit exceeds their means, unable to get one single unbought word of recognition ought to be remembered as a warning by our Moscheles's, Benedicts, &c. &c. They are doing their best for the annihilation of impartial criticism by playing at the ‘Grand Concert of the *Musical World*,’ but they will not succeed. If the artists will not save themselves, the public must step in and save them.”

MADAME PLEYEL.—This distinguished *pianiste* left London on Wednesday for Belgium.

A new ballet, called “Betty,” by M Mazelier, the music by M. Ambroise Thomas, has been produced at the Académie Royale, at Paris, with success A new *danseuse*, from Italy, only sixteen years of age, Mdlle. Fusco, made a triumphant *debût* in the part of *Betty*. The story is the visit of Charles the Second to Wapping, and making love to Mary Copp, so often dramatized in this country. M. Thomas's music is much eulogised; and the dancing of Mdlle. Plunkett, Adele Dumilâtre, Mdlle. Maria, and M. Petipa, was much applauded.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The re-appearance of Taglioni in “La Gitana” has been the great event at this theatre during the past week, and one of the most momentous of the season, especially to those who appreciate this great and gifted *danseuse*—not only by her marvellous powers, but by the change she has effected in her art. Other *ballerine*, such as Lucile Grahn, Carlotta Grisi, or Cerito, may follow in her steps, and may even rival the performance of Taglioni; but to the latter the votaries of Terpsichore have a debt of gratitude, as the originator of all that delights us in an art now poetical and intellectual, and before her time quite the reverse

All that Taglioni does bears the stamp of genius. It is not merely the astonishing degree of physical power by which she disguises all effort, and almost makes the beholder imagine that that floating, flying movement she maintains is her only natural method of locomotion; it is not merely this which constitutes the peculiar charm of Taglioni's dancing—it is that she transports the spectator into an [illegible] world; and, by every look, tone, and gesture, maintains the illusion

“La Gitana” was the *ballet* in which the fair Sylphide re-appeared before the English public.

The groundwork of this *ballet* is identical with the plot of the “Bohemian Girl:” a child stolen from her parents by the Gipsies, and finally recognised and restored to them, &c. *La Gitana* is presented to us during her vagabond existence; and it is then that the “Cracovienne” and other characteristic dances are introduced. With Taglioni, even in these, there is a refinement, a poetry, and intellectuality, which never abandon her. But, more of the great *danseuse*, when we have had further opportunities of judging whether she still fully maintains her wondrous powers.

“Anna Bolena,” “Nino,” and the “Barbiere,” have been the operas given during the past week—the former with an effectiveness which showed the Diva, Grisi, had lost none of her power of awakening the emotions of pity and sympathy for the ill-fated Queen. This part has always been, and still continues one of the best of her *repertoire*. It has this difference from those of “Semiramide” and “Norma,” that here, throughout, she is represented as innocent and injured. In the others, she is partly, at least, the aggressor and accuser; here, grief, more than anger, is the ruling passion she represents; and none could do it more touchingly or more majestically. Lablache's *Henry VIII.* is a marvellous performance. The first glance shows us that all remembrance of our joyous, witty favourite is banished: his face assumes an expression of hardened brutality, in which no trace of the real man is to be discerned. The light-coloured false hair which he wears, giving him the appearance of a much younger man, renders his corpulence of person more remarkable, while it is peculiarly appropriate to the personal descriptions which we read of the Blue Beard Monarch. This impersonation inspires a degree of antipathy to one of the worst of English Sovereigns, which it is hardly possible to describe. The illusion is perfect. Mario, in the part of *Percy*, sings admirably, as usual; but, though the character is not one which gives much scope to dramatic power, we think he might advantageously infuse into it a greater degree of pathos and spirit. We can only allude *en passant* to the striking improvement of Corbari, who gives forth her sweet notes with far less tremulousness and timidity than heretofore, and who makes an excellent representative of *Jane Seymour*. La Brambilla enacts *Smeaton* with spirit and taste.

LYCEUM.

It is some time since we have seen so admirably constructed a piece as the comic drama of “Above and Below,” produced at this house on Thursday evening. It is a clever adaptation of a German play, “Die erste und die zweite Stiegen,” written by M Nestroy, and played with great success at one of the theatres at Vienna. It was subsequently produced in Paris, and has now found its way to London, under the title above given, where it promises to enjoy an existence as long as either of its continental careers.

The plot is too intricate to give in detail; indeed, the incidents are so complicated, and the situations follow one another with such rapidity, that it would occupy an entire column to describe them.

The chief novelty is in the construction of the scene, which is divided into two floors—the upper one being the *salon* of a wealthy Paris banker, and the lower one the very humble dwelling of an old-clothes merchant, who is exceedingly poor. The upper floor is inhabited by *M. Dorville* (Mr. Diddear) and his daughter *Cecile* (Miss Farebrother); whilst *Landré* (Mr Frank Mathews), *Poisson*, his partner in the old-clothes line (Mr. Keeley), and *Lolot*, his niece (Miss Daly), dwell below. There are also two personages *Armand*, a silly coxcomb (Mr. Wigan), and *Leonard*, a young clerk (Mr. H. Butler), who divide their time between the two apartments. On the fortunes of these individuals the interest of the play turns; and the business of the drama is so cleverly conducted, that there is always some very entertaining *equivoque* arising from the dialogue going on “above and below;” or some curious antithetical incidents in the action, which keep up the interest from first to last—the change of position in the two families, one going up in the world as the other descends, being amongst the most effective.

It was very well acted, and put on the stage in first-rate style. The costumes deserve a word of commendation, and all the mechanical appliances were cleverly arranged. At the fall of the curtain, the applause was most enthusiastic; and Mr Keeley, whose acting as the idle, good-natured *Poisson*, was especially great, announced it for performance every evening until further notice, amidst renewed and prolonged cheering. It is the best card played by the Lyceum management for some time, and will draw good first prices. We cordially recommend our play-going readers to see it.

THE QUEEN'S.

This little theatre was opened on Saturday evening by Mr. Abington, as we announced last week, for a short season, previous to the company's migration, we understand, to Richmond.

The house has, during the recess, been very nicely decorated. Everything looks new and clean, and some few alterations in the audience portion are made in the best possible taste. A new drop scene, representing the Embarkation of Cleopatra, has also been painted; and, altogether, the Queen's Theatre, in point of comfort and general appearance, may take its place on a level with any other in the metropolis.

Mr. Abington, of whom report speaks highly both as an actor and a manager, professes his intention of playing only the legitimate drama. He opened his campaign with “As You Like It,” in which Miss Clara Seyton, very well known to the public as a lady lecturer, acquitted herself very creditably as *Rosalind*; and was very well supported by the company, whose names, however, with the exception of Mrs. Selby's, are not familiar to London playgoers, but not the less deserving of commendation on that account.

SADLERS' WELLS, which has been thoroughly repaired and re-decorated, will be re-opened under the management of Mr. Phelps, on Saturday next, with Shakspeare's Henry IV. Among the accessions to the company are Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Pollock.

VAUXHALL.

The Second Masquerade took place at these Gardens on Monday evening; and the attendance was even greater than on the former occasion: indeed, we heard that at one time between eight and nine thousand people were assembled in the grounds. The Masquerade might altogether be considered quite a “hit.” Some of the costumes were very fanciful; and there was an evident improvement in the deportment of the crowd, as compared with the unmeaning and boisterous riot of the “rabble rout,” of which Masquerade visitors were formerly composed. The people are evidently being brought up to a better style of entertainment of this class. Hence, a few unhappy individuals who came to be “funny,” found themselves at a sad discount; and their intrusion into a quadrille or polka, was usually speedily followed by their rapid expulsion.

There was something irresistibly ludicrous, to a quiet observer, in the sad expression of two or three dreary Clowns, who wandered about the walks, and now and then tried to be droll; and a few other old conventionalities—butchers, sailors, recruits, and the like—were terribly put out, by matter-of-fact replies to their attempts to be witty

The *débardeurs*, as usual, at affairs of this kind, carried it all their own way; and a mock Ibrahim Pacha created much amusement by being lionised about the Gardens. As the real Simon Pure was expected, the assumption was a happy one.

The music was good; the refreshments were good; and the number of lamps unparalleled, even with the thousands "additional" of past seasons in our memory. In fact, it was altogether a very good thing of its kind; perhaps the best we ever saw

Among other persons of distinction who have lately visited the Gardens may be mentioned his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Wilton, Earl of Munster, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, Lord Cantilupe, Lord Vivian, Lord Monteagle, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir M. and Lady Montefiore and a large party, Lady Williams, Sir W. and Lady Myddleton, Sir H. Webb, Marquis of Busada, the Lord Mayor, &c, &.

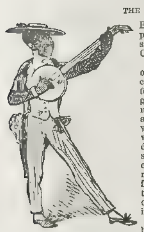
TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. IX.

PLEASURE TRIPS FOR THE PEOPLE. No. IV.

THE NASSAU BALLOON



KEEPING in mind the leading pastimes of "the people" at this season we seize the opportunity of saying a few words about the balloon trip from Cremorne Gardens a week or two ago.

The popularity of balloons is something curious. It comes by fits and starts, like a stage cascade, or an English sunshine, or an outcry for the legitimate drama, or an exhibition of good pictures, or an overflow of dwarfs, and nigger vocalists, and immense animals. And an aëronant is a species of perennial grub. In the winter we hear nothing of him. he hybernates with his balloon, in the chrysalis state, without doubt, of dressing-gown and slippers; but no sooner does the fine weather arrive, than he casts his skin, unfolds his wings, and is once more a creature of the air, until he "shrinks from the breath of the first Autumn day." And then he disappears as mysteriously as the flies, or the pins; which we hold to be the greatest instances of spontaneous evaporation known.

Whilst all sorts of progresses and voyages, by sea and by land, have received every attention from our Artists, we must confess that those in the air have been much neglected, as to illustrations. They have been principally confined to a large street wood-cut, of a car filled with distinguished ladies and gentlemen, with no end of fireworks behind them; and an individual in the centre, supposed to be Mr. Green, politely bowing to the spectators, who, in kit-cat proportions, are waving their hats and umbrellas, and shaking their handkerchiefs, and giving way to all kinds of frantic enthusiasm. To supply this void, we dispatched two Artists to the scene of the last balloon ascent: one was to go in the car, and the other to remain on the ground. The following interesting sketches have resulted.

VIEW OF THE COMPANY AT CREMORNE AT THE MOMENT OF ASCENT.

The above Cut gives a lively image of the crowd in the grounds, in the midst of whom might have been seen Ibrahim Pacha, had the mob not hustled him up so that he could not be made out. This was the only Illustration which our aërial Artist favoured us with, as he got so frightened, and so completely in the clouds, that his art failed him. Our mundane Draughtsman was more lucky. He first sends us this View of

THE BALLOON AS IT APPEARED FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE,

amidst the cheers of the boys, who directly started off after it, as vaguely as they would have done after a fire-engine, which is ever a reckless pursuit, whose termination may not be guessed between Gray's Inn-lane and Epping Forest. We ourselves were fortunate in taking this Sketch of

THE BALLOON AS IT PASSED OVER OUR ATTIC SKYLIGHT,

whilst we were pumping our brains for a subject. The following came by the inspiration of the moment.

SONG.

THE AERIAL GREEN.

Air—*The Ivy Green.*

Oh! a daring man is the Aërial Green,
As he rises above the wall
Of the turfy Cremorne, or for nothing is seen
From the road beside old Vauxhall!
How bleak soe'er the wind may feel,
Or dark the night may keep,
He lights the match of his firework wheel,
Though all below may sleep.
Creeping where nobody else has been,
A daring man is the Aërial Green!

Since Green first began his airy career,
How many his rivals have been,
But none like himself through the heavens can steer,
He's so knowing, although he is Green.
For Henson shall go, and be dimmed his fame,
And forgotten his Aërial Ship,
But Green shall still carry out his name,
And flourish in every trip
Creeping up to realms unseen,
A daring man is the Aërial Green!

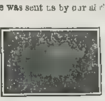
Our Artist took his next Illustration, and a very graphic one it is, from

THE BALLOON AS IT APPEARED DISAPPEARING.

There is much to praise in this spirited sketch. The treatment is simple, but very expressive: the balloon is evidently a point, and the drawing is free and unstudied. His next Cut is

THE BALLOON WHEN IT WAS OUT OF SIGHT.

A similar view to the above was sent us by our aërial Artist, who recovered his presence of mind a little, of



THE VIEW FROM THE BALLOON, AFTER NIGHTFALL.

With this illustration, for the present we conclude our paper; but an amateur who was amongst the voyagers has promised us his portfolio, to which we may possibly recur.

CHARADE THE SIXTH.

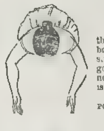
In the busiest haunts of commerce you may see me as you pass,
Where the newest fashions dazzle through the mammoth panes of glass;
Where upon the last barèges coils of gaudy ribbons lie,
And gay parasols by hundreds are stack'd up to catch the eye—
Long-fringed Joinvilles, *gants de Paris*, velvet polkas, sarsenet streamers,
Wonderful regatta shirts—all ballet girls, and dogs, and steamers.
(Twelve and sixpence cost the first; and very dear, the more's the pity!
But the others, ready made, are three and sixpence in the City.)
Where the firm have put their names, in golden letters raised on high,
By the side, without a doubt, MY FIRST will stand for company.
In those deep solitudes and pensive cells,
Where everything that's slow and dreary dwells,
Secluded from the living world for aye,
My hapless SECOND pines her life away.
No vows of truth her dull existence cheer,
No words of love are whispered in her ear,
She ends her weary pilgrimage alone,
As cold and rigid as the sculptured stone.

Would you wish to find MY THIRD, everywhere I may be heard;
On fair Chiswick's shaven lawn, or the greensward of Cremorne;
With the troops on battle plain, or the long Teetotal train;
At the fair, amidst the tents; or at Gravesend, with the Gents,
Heralding sly Punch's antic, or the Fantoccini frantic,
Windsor Terrace, Greenwich Fair: Kensington [illegible] me there.
Families of ancient line have enriched their roll by mine,
Where the towns in ruins lie, and the conquered armies die,
On my noisy way I keep [illegible]!

Why's a cobbler like a king?
Why's A'Beckett like Tom Spring?
Why to bed do people go?
Why is Kent like Cerito?
Why do millers wear white hats?
Why don't darkness bother cats?
Why are men like gooseberries?
Answer any one of these,
And you find MY WHOLE with ease.

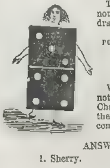
OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have been favoured with two Theatrical Portraits this week, by artists of eminence. The first of these has been taken by a talented young man who is at present struggling for fame; and not being very well off, can only go to the slips of the theatres, with an order, as he cannot, without inconvenience, even fee a box-keeper. It is a



PORTRAIT OF MADAME CASTELLAN, IN "LA SONNAMBULA."—TAKEN FROM THE FIFTH TIER.

The second is by a gentleman of idle habits, who will not trouble himself to go at all to any theatre, but has drawn from what he conceives to be the fact.



PORTRAIT OF MADAME ANNA THILLON IN THE "BLACK DOMINO"

We must again request our ingenious Correspondents not to favour us with so many poetical solutions of our Charades Our space will not allow us to insert any of them; and to ourselves the revelation is not of material consequence.

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE FIFTH.

1. Sherry.
2. Cobler.
3. SHERRY-COBLER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Our weekly commentary on the popular pastimes of the country in the present instance will be compounded upon Caleb Quotem's principle, that "many small articles make up a sum." The chief feature of the past six days was the July racing at the capital of commerce. This we purpose leaving to tell so much of its own tale as will be found in the returns of the running. Liverpool is a great place in the Trade circular; in the Turf circular—commonly called "the ring"—it is of less importance.

While "the Season" is celebrating its high ceremonials while Fashion is holding

Its nightly round of glitter and perfume—

it will not be amiss to glance at the merry-makings of the people—the carnivals of common life, wherein, after all, we read the true histories of nations. Wander through May Fair or St. James's when you will, be it noon or midnight, you are prepared for the reign of pleasure, whose golden sceptre is the talisman by which all live and move. But thread the thorny haunts of labour, and if there you meet light hearts and contented spirits, be sure that you have fallen upon good ways Be satisfied with this: wiser heads than yours would be puzzled to predict what shall come of the future. See, here we are at Bankside, a district where they sacrifice but little to appearances. But through these sooty faces good humour peers out, and "We'll all be merry in our old clothes," is the order of the day

It is the occasion of the annual Regatta of the Clink Liberty, and the boat given by its inhabitants to be rowed for by the watermen and lightermen is about being contended for. Ancient Charons are the champions—men who had never yet won this prize, and, but for this condition, never would on this side of the Styx It was a cheering sight to look upon those hale, hearty *amphibiu*, handling their sculls as whilom they were wont, "and eager for the fray." The contest was in heats—and very hot it was; the winner being John Harrison, a youth of forty-four. At one time it looked as if *sixty-two* would do the trick; but, as the saying is, "youth *will* be served." Contemporary with this passage in aquatics, there was also a Regatta at Greenwich, at the instance of the gallant Governor of the Hospital and most of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The course lay between the *Dreadnought* and the town, and the sport was excellent. This, too, was in heats, the conqueror being "dark blue"—or rather Brown, for that was the winner's patronymic. It was quite a gala day among the "ancient mariners" of the Hospital; of whom it must be written, "*implentur veteris Bacchi*" that is to say, they imbibed considerable grogs; while the "penguisque *ferinæ*" portion of the quotation no doubt applied to the pursuits of the gentility.

To this list of *capital* rowing-matches must be added that between gentlemen members of the Guy's Club, which extended into the twilight of Tuesday last. The races were arranged in heats in which much skill, bottom, and effort was displayed. The course was that of classic fame, extending from Putney to Hammersmith-bridge, the winning boat being that manned by Messrs. Foster and Brenchley. In the matter of Yachting our items are but atoms. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club are in process of a Regatta to day, and purpose having a high festival in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to their waters; so that, the rumour of an aquatic tour to Liverpool, by at least one of the Royal pair, seems well founded. *Coup de-grace* has been given to the idea of Olympics on Wimbledon Common. The Lord of the Manor forbids them, and the lords and ladies of the locality are scandalized at the notion of them; on Wimbledon it is lawful for the heath to flourish but not the turf. The fine weather of the last half-dozen days was propitious for the lovers of cricket, who were up and at it at Lord's, and many a ground besides. In short, merry-makings *al fresco* have generally prevailed: may their shadows never be less......

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—If the betting had been commensurate with the attendance, we should have had a much longer quotation, and some "movements," to record; the reverse, however, was the fact; so that, first premising that My Mary, Poynton, The Premier, and Telemachus were generally looked upon as "non-starters" (all, by the way, having been backed for a good deal of money), we may content ourselves with a list of the market prices.

MERSEY STAKES (LIVERPOOL).
7 to 4 agst Van Tromp (t)

LIVERPOOL CUP

2 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	12 to 1 agst Lightning (t)	15 to 1 agst Plaudit
10 to 1 —— Yardley	15 to 1 —— Highwayman (t)	16 to 1 —— Polish (t)
12 to 1 —— Satyr (t)	15 to 1 —— Rowena	18 to 1 —— Inheritress

20 to 1 agst The Baron (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES.

Even on 9 agst the Field	20 to 1 agst Giantess	33 to 1 agst Akbar
9 to 1 agst Camera Obscura	25 to 1 —— Orion	33 to 1 —— A-la-mode (t)
15 to 1 —— The Hero	25 to 1 —— Footstool	30 to 1 —— Newcourt
15 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 —— Jack Cade	30 to 1 —— Plenitude
15 to 1 —— Connaught	25 to 1 —— Bold Archer	33 to 1 —— Humdrum (t)
Aug. 1	33 to 1 —— Jenny Wren	

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	8 to 1 agst Brocardo
5 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First (t)	40 to 1 —— Vanish (t)

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst The Reiver (t)	50 to 1 agst Epirote (t)
40 to 1 —— Old Port (t)	50 to 1 —— Crozier	50 to 1 —— Halo (t)

50 to 1 agst Planet (t)

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING. WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft and 30 added.

Mr. J. Green's The Conjuror	(Longstaff)	1
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress	(Templeman)	2

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Green's Lady Harkaway	(Murphy)	1
Mr. Irwin's Danceaway	(Maloney)	2

The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Irwin's Danceaway .. .. .. walked over.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs. each.

Col. Anson's Iago .. .. walked over

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs. each, and 50 added.

Lord Eglintoun's Van Tromp	(J. Marson)	1
Lord Caledon's b c by Simoom, out of Cassandra	(Marlow)	2

Match, T.Y.C. Lord Stanley's Abdiel (Butler), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retriever, out of Canada, (Holmes). Won by a length.

Plate of £60. Heats.

Mr. Green's Lady Harkaway	(W. Abdale)	1
Mr. Smith's c by Jerry, out of the Maid		2
Mr. Lancaster's Monsieur Perrot		3

THURSDAY.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each. Once round and a distance.
Colonel Anson's Iago walked over.

The Liverpool Cup of £300, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's Lightning, 5 yrs	(Templeman)	1
Lord Eglinton's Plaudit, 4 yrs	(J. Prince)	2
Lord Warwick's Yardley, 6 yrs		3

BANKSIDE REGATTA.

On Monday, this event exhibited a novel feature, the competitors being confined to the six oldest watermen and jobbing lightermen of Bankside, Southwark, who had never before won the boat annually given by the residents of the Clink Liberty and its vicinity. The race was in four heats.

First Heat

John Harrison	(Yellow)	1	Edward Hollam	(Purple)	2

It was a close heat for some time well round.

Second Heat

John Kingman	(Red)	1	Robert Simmonds	(Pink)	2

Third Heat

Thomas Hasern	(Blue)	1	John Schooley	(Green)	2

Grand Heat.

Yellow	1	Red	2	Blue	3

The distance, in this as in the preceding heats, was from Mason-stairs, down round a boat moored off the Phœnix coal wharf, up round Messrs. Hall's road, down again to the boat at the Phœnix, up again to the Barge-road, and down to Thames-street Stairs to finish.

They went off very levelly, and continued scull and scull for two or three minutes, when Red (the sexagenarian) began to show in front, and, as they approached Southwark-bridge, had nearly drawn his length clear. The rounding of the lower boat altered the position; and, on coming up against the tide, Blue passed through Southwark arch his lengths clear, and Yellow two lengths astern as third. Off the Waterman's Arms the pair fouled, and this gave Yellow an opportunity of going ahead, which he never forfeited, winning easily.

EAST GREENWICH REGATTA.

In consequence of the great patronage extended towards the watermen at Greenwich, two regattas have of late years taken place. The funds have been found sufficient to get up two distinct regattas, the first of which came off on Monday, under the patronage of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The exceeding fineness of the weather, and the perspective of good sport, induced a very numerous and respectable assemblage, who were evidently much gratified with the rowing, which was first-rate. The race was with six scullers in four heats, the distance extending from the *Dreadnought* to the end of East Greenwich, the distance being repeated.

First Heat.

T. Watkins	(Red)	1	T. Bayley	(Pink)	2	J. Payne	(Green)	3

Second Heat.

J. Brown	(Dark Blue)	1	G. Parkinson	(Light Blue)	2	J. Fungo	(Yellow)	3

Third Heat.

Light Blue	1	Yellow	2

Fourth Heat.

Red	1	Dark Blue	2

Grand Heat.

Dark Blue	1	Red	2

Both were together first time down the course. After the turn Blue half a length a-head of the other. It was a most dashing and gallant race, Red continually rowing up to the winner, but unable to pass. Won by a length.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Undergraduates of Oxford—the return match—was played at Lord's, on Thursday and Friday (last week), when, to the astonishment of many, because Hillyer and Lillywhite were the bowlers against them, the University made an easy conquest of the Marylebone Club.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MONDAY was a day of preparation for the opening of the public proceedings of the Society, and hence much activity and excitement was apparent in every direction of the town. From a very early period in the morning, visitors began to arrive; the railways disgorged their crowded trains upon the streets, and the steamers that successively arrived in the river displayed their decks literally paved with human beings. Nor were these the only arrivals. Hundreds of cattle and sheep intended for the exhibition choked up the public ways and filled the air with their cries, as they wended their way up the steep streets and lanes that lead from the river side to the high land of the Town Moor; while ever and anon, the business even of the bustling traders of the town was suspended as some extraordinary animal passed by. Thanks to the facilities now afforded for removing stock from a distance, they looked for the most part in excellent condition.

On Tuesday, the Exhibition of Implements, comprising the eastern half of the show-yard, was thrown open to visitors. The exhibition was an unusually interesting one. Every sort of agricultural implement, from the primitive spade to the most complicated specimen of modern mechanism, found here its appropriate representative; and it was impossible to look round upon the exhibition without feeling that here mechanical skill was engaged in paying its appropriate tribute to the eldest and the most important of the arts—the cultivation of the soil There were not, indeed, many exhibiting any striking originality of invention, and some appeared to be too complicated; and, what is worse, too expensive for ordinary use; still, the anxiety that was displayed by the inventors to facilitate the labours of the husbandman, in every department of his toil, was a gratifying sight, as indicating the importance which is now attached to agricultural improvement by every class in the community.

There were upwards of one hundred stands for implements, each occupied by separate exhibitors; and when it is mentioned that some of these gentlemen exhibited from fifty to eighty different implements, and that very few had only one, some idea may be formed of its extent. There were upwards of forty different kinds of carts; as many chaff, hay, and straw cutters; about twenty dibbling machines; nearly fifty different descriptions of drills; about 100 ploughs, all varying in some minute point of construction or other; while the importance of draining was recognised by the presence of nearly twenty different machines for making bricks, draining-pipes, tiles, &c. Add to these fences, gates, harrows, hurdles, mills, pumps, thrashing machines, turnip-cutters, weighing machines, wheels, patent axles, with a variety of articles which came under no regular head, and only served to confuse and distract the uninstructed eye that attempted to reduce them into order or classification. Neither were all the implements exhibited the produce of Great Britain; there were several ingenious articles from Ireland; and Count Gufenberg, of Finland, exhibited a corn drill, supplying the seed on an entirely new principle. A few of the exhibitors had not come forward, as it was understood their implements had been sent by sea, and had been delayed on their passage; but there were implements enough in the yard to prevent the absence of the others from being noticed.

The exact number of articles exhibited on Tuesday was 727. This is a decrease compared with the number of last year, but the judges of the exhibition state that what is lost in point of number has been gained in point of quality, the new implements shown being singularly well adapted for improved cultivation, while the modifications on those exhibited which formerly obtained prizes were all of a simple and highly practical description. The number of implements entered and shown each year since the commencement of the Society stands thus:—1839, 23; 1840, 36; 1841, 319; 1842, 455; 1843, 508; 1844, 948; 1845, 942; 1846, 727 The implements at the present show consisted of 41 carts, 45 chaff, hay, and straw cutters, 18 churns, 15 crushers, 8 clod crushers, 6 corn-dressing machines, 20 dibbling machines, 9 drills, 8 corn and seed drills, 11 drills for general purposes, 21 drill and pulverising machines, 15 fences and specimens of fencing, 4 fire-engines, 18 iron gates, 33 harrows, 4 hay-making machines, 18 horse hoes, 19 hurdles, 18 machines for making bricks, drain tiles, soles, &c., 29 mills, 89 ploughs, 18 miscellaneous ditto, 5 pumps, 11 rakes, 12 rollers, 12 scarifiers, 6 steaming apparatus, 15 thrashing machines, 7 tree guards, 4 troughs, 8 turnip cutters, 15 weighing machines, 25 patent wheels and axles, 4 whippletrees, 2 winnowing machines, and 138 other articles which the Committee describe as "not capable of being classified among the preceding."

Amongst the classified specimens, the numerous machines for making drain-tiles were prominent, and evidently attractive objects in the exhibition. It certainly did appear that if the land is not thoroughly drained it will not be for want of tiles; for here was one set of machines at work, capable, by the direction of a man and a boy, of preparing clay during winter for 400,000 to 500,000 tiles, and another set throwing them off in a perfect state for the kiln at the rate of from 30,000 to 40,000 a day; while a plough was shown for cutting drains for tiles "ten inches in top and five inches in bottom, any depth down to two feet, by two or more men at lift." Then, as regards ploughing generally, there were all kinds of instruments in this peculiar line, from the deep and tearing subsoil to the double-sheathed-ploughing manuring-sowing machine, which, at the experimental farm, did as much work in one hour as five men do in most cases in ten, and, moreover, does its work so well that the most devoted stickler for manual labour and native industry, did he rent a farm, would be tempted to give it a trial. Nor is this all: there were dibbling machines and drilling machines for all sorts of drilling and dibbling.

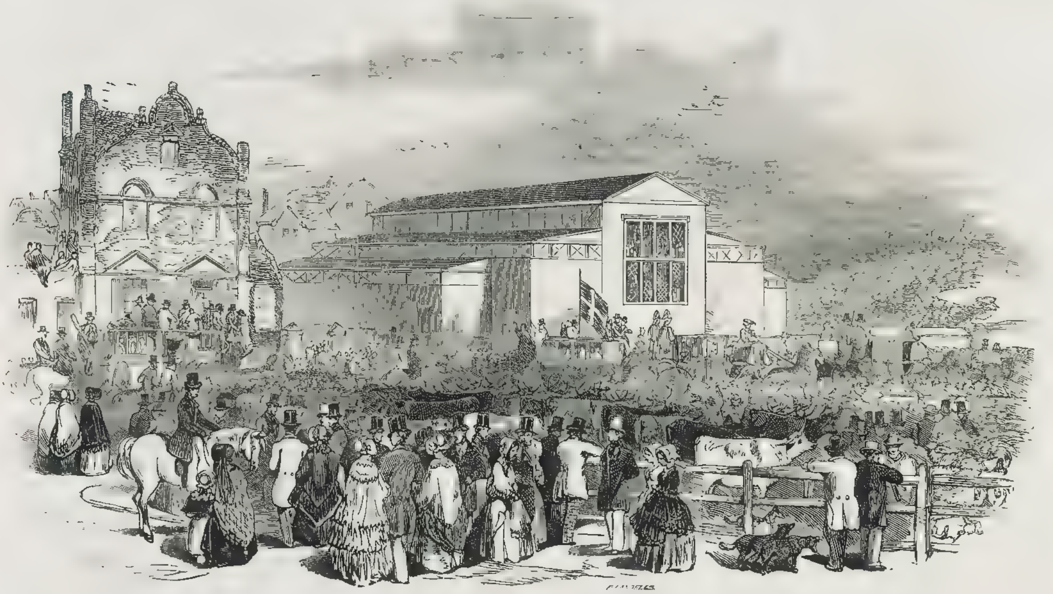
In addition to those articles which obtained prizes, we may notice a few of the other implements, which appeared to attract attention from the visitors, from the simplicity of their principle, and the efficiency of their operation. Among the most remarkable of these was a new drain-tile machine, exhibited by Mr. Ainslie, of Alperton, Middlesex, and which possessed the peculiar advantage of being adapted to work among all sorts of clay, as the small stones which so frequently abound in imperfectly prepared clay are, by this implement, crushed as they pass between the rollers. It consists of two iron rollers fixed in an iron frame, placed about three-eighths of an inch apart. The clay is drawn in by the rollers on the one side, and forced out through the moulds on the opposite side, in a continuous stream. The tiles are cut at the required lengths by two wires placed in a frame, worked by a lever, and moved by the boys that lift the tiles from it. It is capable of making from 10,000 to 15,000 per day of ten hours

Mr. White, of Tewkesbury, exhibited a set of gig harness with patent shaft tugs, &c., consisting of a metallic tube tug, covered with leather and creased, and has a neat appearance, into which the trace passes, and can be taken up or let out in a few seconds with the greatest ease; adapted for either end of the trace. The shaft tug, by the same principle, confines the shafts as soon as they are put in, by only buckling the bellyband in the common way.

Among a great variety of gates and fences exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Edinburgh, were models of four gates on the sympathetic principle, constructed for railways where a turnpike crosses on the level, upon the sympathetic principle, whereby the four gates work simultaneously by moving one. Adapted also for turnpike bars and farm purposes.

Messrs. Reay, of Newcastle, exhibited a drill plough, intended to raise drills for potatoes, turnips, and other roots. The mould boards (moveable) being detached

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



THE GREAT PAVILION AND CATTLE SHOW

the plough is then used as a scuffler for cleaning the drills; and the harrow, being attached to the plough, drags the weeds to the surface, from which it is freed by a hand lever as occasion requires.

Such are a few of the articles exhibited on this occasion. It ought to be added, that many of those now exhibited were shown at former exhibitions, and several of them obtained prizes at former shows. The improvements on this occasion are all of a scientific nature; there is nothing exhibited that is likely to effect a revolution in the science of agriculture.

Besides the implements, Messrs. Gibbs, seedsmen to the Society, exhibited for sale a great variety of roots, seeds, grasses, &c.

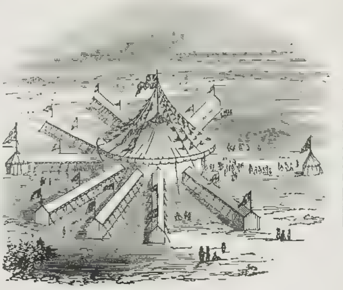
The trial of the implements, for the most part of those which had received prizes, took place, according to appointment, on the farm of Gosforth, about two miles from the exhibition yard, upon the Morpeth-road. Four fields, two of them being fallow, and the others light and heavy clover lee fields, were appointed for the purpose. The trial attracted a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, who, previous to the arrival of the judges, examined the various implements with much attention. Among these were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Hawke, Hon. Mr. Clive, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir H. Williamson, Col. Anson, M.P., S. C Ogle, Esq., M.P.; M. de Santarem, from Dijon; the Marquis de St. Opportun, with his tutor, from Normandy; the Chevalier Dillon, French Consul; Dr. Moberg, Secretary to the Swedish Agricultural Society; M. Kyamer, from Finland; M Jeppa, of the Rostock Agricultural Society, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Judges, Mr. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Shelley, arrived on the ground.

The trials commenced by no fewer than sixteen ploughs being set to work at once upon the light clover field. Through the attention and urbanity of the Judges, the company, which had by this time become exceedingly numerous, were directed to those parts of the field where they could see the operation of the ploughs to most advantage, without impeding the working of the implements. It may be mentioned here, that it was not intended to give any formal opinion as to the comparative merits of the ploughs—the sole object being to show their qualities in actual operation. The ploughs were, therefore, after some time, removed to the heavy land, where, as in the former case, their working qualities appeared to give general satisfaction to the company assembled.

When they had finished, four subsoil pulverisers were set to work, part drawn by four horses, and part by two.

The prize cultivator was also tried in this field.



PLAN OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S TENT.

In one of the fallow fields there were various experiments with drills and harrows; in the other, the horse hoes were tried, as was also a double trenching plough, made by Messrs. Ransome and May, of Ipswich. The efficiency of this implement was generally admitted; but it seemed to be considered too expensive orordinary farming.

A clod-crusher, which had been brought from Norway, was tried along with the spiked rake, which carried the silver medal. The operations of both were much admired; but it appeared to be the general opinion that the English implement was the superior of the two.

The experiments terminated soon after four o'clock, to the general satisfaction of all assembled.

Mr. Croskill, of Beverley; Mr. Stratton, of Bristol; Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading; and Mr. Garrett, of Leistow Works, Suffolk, are amongst the largest contributors.

We give the list of Prize Implements in another page.

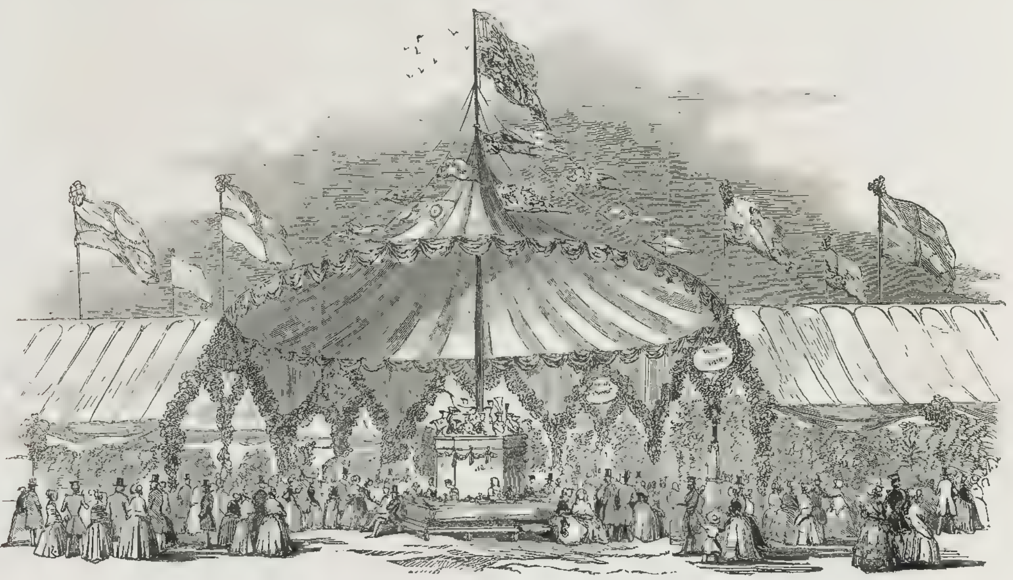
One of the great attractions of the week, if not of the Meeting, was the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Northumberland and Durham, whose Show Tent was erected in the Bull Park, which was thrown open to the public. This pavilion was erected in the form of a star, in compartments of 120 feet long and 20 broad, radiating from a circle, the diameter of which is 160 feet. In the centre of the circle, the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards, from York, was stationed, and, during the afternoon, played various pieces in excellent style. In the nine compartments of the pavilion were displayed the plants and flowers of the Horticultural Society, some of which were of exquisite beauty.

In the first compartment was the amateurs' collection of plants. 2. Ditto single plants and cut flowers. 3. Open class, collection of plants. 4. Ditto single plants and cut flowers. 5. Choice collection of plants, &c. 6. Gentlemen's gardeners' collection of plants. 7. Gentlemen's gardeners' single plants and cut flowers. 8. Cottagers' plants &c. 9. Fruit, &c.

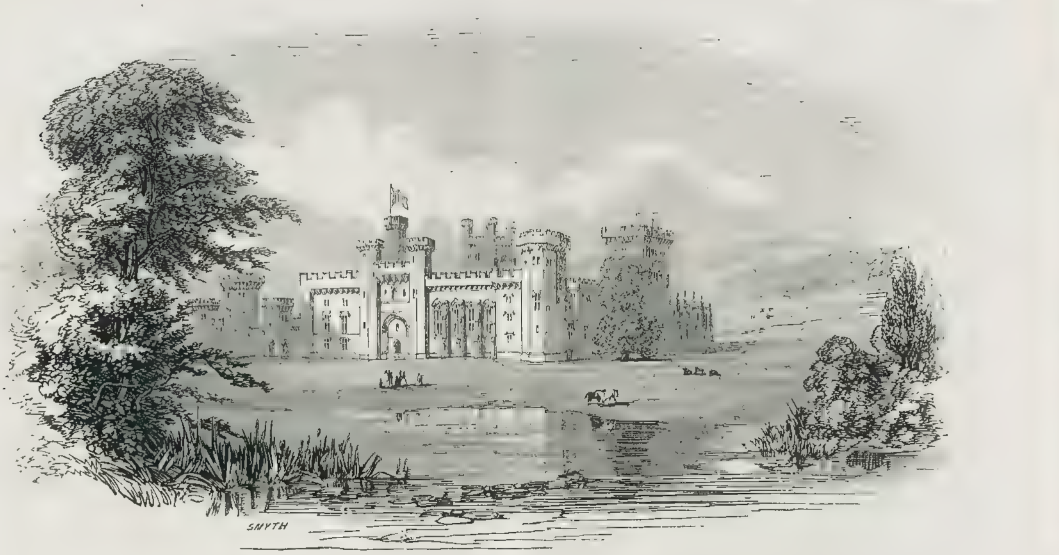
The cottagers' compartment was in no degree inferior to those of its richer brethren; and three neatly-clad little girls seated at the entrance, and busily engaged in making lace, gave to it a very pretty and interesting effect.

We have engraved the Rotunda, or centre of the Pavilion; and the plan of the starlike Tent, separately.

In the evening, Professor Johnston, of the Durham University, delivered a Lecture on the chemical principles involved in the preparation of manures, and their action upon crops, in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, Lord Portman, the President of the Society, in the chair. The apartment, which is capable of affording accommodation for about 1000 persons, was pretty well filled. The lecturer first described the constituent parts of plants, and illustrated his observations by che-



THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER-SHOW.—ROTUNDA OF THE TENT.



RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

mical experiments. He then referred to the elementary substances contained in the various soils, from which the nutriment of the plant is derived, and explained the principle of the application of manure to the soil to supply those substances required for the growth of the plant, of which the soil might be found deficient. The circumstances of the agriculturist, at the present time, required him to have recourse to all available resources to improve the fertility of the soil, and enable him to compete with the foreign grower. When the soil was not naturally fertile, a high degree of fertility might be produced by the judicious application of manure, and the employment of the various means which science and art placed at his disposal. These several means—such as draining, the introduction of improved implements, collecting the waste of large towns, economy in the management of the farm-yard, and the judicious application of imported and manufactured manures—the lecturer noticed at considerable length, and was repeatedly applauded.

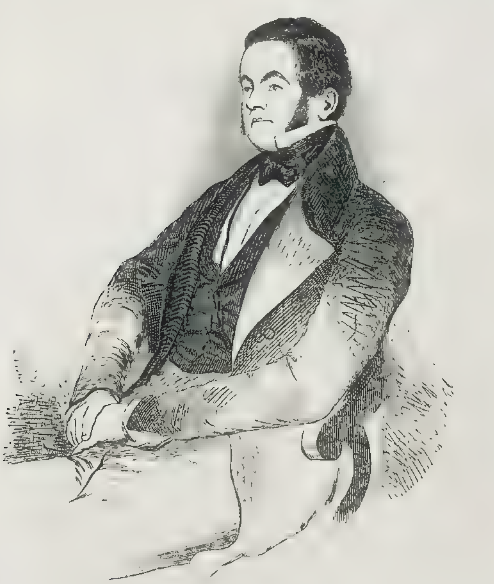
After the Lecture had been concluded, a discussion took place, in which Mr Smith, of Deanston, and several other gentlemen took part, the proceedings occupying rather more than three hours. This terminated the proceedings of the day in connexion with the Royal Society.

In the evening, the Theatres and Circus were open for the more humble pleasure-seekers; while the spacious Assembly Rooms, in Westgate-street, were occupied by the northern aristocracy, and crowded by splendidly-dressed company.

On Wednesday, the visitors to the town were numerous; and the carriages of the nobility and gentry residing in the counties of York, Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, gave the streets a very gay and animated appearance. The attendance at the Show Ground to view the implements was much greater than on the previous day. The Horticultural *Fête* in the Bull Park was again crowded; and the members of the Northumberland Horticultural Society had, with that liberality that generally characterizes the northern societies, permitted the children of the national and parochial schools, the private soldiers of the garrison and their wives and children, to view the Show free of charge.

During the day, visitors flocked into the town very fast; and it was expected that the Pavilion would not be sufficiently capacious for those who intended to dine there on Thursday.

At half-past nine o'clock in the evening, the Judges awarded the Prizes for the Cattle.



MR WILLIAMS, M.P.

We have also engraved the Great Pavilion, erected for the Dinner of the Society, on Thursday. It is built on a piece of Corporation ground called the Forth, adjoining to the Cattle Market. It is 140 feet long, by 84 feet deep, and capable of accommodating about 1200 persons at dinner; the seats being so arranged that everybody can both hear and see the chairman and principal guests, who sit on a raised platform. The roof of the building is supported by ironwork and covered with floor-cloth, being completely impervious to the weather; the whole has been raised by Mr. Manning, of Holborn.

We have likewise engraved *Ravensworth Castle*, in Durham, the magnificent seat of Lord Ravensworth, who entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished party, during the Meeting. The Castle occupies the site of an ancient fortress; it is protected, to the north and west, by a fine forest of oak, which, in part, shuts out the rude Gateshead-fell; whilst Samesbery Vale affords a pleasant view to the east. Its style is varied, being a selection from the castellated architecture of different periods: the principal front was designed by the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, eldest son of Lord Ravensworth, and M.P. for North Durham.

It has a fine *Interior*: the Great Hall is a vast apartment in the Early Perpendicular style: it is 100 feet in length, 50 feet in height, and 40 feet wide: and the whole structure has all the appliances of a noble ancestral mansion, whilst the interior exhibits the picturesque architecture of a remote age.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. WILLIAMS, M.P.

Mr. Williams, member for Coventry, seconds, we might almost say surpasses Mr. Hume, as objector-general to all the Estimates. During the time that Mr. Hume was without a seat in the House, some two years since, Mr. Williams quite took his department, as scrutineer of the public expenditure, and now assists the hon. member for Montrose with great zeal and assiduity. Indeed he goes beyond his predecessor in this respect. Mr. Hume has of late years relaxed somewhat in his suspicion of Treasury accounts, having in fact succeeded in compelling them to be drawn up more intelligibly. He still pounces on a stray Estimate here and there, and on Monday evening last placed in some danger the salaries of the Poor-Law Commissioners. But Mr. Williams takes a wider view of the question, and cavils at almost every vote, leading the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer weary lives of it on each Estimate night; on Monday he had the satisfaction of perplexing both sides of the House at once; the late officials only being able to answer questions of detail as to the past year. It is but right, however, that some one should pay attention to these matters, though the task is irksome, and, at times, somewhat ungracious; it implies a suspicion of "official" remissness at the least. The following brief sketch which Mr. Williams gave of the increase in the public expenditure in the last ten years, justifies inquiry and remark:—

"He hoped it would be one of the first things to be considered by the present Government. In 1835 the amount of the public expenditure was £48,780,000; for 1846 it was £55,500,000, being an increase of £6,720,000 in the latter year over the former. In the interval there had been a saving of £600,000 a-year by the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., so that there was an actual increase of £7,320,000. That increase was not in their naval and military services only, but in every department; even the Miscellaneous Estimates had increased from £2,000,000 to £3,400,000. The increase in the cost of collecting the revenue was perfectly astonishing."

Mr. Williams is one of those practical men of business, to whom the Reform Bill opened the door of Parliament: they have had a visible influence on the tone of the House and the debates, in which there is less declamation, less of eloquence, perhaps, than of old; but more terseness and direct applicability to the matter in hand. It must be disheartening to the sticklers for the "classics" and "ancient models," to see the men of the counting-house and factory better listened to, and more powerful over votes and Cabinets, than those who have spent their best days with Homer and the Greek tragedians. Nor are these to be despised; but the age is becoming practical, and sends up the Cobden class to the higher places; it does not see what authority Cicero can be to us, as he never dreamed of the power-loom; or Homer, who, in all his visions, never saw a railroad.

Mr. Williams is not a very frequent speaker, but takes a fair share in debate: a member more attentive to the less public duties of his post could not be found. He is a stout, square-built man, apparently not to be overdone by a little labour; and if he sets about reforming the public expenditure, he will need all his strength, for the task is Herculean.

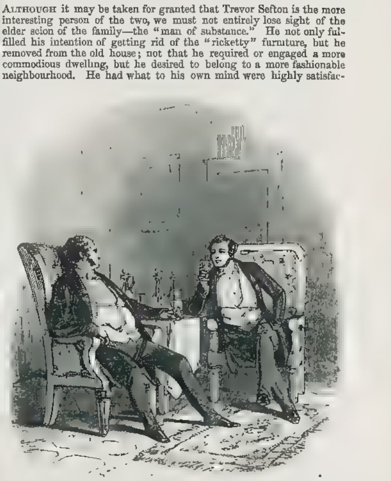
GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE MIDDLE STATION.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER II.

Although it may be taken for granted that Trevor Sefton is the more interesting person of the two, we must not entirely lose sight of the elder scion of the family—the "man of substance." He not only fulfilled his intention of getting rid of the "ricketty" furniture, but he removed from the old house; not that he required or engaged a more commodious dwelling, but he desired to belong to a more fashionable neighbourhood. He had what to his own mind were highly satisfactory reasons for all his proceedings; indeed, he would have felt ashamed of doing anything without a motive.



It was quite a bachelor residence that he selected, and he fitted it up in a corresponding style. Not that ladies were by any means excluded from its precincts; on the contrary, he gave very gay parties, and entertained them frequently. But, without his ever having said so, it was somehow understood that the wealthy stockbroker was "not a marrying man." Rather a 'vantage ground this from which to choose a wife! But there were many schemes floating in the busy brain of Charles Sefton, and the gaining a partner that should do honour to his name, grace an establishment, and bring him an increase of fortune was but one, and at that moment, perhaps, not the most important of them.

He had been entertaining four or five friends at dinner: a small party, but the appointments had been of the most choice and elegant description. The cook had appeared an absolute creator of appetising viands; and the wines had been pronounced unsurpassable. Nevertheless, the dainty pleasures of such a meeting must come to an end, and the guests had all departed save one. They did not know that the little *réunion* had been proposed with the expectation of it leading to the *tête-à-tête* which seemed to have come about in a perfectly accidental manner.

"You need not hurry away, my dear Mr. Joyce," exclaimed the host, stirring the fire, which, at his bidding, sent up a cheerful blaze; and, drawing a commodious easy chair towards the hearth, for his guest, "you need not go, though it happens, so unfortunately, that our friends have evening engagements. It is quite early, I assure you; and, if it were not, we are by no means pledged, in this house, to roost with the birds, or rise at cock-crow."

The crackling fire, and the outstretched arms of the lounging chair, seemed to second the host's entreaty; and the two gentlemen settled in for a cosy chat. Over a fresh bottle of wine, ordered up from a very particular bin, the conversation warmed to an absolutely confidential pitch—that is, confidential for the parties concerned in it, both being a great deal too shrewd to let out a word, even in the melting after-dinner hours, that would not bear the next morning's reflection. And, as the events I have to relate belong to the fifth decade of the nineteenth century, they did not forfeit the character of gentlemen by *Cassio's* offence —suffering "the enemy" to "steal away their brains." Oh, no; the wine was only used as a good friend or servant.

"Depend upon it, my dear Sir," said Mr. Sefton, "that the time is coming when the Railways of England will be so extended—will demand such an amount of capital, that they will become the vehicle of a National investment. Fortunes will be made by the clear-sighted, the long-sighted, and —— "

"The lucky," interrupted Mr. Joyce, with a smile.

"I apprehend that the clear-sighted and the long-sighted, figuratively speaking, *are* the lucky," returned the other.

"Yes, if they have also prudence, caution, and self-control. But, to return to the subject of my daughter's fortune. I have not the least power over it, as I explained to you: it is in the hands of trustees until she becomes of age or marries. At the same time, I have that firm reliance on her word, that, though as a minor it might not be legally binding, I would fearlessly risk all upon it. She has just passed her twentieth birthday; it would not be very difficult to raise the money for a year, if she would consent; and, though certainly my entering on these speculations depends on her assistance, it appears to me that I should be able to add considerably to her property as well as to my own."

"I have little doubt we should make her twenty thousand pounds, thirty. Surely you have influence to persuade her to your wishes?"

"I almost doubt it. My second marriage has separated Catherine from me in a painful degree; and though I well know feelings of dislike and suspicion towards Mrs. Joyce were first instilled into her mind by her mother's sisters, now that they are dead and gone, and my child once more under my roof, the evil impression still remains."

"Somehow or other, stepmothers never are liked."

"Theirs is a most thankless office. I believe that the most perfect of her sex could scarcely escape censure in the fulfilment of it. The fact is, all the relatives of the first wife arm themselves for a conflict, which is ninety-nine times out of a hundred of their own seeking: they put themselves upon the defensive; determine not to allow any virtue, any merit in the living, as if such a concession would inflict purgatory on the ghost of the departed."

Mr. Joyce spoke warmly, for his second wife was a sensible and amiable woman, and deserved both gratitude and affection, instead of the calumnies she had met.

"But is there no friend who might influence Miss Joyce?" asked Mr. Sefton.

"Upon my word," he said, after a moment's pause, "upon my word I don't know any one she cares about, except a Miss Clifford, the governess to my younger children, with whom she has recently struck up a very warm friendship. In fact, lifting her out of her sphere, in a manner I do not altogether approve; for she is a nobody, I believe. Her father, unfortunate in business, died, leaving two or three girls to support their mother; the old story, of which there is a new version every day."

"Ah, storks; there are plenty of them in the world."

"Storks! What do you mean—I don't understand?"

"Why don't you know the natural history of the storks; those dutiful and affectionate creatures, that take such care of the old and feeble birds, and are held up as patterns of filial devotion in children's story-books, to edify the rising generation? But the simile is not mine; it has been bandied about this long time, though I do not think it has travelled into print yet."

Neither of these men of the world would have given utterance to such an idea on any account, but they did not the less speculate in their own minds on the probability that the co-operation of a "stork" might, very possibly, be purchased: if not avowedly, by some dexterous stratagem.

(To be continued).

FINE ARTS.

The Town and Castle of Heidelberg. Engraved by T. A. Prior, from a Picture by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A. Published by the Engraver, 3, Elizabeth-place, Putney; and Griffiths, 121, Pall Mall.

This is Heidelberg, with the broad and transparent Neckar rolling at its feet, and bounded by its fairy-land of wood and mountain. The summit of the latter is shrouded in an atmospheric veil, such as Turner paints with unearthly [illegible]. We will, however, borrow the description from Goethe.

"The city, in its site and its whole environs, has, one may say, something ideal, which we can only rightly give a conception of when we are familiar with landscape painting, and understand what reflective artists have taken from nature, and what they have infused into it. I wandered in recollection of former days over the lovely bridge, and to the right bank of the Neckar. There you see the city and the whole scene in their most fascinating features before you. The town is built along a narrow space between the mountains and the river; the upper city-gate abuts close upon the rocks, leaving [illegible] width of the highway towards Neckar-Gemünd. Above the gate stands the old dilapidated Castle, in a state of vast and solemn half-decay. The way up to it marks itself out to the eye by a row of small houses glancing through the trees and thickets, and is a pleasing object in the view, because it shows the connexion of the old Castle with the peopled and stirring city. Below this, the well-built church displays its [illegible], and around it the city with its houses and towers, over which a thickly-wooded mountain heaves itself suddenly far above the Castle-hill, showing in huge patches the red rocks out of which the Castle was built. * * * The bridge from this point presents itself in a beauty, such as perhaps no other bridge in the world possesses. You see the Neckar flowing through its arches towards the level Rhine country, and the distant azure hills beyond the Rhine. On its right bank a wooded cliff with ruddy sides connects itself with the region of vineyards, and closes the view."

The success with which the fine atmospheric effects of Turner have been multiplied by the engraver's burin, has long been recognised; and, the present performance will, in every respect, extend both painter's and engraver's fame. All that we have here to regret is the absence of colour: the exquisite skill with which the whole scene is depicted *through a mist*, is indescribably beautiful; and the supernatural shroud of the mountain the fleecy forms and darkening hues that hang about the thickly-wooded height—are all triumphs of the engraver's art, inappreciable in our descriptive columns. The grandeur of the Castle ruins and the minuteness with which its architectural character is prese[illegible] of another class, from that displayed in portraying the solemn mag[illegible] this most beautiful and extensive ruin of Germany. Then, too, we have the [illegible] the houses noticed by Goethe, ascending from the town to the C[illegible] is," says Simrock, "as if you saw Heidelberg in procession, marching [illegible] the sanctuary of its ruined palace. The Geisberg, with its scanty remains of the still older castle, looks down u[illegible] which the town owes its name, with its lov[illegible] finely-rounded head, termed the Konigstuhl, now ornamented with a light and lofty tower, in honour of the visit of the Emperor Francis II., called the Kaiserstuhl, and which, from Neuenheim, falls pleasantly on the eye. Rapidly flows the Neckar amongst its projecting granite rocks down to the bridge, where it gathers its waters, and thence, with fuller current, sweeps on, leaving its mountain-land behind it."

The poetic feeling displayed by painter and engraver in this picture is evident at every touch: the bright bits in the foreground, and the blendings of light and [illegible] throughout the harmonious whole, render this one of the finest works ever produced in the English school of engraving, an honour to the art of the country as well as to the single-handed enterprise of the engraver, who possesses the original—one of Turner's finest water-colour pictures. The size of the Engraving, we should add, is 21½ by 14¼ inches.

IRELAND

Arrival of the new Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin.—The Earl of Besborough has arrived in Dublin. A Privy Council has been held at Dublin Castle, after which the Earl of Besborough was sworn in Lord Lieutenant. His Lordship was escorted by a guard of honour to the vice-regal Lodge, Phœnix Park. As his Excellency left the Castle-yard several hearty cheers were raised by the crowd assembled; a signal-rocket was sent up from the top of the Castle, and answered from the lodge in the park. The joy bells then sent forth a merry peal.

The Repeal Association.—At the meeting of the Association on Monday, the Old Irelanders and the Young Irelanders [illegible] place between Mr. Meagher and Mr. O'[illegible] "apostate" in reference to a gentleman who w[illegible] under the Whigs. Mr. O'Connell said he should consider it unjust to prevent Repealers from taking office under the Whigs, but reiterated his determination to continue a peaceful agitation for Repeal. The Report of the Committee of the Repeal Association was read, explaining the objects of the body, and disclaiming all violence and physical force.

Shocking Death of an Infant.—On Sunday evening last, about ten o'clock, an infant, aged one year and four months, son of a man named Thomas Smith, came by his death, at Rye, Suffolk, in the following shocking manner. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appeared that a police-officer, on passing the house, heard some one say the house was on fire; he entered, and found a cradle in flames, and heard a child cry. After throwing the burning clothes out of the house, he discovered the child near the fire-place; its clothes were all burnt off; a candlestick, and the remains of a candle were found in the cradle, which it is supposed the child pulled from the table, and thus caused the fire. The father and mother were both at a public-house at the time, having left the child alone in the house. Medical assistance was procured, but the child was literally burnt from head to foot. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental death, caused by the parents' negligence.

LITERATURE.

The Scenery and Poetry of the English Lakes. By Charles Mackay, L.L.D. Longman and Co.

In a very slight preface to this work, Dr. Mackay briefly describes its object—to combine the romantic history and poetry with the description of the scenery of "the Lake District." The author is too much of an utilitarian to aim at su[illegible] ng the ordinary guide-books in one respect. In his opening page, he quizzes "Mr. Wordsworth and his sonnets against steam," and is elsewhere smart upon "Anti-Steam Poetry." He starts with a day's stroll over the ancient town of Lancaster, visits and describes the mounts, lakes, forces, and torrents, of the district; gossips of its castles and monastic ruins; of his visit to Wordsworth; recollections of the lamented Southey; and ends, as he started, with antiquarian lore, in the romantic and poetic history of the border city of Carlisle. Taking Wordsworth as his text-book, Dr. Mackay discourses very pleasantly, making his book, with few exceptions, a fit companion for the educated tourist and seeker of the picturesque. With deeper reverence than that in his opening page, Dr. Mackay speaks of Wordsworth as "the presiding genius of the district," and of "a plan which he seems to have formed, of allowing no object of interest or beauty within the compass of twenty-five or thirty miles around Rydal to escape the illustration of his pen."

By this means, the interest of the district has been somewhat forestalled: nevertheless, Dr. Mackay writes with much vigour and cultivated feeling on the natural beauties of the district; though he is evidently no great respecter of antiquarian associations, or of such objects as are only recommended to notice by their extreme age. The main charm of the volume, we predict, will lie in its exquisite illustrations, some sixty in number, engraved by Thomas Gilks, from drawings by Harvey, M'Kewan, D. Cox, W. C. Smith, Fennell, Dickes, and others; and, for picturesqueness of effect, rarely equalled. The work, too, is admirably printed.

Soyer's Cookery. The Gastronomic Regenerator, a Simplified and Entirely New System of Cookery. By Mons. A. Soyer, of the Reform Club. Simpkin and Co.

The Kitchen of the Reform Club has been one of the sights of the Metropolis, to the privileged few, from the day of opening the palatial edifice in Pall Mall, and in no portion of Mr Barry's superb design has the cognomen of the Club been more effectively carried out. Here we have none of the slovenly groups which the painters of still life have so picturesquely illustrated: such wanton waste is reformed altogether; the whole place is in "Heaven's first law," and exemplifies M. Soyer's motto, "Cleanliness is the soul of the kitchen." The reader will, probably, recollect that we engraved, in our first volume, a sectional view of this kitchen; a more complete adaptation of means to the end can scarcely be imagined. The visitors who flocked to inspect the *cuisine* became desirous of carrying away more of its system than they could retain in their *memoria*, and hence the publication of the bulky volume before us, as M. Soyer [illegible] the request of several persons of distinction." And, all this has been accomplished within the last ten months, during which our *chef de cuisine* has furnished 25,000 dinners for the gentlemen of the Reform Club; 38 large dinner parties, comprising above 70,000 dishes, and has received 15,000 visitors to inspect the kitchen department.

The book is, from first to last, a most remarkable production, and evinces the zeal of the author in every branch of his art. It is not merely a book of receipts in cookery; but, as accessory to its perfection, the volume contains a minute description of the Reform Club Kitchen, (which has now been worked six years,) and the application of its arrangement to kitchens of every scale, from that of the patrician mansion to the humble one of the cottage. We agree with the author that such an important department deserves some little attention, "for food uncomfortably prepared is almost always unsightly, unwholesome, and consequently indigestible, not being cleanly prepared." What would the luxurious Romans have given for such order: they attended so closely to these matters, as to watch their mullet cooking in crystal; how Asinius Celer, who gave £[illegible] for one of these sea wood-cocks, would have enjoyed a walk through the basement of the Reform Club.

The work opens with M. Soyer's New Mode of Carving, by which the carver may leave the meat, game, or poultry, fit to reappear at table in an inviting state.

Next are given Directions for Larding, in which the French method is simplified for inexperienced hands. Then follow the Seasons of Articles, exemplifying them when out of, or before, their proper season. "How everything should be in Cooking," contains the canons—the requisites of the art. This preliminary section concludes with a list of the number of stewpans and kitchen utensils required in kitchens of a certain scale—from that of the Reform Club to the bachelor's and the cottage kitchen: these are two useful pages for "persons about to furnish."

The Table of Contents includes 2000 Receipts for Sauces, Soups, Fish, Hors d'œuvres (dishes to be handed round), Removes, Flancs, Entrées; for Second Course, Roasts, Savoury Dishes, Vegetables, Entremets, and Removes. The several Instructions have none of the "roundabout" of the Mrs. Glass school, or the misleading gossip of Kitchiner; but they are directly intelligible, and to the purpose.

The Appendix contains some *recherché* receipts, and the bill of a Lucullusian dinner, lately given at the Reform Club: it comprises, according to the epicurean taste of the gentlemen who gave it, "the most novel, luxurious, and rare edibles to be obtained at this extravagant season" (May). the most expensive dishes were the mullets, the salmon, poulardes à la Nelson, and, above all, the crawfish, which, when dressed, cost seven guineas! The *carte*, by the way, contains a remarkable instance of railway transit: "at seven o'clock," says M. Soyer, "the live Severn salmon was brought to me, it having just arrived direct from Gloucester, and was boiled immediately, being just ten minutes before the dinner was placed upon the table, and was eaten in its greatest possible perfection." The *chef*, by the way, contemplated a most elaborate addition, in a dish of two dozen of ortolans, which he intended to have incased in as many truffles, and to have braised in a stock, in which Lacryma Christi formed an item; but a change in the weather prevented the arrival of the ortolans from Paris!

Next, is described the kitchen of the Reform Club, with a ground-plan and well-executed engravings of the several ingenious contrivances prese[illegible] [illegible]ous *batterie de cuisine*: thus, we have the ice-drawers and dres[illegible] vegetable boxes; the suspended frame for meat, game, &c.; the meat-safe [illegible] pestle and mortar; the marble fish-slab; the charcoal stove and hot plate; the roasting range; the dinner-lift, by which the dishes are conveyed direct from the kitchen to the eating-room, the kitchen table, and steam-closet. The *roasting fire-place* is on a plan entirely new; the size is 7 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 in high; the bars are perpendicular and vertical, opening at one end, and supported upon castors, which allows the cleaning of it with much more ease, and affords access for repairing the boiler without pulling down any of the works around it; at the back of the stove, in front of the boiler, are thick Welsh lumps, by which hot water can be obtained twenty-four hours after the fire is put out. The great advantage of this range is that, from the smallest bird to the largest joint, even a baron of beef, can be cooked to perfection, although there is only 4½ inches depth of coals. The broiling, too, can be done in a superior style, by means of a double gridiron suspended from an extending bracket, hooked over the top bar.

We must not omit to notice the new gas stove, with its separate compartments, pipes, and cocks, so that the whole five or only one may be burnt. You obtain also, the same heat as from charcoal the moment the gas is lit: it is a fire that never requires making up; is free from carbonic acid, which is so pernicious, especially in small kitchens; it creates neither dust nor smell (except the gas should neglectfully be not properly turned off); and, by the last improvement, is also now quite free from smoke. With the aid of a new octagonal trivet, nine stewpans can be placed over, without the fear of upsetting either, some only simmering, and others boiling at the same time, which is invaluable, as by the gentle simmering, you are enabled to extract all the fat from soups or sauces, assisting in the clarification, and causing them to digest more freely. The economy of the gas stove in being lit and put out in a moment, and the absence of heat in the kitchen by its use, need not be insisted on.

Lastly, in the Reform Club Kitchen, is the bain marie, sink, hot plate, and rack for *sauté* pans; with the sink trap-bell, by which all stoppage of drains, and offensive effluvia are prevented.

Next are detailed the author's Kitchen at Home, and the Bachelor's Kitchen; both by aid of ground plans: and then a system of *cuisine bourgeoise*, or domestic cookery; in this is detailed the French *pot-au-feu*; "out of which earthen pot comes the favourite soup and bouilli, which has been everlastingly famed as having been the support of several generations of all classes of society in France; from the opulent to the poorest individuals, all pay tribute to its excellence and worth. No dinner in France is served without soup, and no good soup is supposed to be made without the pot-au-feu." This chapter of the work is a cookery book, of itself.

Added are the author's new Pagoda-like Entrée Dish, and several cleverly designed ornamental *pieces*.

As might be expected from a *chef de cuisine*, this work has been produced *in season*. Ibrahim Pacha has just left our shores with a grateful recollection of the luxuries of the Reform Club on his palate; and the public may, by means of the work before us, be initiated into the mysteries by which his Highness was thus right royally regaled in Pall Mall.

Poems. By Camilla Toulmin. Orr and Co.

The majority of these poems have already been printed in various periodical publications; but, they are certainly entitled to rescue from such shadowy and fleeting fame, by reproduction in the more substantial form of a volume. They are penned in the right vein of poetic fervour, beneath which we trace a strong current of philanthropy, ever aiming to exalt the condition of humankind. Poets are too prone to deal with social wrongs in the opposite way, and to aggravate, rather than seek to amend. There is, however, some excuse for the ire of the following stanzas from one of Miss Toulmin's recent poems, "The Cry of the Felon," suggested by Mr. Dickens's letter of "burning truth" on "Ragged Schools."

Yes! shackle my limbs, and bind me fast,
  Through the hooting crowd to press,
Away to the Judgment Hall; at last
  The Doom of my life I guess.
Think not the spasm that shoots through my frame
  Is the quiver of wounded pride;
What hath the felon to do with shame,
  Or the pangs unto shame allied!

Ye are ranged as Foes—and my heart doth swell
  With hate and a dull despair;
Though your laws compel me the Lie I tell
  With a calm and truthful air.
Oh, where is not brave if I cheated you,
  [illegible]old!
My thin blood warms at the thought anew,
  And the Lie grows strong and bold.

* * * * *

My world was a night—where Ignorance lay
  Like a pall o'er my trampled heart,
I never knew childhood's careless day
  Nor aught that could joy impart.
Tell me not Power cannot touch this Wrong,
  It hath skill to bring Me here,
It hath gold to fee the slippery tongue
  Of my foe, the pleader there.

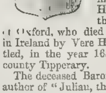
It hath strength to mould that marvel
  An army of willing men
And to rest secure in pride and state,
  Above the vulgar ken:
Surely it were a lighter task
  To scatter a little gold!
Feed us, and Teach us, are all we ask,
  And the Pauper Youth to mould.

Burns's Fireside Library.

This cheap series has just been completed in twenty-one volumes, and a very attractive *home library* they form for the *cheffonier* shelf. In its course of publication, we have commended the series, both as regards the editorial selection of the works printed, their clever illustrations; and, altogether, the elegant yet economical fashion in which they have been presented to the public. Why! the cost of the entire collection of twenty-one volumes, a "family library" in itself, does not exceed the price of one of the quartos of old. It may be worth while to recapitulate the classification and subjects. The *Tales* predominate; there are twelve vols.—for all ages: thus, we commence with "Household Tales and Traditions" (Little Red Riding Hood, &c.); then a volume of "Fables," new to most English readers; next, "Twelve Nights' Entertainments," from various lands: three volumes of minor "Stories and Sketches;" till we reach six volumes of Tales from the German of Fouque, Hauff, Lissli, Grossi, and Pichler—a very galaxy of fairy romancists. Then we pass to five volumes of Ballads, Songs, and Metrical Tales, from English, Scottish, French, and German history; including some of the masterpieces of Schiller's muse. Three volumes of biographettes are next on the list; these are a selection from Plutarch, and from the Worthies of England in past days, among which are a few excellently written "religious lives." Lastly, is the Rev. Mr. Poole's volume on "Churches, their Arrangement and Decoration;" from which all controverted points are omitted. On the illustrations of the Series, we can only remark that in no cheap publication within our memory has so much genius been concentrated: they are designed in true poetic and artistic spirit, and altogether belong to a higher school of art than has been hitherto developed in the embellishment of books for young readers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR AUBREY DE VERE, BART.



This respected gentleman, whose death took place on the 5th instant, was only son and heir of the late Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., of Currah, county of Limerick, by Elinor, his wife, daughter of William-Cecil, Lord Glentworth, Bishop of Limerick, and assumed, by Royal license, in 1832, the surname and arms of De Vere, to mark his descent from the marriage of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Gosfield, in Essex, High Sheriff of that county, with Jane, daughter of the Hon. Aubrey de Vere, second son of John, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1580. The family of Hunt was established in Ireland by Vere Hunt, Esq., an officer in Cromwell's army, who settled, in the year 1657, at Currah, county Limerick, and Glangoole, county Tipperary.

The deceased Baronet distinguished himself in literature, and was author of "Julian, the Apostate," and the "Duke of Mercia," dramatic poems, published in 1822 and 1823; and of "A Song of Faith," and other poetic pieces, which appeared in 1842.

At the period of his decease, Sir Aubrey was in his 58th year. He married, 12th May, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, county Limerick, and sister of Lord Monteagle, by whom he has left issue, five sons: Sir Vere Edmund de Vere, the present Baronet; Stephen Edward, a Barister; Aubrey-Thomas, author of "The Waldenses," and other poems; William-Cecil, a naval officer; and Francis-Horatio; and one surviving daughter, Elinor-Jane-Alicia-Lucy, married to Robert O'Brien, Esq., fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Baronet, of Dromoland, and brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Member for the county of Limerick.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, yet the stands were fairly supplied with Monday's unsold samples. All descriptions met a very dull inquiry, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. The show of foreign wheat was again large, owing to which the sale for that article was excessively heavy, at almost nominal figures. Grinding barley and the best parcels of malt moved off at late rates, but all other kinds were quite neglected. Owing to the continued influx of foreign oats the oat trade was heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour as last [illegible].

Arrivals [illegible] barley, 1070; oats, 1260. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, [illegible] 70; barley 1530, oats, 15,270. Flour, 780 sacks; malt, 110 quarters.

[illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 56s; ditto white, 47s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, [illegible]s to 48s, ditto white, 50s to 55s, rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, [illegible]; distilling, [illegible]; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s, brown ditto, [illegible] ton and Ware, 58s to 60s, Chevalier, 61s to 62s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible]; potato ditto, 30s to 33s, Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 25s; ditto, white, 22s to 26s, tick beans, new, 34s to 38s, ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s, white, 40s to 42s, boilers, 42s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s [illegible] Suffolk, 43s to 44s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 41s to 42s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free [illegible], Dantzig, red, —s to —s, white, —s to —s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; [illegible], peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American [illegible] to 28s; Baltic, 2[illegible] per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

The Seed Market.—[illegible] have had several parcels of new rape, canary, and caraway seeds on offer, but they [illegible]d very little attention. The best linseed cakes [illegible] support late rates [illegible] articles, exceedingly little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s, Mediterranean and [illegible] to 46s. Hempseed, 31s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s, white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English [illegible] to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s [illegible] 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to [illegible] Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s, extra, 52s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s, extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 3d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, [illegible].

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 33s 1d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 34s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—This market still continues in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—are heavy, and the prices may be considered 6d to 1s per cwt. lower. The supplies on offer are not to say extensive.

Coffee.—In this article we have very few sales to report, yet the quotations rule about stationary.

[illegible] and the best Carolina has advanced 6d per cwt. In other kinds of rice a steady business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 4s; clover ditto, £4 4s to £5 15s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 [illegible]; wheat straw, £1 [illegible] to £1 14s per load. New meadow hay £2 5s to £3 5s per load.

Oils.—All des[illegible] command very little attention, and the quotations have a [illegible].

Potatoes.—New potatoes—the supplies of which are on the increase—are in good request, at from 5s to 12s per cwt.

Tallow.—The trade continues to purchase cautiously, yet previous rates are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s 9d to [illegible], and for delivery in the last three months 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt. The [illegible] tallow is large [illegible] the net price is 39s 9d per cwt.

Provisions.—There has been a very steady demand for Irish butter this week, at fully the late advance in the quotations. English butter is in good request, at 94s to 98s for Dorset; 84s to 90s per cwt for Devon, and 10s to 13s per dozen for fresh. The Bacon market is firm, at previous quotations. In hams, a good business is doing, yet we can notice no alteration in value. English cheese steady, at late rates. Eggs are in demand, at 5s to 6s 3d for Scotch, and 5s [illegible] to 6s 6d per 120 for French. Scotch [illegible] butter goes off at 80s to 81s [illegible]. Dutch butter is heavy, at 90s to 96s for the best Friesland, and 88s to 92s for fine [illegible]. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Hops (Friday).—Our market, owing to the favourable accounts which are almost daily reaching us from the plantations, continues in a very inactive state, at barely stationary prices. Duty, £140,000. Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 6s, Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 6s to £8 15s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 13s; Stewart's, 15s 9d; Lambton, 15s 6d; Hartlepool, 14s, and [illegible], 15s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—Although the supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, was limited, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, and previous rates were barely supported. There were on offer 90 beasts, 240 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves from abroad. With sheep we were fairly supplied, while the sale for them was firm, at full prices. Lambs—the number of which were good—moved off steadily, at late rates. In calves, only a moderate business was transacted, and the quotations were somewhat on the decline. The same may be said of pigs. Milch cows dull, at from £16 to £18 each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, second quality ditto, [illegible]d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto 3s 6d to 3s [illegible], prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. large coarse calves. 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 570; cows, 138; sheep and lambs, 11,340; calves, 407, pigs [illegible].

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very slow general inquiry this morning on the following terms:—

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal. 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of all political excitement at home, and the tranquil aspect of foreign affairs, has, for the present, completely deadened speculation. The past week has scarcely witnessed a fluctuation of more than one quarter per cent in either the English or Foreign Market. At the commencement of the week, the Consol Market was tolerably firm, at 95⅞, 96 for Money, but the absence of business, and general dulness, caused a slight decline towards the close, Consols leaving off at 95⅝ ¾, for the Opening. The Exchequer Market has not fluctuated since Monday. The last price is 15 to 11 premium. Reduced closes at 96⅛ to [illegible] New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 208 to [illegible], and India Bonds, 22s. premium.

The Foreign Market has scarcely varied a fraction in any of its usually most active stocks. Mexican, of which the new issue has just appeared in the market, did not suffer from the unfavourable news received on Wednesday. The new stock quotes 26⅞ to 27¼. Spanish Passives advanced a turn on Tuesday, in consequence of a good purchase, and close at 5⅝. The Three per Cents have been, and remain at 35¼. Dutch Four per Cent Certificates are 97⅞. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents 59¾. Columbian are 15½; Brazilian 85. The settlement on Thursday passed off without difficulty, money being tolerably easy to respectable borrowers.

The preparations for settling in the Share Market have occupied some portion of the week, and business has consequently been more than ordinarily limited. Nevertheless an improved feeling has been evinced, and the dividend-paying lines being firm at rather improved quotations. In the country markets there is also a steadier business doing, but in both cases this must be understood to refer to the finished lines. For Scrips no marked improvement can be quoted, nor is an advance very probable, in the present state of the Money Market. The closing prices of the Shares last dealt in is subjoined:—Aberdeen, 8¾; Birmingham and Gloucester, 131; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, ¾ dis; Caledonian, 13½; Derby and Crewe, 6; Direct Manchester (Remington's), ⅝; Direct Northern, 1; Eastern Counties, 24⅝, Ditto, New, 8⅞ pm; Ditto, Perpetual, ½ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 2; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., ⅞ dis; Grand Junction, Quarter Shares, [illegible]; Great North of England, New, 60; Great Western, 152; Do., ½ Shares, 22½; Do., Fifths, 33¾, Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 5¼; Lancaster and Carlisle New, 10; Leeds and Bradford, 65; Leicester and Bedford, ⅝ dis.; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1½; London and Birmingham, 228; Ditto Quarters, 30¼; Ditto Fifths, 26¼; London and Blackwall, 9½; London and Brighton, 66⅞; Ditto Fifths, 42¼; London and Croydon, 23¼; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and South Western, 79, London and York, ¾; Ditto Half Shares, 1; Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 9⅞, Ditto Extension, 2¼ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto Quarter Shares (C), 10⅓; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, New, 40¼; Newcastle and Darlin[illegible], New, 11⅝; Ditto New Brandling, 45½; Newcastle and Berwick, 26¼, Norfolk, 28; North British, Carlisle Extension, 2⅞ [illegible] and Eastern, 75; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North [illegible] 3½ pm; Portsmouth Direct, 4⅝; Preston and Wyre, 31¼; [illegible] and Birmingham, 2½; Shropshire Union, 1⅝ dis.; South Midland [illegible] [illegible]stern and Dover, 45⅝; Ditto New (iss. at £32, No. 1) 22½; Do., New ([illegible] 6s. 8d, No. 2), 16; Do., New (do. £30, No. 3), 20½; Do., New (do. £15, No. [illegible]) 3¼; South Wales, 1½; West Riding Union, 2⅜ p; York and Carlisle, ⅞; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 50; Ditto Selby, 78; Ditto Extension, 3 [illegible]; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13⅝; Boulogne and Amiens, 12¾; Demerara, 2⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 6¾; Luxembourg, 2; Namur and Liege, 3¼; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅞; Rouen and Havre, 28.

SATURDAY.—Although some animation existed yesterday in the Consol Market, no alteration occurred in quotations, with the exception of Exchequer Bills, which were a point lower. The Foreign and Share Markets remained unaltered.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

WHITEHALL, JULY 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Henry Charles Duke of Norfolk to be Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 14.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of the Tower Hamlets—Charles Richard Fox, Esq., Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Ordnance.

[illegible]

Town of [illegible]—The Right Honourable Fox Maule, Secretary at War.

Borough of Halifax—The Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Borough of Taunton—The Right Honourable Henry Labouchere.

Borough of Greenwich—James Witley Deans Dundas, Esq., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

City of Gloucester—Captain the Honourable Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

City of Chester—John Jervis, Esq., her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Borough of Evesham—The Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.

Borough of Tiverton—The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Borough of Devonport—The Right Honourable Sir George Gray, Bart., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Borough of Manchester—The Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Borough of Plymouth—Hugh Fortescue, Esq., commonly called Viscount Ebrington, one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

BANKRUPTS.—G. S. WHITECHURCH, Fleet-street, hosier. F. BELLONI, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, clock and watchmaker. W. BUNDEY, Stamford-bridge, Fulham-road, builder. A. GILFILLAN, Pomeroy-street, Old Kent-road, draper. R. SPOONER, Buckingham-street, Strand, licensed victualler. [illegible] GRAY, Mollcent-cottages, Dalston, Middlesex, lodging-house-keeper. T. W[illegible], plasterer. W. H. OSBORN, the younger, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, [illegible] [illegible]OLDEN and A. H. LAFARGUE, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, ship owners. [illegible] PEASE and W. H. THOMPSON, [illegible] Fenchurch-street, [illegible] W. GROVES, Hunt[illegible] [illegible]cer. D. MACLEAN, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, brickmaker. [illegible] and J. GARSED, jun., Leeds, flax manufacturers. T. READ, Manchester, sugar dealer. J. S. WALTERS, Bakewell, Derbyshire, surgeon. E. C. NICHOLLS, Bristol, broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. ROBERTSON, jun., Glasgow, merchant. ISABELLA [illegible]NNY, Deanfoot, Peebles. W. PROVAN and Co., Paisley, spirit merchants.

[illegible]DAY, JULY 17.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 7.

Corps of Royal Marines: Serjeant-Major G. Dibben, to be Quartermaster.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

The Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Militia. Captain W. Ward to be Adjutant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Herefordshire Militia. J. Morris to be Surgeon.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—E. WEEKS, King's-road, Chelsea, hothouse builder. D. JOHNSTONE, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, joiner.

BANKRUPTS.—D. KEMPTON, Bermondsey-street, bed and mattress-manufacturer. R. H. EASUM, Commercial-road-east, rope-maker. J. BENSTEAD, Fleet-street, hosier. E. BOULT, Isleworth, grocer. E. HODGES, Circus-street, New-road, Marylebone, victualler. W. HUNT, High-street, Marylebone, printer. C. W. GRAHAM, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant. W. H. BROAD, Stourport, Worcestershire, maltster. R. COOK, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, surgeon. R. HODSON, Everton, Nottinghamshire, farmer. E. [illegible]ds, grocer. J. SEATON, Frickley-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, farmer. R. PRIESTLEY, Manchester, grocer. J. L. BUTLER, Liverpool, coal-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. PUGH, Edinburgh, chemist. W. WILSON, White-[illegible] boot and shoe maker.

BIRTHS.

At No. 5, Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Caledon, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Jacob Montefiore, Esq., of a son.—At Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, of a daughter.—At Curzon-street, the lady of Robert Dickson, M.D., of a daughter.—At Clapham, the lady of Major William Soltau Pillans, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, Freeman William Coe, Esq., to Catherine Jane, the eldest daughter of St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq.—At Kilmore, John Edward Vernon, Esq., to Miss Har[illegible] [illegible]ngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.—At St. [illegible] M. G. [illegible], Esq., to the Hon. Eliza Molyneux, relict of [illegible] Mary's, Marylebone, James Grace, Esq., to [illegible]ter of the late Alexander Brodie, D.D.

DEATHS.

At [illegible]ower Clapton, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. Clements.—[illegible] Strand, John Paternoster, Esq., aged 8[illegible].—On the 8th instant, the Rev. Isaac Bridgman, M.A., minister of St. John's Chapel, Walworth.—At Reading, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Salmon.—At Broadstairs, Captain Martin Cole, Royal Navy.—At Dunstable, in the 75th year of his age, William Frederick Brown, Esq., late High Sheriff of the county of Bedford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. PERROT most respect[illegible] for the Last Time this Season, Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal Characters: Elvira, Mdme. Grisi; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Mario; and Riccardo, Sig. Fornasari.

To Conclude with an entirely new and original Ballet Divertissement, in three tableaux, by M. Perrot, the music by Sig. Pugni, entitled LES TRIBULATIONS D'UN MAITRE DE BALLET. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The principal parts by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdme. Petit Stephan, and Mdlle. L[illegible] Grahn, Mdlles. Honore, James, Demelisse, Cassan, Julien, and Lamoreux; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. Venafra, M. Gouriet, M. Bertrand, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot.

[illegible] expressly for this occasion by M. Perrot, to be entitled LE PAS DES DEESES, by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, and Mdlle. Cerito; M. St. Leon and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20.—M. Jullien has the honour to announce that his GRAND BAL MASQUE, the only one this season, will take place on Monday Next, July 20. Every preparation is being made to render this Entertainment in every respect equal, if not superior, to M. Jullien's former Bals. The decorations, both illuminative and [illegible] Private Boxes from £3 3s. upwards. Persons taking Private Boxes will have the [illegible] of passing to and from the Ball-room without extra charge.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the especial Patronage of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince [illegible], the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal. Overflowing Houses!—Unexampled Success of the present Brilliant Entertainments!—Monday next, and during the week, the Grand [illegible] the whole Stud and Company. Novel and Unique SCENES of the ARENA, [illegible] Inimitable Clowns, Wallett and [illegible] Drama. For particulars see bills of the day. Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commence each evening at 7. Lessons in the Art of Riding daily. Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, the Colosseum will remain Open [illegible] Panorama of London by Night, will take place every half hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three to Five, and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued.

DAY EXHIBITION. [illegible] —Classic Ruins—Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c., &c.

EVENING EXHIBITION. London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Eleven. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT, EXCEPT SATURDAY.—An entire change of the Scenes in the Circle.—Extraordinary and Astonishing [illegible] Ducrow, and Francois Tourniaire.—Grand Concert. Mr. A. Lee, Conductor. Singing by the [illegible] John Roe. Diavolo's Descent on a Fiery Dragon.—The Gorgeous Chinese Procession.—Firing of the Monster Dragon Tower. Magnificent Illuminations and Astounding Fireworks.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., A GRAND IRISH FETE, when the Concert will [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, under Distinguished Patronage, A SCOTTISH FETE, on [illegible] many gentlemen connected with the Highland Society have expressed their [illegible] in the Costume of the various Clans. The CONCERT will [illegible] of which will be duly announced.—Doors open each evening at 8.—Admission 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—The Celebrated Brussels Opera Company, under the immediate patronage of the King of the Belgians, has commenced a series of Performances with Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "The Huguenots," which had been received with the greatest enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences. Nights of Performing this week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On Tuesday will be produced Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre, "Robert le Diable," in which the eminent artistes, Madame Laborde and Madame Julien, M. M. Laborde, Zelger, and Boulo, will appear. Doors open at Seven. Opera commences at Half-past Seven.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., the TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Now open at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.
JAS. FAHEY, Secretary.

CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA.—THE NASSAU BALLOON.—Mr. CHARLES GREEN has the honour to announce an ASCENT with ten or a dozen friends, in the above named stupendous and wonderful aerial machine, on MONDAY NEXT JULY 20, 1844. In consequence of the immense success of the Public Breakfast and Morning Concert, entitled Ranelagh Revived, or 100 Years Ago, that magnificent entertainment will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, 1846. The Magnificent Grounds, Park, Maze, Shrubberies—the Banqueting Hall, its superb and lofty Galleries—the newly-erected Lavender Bowers, and the Million-and-one natural attractions of this truly Noble Domain, are thrown open to the Public, for Promenade and Inspection, every Sunday, at Half-past Four o'clock. No charge is made for admission, but every visitor is expected to take a Refreshment Card to the amount of Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A new and Interesting Lecture, by Dr. RYAN, on the PHENOMENA and EFFECTS of HEAT and COLD, at Half-past Three Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'Clock. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FAR[illegible] ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. [illegible] ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the series of DISSOLVING VIEWS just introduced. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

JUST OUT, PRICE EIGHTEEN-PENCE,

THE COMING HOME.

A COMIC PANORAMA, DRAWN BY LEECH.

[illegible] ACKERMANN [illegible] Strand; RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge-row; EWIN[illegible], Amen Corner; WESTLEY, 163, Strand; DORLING, Epsom; and all Booksellers.

[illegible]

THE JEWISH MANUAL; or, Practical Information in Jewish and Modern Cookery. With a Collection of Valuable Recipes and Hints relating to the Toilette. Edited by A LADY.
T. and W. BOONE, Publishers, 29, New Bond-street, London; and to be had of all Booksellers.

MARTIN, THE FOUNDLING; or, The Adventures of a Valet de Chambre, EUGENE SUE'S new Novel, appears regularly in the FAMILY HERALD, the most popular periodical of the day—a successful attempt to blend wisdom with [illegible] News-Agents sell the FAMILY HERALD.

DR. MADDOCK on DISEASES of the LUNGS and HEART. "We seriously recommend all persons who are predisposed to, or are suffering under, these complaints, to consult this able work. The treatment pointed out is at once novel, simple, and natural, and is undoubtedly highly efficacious."—Literary Journal.—Third Edition, price 5s. 6d.—SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row.

HOW TO LIVE. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

THE PIANO; or, Cabinet of Vocal and Instrumental Music, No. 8, contains:—"Trip hither, my Love," a favourite ballad sung by Mr. Allen, music by Robert Guylott. The "Seguedilla," the celebrated Spanish dance, as danced at the Opera, arranged by D. Corri. The "Gondolier," a favourite song, sung by Mr. W. Harrison, at Drury Lane Theatre, with an accompaniment by Marliani. "British Triumphs in India," composed by T. B. Phipps, a splendid descriptive piece, emblazoning the military exploits of our gallant countrymen during the war in the Punjaub, &c. Sixteen Pages of full-sized Music for 1s.
Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

Published every Saturday. Price Threepence.

CONTINENTAL TRAVEL: FRANCE. To be followed by Northern Italy—Switzerland—Rhenish Germany—Belgium, and also Southern Italy—Central Germany, forming Nos. 16, 17, and 18, of THE TOPIC, a new weekly periodical, price threepence each number. The articles by writers of eminence.

*** Information of the climate and circumstances of every place worthy of note, will be found in these brief but comprehensive papers; which, together, form a very [illegible] to persons contemplating foreign travel, or desirous of information relative to places now [illegible] visited. C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and at all the railway [illegible]

HERR PISCHEK'S SONGS.—The Music, with the German Words and English Translations, by GEORGE SOANE, A.B., elegantly printed in Music Folio, for the Family Pianoforte, only Threepence each, in THE MUSICAL TREASURY. The Standard Bearer, and My Heart's on the Rhine, now ready. DAVIDSON, Water-[illegible], leading from Blackfriars-bridge towards the Temple; of whom may be had, gratis, Lists of above 300 Pianoforte Pieces, vocal and instrumental. Recently issued: Lucy Neal, and the Buffalo Gals, 3d. each. The May Queen, the two parts, 3d.; Stradella Quadrille, Crown Jewels Quadrille, Ethiopian Quadrille, or the Melodies of the Serenaders, and the celebrated Lancers Quadrille, 3d. each; the 8 best Vocal Pieces from Stradella, in 4 threepenny sheets; the Overture, 6d.; Fantasia on Di Tanti Palpiti, 3d.; Maid Marian's Song, Queen Catherine's Death-bed, and Robin Hood is Lying Dead, three original songs, by E. J. Loder, 3d. each.

CHEAP EDITION. VOL. IV.

D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION, price 5s., is Now Ready, in post 8vo. cloth. Also, OLIVER and BOYD'S STANDARD EDITION of the Four Vols., being the only English Edition [illegible] Autograph, post 8vo., cloth. Price of the whole, 14s. Extensive Additions, not hitherto published, have been made by Dr. D'Aubigne to this Edition; and, in a new Preface, written expressly for it, he says—"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word, and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly rendered. It is the only one which I have corrected. I declare, in consequence, that I acknowledge this translation as the only faithful expression of my thoughts in the English language; and I recommend it as such to all my readers."—OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition).

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals, which can be had by post, by sending two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each. Pennies of the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. Coins sent by post. Coins, &c., Bought, Sold, and Exchanged; Valued, Catalogued, &c.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lambs Conduit-street.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING [illegible]: its lasting polish equals patent leather; it softens the upper leather, prevents it breaking, and alleviates the pain of corns and tender feet. In bottles, 4s. St. James's-street, London, and BENETFINK, 81, Cheapside. Edinburgh: Duncan, 59, Princes-street. Dublin: Hodges and Son, Westmoreland-street.—Also, HOBY'S EMOLIENT WATERPROOF WAX, for shooting and fishing boots, which, after thirty years' [illegible], has proved to be the only composition wh[illegible] boots and shoes [illegible]. In bottles, 5s.

LADIES before leaving Town would be thoroughly repaid by [illegible] reasonable and pretty Summer Stock of French Canzous, Guimpes, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace Visites, &c.; also, Dress, Bonnet, and Night Caps, all shapes, makes, and prices. Amongst a number of other articles that may be menti[illegible] worthy of notice, is a quantity of Imitation Old Point Laces, almost equal to the real, with this difference—what would cost 10s. a yard, real, can be obtained for 10d. About 500 Infants' Needle-Worked Long Robes and Short Frocks at 2s. each—yes, 2s!!!—MARTIN NUNN, 253, R[illegible]

THE SUMMER RIDE or PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates [illegible] and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in [illegible] injured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle [illegible] in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom.—*** Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—GOODWOOD [illegible] Course, will be despatched as follows from London Bridge, calling at Reigate about forty minutes afterwards.

FARE[illegible]

	First.	Second.	Third.
At 6 30 A.M., with First, Second, and Third Class Carriages, arriving at Drayton at 10 A.M. At 7 A.M., with do. do. do., 10 30 A.M.	12s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
At 8 A.M., Express, with First and Second Class Carriages, arriving at Drayton at 10 45 A.M. At 8, 30 A.M., an Express with First and Second Class Carriages, taking passengers at Reigate from the South-Eastern Railway, and arriving at Drayton at 11 15 A.M.	15s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	
FROM DRAYTON [illegible]			
At 5 0 P.M., with First, Second, and Third Class Carriages [illegible]	12s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
At 7 0 P.M., Express, with First and Second Class Carriages, arriving at London at 10 0 P.M.	15s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	

Day Tickets will not be issued by the Extra Trains.

[illegible] The ordinary 7 0 P.M. Up Train from Chichester will call at Drayton and all Stations, and proceed through to London.

An Extra Train will start from the Hastings and St. Leonard's Station at 9.0 A.M.

Extra Trains will also start from Brighton as late as 10 30 A.M.

[illegible]

London Terminus, 15th July, 1846. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small bird with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 55s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

MINERALOGY, CONCHOLOGY, and GEOLOGY.—Mr. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, has lately received an extensive Assortment of SHELLS, MINERALS, and FOSSILS. He arranges Elementary Collections, which will greatly facilitate the study of these interesting branches of science, and also gives Private Instruction in Geological Mineralogy.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of pric[illegible] of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

ROMAN CAMEOS.—Recently Received, a few ROMAN CAMEOS, by some of the best Italian artists, the subjects consisting of the Graces—Hebe—Rebecca at the Well—and various Classical and Historical Designs. They are mounted in Gold as Brooches. The price is from 20s. to 6 guineas each, and upwards.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the statue of the Duke of Wellin[illegible]

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and [illegible]tlemen, are prepared by Mr. E. POCOCKE for the Universities, East [illegible], and Professional Life in general. Ready access is granted to a well-[illegible] the Oriental Students have the additional advantage of numerous MSS. [illegible]sic and Arabic. A prosp[illegible] tion to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brisl[illegible]

BED FEATHERS.

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. [illegible]
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d.
Foreign	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks [illegible], and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Book-cases, Chests, &c. [illegible] Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c., and flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-st[illegible]

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES. Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouch[illegible] 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for C[illegible], by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s. This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, dit[illegible] [illegible]S, fashionable tailor and trowsers maker, 313, High [illegible]

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than [illegible] other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentees in London, and care should be taken to observe that whether supplied by Agents in the country or abroad, each are stamped on the inside, H., J., and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the SUMMER; also SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quiet, gentlemanly and respectable appearance, lightness, convenien[illegible] moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not so in name on[illegible]), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced [illegible] men and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street.

FOR THE HAIR.—DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—This long-established public favourite is the only sure means of restoring [illegible] and of giving a graceful beauty to unsightly hair. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., [illegible] saving in the larger bottles. Also,

DAWSON'S DEPILATORY removes unsightly hairs from any part of the skin, without the least unpleasantness or alteration of the skin. 3s. 6d. and 6s. Sold by most respectable [illegible]mists and perfumers. Beware of base imitations under other names.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every descripti[illegible] Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and in improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agree[illegible] [illegible]cacious.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON" [illegible] without which none is [illegible] and Chemists.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

THE HAIR.—The celebrated QUIN-JULEP and POMADE, for strengthening and restoring the Hair, and preventing its prematurely turning grey, [illegible] plied to the part affected gives instantaneous relief. Prepared only by J. S. ERWIM, Son of Mrs. Parker, 3, Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, where it may be obtained, and of the following authorised Agents: Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sanger, 150, Oxford-st[illegible] [illegible]ston, 88, Cornhill; T. Prout, 229, Strand; F. Dunn, 235, Oxford-street, near Hyde-par[illegible] Rouse, 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; [illegible], 174, Regent-street; J. Dex[illegible] Queen's-row, Pimlico, Collins, 54, Piccadilly; White, [illegible] street; Bollingham Brothers, 390, Strand.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth brush performs the highly-impor[illegible] divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet [illegible] Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from H[illegible]

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's [illegible]

FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL. [illegible] perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. This preparation, before use, is in a soft state, and continues so for a short time, and it may, therefore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed in every case. [illegible] Manchester. Sold in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents, Messrs. MOTTERSHEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester; and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

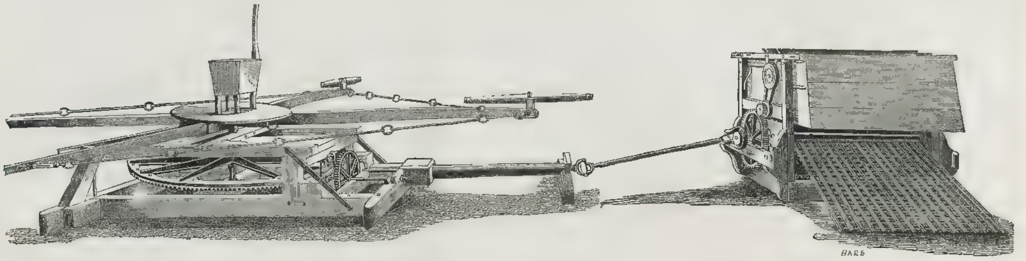
(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

[illegible] extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 81, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private hab[illegible] E. MOSES and SON have made other additions [illegible] [illegible] consequently be despatched with much greater facility. This department [illegible] Aldgate. The Hat Depot is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every [illegible] tinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from w[illegible] chases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department [illegible] has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy!! Economy!!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars [illegible] Present, and Future," which may be had gratis and post-free, of the Prop[illegible]

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, H[illegible] General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the pub[illegible] having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected w[illegible] no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, Lond[illegible]

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Al[illegible] is resumed till twelve o clock.

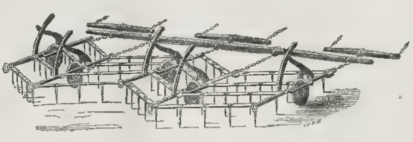
GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.



GARRETT'S PATENT FOUR-HORSE BOLTING THRASHING MACHINE.—Prize £5.

The following is a list of the Implements for which prizes were awarded by the Judges appointed by the Society:—

	£
Best plough adapted to heavy land (Mr. John Howard)	10
Best plough adapted to light land (Mr. J Howard)	10
Best drill for general purposes, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr Hornsby)	15
Best turnip drill on the flat, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr Hunter)	10
Best turnip drill on the ridge, and also for distributing compost in a moist or dry state (Mr. Teasdale)	10
Best Scarifier (Mr. Crosskill)	10
Best chaff-cutter (Mr. Cornes)	10
Best machine for making draining-tiles or pipes (Mr. Scragg)	20
Best harrow (Mr. Coleman)	5
Best drill presser, depositing manure and seed (Mr. Hornsby)	10
Best churn (Mr Robinson)	5
Best weighing machine for farm produce and live cattle (Mr. James)	10
Best steaming apparatus for roots (Mr Robinson)	5
Best skim or paring plough (not sufficient merit)	5
Best subsoil pulverizer (Mr. Read)	10
Best horse seed dibbler (not sufficient merit)	15
Best hand seed dibbler (Mr Crawford)	5
Best linseed crusher (Mr. Crosskill)	5
Best one-horse cart (Mr. Crosskill)	5
Best thrashing machine (Mr. Garrett)	25
Best set of draining tools and instruments (not sufficient merit)	10
Best steam power, applicable to thrashing and other agricultural purposes (not sufficient merit)	25
Best horse power, applicable to thrashing and other agricultural purposes (not sufficient merit)	25



COLEMAN'S PATENT EXPANDING HARROW.—PRIZE £5.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Hayband maker (Mr. Pierce)	3
Corn crusher (Mr. Zachariah Parkes)	
Winnowing machine (Mr. Hornsby)	3
Rowan's patent axle (Mr. Robinson)	5
Hay-rake (Mr Grant)	3
Haymaking machine (Messrs. H. Smith)	
Norwegian harrow (Mr. Stratton)	
Tile machine (Mr Garrett)	
Grubber (Messrs. Smith)	Silver medal
Spike roller (Messrs Barrett and Ashton)	Silver medal
Wheels and axle (Mr. Crosskill)	Silver medal
Kent drill (Mr Garrett)	Silver medal
Root washer (Mr. Richmond)	Silver medal
Whipple trees (Mr. Harding)	Silver medal

We have engraved the following:—

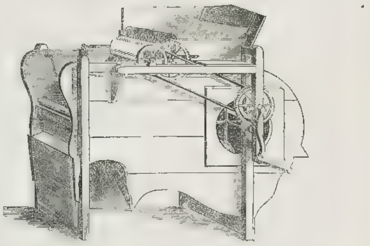
Garrett's Patent Bolting Thrashing Machine for Four Horses, for thrashing wheat, without either bending, bruising, or otherwise injuring the straw. It may be worked with two, three, or four horses.

Coleman's Patent Expanding Lever Harrow, suitable either for level or for ridge land; the flexibility of the joints allowing its adaptation to the most abrupt inequalities.

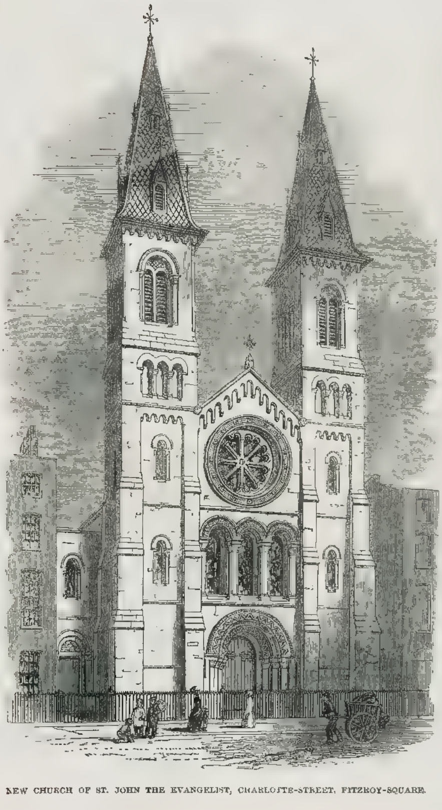
Crosskill's Single-horse Cart; the body much larger than Scotch carts, the iron-work more complete in several parts.

Hornsby's Winnowing Machine, capable of separating the corn from the chaff as it comes from the thrashing machine, without the use of a jack riddle. The advantage this machine has over others, when separating the corn from the chaff in a rough pulsy state, not riddled, is, its being fitted with a spike rolle working through a grating, the roller and grating being so arranged as to form a hopper; and it can be adjusted to suit corn either in rough chaff or in any other state. It is also fitted with a shaking screen at the bottom, which more effectually cleans the corn from all kinds of small seeds than a fixed screen.

CROSSKILL'S SINGLE HORSE CART.—PRIZE £5.



HORNSBY'S WINNOWING MACHINE.—PRIZE £3.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

NEW CHURCH, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

This additional spiritual provision for the large and populous parish of St. Pancras, situate in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonies, by the Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday last.

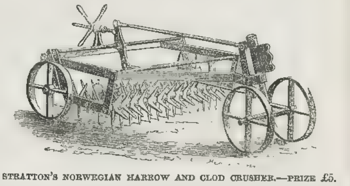
The new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built from the design of Mr Hugh Smith, of Bedford-row, and reflects great credit on his architectural taste: t is picturesque and pleasing, throughout. It is in the Norman style of the twelfth century; the architect having, evidently, had an eye to the fine old twin-towered German churches which are so much admired by the profession.

The structure, towards Charlotte-street, occupies the frontage of three houses. The design consists of a lofty centre, with a recessed porch, enriched with mouldings of tasteful character. Above is a triple window; and over that, a noble rose window, and embellished gable. In the original design, the centre is flanked with two towers and spires, the latter of wood, covered with diamond-shaped slates; the entire height of tower and spire being 120 feet. One of these towers has not yet been completed; but, to do justice to the architect, we have engraved both; as, doubtless, funds will soon be raised for the erection of the second tower. The materials of the church and tower are Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings.

The interior of the church is divided into a nave and side aisles, by Norman columns and arches, above which are well-proportioned clerestory windows; and there is a large window of corresponding style at the east end. The roof is of open timbers, and the height from the floor to the ridge is 51 feet 10 inches; the nave is 86 feet in length, and 58 feet 5 inches wide; and the chancel is 30 feet, by 10 feet 6 inches. In the aisles, and across the west end, are imitative oaken galleries, with fronts of light, open, intersecting arches. In the western gallery is placed, temporarily, a small organ; but, it is proposed to erect a larger instrument, of low elevation, that it may not obstruct the light from the triple window. The pulpit is of circular design, very neatly sculptured in Caen stone: it is placed against the wall, and is entered by a low doorway, direct from the vestry, so as to avoid the loss of room by a staircase, rarely otherwise than unsightly. There is, likewise, a stone font, of Norman design.

The Communion appointments are in good taste; the Decalogue, &c., are emblazoned within five circular-headed compartments. The seat-fittings, also, are in corresponding architectural style. The Church will accommodate 1048 persons: viz., 629 in pews; free-seats, 299: children, 120.

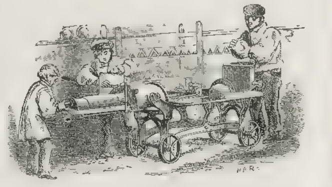
The cost of the entire structure may be stated at about £6,400. The purchase-money of the site, in addition, was £5,300. The foundation work was expensive, the artist having to provide 20 feet of concrete and gravel for the tower-base. The funds were thus raised:—£5,000 left by a benevolent lady, for building a Church, the site to be chosen by the Bishop of London; the remainder furnished by the Church Commissioners, and by public subscription.



STRATTON'S NORWEGIAN HARROW AND CLOD CRUSHER.—PRIZE £5.

Stratton's Norwegian Harrow, improved by an entirely new mode of *raising* and *lowering* the implement, and of regulating the depth at which it works in the ground, or of raising it quite out of the ground, so as to put it instantly in a condition to be transported from field to field. By this construction a child may do all that is required to lift the heaviest implement, as he can instantly transfer the power of the horses from the onward draught of the implement to the raising it out of work.

Garrett's Patent Hand Pipe and Tile Machine, is made entirely of iron, occupying a space of only 8 feet by 2 feet, very simple, easily drawn on its wheels between the hakes, and worked by a man and boy with a lever purchase. It has two vibrating cylinders; while the tiles are being forced out of the one, the other is filled, so that no time is lost, the piston acting both ways; and, from its construction, the machine requires less care and is easier filled.



GARRETT'S PATENT HAND PIPE AND TILE MACHINE.—PRIZE £5.

Mr. Garrett also exhibited a patent inclined stone mill, invented by W. Broughton, of London, working engineer, possessing the important advantage of grinding without breaking the material. Its peculiar construction admits of its instant adjustment with perfect ease, for the purpose of grinding wheat, barley, beans, peas, or any other material, of either a coarse or fine quality, and prevents the dressing of the stones from being destroyed by the concussion or contact of their surfaces.

The Harvest in Cambridgeshire.—We saw some wheat cut in the parish of Chesterton last Wednesday; and the wheat crop generally in this neighbourhood appears ripe for the sickle. *Cambridge Advertiser of Wednesday.*

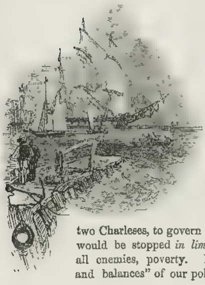
Attempt to Overturn a Railway Train.—Three young men, named Isaac Green, Thomas Gray, and Henry Harsall, were examined at Bristol, on Wednesday, and committed for trial on a charge of placing a hurdle across the down train of the Bristol and Exeter line, near Bristol. A young woman named Shepherd deposed to seeing them, in company with another man, unhang the gate, and throw it over the bridge on to the line, at twelve o'clock at night. Two trains felt the shock, and the engine belonging to the goods train was battered by a stone thrown at it as it was passing under the bridge the same night.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 18, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 221.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846. [Sixpence.

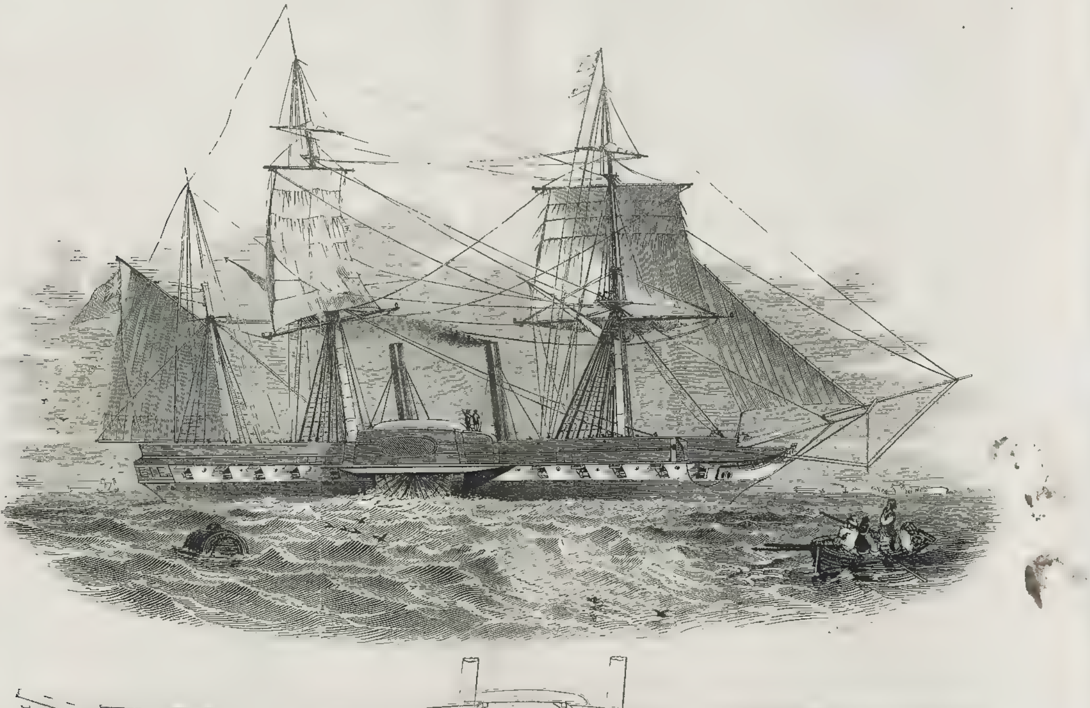
THE SUGAR QUESTION.



OF the many Illustrations of the extent of damage that commerce sustains when it is made to wait on legislation, the Sugar Duties afford a striking one. In accordance with a constitutional principle, a considerable part of the revenue must be raised by taxes continued from year to year only; so that, should the Sovereign ever attempt, like the two Charleses, to govern without a Parliament, he would be stopped *in limine* by that most potent of all enemies, poverty. It is one of the "checks and balances" of our political system, the advantages of which would become more evident in times of trouble and danger than they can be made at present, when, there being no peril of the Crown becoming despotic, we are more keenly alive to the inconvenience of taxation being uncertain. Immense masses of capital, labour, and all the thousand ramifications of the demand and supply of a great article of consumption, are kept in suspense, hanging on a yearly vote of the House of Commons, and that vote one which has been made the battle ground of two opposite parties and principles.

The consequences, even from this cause alone, have been disastrous enough ; but they have been complicated and intensified by the results of the abolition of slavery in our colonies, and the struggle on the part of those who effected that great work, to keep up a moral distinction between what is slave grown and what is produced by free men, in this same article of sugar, the distinction being wholly impracticable upon any other commodity, and in a thousand ways violated even upon this. No one article, in all the varied list of commerce, has been so unfortunate ; no dealers and producers so much to be commiserated as those who have in any way been connected with sugar. If we go back, we shall find the West Indian planters held up for years as the monsters of the human race, and painted to the world in colours so dark and hideous, that we shrink even from the memory of them. The planters, on the other side, claimed a right of property recognised by British laws and Parliaments, and the fierce struggle was at last terminated by a compromise. The institution of slavery was abolished, and the responsibility of English law for its existence was acknowledged at the same time ; we had permitted a great wrong, and we expiated it by subjecting ourselves to an enormous burden ; in fact, we purchased our fellow subjects' freedom "with a great sum." For the reputation, and, we believe, no less the welfare of the Empire, no number of millions was ever better bestowed.

Out of the altered social condition of our Colonies caused by this measure, arises the present state of the whole question in all its bearings—commercial and moral. The principles and course of action by which the existence of slavery was destroyed, we can no longer use or apply ; the enemy has been driven from our own soil ; we cannot enter the possessions of others with the fire and sword with which he was here pursued. We may advise other nations to be just and humane, but we have no power to make them so; and, besides, men will not be virtuous "on compulsion." They resist interference with their internal policies : "Who made



SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S STEAM-SHIP, "SIDON."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

thee a judge and ruler over us," is the infallible reply. The question, too, of cost, comes into play again : if we could not root out the weed of slavery, save by the strength of gold, are those interested in its continuance in other lands, less powerful than they were here ? On every side by which the question can be approached it is beset with difficulties.

In our own Colonies the solving of the problem, as far as the existence of slavery was concerned, created difficulties of another kind; they will, however, bear contemplation better than those of the old system, and show that mankind at large has wonderfully gained by the change, though the owners of Colonial estates have been reduced to the verge of ruin. The Negroes, few in number compared to the amount of labour required, easily earned enough to keep them, and naturally enough preferred play to work, seeing that they could afford it. So estates went out of cultivation, exports decreased, ships could not get cargoes, profits sank, and planters went into the *Gazette*, or worked their estates from year to year imperfectly; and, for that reason, at a loss. Sambo, in the meantime, worked when he chose, at high wages, or not at all if he liked that better, seeing that, by merely scratching the earth and planting a few vegetables, he could defy hunger, the climate rendering clothing all but a superfluity.

The ages of lash-compelled toil have been somewhat compensated, and there seems a measure of justice in it; on the whole, the picture of Negro independence, leisure, high wages, and lordly aversion to more toil than is absolutely necessary, is rather an agreeable one. They are free men, and, if as free agents, they can live, and enjoy life without work, they are happier than millions of free men nearer home : they actually are what we are all trying to be, and most of us with slender success. But this state of things is evidently too good to last long ; the struggle for life is too keen in too many places to permit such earthly elysiums to exist continuously ; and, but for the fact that labour under a tropical sun is certain death to an European, whole Irish counties would have shipped themselves off bodily to Jamaica, and Andover Union would long since have been without inmates. Cutting sugar canes is better, any way, than crushing bones ; and we have not heard lately of any of our black brethren being driven to eat putrid carrion : such work and such diet are only for Englishmen. But, the climate is the insurmountable barrier ; the laws of Nature are the laws of God ; and with them, however wishful of a change, poor frail mortality contends in vain. The Negro at present has the sole command of the labour market, and acts accordingly ; the land lies idle for want of hands ; the labour of Europe cannot go there ; proprietors complain of ruin, and inwardly perhaps sigh for the "good old times" of coercion, and the lash, and cry aloud for more and longer "protection." What, in the midst of all these circumstances, is to be done ?

While the great evil the Colonists labour under, is an inability to produce half as much sugar as they might, it is evident that no Minister will venture to confine the people of this country to that market for their supply of it ; what the planters want is greater production, not a forced increase in the price of what they do produce. The idea of protection is deluding them. If not an ounce of any foreign sugar was admitted through a British Custom House it would not help them out of the difficulty ; the price would rise, and the consumption would fall, and the old vicious course of things act and re-act as before.

Their only chance of revival lies in meeting the principle of slavery, in its produce, with the produce of free labour, to which they may justly demand access. If Englishmen could live in the West Indies, and labour like the blacks, Englishmen would assuredly go there , but, as they cannot, we see no reason why African Negroes, their freedom preserved inviolate, should not be encouraged to do so ; they would become better men than under their savage princes, and the lands of the colonies would resume their fertility, the more welcome for being purchased without blood and tears. With such means at their command, they need not fear the competition of any slave-holding nation whatever.

Protection is gone ; it is useless now to invoke it. To exclude the produce of countries with whom we have friendly intercourse because they have not yet abolished slavery, is impossible. We might as well at once raze Manchester and Liverpool to the ground. The adjustment of the whole question of the Sugar Duties is imperative ; and the gradual assimilation of the produce of all countries, with the access afforded to free labour, and the rendering the duties retained certain and perpetual instead of annual, which are the main features of Lord John Russell's plan, is as fair a practical settlement of the great question as could be realised. Let not the Protectionists be too rash ; the Agriculturists refused with contempt the eight shillings fixed duty of the Whigs, and by their own hands the duty was wholly abolished ! Will the lesson be vain ? The fable of the Sybil's books obtains perpetual application.

COMMODORE SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S STEAM-SHIP, "SIDON."

This noble steam-ship has been built in the Government dockyard at Deptford from a design by Commodore Sir Charles Napier. The gallant architect maintains that his model possesses certain advantages of construction, which he has long maintained in his place in Parliament, should be secured in the designs for Government-built steam-ships.

Among these advantages, are certain facilities and ample room on the upper and lower decks for firing her guns ; excellent accommodation for the officers and crew, and a very large space for her engines and boilers, the latter being so placed that they are three feet under her water-mark ; all the vulnerable parts of the engines are of gun-metal ; and, in the event of a shot going into the boilers, there is an escape for the [illegible]. The powder magazines are, also, remarkably secure ; and very easy access can be had to them.

The figure of the *Sidon* appears to be one of great stability ; and at a short distance above her water mark, she is thrown out considerably on her sides, which give a large additional breadth to her decks. She has ample room for stores sufficient for lengthened voyages. She was commenced on June 24, 1845, and launched on the 26th of May last, so that she was eleven months in construction. The following are her main dimensions

	Feet	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars	210	9
Ditto of keel, for tonnage	188	0
[illegible]eme	37	0
[illegible]	36	5
[illegible] ..	35	11
Depth in hold	2[illegible]	[illegible]

Burden in tons, 1328 67 [illegible] Horse-power, 560

The *Sidon* drew, when launched, 9 feet ; and, with everything on board, will be under 14 feet ; she will take in coals until her main deck ports are within 6 feet of the water, which will be between 700 and 800 tons. She has two 56-pounders pointing right ahead ; and two, right astern. On the upper deck are four [illegible]-pounders on the broadside, which can be pointed two on each bow and quarter. [illegible]e has ten 32-pounders on the main deck, two pointing right ahead, and three [illegible] astern , or two right astern, and two on the quarter, out of the Captain's [illegible], running clear outside the ports. She is upwards of 500 tons less than the *Terrible* ; and 300 tons less than the *Retribution* : the latter vessel having no guns at all on the main deck.

In order the better to show her dimensions we have also engraved her in section [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Boilers below the water-l[illegible]

C. C. Water-tight Tanks for containing [illegible] sumed, the tanks are kept filled, to keep the [illegible]

D. D. Extent of Wheels—with full com[illegible]

E, E. ——— [illegible] ——— when part of coals and stores are consumed

[illegible] ith everything on board, except coals.

[illegible] when part of the stores and coals are consumed

[illegible]e is to be fitted with her engines by Seaward and Co.

[illegible] The [illegible] (Saturday) afternoon at [illegible] yard of Ditchburn and Mare the *Sharpshooter*, an iron [illegible] two sweep guns, similar to the *Bulldog*, built at H M. Dockyard, Chatham ; the *Antelope*, a large iron steam-boat, also for Government ; and a large wood steamer, built for the Spanish Government, similar to the *Volcano*

Public Income and Expenditure.—The balance-sheet of the public income [illegible] for the year ending the 5th of July has been published. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 184[illegible], were £[illegible],041, 19 1s. 10¾d, and on the 5th of July last they amounted to £7,351,758 15[illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris papers this week bestow much attention upon the present position of [illegible] Ministry. Most of them appear to despair of the Government [illegible] to maintain its position. Even the *Debats* seems to participate [illegible] this [illegible] paper of Monday says - "It is evident that the position of the Whig [illegible] and, even if it should succeed in getting happily out of the sugar question, grave difficulties still await it. Everything de[illegible] on the attitude which the friends of Sir Robert Peel will assume

The *Presse* goes further, for it describes his Lordship's position as utterly [illegible]. The liberal journals express much disappointment, and some of them appear to consider that we are again in a state of Ministerial crisis.

The *Débats* gives the following as the state of electioneering matters in Paris :

"The candidates for the twelve arrondissements of Paris are now generally known. In the first the Conservative party give their votes to M. Casimir Perier. His opponent is not yet known. In the second M J Lefebvre will again obtain from the electors a mark of confidence, which he has always shown himself worthy of Up to the present time he is the only candidate In the third M. Decan has refused to stand, though called on to do so by a certain number of electors M. Taillandier was the late member. The Conservative party will support M. Bertand. President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. At the last [illegible] on M. Taillandier was returned by a majority of only three out of 1645 voters. In the fourth we only know of M. Ganneron, the late member. In the fifth it is said that M. Blanqui, of the Institute, opposes M. Marie, the late member ; and that, in the sixth, M Cotelle, the mayor of the arrondissement, stands against M Carnot, the late deputy. In the seventh, M. Moreau, the late member, has as yet no competitor. In the eighth, the Conservative party hope to restore to M. Beudin the trust he formerly so honourably fulfilled ; the late member is M. Bellmont. In the ninth, M A. Portalis stands against M. Locquet, the late member, one of the firmest members of the Conservative party. In the tenth, there are seven or eight candidates, whose names we shall give hereafter. In the eleventh, M. Zangiacomi stands against M. Vav[illegible], who in 1812 had a majority of only seven votes. In the twelfth, the only candidate yet known is M. Boissel, the late deputy "

The papers mention the fact of the sinking of a portion of the unfinished Orleans and Vierzon Railroad, near to Orleans, on Saturday night. Happily no lives were lost, but the accident is so likely to retard the completion of the line, that it was not deemed probable that it will be completed by the month of October, as had been expected

This occurrence seems to have exercised [illegible] unfavourable influence on the shares of the Paris and Lyons, and, indeed on those of all the railroad companies of France. Something like a panic took place in the share-market at the Paris Exchange on Monday.

The *Journal de la Somme* of Sunday contains the following "About four o'clock on Saturday evening, at the moment of a heavy shower, a portion of the tunnel of the Amiens and Boulogne Railway, situate in front of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, suddenly fell in. The accident was attributed to various causes, which, however, we shall not mention, as they will most certainly be [illegible] inquired into by the chief engineer charged with the direction of the works. The storm had most fortunately caused the workmen to quit the tunnel, otherwise a great loss of life would have most probably ensued."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The packet-ship *Montezuma* has arrived with New York papers to the 3rd inst., being two days later than those last received The news in them, so far as the domestic affairs of the Union are concerned, is unimportant.

The House of Representatives was still engaged in debating the Tariff Bill members vied with each other who could be most loquacious on the subject. Nothing of importance had taken place in the Senate

Mr. Buchanan had taken leave of the State Department, and was nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the circuit of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *United States Gazette* says that the President will in a few days send a message to Congress, recommending the issue of letter of marque commissions. This is done in consequence of a letter received by the department from the United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in which it was stated that a gang of buccaneers was afloat under the Mexican flag, on the seas in that vicinity, and had recently overhauled a British vessel

Important intelligence had been received from Mexico The revolution against the Administration of Paredes had spread to the department of Jalisco. The revolt broke out in the city of Guadalaxara, and the Government troops having, after a short skirmish, surrendered, the insurgents, headed by Don Jose Maria [illegible]nez, issued a formal declaration, proclaiming Santa Anna their chief, and declaring that a new Congress be elected by the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824, to frame a new and anti-monarchical Constitution. The decree also provides that the Congress meet [illegible] months after the liberating army should [illegible] in possession of the capital of the Republic. Don Juan Cambado was recognised as Provisional Governor of the Department, and, according to the accounts published in the *New Orleans Picayune*, under oath to repel the aggressions of the American States. This statement, if authentic, bears a most important relation to the duration of the existing war. Late accounts from Havannah state that Santa Anna still remained there Letters from Yucatan report that the commander of the United States brig [illegible]*mers* had received despatches from the Government, proclaiming the neutrality of the State [illegible], therefore, immediately left for Vera Cruz. A private letter from New York adds to the above statement- "*Paredes has capitulated*" The correctness of this is doubted, however.

THE WEST INDIES

West India papers have been received by the *Trent*. The dates are from Demerara, the 17th ; Barbadoes and Dominica, the 20th ; Jamaica and Antigua, the 3rd ; and St. Lucia, the 25th ult.

The chief feature of the intelligence is the welcome statement that a favourable change had taken place in the weather, and that the long drought had been succeeded by copious and seasonable rains in almost every island ; it had, as a matter of course, put the inhabitants in good spirits, and the prospects of the crops are more encouraging.

At Trinidad, 19,000 hogsheads of sugar had been shipped for England , the crop will be about 22,000 hogsheads. At Barbadoes, the crop of sugar shipped for England amounted to 15,000 hogsheads, and ten or twelve vessels were still loading. In Demerara the crops will be about a quarter short of last year, on account of the long dry weather

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with files of papers from India and China, of the dates following —Bombay, May 30 ; Calcutta, May [illegible]6 ; Madras, June 9 ; and China, May 25. The political news is scanty, but there is an account of an appalling accident at Loodianah. The fort of Kangra had not been surrendered at the date of the last accounts, the 11th of May. Viscount Hardinge was at S[illegible] of May, having returned thither from a visit to the interior. [illegible] Madras, we regret to learn, was confined by illness at Vellore. [illegible] was still raging at Rajpoor, among the troops of the 22nd Regiment

Commercial matters at Bombay were in much the same state as those last received. At Calcutta, the markets were without much alteration. At Madras, sales very trifling. In China, generally speaking, trade was very dull.

The Emperor of China had issued a proclamation announcing that Chusan was to be immediately evacuated. Mr. Elmslie, who has so long faithfully exercised the office of Secretary to the Superintendant of Trade, was to have the honour of bearing the Imperial assent as to the right of entry into Canton for the ratification of the Queen of England.

The accident to which allusion is made above, occurred during a hurricane at Loodianah on the 20th of May. The barracks there were blown down, and 8[illegible] men, women, and children of her Majesty's 50th Regiment had perished, 135 have been wounded, and four privates are missing.

Some details of this calamity are given in the following letter, dated Loodianah, May 21 .

"Loodianah is now mourning under the anger of the Lord ; eighty [illegible] were hurried into eternity in an instant, last night The victims are men, women, and children of her Majesty s 50th Regiment We had a very heavy storm of dust, wind, rain, thunder, and [illegible] about six last evening. The wind blew with terrific violence for a time, and [illegible] seemed to concentrate its power on the mud or kucha brick barracks of her [illegible] Regiment The 6th company barracks first fell a victim to the fury of [illegible] elements, and within five minutes of its fall every other barrack shared its fate , the only parts saved of the whole nine buildings were the [illegible], the sergeants' quarters they, having some supports inside, withstood the storm.

"It seems the barracks have been built on a new principle. It is true [illegible] were only temporary buildings, run up hastily to shelter the regiment. [illegible], but, as they have been standing more than two seasons, it is to be feared [illegible] good solid brick barracks would not have been thought of again, though originally designed, had not these been blown down. This is an awful proof of the penny-wise and pound-foolish system I never witnessed so awful a scene of desolation and death as the barracks presented this morning. That part of the station looked desolate enough before, the Sikhs having destroyed th[illegible] several bungalows and one splendid-looking hospital, even these filled you with gloom when you looked at them ; but to them you have now to add nine barracks, and the recollection that numbers of human beings have perished in the ruins. An officer of the 50th has just been with me, and has given me the last return of killed and wounded, up to eleven A M

45 men killed.	115 men wounded.
14 women ditto.	4 women ditto
20 children ditto.	5 children ditto.
79	124

This shows a return of 213 killed and wounded, including four men m[illegible] much fear we shall find more dead bodies, and of the wounded some must ultimately sink under their injuries One or two have had their [illegible] injured, some [illegible] in arms and thighs—some broken legs."

The [illegible] *Bombay Castle* was destroyed by fire on the 28th of May, at Sau[illegible]r.

[illegible] Death of Mr Wakefield Q.C.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Daniel Wakefield, the well-known Queen's Counsel, who was found dead in his shower-bath at an early hour on Monday morning. Mr Wakefield was in perfect health on Saturday, and was to have replied in a cause in the Vice Chancellor's Court on the day when he was found dead. An inquest was held on Wednesday, on the body of the deceased gentleman. He was seized with [illegible] on the morning of Monday, while taking a bath, and expired in the evening. The jury being quite satisfied with the testimony of the servants and the medical man, returned a verdict [illegible] Died from natural causes

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The German journals relate numerous instances of the Christian humility of the new Pope. "His cook (says one of these journals) one day [illegible]ed for his dinner seven different dishes ; Pius IX. sent for him, and told [illegible] that when Cardinal he never had more than three, and that he would not now change his habit. His Holiness has reduced almost all the expenses of his household. 4000 Roman Scudis which were annually spent in rare plants have been cut off from the budget, and half o[illegible]e been sold."

The *Hereford Times* says it has received several reports of the recurrence of the potato disease, not only in the neighbourhood of that city but also in several parts of the county.

The *Post-Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort states from Kiel, 10th inst., that the King of Denmark had been ill, and had been several times bled, but [illegible] not considered in any danger

A letter from Berlin of the 12th (says the *Débats*) states that the Prussian Ministry is on the eve of a crisis, or at least that some important changes are about to take place. M. de Flottwell, Minister of Finance, has just tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King

During the last passage made by the *Great Britain* iron steam packet from New York to Liverpool, it was ascertained, by accurate nautical observation made on Saturday, June 13, that this leviathan, propelled by her screw, actually ran no less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going, throughout the day, of nearly 16 statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle-wheel steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued through the voyage undiminished, would have brought her from New York to England in eight days and a half.

As an illustration of the little dread entertained of the recent alteration of the Corn-Laws, a farm belonging to the Truro Charities has just been let by tender, for a term of fourteen years, at an advance of more than 45 per cent.

The aggregate length of the railway concessions sanctioned by the French Legislature in 1845 was 2309 kilométres, or about 1562 miles. The average length of the concessions authorised in 1846 is 2059 kilometres, or about 1358 miles. Of the 2059 kilométres authorised in 1846, 1336 of new lines have been actually conceded ; 419 of new lines authorised to be conceded, and credits opened for 304 of extensions

The territorial tribunal of Madrid has to pronounce in a case which is perhaps unexampled. Whilst so many persons are seeking by every manœuvre to obtain public appointments, there is an individual whom the authorities have brought before the tribunals, because he has refused the place of registrar of mortgages.

The German papers, after mentioning the intended divorce of the Prince Royal of Denmark, and his approaching marriage with the sister of Prince Frederic of Hesse, announce a marriage between the latter and a Swedish Princess, daughter of King Oscar. The Prince of Hesse is widower of a daughter of the Emperor of Russia. This union is said to have obtained the assent of the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Berlin.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered the establishment of electrical telegraphs in his States, and appointed as Director in-Chief of the new system M. Mattucci, a gentleman who has acquired considerable celebrity by his experiments in electricity

Sir Robert Peel before leaving office granted the following pensions ; The Misses Shee, daughters of the President of the Royal Academy, £200 ; the Rev. S. Bloomfield, author of theological works of great merit and research, £200 ; Mrs. Haydon, widow of the late artist, £50 , C. B. Winstanley and J. Lloyd, annuitants of an old pension which had been considered hereditary, £[illegible] each, in addition to other pensions already mentioned

A vessel having the name of *Richard Cobden*, which has arrived in the West India Docks, from St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos (Foreign West India islands), has brought, among various descriptions of articles from the latter place, 28 000 jars of corn. The importation of so large a quantity of corn in a vessel so named, and reported in so singular and unusual a manner from the place mentioned, possesses a degree of interest which would not otherwise attach to it, and is worthy of especial notice

A letter from Ischol of the 12th states that, whilst the Archdukes Albert and Charles-Ferdinand of Austria were out on the previous day, driving on the borders of the Lake of Hallstadt, a thunder-storm came on. The electric fluid fell quite close to the carriage, and frightened the horses so much, that the leaders jumped into the lake, and the others dashed against a rock and were killed instantaneously. The Princes were not hurt.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Grand Duchess Olgar was married, on the 7th of July, to the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg. The marriage took place at the Palace of Peterhof, on the day that the Emperor completed his fifty-first year

The Anti Corn-Law League do not intend carrying on the registration of county voters ; but some zealous Free-Traders have come forward to carry out the work commenced by the League, and by that means to place on the forthcoming registry those votes which were in January last made at the instigation and through the exertions of the Anti Corn Law League.

"It is confidently stated," says the *Constitutionnel*, "that the Bey of Tunis has informed the European representatives of his intention to proceed to new reforms in his states, and that amongst the measures which he proposes to introduce is the creation of a council of state to advise in all civil, commercial, and criminal matters. This institution is to resemble those of a similar character existing in Europe

A Constantinople letter, of the 6th, states that the British Consul in Smyrna having been unable to obtain justice there against the murderers of Sir Laurense Jones, Sir Stratford Canning has taken up the subject very seriously, and obtained an assurance from the Porte that full justice shall be done, although the only witnesses to the crime were Christians whose evidence the authorities at Smyrna had refused to receive against Turks.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 9th inst. state that Mehemet Ali, embarked for Constantinople on the 4th, in the Turkish steamer *E*[illegible]. The Viceroy was accompanied by his son-in-law, Kamil Pacha ; his [illegible], Mustapha Bey ; and two Greek merchants, Messrs. Tossizza and [illegible]. His grandson, Abbas Pacha, was to hold the reins of Government during his absence, or until the arrival of Ibrahim Pacha

Within the last few days there has been a great increase at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries of English cholera in a very acute form. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than to the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.

Notwithstanding the opposition given by the Spitalfields weavers to the passing of the late Free-Trade measures, it is a fact that they have not been in such brisk employment as at present for many years past. There is not in the whole district of Bethnal-green or Spitalfields a narrow silk weaver out of work.

The town of Rosenberg, near Breslau, was partly destroyed by fire on the 8th instant ; upwards of fifty houses had been destroyed. Incendiarism is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

The Athens Ministerial journals of the 10th inst. state, that the Greek Government had discovered a conspiracy, in which were implicated several well-known agents of the Opposition, who had been lately engaged in organizing bands on the Turkish territory for the invasion of Greece

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian corn. Large quantities have been sold in Liverpool at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased

A letter in the *Patrie* contains the following details of an episode of the terrible catastrophe on the Northern railroad : "The Marquis d'Audiffret, Peer of France, and President of the Cour des Comptes, was travelling with his family in the train of the 8th instant. The Marquise d'Audiffret was thrown into the water, and would have perished, but for the courage of an Englishman, who extricated her at the imminent risk of his own life. This brave man immediately withdrew without stopping to receive the expressions of gratitude of the person whom he had so nobly preserved. His name is unknown."

The whole amount of Sycee silver offered by the Government for public sale has been purchased by Messrs. Rothschild, at the price of 60d. per ounce. This is considered an exceedingly high price. On the last occasion of [illegible] sort, the Bank of England took the quantity offered at 59⅝d.

During the week ending the 19th of July, the number of persons [illegible]—at Boulogne, [illegible],749 ; at Calais, 605 —total, [illegible]

Madame Laffarge, the heroine of the romantic *cause célebre*, so notorious a few years ago, has for some time been in a sta[illegible] health [illegible]vented her quitting her cell On Sunday last, however [illegible]ent, in the penitentiary dress, to hear mass in the prison chapel [illegible] Madame Laffarge [illegible] as a favour to be [illegible] to devote herself to the service of [illegible] been charged with [illegible] of the infirmary

It is calculated that 300,000 [illegible] now find employment in the various operations in the smuggling trade. In the time of Charles II. the number of persons so employed was estimated at 1[illegible],000.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 12th inst.: "Mr Waghorn has addressed to the Ambassadors of Prussia Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, a circular, stating that Germany should lose no time in establishing, as soon as possible, a railroad between the Adriatic and the North Seas, if she wishes to prevent the superiority of France, which proposes to form a line from Marseilles to Boulogne Mr Waghorn requests the Ambassadors to transmit [illegible] circular to their respective Governments

During the imprisonment of Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham, the numbers of the *Progres du Pas de Calais*, edited by his friend Frederick Degeorges, were regularly forwarded to him by post. After his escape the current numbers were returned to the office of the journal with the usual stamp, [illegible] applicable in this instance, "Gone away without leaving his address.

We read in a Swiss paper .—"Professor Schonbein recently presented to the Society of Natural History of Basle, a specimen of cotton prepared by him, more inflammable than gunpowder, and exploding with a capsule. Several trials were made with it. A small quantity, equal to the sixteenth part of an [illegible] and three quarter [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY.

THE SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR. The Earl of Powis moved the second reading of the Bill to Dissolve the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor The motion gave rise to a discussion upon the subject, similar to that which has taken place for the last three sessions.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months. The bill was supported by the Bishops of London, Bangor, Salisbury, and Oxford; the Earl of ELDON also supported the bill.—It was opposed by Lords Vivian, Stanley, the Bishop of Norwich, and Earl Grey.—On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 38 to 28, being a majority of ten in its favour.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he should not offer any further opposition to the bill, but he should leave the matter to the discretion of the noble Earl (Powis.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.—Colonel ANSON and Mr. C. BULLER took the oaths and their seats, on being re-elected, the former for South Staffordshire, and the latter for Liskeard.

Sir R. PEEL was present in the House this evening for the first time since his recent accident. The right hon Baronet, who walked with some difficulty, leaning on a stick, took his seat upon the Opposition benches, between Sir James Graham and Mr. Goulburn.

Mr O'CONNELL also returned to the House this evening, and took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House.

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM MILITARY FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW In answer to Dr. BOWRING, Mr. FOX MAULE made an explanation respecting the alleged death of Frederick White, a private of the 7th Hussars, in consequence of a military flogging. The right hon. gentleman stated that the surgeon had not thought it necessary to interfere during the punishment. After the punishment, it was thought that the man would soon have been fit for duty again, but he became ill, and died on the 11th of July. A *post-mortem* examination was immediately made by the surgeon of the regiment, assisted by a medical officer unconnected with the regiment The examination had been so far satisfactory as to enable those officers to report that the punishment of the man had nothing whatever to do with his death; and this examination was not only instituted by army medical officers, but by a medical man selected by the Coroner's Jury themselves, and that medical gentleman came to the same conclusion with the medical officers belonging to the army. It appeared that the public had been horrified with a statement to the effect that a piece of skin had been removed from the back of the man. But that was done after death, while the body was being submitted to a *post-mortem* examination.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PLAN RESPECTING THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a Committee of Ways and Means, submitted his promised plan for the regulation of the sugar duties. The noble Lord began by saying that if the new Ministers had merely consulted their own ease, they would not at this period have interfered with such an important matter; "but" his Lordship proceeded "there are, in our opinion, considerable evils suffered by the country in consequence of the present state of these duties. (Hear, hear.) We consider that the great body of the public are sufferers by the increased price of sugar—a commodity upon which no less than £12,000,000, or a sum ranging from £11,000,000 to £13,000,000, is expended by the public in this country: we think that the revenue is a very considerable sufferer by the mode in which these duties have been hitherto raised, and the prohibition of sugars of a certain class from the markets of this country: we are also of opinion that it is most desirable, for the sake of the public, for the sake of the interests which are most concerned, for the sake of the trade and commerce of this country, to endeavour to arrive at some permanent settlement, and not to expose this question any longer to discussion, debate, and doubt, from year to year," (Cheers.) The noble Lord read some calculations respecting the price of sugar, to show that it greatly augmented, and argued that the calculations made by Mr. Goulburn in his financial statement respecting sugar had completely failed. The noble Lord calculated the supply required for the coming year at 330,000 tons, and said, according to that estimate, supposing the duties were to be near what they were last year, there would be less than 20,000 tons required for the increased consumption of this country."

The noble Lord proceeded thus: "I have here an extract from the circular of a well known house Messrs. Truman and Cook—dated the 2nd of February, 1846, which says

> The only proposed alteration in the duty (that of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer) is the reduction of 3s. 6d. per cwt. on foreign free labour sugar, which, if nothing further is done either by treaties or otherwise, will have very little effect upon the market, as the quantity which can be received will not, it is now evident, be of material importance

(Cheers.) Sir, I believe that statement, made by a firm of experience in the trade, to be thoroughly borne out by the fact, and that the increased price will limit the consumption; that you will be disappointed of obtaining the supply you wish; that your revenue will not increase as it ought to do, by increasing the supply of sugar; and that the people will suffer from the price they must pay owing to the limit you place on the quantity that comes into your markets. (Cheers) Now let it be borne in mind that, supposing the consumption is [illegible]0,000 tons, an increase of price to the amount of 6s. only per cwt. would be a tax on the people of this country in the price of their sugar of £1,500,000 a-year (cheers), and that a tax which does not go into the Exchequer (cheers); it is paid by the people, but gives nothing whatever to the state. (Cheers.) In that state of the supply of sugar, what I should naturally be disposed to propose, therefore, would be the admission of other sugar—other foreign sugar into the markets of this country, to supply the deficiency under which it is evident we should otherwise suffer during the present year. But we are here met by an objection, contrary to the system which has prevailed during the last four or five years, but more decidedly in the present year, allowing the people to buy where they could in the cheapest market—an objection is made that, 'by so doing, by admitting all foreign sugars, you would encourage slavery, and give an increased stimulus to the slave trade, these are moral considerations which overbear all financial and commercial views, and all views connected with the comfort and welfare of the people of this country.' In examining that argument, I will just point out where I think it fails, both in completeness and in efficacy. (Cheers.) That argument fails in completeness; because, while you refuse admission to your home market of the sugars of foreign countries, you place no such bar on the admission of other productions (cheers)—the cotton, the tobacco, the copper, and other articles which are produced by slave labour Therefore, Sir, you do not actually carry into effect, or even pretend to carry into effect, those humane views which the persons who are most opposed to the admission of slave produce consistently entertain. I hold in my hand a circular with respect to the sugar duties, which is headed "urgent," and which begins with stating, as a very great misfortune, that which Ministers and statesmen of this country have regarded year by year as a very great advantage, namely, the great increase in the import and consumption of cotton from the United States. It has been thought by the great majority of this House that a very large increase in the import of cotton, affording the means of industry and livelihood to hundreds of thousands of our people, making our manufacturing towns busy and flourishing, was a great advantage to the State; but these persons state the increase of cotton from 1790 to 1845 as a reason for calling down the indignation of all moralists and philanthropists against it. They go on to say that, 'if it be stated as a reason for excepting the United States from the principle of excluding slave produce, that the slavery existing in that country is characterised by none of the horrors of the African slave trade, the Committee would observe that that atrocious traffic has been succeeded there by another, in some features, still more revolting the breeding of slaves, whose value is regulated by the price of cotton wool in the British market' Nobody can forget the eloquent statements that were made by my right hon. friend the member for Edinburgh (Mr. Macaulay) with respect to the slave trade in the United States, nobody can deny the force of the observations he then made, or the facts which are here stated by the Anti-Slavery Committee, that the consumption of cotton wool in this country, and the use of it in our manufactures, gives an impulse and encouragement to the slave trade in the United States; and yet, if any one were to say that we would not allow cotton wool to come into this country if we were to say that before we would admit cotton wool we would force the United States to a solution of that tremendous problem that hangs over them that tremendous problem, whether they shall keep their black population in a state of slavery, or whether, applying the great articles of their declaration of rights, they shall, at once, give them the supreme power in many states—the power they would be entitled to, of electing the majority of representatives to say, that we would insist on the emancipation of all their slaves, or that we would not take their cotton wool, would be nothing less than insanity. (Cheers.) Sir, it is the same thing with respect to several other productions, it is the same thing with regard to copper, with respect to which the slaves employed in the mines of Cuba are as great sufferers as any that are employed on the worst sugar estates in that country, and yet, so far from having proceeded on this consistent plan of the Anti Slavery Committee, we have, of late years, diminished the duties on the admission of copper ore, and totally abrogated the duties on cotton wool. (Cheers.) Such, then, is the first instance to show that your policy, if it were to proceed on an exceptional rule, is incomplete and unsatisfactory, even to those who most strongly maintain it. But you have not been able to maintain it even on that ground. You have not been able to say we will admit sugar only from our own colonies and possessions in which we have enacted that slavery shall no longer exist. We have been obliged, the late Ministry has been obliged, by the necessity of the case, by the insufficient supply which comes from our own colonies, to admit the sugar of other countries to our markets. The consequence has been a [illegible] complication of the problem You have had to decide what was the state of society in those particular countries, what was the state of [illegible] in Java, for instance, and whether the obligation to cultivate sugar [illegible] did not amount to a state of slavery. You have had to consider, also, [illegible] was the state of society in Manilla; and you have also exposed yourselves to the decision, according to the interests of the Dutch Commercial Company, at one time disposed to give you a large supply of sugar, and at another to withhold it; but, besides this, you are obliged by the principles of your law and your treaties, to admit other countries which have treaties with you providing that their produce shall be received on the terms of the most favoured nation, into competition with the free labour states. You could not do otherwise"

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then combated the other arguments used against the admission of slave-grown sugars on the ground of morality:—"You do, no doubt, to a certain degree, diminish the price in the ports and markets of that [illegible] but the resources of commerce are infinite, and the spirit of commerce is too strong to be bound by stipulations of this kind, which are against the natural interests of commerce. What the merchants do, therefore, is to take care to find a market for that sugar in some country; they search the north of Europe, they search the shores of the Mediterranean, they send to Hamburgh, they send to Petersburgh, they send to Genoa,—they search, in short, for a market anywhere [illegible] they may obtain a sale for that slave-grown sugar, and obtain supplies in return, which they can dispose of in the English market, and they then pay the Spanish producers of Cuba with those English manufactures which they might as well have sent to them direct without this intervening transaction (Hear, hear.) With a good deal of inconvenience, with a good deal of loss to English commerce, but, above all, with a loss to the English consumer, this does in fact provide that which you seem to dread, that to which you so much object, namely, that the employer of slave labour in Cuba and Brazil shall be able to sell his sugar and obtain a profitable return for it from some part of Europe. That object is attained. (Hear, hear.) And this, again, destroys the whole morality of the proceeding. I see it popularly said, when there are meetings of persons who are a good deal inflamed upon this subject, 'This slave-grown produce is, in fact, the produce of a felony, it is the produce of crime; these are stolen goods which you ask us to consume.' It may be very well to say that these are stolen [illegible] that in the instance of an individual, what would be thought of the an[illegible] If a person should come with a quantity of sugars known to be really stolen from a warehouse, and should bring them to a shopkeeper and ask him to buy them, what would be thought if his answer were, 'No, I cannot buy them, I know they are stolen goods; but I have a neighbour who has no scruple in taking them, I will direct you to him, he will give you a return in value for that which you have stolen, and if you will bring me what he gives you, I will buy it of you?' ([illegible] Of course, the whole pretence of morality would be demolished by that. (Hear.) I, therefore, for these several reasons, which I will not any further dwell upon, hold that the ground which has been hitherto taken is not tenable; that you must in this instance, as in the various instances in which, upon the proposition of the late Government, means have been adopted for taking away restrictions and admitting the people of this country to the best markets,—proceeding upon the same principle, you must admit the sugar of these foreign countries into the markets of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) But while I say that you have no sufficient grounds any longer to refuse to the people of this country that benefit, and that you ought not to deny to them the power of obtaining their sugars at £1,500,000 or £2,000,000 less of price than they now pay, I must admit that there are considerations which the West India body urge, and there are other considerations pertaining to the interests of the state, which forbid you to make that immediate equalisation. Sir, the West India body urge, in the first place, and they urge with truth, that the change from slavery to freedom was an immense revolution effected by law; that it changed the relations, changed the mode of proceeding, changed the social condition of the labourers of the West Indies; that it reduced their produce from 4,000,000 cwt. of sugar to 2,500,000 in the course of a very few years; and that even your £20 000,000 of compensation, large, liberal, and bountiful as it was on the part of the people of this country, has not been a complete and full compensation for the losses which in those first years they have sustained. They say, moreover, that having had to attempt to reconcile themselves to this great change, to employ labourers by new means, to offer wages instead of compulsion, to entice them away from the temptations of indolence and enjoyment, which to men just set free must have been so powerful, this country did not allow them a full admission to other markets of the world, where they could obtain free labour. Now, I think they are somewhat justified in this complaint. I do not think the Government of this country, or the Parliament of this country, was wrong in being exceedingly jealous in the beginning, lest anything like the slave trade should be resorted to. Such was the cause of the orders in Council which prohibited the procuring any labour from Africa; such was the cause of the complaints made in the House of Lords of those orders in Council which permitted the Hill Coolies of India to be employed in Guiana, and of the refusal by this House to admit them into another colony. That was a justifiable reason, no doubt, and cause of the refusal of an increase of labour in the West Indies, but it was not the less a real grievance to the proprietors in those colonies; it was not the less a reason why they should equitably demand delay in respect to any scheme to equalise their produce with that of foreign nations. But there are reasons connected with the revenue likewise, which I think are sufficient to induce this House not to consent to immediate equalisation, but to propose that it should be for some time delayed. Any sudden or abrupt change of duty would no doubt most seriously affect the revenue, not only by causing an interruption in the cultivation of your own colonies and in the East Indies, but by causing the markets not to be supplied for a considerable time before the reduction of duty was to take place. I therefore, Sir, in what I mean to propose to the House, shall propose at the present time a reduction of duty, a complete withdrawal of the present prohibitory duty, and a very slight change, after the first year, till the duties are entirely equalised."

The noble Lord then announced the changes he proposed "I shall propose that in the present year, instead of the prohibitory duty of [illegible], and the duty of [illegible]s. 4d., there shall be on all foreign Muscovado sugar a duty of 21s per cwt.; and I shall propose that that duty be diminished in the following manner:—duty to July 5, 1847, 21s. per cwt.; to July 5, 1848, 20s., per cwt.; to July 5, 1849, 18s. 6d.; to July 5, 1850, 17s.; to July 5, 1851, 15s. 6d.; and that from July 5, 1851, a similar duty of 14s. shall apply to all muscovado sugars. (Hear, hear) Now, I say nothing here of the propriety or the advantage that might be derived from a still further reduction of the 14s. duty; considering that this is an operation which is to be carried over five years, that in the present state of the revenue, and in the present state of the session, it would not be right in us on any speculation to ask for any considerable reduction of duty below the reduction made last year." (Hear.)

The noble Lord then turned to the question of Revenue, and having shown, from the statements of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there would be a deficiency in the year 1847-48 of half a million, calculated that under his proposed scale of Sugar Duties he would realise an increased sum of £725,000, which would thus more than cover the deficiency of next year. As he looked on this plan as a permanent settlement, he proposed to found a bill upon the resolution ,and thus avoid future annual discussions on the duties; and, in order to maintain the constitutional principle of an annual discussion on some duties, he would endeavour to find out a substitute

Lord John Russell concluded by anticipating great advantages by the abandonment of a restrictive system:—"Impelled by energy, and invigorated by the spirit of freedom in commercial transactions, my belief is that the colonists will gain, and not suffer, by this great change in our policy. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the cultivation of sugar itself will be advanced to a greater extent, when the colonists know that they must compete in the market of the mother country with the productions of other countries. I believe that they will derive fresh energy from being allowed to seek where they like for the cheapest markets in other countries of the globe, and from bearing in mind that we will not part with this great advantage, and that neither in this country shall we ever impose differential duties as against the colonists, nor will the colonists ever impose such duties against us. This is commerce secure in war as well as in peace—commerce that is not exposed to the danger of conflicting tariffs, but in which customhouses are regulated only for the benefit of the whole (Hear, hear) The colonists, I think, derive great advantage from being connected with this country, and from having the benefit of all the skill and the accumulated capital of this country; and this empire has an immense advantage, also, in the loyalty and assistance of the colonists. But these colonists must not hereafter exist on the limited and restricted system of former days; that must be acknowledged to be erroneous, and other principles must prevail. I believe that both the [illegible] country and the colonists will flourish all the more for the abolition of useless [illegible] of discontent, we shall acknowledge, both in this country and in the magni[illegible] possessions belonging to us, that we have been heretofore mistaken in following the former policy of restriction, and that the affection felt reciprocally will be all the stronger when neither party is subject to any restrictions imposed by the other (cheers);—when the colonists are neither obliged to submit to restrictions for some supposed benefit to the mother country, and when the mother country is not deprived of the benefit of some of the choicest productions of the globe for the sake of the colonial interest, favoured by her imperial laws. The colonial empire of this country is an empire of which every British statesman is most justly proud, and to which the people of this country attach the highest value. (Hear, hear.) I trust that, when this better system has been adopted, we [illegible] colonies increase and flourish that we shall be proud of them as our creat[illegible] that we shall continue to see them in the enjoyment of that liberty which we have given them, and that both they and the mother country may flourish in union for ever. (Cheers.) I shall now conclude by proposing a resolution for the continuance of the present duties on sugar, and by laying on the table the resolutions, the nature of which I have explained to the Committee. I trust that these resolutions will be hereafter adopted, and, if they should be, I think the present Ministry, however short may be its existence, will not have administered the affairs of the country without effecting some national advantage." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then proposed a resolution for the temporary continuance of the present Sugar Duties

Lord G. BENTINCK said, that the announcement that the vicious system of renewing the Sugar Duties yearly would be discontinued, and the intimation that facilities for the transmission of labour to the West Indies would be afforded, were agreeable to him and to his friends. But, with respect to the whole measure, the outline of which had just been stated, he could not promise it his support, or the support of those acting with him. True to the principles which they had professed, they could not consent to admit slave-grown sugar, nor remove from the East and West India interests that protection which they at present enjoyed.

After a discussion, the Resolutions to continue the duties for a month were agreed to, and the consideration of the Resolutions for the permanent alteration of the duties was postponed till Friday

The House went into Committee of Supply, and some votes for the Navy were taken

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS —TUESDAY

The St. Asaph and Bangor Diocese [illegible] ordered to be read a third time on Th[illegible] [illegible]s for Free Churches in Scotland, origi[illegible] followed.

THE SUGAR DUTIES Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, on Friday [illegible] mit a resolution against the adoption of any measures which, directly or indirectly, could have the effect of encouraging the slave trade. [The noble and learned Lord, however, on Thursday, intimated that the proposed amendment of Lord George Bentinck might render this resolution unnecessary, and he should [illegible] e postpone it for the present.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER.—Lord Morpeth took the oaths and his seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire

THE SUGAR DUTIES Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice, that, on the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair, to go into Committee on the Sugar Du[illegible] would move as an amendment, that, in t[illegible] [illegible] in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give an additional stimulus to the slave tra[illegible]

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Sir G. GREY asked Mr. Hume to postpone until next session the further progress of the Charitable Trusts Bill. The principle of the bill had been argued, and the Government was disposed to give the subject its most careful consideration. Mr. HUME said he would postpone it [illegible] Wednesday next, and would then postpone it for the session if Government would undertake the care of it in the next session of Parliament.

[illegible] passed through Committee

[illegible] Washhouses Bill passed through Committee.

NEW WRIT. A new writ was ordered to issue for Dundalk, in the room of Mr. Redington, the Irish Under-Secre[illegible]

[illegible] the morning, the temporary Sugar Duties Bill, whi[illegible] [illegible] sent duties for one month, or until Parliament shall otherwise provide, was read a first time.

The House was "counted out" about five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS —THURSDAY.

THE RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES BILL Lord LYNDHURST moved that the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill be committed for the purpose of introducing certain amendments. The noble and learned lord expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would take charge of the bill —The Marquis of LANSDOWNE [illegible] the willingness of the Government to do so. The Bishop of LONDON [illegible] her Majesty's Government did take charge of the measure that they would postpone it until next session, as two parts of it were very objectionable. [illegible]r a few words from Lord LYNDHURST, their Lordships went into Committee on the bill, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Earl of Powis, the St. Asaph and Bangor and Manchester Dioceses Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS —THURSDAY

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Brown was introduced by Mr. Th[illegible]ely and Mr. Brotherton, and took the oaths and his seat for South Lancashire, in the room of Lord F Egerton, now Earl Ellesmere.

LORD HARDINGE—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the receipt of the vote of thanks of Parliament, and expressing great pleasure that his services had given satisfaction to the Legislature. The second letter conveyed the satisfaction the army felt on receiving the vote of thanks of the House.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that early next session he should move for certain returns relative to the effect which the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland had on the prosperity of the latter country, with a view of founding a motion for the repeal of the legislative union.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—Mr O'CONNELL said he wished to ask whether the Government had received any information relative to the anticipated failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and whether they intended to take any measures to meet the suffering which such an occurrence must necessarily occasion. Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that from various quarters, some private and some official, Government had received information, that although there was every prospect of an excellent harvest in those things which constituted the food of the people, yet with regard to the potato crop, the disease which produced such sad effects last year had made its appearance. With regard to the second question, as to whether Government intended to take measures to provide for the emergency, he hoped the House as well as the Honourable and Learned Member for Cork would see that it was highly important gentlemen should have time to consider a measure which ought not to be prematurely decided upon (Hear, hear.)

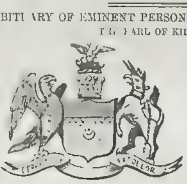
POSTPONEMENT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUGAR DUTIES—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took occasion to intimate that Lord John Russell would not be able to attend on Friday, as was proposed; and, therefore, the discussion of the Sugar Duties was postponed till Monday.

POOR REMOVAL BILL. Sir G. GREY moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Poor Removal Bill. The right hon. Baronet said the Government intended to proceed with this measure without delay. Mr. WODEHOUSE said, as he understood that the Government intended to bring forward a more extended bill on the subject next session, he should now move, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on this bill that day six months.

Mr. HUME was of opinion that the whole laws relating to the poor ought to be taken into consideration at the same time; he, therefore, felt bound to second the amendment for postponing the Committee for six months. Mr. S. WORTLEY supported the bill.—The bill ultimately went through committee, and the House adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE EARL OF KILKENNY.



EDMUND BUTLER, Earl of Kilkenny, and Viscount Mountgarrett, died at Ballyconra, his seat, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 16th instant. For many years his Lordship had suffered from mental disease, but the illness which caused his death was only of a few days' duration. By his demise, the Earldom of Kilkenny, which was conferred upon himself 20th December, 1793, becomes extinct; but the old title of Mountgarrett devolves on his nephew, Henry Edmond, now 13th Viscount, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1844, Frances Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, Esq., of Nidd Hall, county York.

The deceased Nobleman had completed his 75th year, and was a widower; his wife, Mildred, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, having died without issue, the 30th December, 1830.

This branch of the great House of Ormonde, was founded by the Hon. Richard Butler (second son of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory) who was created Viscount Mountgarrett, in 1550: and died in 1571. His grandson, Richard, third Viscount, took up arms in 164[illegible], under an apprehension that the extirpation of the Catholics was in contemplation; and obtaining possession of the city of Kilkenny, was appointed General of the Irish forces. He was soon afterwards defeated by the Earl of Ormonde, at Kilrush, and forced to fall back upon Kilkenny, where he was chosen President of the Supreme Council, assembled there in the summer of 1642. From the time of this, the celebrated Lord Mountgarrett, the Butlers of Ballyconra have ever been conspicuous as leaders of the popular party in Ireland.

THOMAS GOOLD, ESQ., Q.C

THIS learned gentleman, whose death occurred on the 16th inst., at Lissadell, county Sligo, was formerly known as Sergeant Goold, and occupied for many years, a conspicuous position in the professional circles of Dublin. His call to the Bar bears date Trinity Term, 1791; and, from that period until his appointment to a Mastership in Chancery, he enjoyed extensive practice. Of his daughters, the second, Caroline-Susan, married, in 1830, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; and the third, Augusta, is the present Viscountess Adare.

The Rev. Charles Wordsworth, son of the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and nephew of the eminent poet, has been appointed as Warden of the new Episcopal College at Perth. Immediately after the rev. gentleman's nomination was made known to him, he sent the munificent donation of [illegible] towards the funds of th[illegible]

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, on Wednesday last, awarded a medal [illegible] handsome pecuniary present, to Mr William Haviland, [illegible] manufactory of Messrs. John Penn and Son, Greenwich, in ap[illegible] merit in having saved two persons from being drowned in the Thames, [illegible] Greenwich, on Sunday morning, the 21st ult.

SCENES FROM THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

WE resume our Illustrations, (from page 40 of our Journal of last week), with a Scene of Bush-fighting, such as is described at page 39. In the right-hand corner of the View are shown two Kaffirs stripping the body of one of their slain enemies; another is shouting with triumph; and, in the distant bush, a Kaffir is just falling beneath the fire of a Malay soldier; whilst, all around the conflict is "fast and furious."

The second scene shows a brave re capture of Ammunition Waggons by our troops, infantry and mounted.

A Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Fort Beaufort, [illegible]

> The Kaffirs are entirely changed since the last war, by the general possession of fire-arms; they now come on boldly, and are most expert in bush fighting, which is the great thing in this horribly tangled country. In fact, they are a nation of *tirailleurs* and sharpshooters So the army have found to their cost. They lost half their bagg[illegible] and ran the gauntlet through thousands of these savages, banging at them from every bush that is, from almost every [illegible] country, and causing much loss and annoyance. A horrible feature of this warfare is the ferocity of the Kaffirs to the wounded: when one of our men is down [illegible]y rush at him in spite of guns, great and small, drag him off, rip hi[illegible]p, and [illegible] One unfortunate man they got hold of, they actually [illegible]ured waggons. We have found a much more [illegible] [illegible]hich promises a long and severe war; we [illegible] [illegible] them but I fear they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the country in the night as the Kaffirs are less alert than in the day. Martial law has been proclaimed for the whole colony,

THE KAFFIR WAR.

KAFFIRS BUSH-FIGHTING.

and the Burgher force has been summoned from every district. Levies of Hottentots are also being made, who will be organised into provisional companies. In the meantime, large parties of Kaffirs are entering the colony above and below us, murdering stragglers and couriers on the roads, driving off cattle, and burning the detached farmhouses. There are constant skirmishes between them and the Burghers.

"The ammunition is the great attraction to them now. The adroitness with which they carry off cattle is almost miraculous; you never know they are near till they suddenly appear in the midst, and then, with a peculiar whistle, they make the beasts follow them with a run. They lie hid, and creep along, so that our sentries can seldom see them; only the Hottentots' eyes can match the Kaffirs, and detect them."

RESCUE OF THE AMMUNITION WAGGONS.

MR. EWART, M.P.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. EWART, M.P.

National Education is becoming every day a more important question. it has forced itself into a Prime Minister's announcement of his policy. This result is owing in no slight degree to the exertions of such men as Mr. Ewart, Mr. Wyse, and others, who have gone beyond the comparatively narrow ground of party politics, and given social wants something of their study. Mr. Ewart has more faith in the efficacy of the Prussian system, and a greater admiration of it, than we can venture to express: perhaps, in a freer political atmosphere, the same education might be less detrimental to independence of thought, than it seems to be under the despotisms of Germany; but, with many of the hon. gentleman's objects and purposes we feel a perfect sympathy. The establishment of Public Libraries, with a free and not restricted access to them; the infusing new life and efficiency into the many Endowed Schools of the country, now nearly useless from a cause which Sir Robert Inglis reverences—a strict adherence to the "will of the founders" these are most practical things, pregnant of results, and not difficult to accomplish. What can be said in defence of such a state of things as the following statement reveals:—

"For a long time there had been a source of education in this country which had been nearly dried up and exhausted he meant the ancient grammar-schools, which, since the year 1819 had been the subject of inquiry by commissioners, who three years ago had presented their report, which had been laid before Parliament. It appeared that immense sums had been given to these schools by our ancestors, and that the Bank Stock, mortgages, and other personal property, were not less than £6,000,000 or £7,000,000; he knew not whether any portion of this fund could be properly applied to general education without interfering with the intentions of the founders. No Government, however, had yet introduced any bill to regulate them, except the Charitable Trusts Bill, which had been thrown out in the other house; but that some such measure was necessary was beyond all doubt. Certain he was, that the schemes of many of the grammar-schools might be extended in perfect accordance with the wills of the founders, for he found that some were founded to 'teach grammar, and other learning," others to 'teach grammar and other literature,' some to 'teach grammar and manners,' and another to 'teach grammar and other virtues,' terms sufficiently large to admit of a wide extension; and, indeed, under a recent act, the Court of Chancery had authorised the teaching of mathematics and the French language."

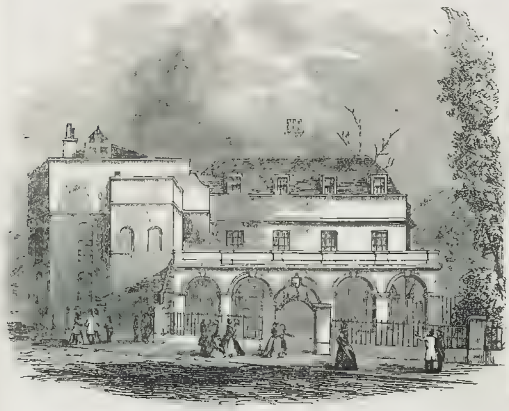
When these schools were established, they gave the learning of their time, and in proportion to the population were effective. We firmly believe, keeping the same proportion in view, that the people of Shakspeare's day were quite as well educated as they are now; we are confident there was not so much total and brutal ignorance; we have improved in manners, rather than in mind, among the masses. Before establishing new systems, we think it but reasonable to try and get the greatest amount of good out of the old. Other and kindred subjects have engaged Mr. Ewart's attention, particularly the Punishment of Death, for the abolition of which he makes an annual motion. The political events of the day have prevented him from bringing it forward this session. It is a question that is making its way in men's minds; but immediate success for the denouncers of the extreme penalty cannot be anticipated.

Mr. Ewart is the son of a merchant of Liverpool; he has received a legal education, and been called to the Bar. In politics he is one of the freer and more liberal section of the Whigs, approaching what in former days was called a Radical. He sits for the district of Dumfries; he has been in Parliament ever since the year 1830, having represented Liverpool, Bletchingley, and Wigan.

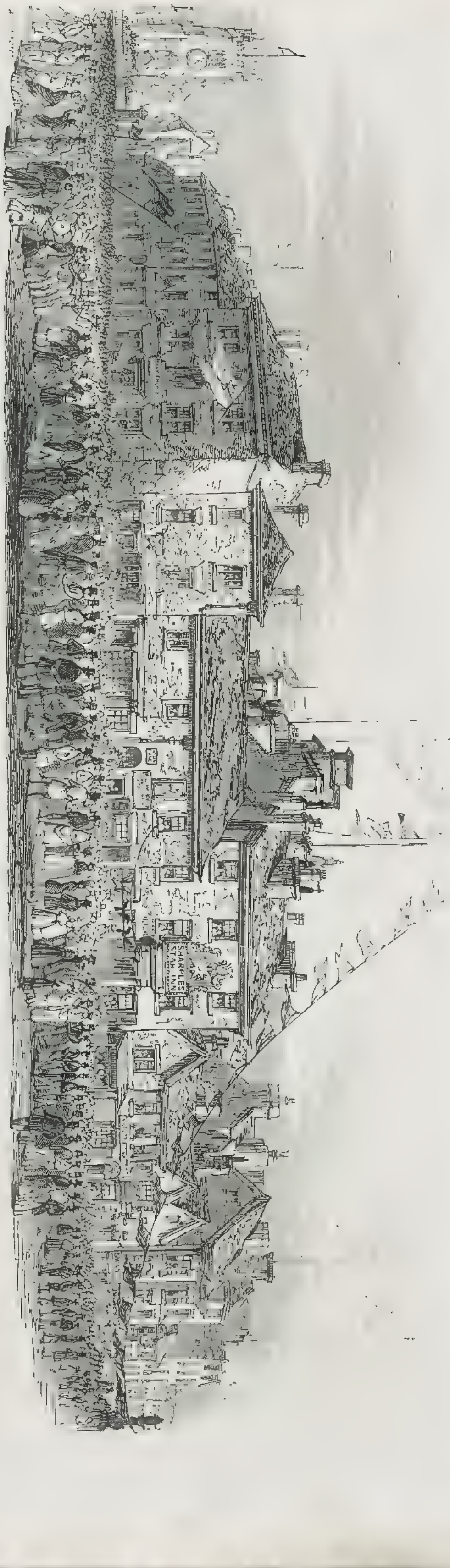
RE-OPENING OF SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

This very popular theatre will be re-opened for the season, to-night, with Shakspeare's play of "Henry IV.," Part I.; Mr. Phelps sustaining the part of *Falstaff*: the piece will be put on the stage after the manner of "King John" and "Henry V.," as produced by Mr. Macready.

We are happy to find that the success of the theatre during the two past seasons has stimulated the Managers to persevere in their exertions to preserve "the legitimate drama" intact, on their stage. During the recess, the auditory has been greatly improved, both in appearance and convenience. The



SADLERS' WELLS THEATRE, NEW ENTRANCE.



MASONIC PROCESSION AT BOLTON—CHURCHGATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pit has been considerably enlarged; and a dress circle of boxes has been planned with a separate entrance.

Externally, various repairs have been made in the irregular old pile; and, a neat arcade or portico has been added to the pit and box entrances, which we have engraved. We now commend the managers' exertions to playgoers, with our best wishes for the prosperity of "the Drama's Home," which this little theatre may not inappropriately be termed.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL IN LANCASHIRE.

The election of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, (late Lord Francis Egerton), to fill the important office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of the Eastern Division of Lancashire, was celebrated with great ceremony at Bolton, on the 9th inst. From an early hour, the town was crowded with visitors from all parts of Lancashire, and adjoining counties. The Temperance Hall, Little Bolton, was fitted up for the occasion, and an organ placed in the gallery, at which Mr. George Pitt, of Manchester, presided. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell heavily during the morning, the members of the fraternity continued to arrive; and, when the business commenced, there were nearly 500 present.

At twelve o'clock, Stephen Blair, Esq., D.P.G.M., opened the Provincial Grand Lodge in due form, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P.G.C. for the Western Division of Lancashire.

The Deputy Grand Master then stated that the Earl of Ellesmere, the Provincial Grand Master of the Province, had been prevented from attending the meeting as early as was expected, in consequence of the consecration of the new Church at Worsley, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The usual annual business of the province having been transacted, intimation was given of his Lordship's arrival. His Lordship was installed with the customary pomp and ceremonies, the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, Brother John Drinkwater, taking the leading part in the business. The brethren having paid the usual homage, and the officers whom his Lordship had installed, having been similarly complimented, the Grand Lodge was duly and solemnly closed. The Craft Lodge was closed also, down to the first degree.

The business of the Lodge being thus concluded, the brethren proceeded to form in procession in front of the Temperance Hall. The weather, fortunately, had now cleared up, and the town presented a gay and animated appearance. The bells were ringing merrily, mingled with the roar of cannon firing a salute; flags were flying on various buildings in the town; and the streets were lined with thousands of spectators, from the Temperance Hall to the parish Church. Every window from which a glimpse could be had of the noble Provincial Grand Master, and the fraternity in general, was densely crowded, chiefly by Lancashire Witches, whose beaming countenances seemed to say that such a body of men could not be associated for any other purpose than a laudable one. At the Star Inn, Churchgate, a line of banners, of various descriptions, floated from the top of the Museum to the opposite side of the street, and in front of the house were hung up, chained to their perches, a number of beautiful paroquets, cockatoos, &c., of different colours, which had a very novel appearance. The Engraving shows this extremely gay scene, from a clever sketch, by a Correspondent.

The procession having entered the parish Church, the brethren occupied the body of the edifice, the galleries being left for the accommodation of the public. The evening service was read by the Rev. John Sheffield, of Rochdale. The Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P.G.C.W.L., preached a very excellent and appropriate sermon from the first epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, 5th chap. and 22nd verse—"*Abstain from all appearance of evil.*" After the sermon, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Bolton Dispensary, amounting to the handsome sum of £30 3s.

At half-past five o'clock, the members of each Lodge formed in procession, and proceeded from the Temperance Hall to the Grand Banquet, provided in St. George's School, which was tastefully fitted up, and had a very pretty appearance, the walls, drapery, &c., being adorned with Masonic banners, emblems, &c. The banquet was provided by Mr. Ward, of the Swan Hotel, and both the provision and the wines were excellent. The number who sat down was about 300. The Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Ellesmere, took the chair.

We regret that we have not space to report the entire proceedings. After the customary loyal toasts, the health of the Provincial Grand Master was proposed by the Rev. Gilmour Robinson; and his Lordship, in returning thanks, thus gracefully referred to his recent elevation to the Peerage. "Allusion had been made, by the reverend gentleman who proposed the toast, to the novel name which he would henceforth have to bear—viz., Ellesmere. [The company here rose, and cheered most enthusiastically.] He named the circumstance, not with any [illegible] as a matter suggestive of deeper and more honourable reflection. He alluded to it on account of the name with which he had now parted; and he could assure them, that, deeply as he estimated [illegible] the Crown, and greatly as his gratitude was called forth by that gracious condescension, he could not part with his old name without a feeling of regret. (Cheers.) He brought it with him as a stranger into this county, and he could not but remember that it was associated with the connections which then commenced, and had continued to the present time. He alluded not to any political connection, but to those of a resident lan[illegible], which were far more endearing than any mere [illegible] (Applause.) With that name he had succeeded in establishing, in his own neighbourhood, a mutual feeling of good-will, and that feeling towards himself he trusted he should not forfeit in parting with the name. (Continued applause.) The name he had now to adopt was one which had been dormant for centuries, and which, whilst it gave him a due sense of the honour conferred, would also impose upon him new duties, in the discharge of which he might hope to render himself more extensively useful to his fellow countrymen. (Applause.) It was in this sense that he reconciled himself to the assumption of a new name. (Continued applause.)"

The Earl of Ellesmere, previously to retiring, proposed "The Ladies," assuring them that there was nothing in Masonry inconsistent with due submission to our wives. (Great laughter, in which the ladies heartily joined.) He meant, of course, that degree of submission which was expected, and which, he trusted, would ever be exacted, in all well-regulated families. (Continued laughter.) At the same time, he was bound to say that there were some secrets which Masons were bound not to disclose; and he would recommend all his brethren to allay the fears of their wives or sweethearts by convincing them, by their conduct, that, in their secrets, there was nothing to lessen in any degree that devotion and admiration of the sex which form the happiness and the ornament of our [illegible] (Cheers.)

The noble Chairman retired at nine o'clock; and, after several more Masonic toasts, songs, and glees, the Lodge was closed, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.—*Abridged from the* Bolton Chronicle *and the* Preston Guardian.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 26.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 27.—Revolution in Paris, 1830, lasted three days.
Tuesday, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
Wednesday, 29.—Fieschi's "Infernal machine" exploded, 1835.
Thursday, 30.—Uranus rises at 9h 54m. p.m.
Friday, 31.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.
Saturday, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 1.

[illegible]		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 [illegible]	4 37	[illegible]	[illegible] 10	5 26	5 43	6 2	6 21	6 42	7 4	7 29	7 7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. C. E.," Dalkey.—The Still-room was an apartment in the mansions of Old England wherein distillation was conducted, when it formed part of our domestic economy; but the "Lady Bountifuls" and "strong waters" are out of date, or, rather, their charity is taken up by public institutions; and the Still-room now exists but by name in a few of the largest establishments of the English gentry.*

"*H. S.," Jersey.—The originality of the Painting will, in great measure, depend on the treatment of the subject.*

"*R. C.," Rotherham.—How droll!*

"*H. B.'s" (Windsor) hint as to the folding of our Journal shall receive attention.*

"*An Old Subscriber."—Toddington Park is the property of Lord Sudeley, whose elevation to the Peerage was a gracious act of homage by the Sovereign to Art, in thus ennobling one of its most distinguished patrons. The mansion at Toddington [illegible] 1835, from the designs of the noble owner, then C. H. Tracy, [illegible] Tewkesbury. It is in the style of the monastic edifices of the Middle Ages. An elaborate description of the mansion has been published by Mr. Britton, F.S.A.*

"*Z. Z. A."—Defacement of the coin of the realm, by gilding, or otherwise, is illegal.*

"*Nihil."—Next week.*

"*Grenadier."—We have not room for the French Revolutionary Names of the Months.*

"*A Housekeeper."—The price of "Soyer's Cookery" is One Guinea.*

"*Steam v. Water" should consult Baines's elaborate "History of the Cotton [illegible]*

"*A [illegible]ader" is thanked.*

"*[illegible]criber."—The appointment of a Gentleman-at-Arms is always ob[illegible]rchase, unless a death occurs; and then the vacancy is, we believe, in [illegible]ge, or, at all events, in the recommendation of the Captain. That [illegible] proper channel of application. The corps is composed of no class [illegible]*

"*[illegible] Peer, as [illegible]moner, can be "Premier." Lord [illegible] Grey, and a host of other noblemen, have held, at various periods, the office of Prime Minister. The transaction of public business requires that the Cabinet be composed of Members of both Houses of Parliament.*

"*Verax."—We do not think the fact of writing with the left hand would incapacitate a person from holding a clerkship, or situation under Government.*

"*T. R.," Donington.—A commission may, under particular circumstances, and through especial favour, be obtained without purchase. The price of an Ensign's commission is £450; and of a Lieutenant's, £700. Application should be made to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Horse Guards.*

"*M. A. M."—At Mr. Hebeler's, the Prussian Consul, in Fenchurch-street, every information desired by our Correspondent is politely given.*

"*Hera[illegible]."—It is not at all necessary that the entry referred to by our Correspondent be made in the Records of the Heralds' College. Of course, as a matter of private feeling, it may be done, and at a small cost, if both the coats of arms be already recognised by the authorities there as correctly borne.*

"*L. B."—An application to "J. Burke, Esq., Author of the 'Peerage'," 25, Gower-street, London, will obtain for our Correspondent the genealogical information she requires.*

"*An Old Subscriber."—At the death, without issue, of G. J., the last male representative of an ancient family, the descendants of the four sisters of his paternal grandfather (there being no intermediate branches) would be entitled to quarter the arms of G. J. with their own paternal coat, although they inherited no property through the connexion. "Lysons's History of Devon," and "Pole's Collections," contain ample lists of the families of that County, together with the arms they are entitled to.*

"*Enquirer."—An action for sums under £20 is tried in the Sheriff's Court.*

"*Poeticus."—The present Somerset House was built about 1776, by Sir W. Chambers. The Tower of London was, indeed, used by Henry VIII., and for most atrocious purposes: the White Tower was built in 1078, and rebuilt in 1638: the other portions are of various dates. Our Correspondent's suggestion is under consideration.*

"*A Lover of Beauty."—Perhaps.*

"*R. A.," Hoxton.—To the next heir.*

"*W. L. W.," Plymouth.—The Monthly Prize Essays are published by Malcolm and Madden. The pressure of news has hitherto prevented our noticing this very commendable attempt to raise the character of our Periodical writing: it is full of originality and genius.*

"*A. P. A. B.," Edinburgh.—"Harding's Universal Stenography," price 3s. 6d.*

"*H. A. M.," Norwich.—"A Five Pound Note" was our Correspondent's* nom de circonstance.

"*J. A."—There are fourteen Asylums for Orphans, in the metropolis: the admission is mostly by election; for names and conditions, see the very useful volume—"The Charities of London," published by S. Low, Lamb's Conduit-street.*

"*Hibernicus."—We have not heard of the MSS. (Phœnician) stated by our Correspondent to be on view in London.*

"*D. B.," Cupar Fife.—We are not answerable for the pretensions of medical men.*

"*F. M. G."—Mrs. Keeley's maiden name was Goward: from her first appearance the lady became a favourite with the play-going public.*

"*W. K.'s" silly suggestion cost 1s. 4d. postage from Newfoundland!*

"*A Constant Reader."—Apply to Mr. Richard Taylor, the Printer, for information: we have not seen the work alluded to.*

"*W. B."—The Sardinian Chapel, in Warwick-street.—Taglioni has been married. The Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre amounts to 72.*

"*A Looker at the Paper."—Mdlle. Rachel is not married.*

"*G. C."—See the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."*

"*A. F.," Enniskillen.—See our present Number.*

"*A Reader," Ayrshire, should advertise.*

"*W. B.," Weston-super-Mare, must be in error, or the omission was accidental.*

"*C. R.," Cambridge.—"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,"* 18s.

"*M. W."—The settlement will be legal.*

"*A Subscriber," Lyme Regis.—Sherry Cobbler is a mixture of ice, sherry, and sugar.*

"*G. J.," Manchester.—We cannot reply to our Correspondent's question.*

"*H. L. B. G.," Wexford.—The* Mystery, *Royal Thames Yacht Club yacht of 25 tons, the property of Lord Alfred Paget in 1844, when she was purchased by Lord Seaham, was, and is, undoubtedly, an iron boat; but whether our "mentioning" this will "settle a dispute" between our Irish friends is another affair.*

Errata.—Among the Prize Implements at Newcastle, engraved in our last week's Journal, Garrett's Flour-Mill should be £25, not £5.—The Cattle Show was on the Moor, and not at the same place as the Great Pavilion, which a line beneath the first Engraving at page 48 might lead the reader to expect.

The number of lives lost at the East Wheal Rose Mine, by the recent inundation, was 40, not 43, as stated last week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

It is often observed that certain kinds of accidents come in numbers together: "one woe does tread upon another's heel." Thus, no sooner does a frightful railway accident happen in France, than we have one here, which fortunately did not equal the former in the extent of destruction. But all the elements of a catastrophe are to be found in the details: a little more speed, a little more weight in the train, and a few more passengers, and we should have had nothing to congratulate ourselves upon, on the score of the smaller loss of life at Stratford. When we see the certainty and safety with which trains travel, even at high speeds, on the best managed lines, and compare it with the continual uncertainty and irregularities on the line that has just afforded so striking an instance of mismanagement, it is impossible to avoid asking who are at the head of the establishment?

It adds nothing to the influence of the Railway King to hear that Mr. Hudson is the Chairman of a Board that permits more irregularity, and subjects the public to more risk, than any line in the kingdom. If he is King in anything but name, let him show his authority, and compel amendment. We suspect that parsimony or poverty—the second not improbably a consequence of the first—to be at the root of the evil. Labourers turned into drivers, messengers doing the duty of signal men, servants unacquainted with regulations they are bound to observe, trains behind time and before time, and everything going on seemingly without head or method, read very disagreeably as public statements. They will infallibly tell on the "dividends" unless amended; and if King Hudson can be affected by a diminution of the Royal revenue, there is in that fact some hope of a change.

There are no pleasanter places in or around the metropolis than those charitable refuges, which most of the guilds and trades of old, or benevolent individuals of various crafts, established for the "decayed" members of the body. The world goes not equally well with all, wealth is an uncertain good, while old age and sickness are evils sure in their coming; and, when poverty and sickness meet, at the time when the spring and strength of life are gone, how many would sink but for the aid which these asylums afford—an aid that may be taken without that feeling of shame or degradation with which the law of the land has invested poverty? They are pleasant even to the eye, generally wearing an antiquated appearance, a last century look, compared with the buildings around them, for the City has, in many cases, overtaken them, though they were built amid trees and fields. And we are glad to find that the disposition to raise these places of repose, these retirements from the whirls and eddies of the great stream of life, is not dead among us; it might be oftener exercised, perhaps, but it still exists, and in existence there is always hope for the better. The thought of the last house of all gives pause to many a man in the fierce chase of riches; but a dwelling may be needed for the dead in heart and hope, fallen in the struggle, for many a year ere the tomb opens for them. Could the successful—the "fortunate overmuch" of the world—make a better sacrifice of a little than in providing a refuge to which there is at least a possibility that they may come themselves?

The ancients believed that a prosperity too long continued was to be feared; and they would deprive themselves of something, in order to propitiate the power they supposed held the balance of good and evil fortune between man and man. Gratitude for great gains could not express itself in a better form than by raising a shelter for the victims of great losses. So the Booksellers seem to have thought; and, on Tuesday last, a "Retreat" for decayed members of the trade was opened at Abbots Langley. Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton was present at the celebration of the event, and ad[illegible]d to the representatives of the "Row" a speech too full of [illegible] respecting another class of men—those who write the books the trader sells. The author's position is, in a worldly sense, far the worst of the two. Perhaps, when all parties are agreed on the theories and practice of commerce, something may be done among us for the thinkers; but, as yet, we are sadly deficient in the means of employing them to advantage. As the author of "Rienzi" publishes no more, what he says has a greater value; and, as we said before, in the following extract there is but too much truth:—

> It is a remarkable fact (and it proves much) that while in France, in Germany, in countries where suitable honours and provision await those distinguished in letters, the average lives of literary men exceed the standard of longevity, few in England, if without other resource than literature, attain to the natural age of man. Can you wonder at it? Why, what calling on earth so precarious, so beset with cares, so harassed by the disappointments of honourable ambition, as that of the English man of letters? Johnson sums up the curses of the scholar "in the patron and the gaol,"—we have lost the patron, we have kept the gaol.

And again:

> At a time when we have been specially invited to examine the wide field of Social Reform, this is one of the anomalies that demand our most serious consideration. When I see Burns, the great peasant, beside whom the crowns of kings grow pale, at an age before the schoolmaster was abroad and the diffusion of knowledge had become a vulgar-cant cry, devoting his generous energies to the establishment of libraries in the villages of Scotland, and then dying himself a broken-down exciseman,—when I see Haydon, amidst his difficulties and distress, yearning to diffuse through the empire that knowledge of the principles of art and design which is so essential to the excellence even of manufactures, and smitten by frenzy down to his bloody grave,—I do pause and ask if these things are worthy of England. I do pause and ask if it be not possible, by the institution of professorships upon the extended and liberal scale of Germany; by a more fair distribution of the honours which should belong to intellect, and the emoluments which should reward industry; to bring art and genius into the pale of available professions, and make those whose gloomy fate now only serves as a beacon to the young, their safe exemplar as well as their honoured teacher.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family have returned to town from the Isle of Wight.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty on Wednesday.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, on Wednesday, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

Sir William C. Ross, R.A., had the honour of taking a second sitting on Wednesday for a portrait of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, by command of the Queen.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The Lord Chamberlain, by her Majesty's command, has issued invitations for a grand banquet at Buckingham Palace, to-day, (Saturday), in honour of the baptism of the infant Princess.

The royal invitations to the banquet are confined to the principal members of the government, and the Duke of Norfolk, and the chief officers of State.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, are to dine with her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the auspicious occasion.

It is probable that the King and Queen of the Belgians may arrive in this country, expressly to be witnesses at the solemnity.

The baptismal ceremony will be performed in the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

We hear that the distinguished personages honoured with invitations are to assemble at the Palace at half-past six o'clock, and the christening is to take place previous to the banquet.

Her Majesty will have an evening party after the banquet, the Lord-Chamberlain having caused cards of invitation to be issued to above 300 personages of distinction. The hour appointed for the company to assemble is mentioned on the cards to be half-past nine, and that the company be in full dress.

Banquet at Devonshire House.—On Monday the Duke of Devonshire gave a magnificent banquet at Devonshire House to a large circle of Royal and distinguished personages. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, and the Hon. Captain Liddell, came precisely at eight. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, had previously arrived, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay. His Royal Highness Prince George, attended by the Hon. Captain Macdonald, came at a few minutes after eight o'clock. The banquet was served at half-past eight o'clock, covers being laid for fifty-two. After dinner a grand concert took place, at which the leading Italian singers were assisted by some instrumental performers of the highest standing. A grand ball succeeded the concert.

Lady Wilde's Fete at Bowes Manor.—Lady Wilde gave a very elegant *fête* on Tuesday at Bowes Manor, her Ladyship's villa residence, near Southgate. The *réunion* was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his Royal Highness Prince George, and a numerous circle of the leading members of the aristocracy. The beautiful grounds of the villa afforded a delightful promenade for the guests during the early part of the afternoon, and at [illegible] a superb [illegible] was served under a marquee erected [illegible] the lawn at the [illegible] of the mansion. The Royal party lunched with a select circle, covers being laid for eighteen only, in the dining-room. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, and Lord Lyndhurst were among those who had the honour of joining the Royal table. After the *déjeûner*, the marquee was converted into a *salon de danse.*

Sir Robert Graham.—The old Scotch title of Viscount Preston is about to be assumed by Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk, in Cumberland, who is now residing at Cheltenham. The father of this very ancient Baronet succeeded his cousin Charles as fourth Viscount, in 1739, but not succeeding to the family estates (which are in the hands of Sir J. Graham, late Home Secretary) at his Lordship's decease, in 1774, his eldest son Charles allowed both the baronetcy and viscountcy to lie dormant: he dying in 1795, his next brother became heir, and in 1809 took up the inferior title of Baronet.

Departure of Ibrahim Pacha.—Ibrahim Pacha left England on Friday evening (last week) in the *Avenger*, in which vessel his Highness embarked at Spithead. The Mayor and Town Council of Southampton presented an address to his Highness before he left the Railway Hotel, which he very graciously acknowledged.

Proposed Aristocratical Marriage.—The Hon. Sydney Herbert, late Secretary of War, is soon to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss A'Court, daughter of Lord Heytesbury.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, were present. The Council sat an hour and a half.

The Free-Trade Club.—The members of the Free-Trade Club celebrated by a banquet, on Saturday night, the passing of the Corn Bill. The [illegible] occupied the chair, and was supported by the Right Hon. T. M. Gib[illegible], M.P., Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., George M[illegible], Esq., M.P., H. Warburton, Esq., M.P., W. A. Wilk[illegible], Esq., James W[illegible], Esq., Dr. Cook Taylor, George Thompson, Esq., A. H. Wylee, Esq., and about sixty other members of the club.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The whole of the old and miserable dwellings on Saffron-hill and its vicinity are to be forthwith demolished, for the formation of the new street from the end of Farringdon street to Islington, which has been delayed till the result of the Parliamentary report on the Metropolitan Railway Termini should be known.

Changes in the Names of Streets.—The following streets have lately received different names from those they have generally been known by, causing a great deal of confusion to strangers, as well as the miscarriage of parcels, letters, &c. We therefore subjoin the more recent of the alterations for the information of our readers:—Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and Plumtree-street, Holborn, are now called Bloomsbury-street; Hanover-street (Long Acre), Belton-street, and the Bowl-yard, are now united, and called Endell-street; Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, now bears the name of Middlesex-street; Water-lane, Fleet-street, is now called Whitefriars-street; Monmouth-street, St. Giles's, is now Dudley-street; Leg-alley, Long-acre, is now Langley-court; and Phœnix-alley is Hanover-court; Charles-street, Covent-garden, is now called Wellington-street North.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The number of births in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, July the 18th, was, males, 624; females, 638; total, 1,262, being the smallest number in any week for thirteen weeks. Deaths, 1,053, being the greatest number in any week for thirteen weeks, being also 155 above the average of five summers, and 86 above the average of five years. The mean temperature of the week was 64 deg. 9 min., being 1 deg. 4 min. above the average temperature of the corresponding week for [illegible] years.

Fatal Fire in the City.—On Sunday morning, shortly after three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Fenn, chop and coffee-house keeper, 26, Newgate-street, City. Water was abundantly supplied, and the engines were worked without intermission, but not the least stay of destruction could be made until the premises of Mr. Fenn were completely destroyed, and great damage done also to the property of Mr. Mackenzie, a Berlin-wool dealer, adjoining. Mr. Fenn escaped by clinging to some timber at the back of his house, used for supporting those opposite while the sewer was under repair, from whence he was dragged by a City police constable into his window. One of the lodgers, however, named Cookson, was not so fortunate, for he jumped out of the window, and on being picked up, was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where every attention was paid to the case, but he died in the course of a few hours. Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of the deceased, Mr. Cookson. The inquest on the body of the deceased involved also an inquiry into the cause of the fire. A great many witnesses, inmates of the house, were examined, but it could not be ascertained from what cause the fire arose. It was, however, generally believed to have commenced in the dust-hole on the ground floor. The evidence having proved the death of the deceased from the burns he received, a verdict was returned of "Died from burns received at a fire in Newgate-street, but how that fire was caused there was no evidence to show."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The House sat only for about an hour, and nothing of consequence occurred.

THE SUGAR DUTIES. Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he should, on Monday next, present a petition on the subject of the Sugar Duties and the Slave Trade from Thomas Clarkson, a President of the Anti-Slavery Society. On the following day, he would state the course he intended to pursue with respect to the motion of which he had given notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS.—The O'CONOR DON took the oaths and his seat for Roscommon. Lord W POULETT took the oaths and his seat for St. Ives, in the room of W. Praed, Esq., deceased.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY. Dr BOWRING gave notice that on the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Army Estimates, he should move a resolution to the effect that flogging in the army be immediately abolished.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day, for going into Committee on the Sugar Duties (No. 2) Continuance Bill.

Lord G. BENTINCK then rose, and having said he should postpone his former amendment till Monday, urged the Government to pass a bill on the same principle and on the same terms as the last, in order to afford the merchants engaged in the sugar trade some chance of escaping the ruin which would follow if the measure now proposed by the Government were [illegible]. The noble Lord concluded by moving an amendment to continue the present duties till the [illegible]h of July, 1847, instead of 5th of September, 1846.

This amendment was, of course, opposed by the Government.

On a division, the numbers were—

For Lord George Bentinck's amendment	38
Against it	121
Majority against the amendment	—83

The bill then went through Committee.—Report on Monday.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STATUE. Mr. C. BERKELEY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to withdraw her consent to the placing of the statue of the Duke of Wellington upon the archway at the top of Constitution-hill.—Mr. H. BAILLIE seconded the motion.—Lord MORPETH said he must confess that he had some misgivings as to the propriety of erecting the statue at the place intended. He could wish [illegible] the subscribers would amongst themselves consent to some other site; but as her Majesty's approval had been obtained to erect the statue on the arch at Hyde Park, it was difficult to say what ought to be done.—Eventually, the proposal of Mr. C. Berkeley was withdrawn, on the understanding that the Government would take some steps in the matter.

A debate then took place on the contract with Mr. Cunard for the North American [illegible] of steamers, for which Government agreed to grant a committee of [illegible]

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a committee to investigate certain charges against the Governor of Milbank Prison for alleged cruelty and mal-administration, on which a division took place—

For the motion	10
Against it	56
Majority against	46

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Sir R. INGLIS moved a vote of £45 000 for the British Museum.

The Navy Estimates were next brought forward by Mr. WARD; and, after a very conversational debate, the House resumed, and adjourned.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.)—The whole of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal (many of whom also hold the appointments of lay clerks at St. George's Chapel) have received the Royal commands to be [illegible] Christening of the Infant Princess, at Buckingham Palace, to-morrow evening. Those residing at Windsor left for town, this morning, for the purpose of attending a rehearsal of the sacred compositions (and especially a piece by the Prince Consort) which will form part of the musical service. The rehearsal was to take place at Buckingham Palace this day, at two o'clock. The choristers of the Chapel Royal will also be present. Her Majesty's private band, under the leadership of Anderson, which will perform in the Grand Saloon, will be reinforced by several of the members of the Philharmonic Society, at the Concert which will take place at the conclusion of the Banquet. It was expected, when the Court left the Isle of Wight, that it would return to Osborne House after the expiration of about a fortnight. It is now stated that the period of the departure of her Majesty and the Prince Consort from Buckingham Palace, for the Sovereign's marine re[illegible], will greatly depend upon the issue of certain political events, which is, at present, considered to be a matter of extreme uncertainty. In consequence of the expected speedy return of the Court, at its departure, to Osborne House, the whole of the Royal equipages and stud of horses were left at the Isle of Wight (instead of [illegible] removed to Windsor), to await the arrival of the Sovereign and Prince Albert. It is stated that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen (who is now on a visit to her Majesty), will return to the Continent with the King of the Belgians, who is hourly expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace, to be present at the christening of the infant Princess.

RE-ELECTION FOR ROSCOMMON. The O'Conor Don has been returned for Roscommon, without opposition.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. On Thursday the marriage of Lord Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Balcarras, with Miss Margaret Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Honourable Colonel James Lindsay, of Balcarras, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

WILL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.—Probate of the will and codicil of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, has been granted to his executors, Charles John Tindal, James Whatman Bosanquet, and Daniel Smith Bockett, Esqrs. The personal estate was valued at £45,000. His will was made in Sept. 1842. He has devised certain freeholds at Chelmsford and Aylesbury to his eldest surviving son, Louis Symonds Tindal, and his only other son, Charles John Tindal; and has directed his executors and trustees to dispose of and convert into money the rest of his freeholds, with all manors and hereditaments, and all other estates, real, leasehold, or per[illegible]. Bequeaths to his daughter, Merelina, wife of the said J. W. Bosanquet, a legacy of £2000 having amply provided for her on her marriage. Directs his executors to invest £8000 for the widow of his son Nicolas, and their two infant daughters, and has also made provision for other members of his family; has left legacies to his servants, and, by his codicil, made in February last, leaves to his faithful housekeeper, who has been thirty years in his service, an annuity of £40. The residue of his property, of every description, to be equally divided between his two sons.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—On the first day of the Maidstone Assizes, a gentleman, engaged in a civil action, was proceeding by the South-Eastern Railway to Maidstone, when, in passing through the Merstham Tunnel, a fellow-passenger, sitting opposite to him, was astonished at finding his neighbour suddenly thrown into his lap, and apparently unable to recover his place. What was his horror on emerging from the tunnel to discover that he was dead! An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, when a verdict was returned of Died by the Visitation of God.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—We are sorry to announce the death of one of the sufferers through the frightful accident which occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway (See page 55). In the list of injured passengers is mentioned, not by name, a gentleman living at Victoria Villas, Dalston, who was said to have sustained a concussion of the brain. This [illegible] died yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, at his residence [illegible] of the above-named villas. His name was Mr. Hind, principal in the [illegible] of Hind and Son, silk-fringe manufacturers, in Wood-street, Cheapside, and well known and highly respected throughout the London and Coventry silk [illegible] It was by the merest chance that he happened to be on the ill-fated line. He had left his home for a walk on Saturday afternoon, between two and three, in high health and spirits, and being opposite the station in Shoreditch just as a train was on the point of starting, suddenly determined to take a run as far as [illegible] back

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND PERSIA. The long-pending dispute between Turkey and Persia [illegible] finally settled. Mohamra, on the Persian Gulf, is restored to Persia, and the Sandjak of Soolimanieh is to be retained by Turkey.

AUSTRALIA. The last Indian Mail has brought to the Royal Geographical Society the gratifying intelligence from Singapore, of the arrival of Dr. Leichardt and his party at Port Essington, after sixteen months' journeying in the desert, during which they experienced privations and difficulties seldom met with and overcome. In the neighbourhood of Carpentaria, Mr Gilbert, the naturalist, and Mr. Calvert, having been separated from the main body, went to sleep on the ground without keeping watch: they were surprised by the natives, and Mr. Gilbert was first speared, and then his brains were dashed out with a club; Mr. Calvert, although speared in both legs, managed to rejoin his party. They at length reached Port Essington, on the 2nd of December, 1845, and were most hospitably received by the commandant, Captain Macarthur. After a six weeks' sojourn to recruit, they sailed for Sindey in the *Heroine*.

DEATH OF AN IR[illegible]TER IN CHANCERY.—The Dublin papers announce [illegible]e persons named as likely to succeed [illegible] Judges of Assize on the Munster Cir[illegible] r the East Riding of Cork County; and [illegible]r for the County of Tipperary.

INAUGURATION OF [illegible] MONUMENT.—The Committee of Management of the Sir Walter Scott Monument are sparing neither labour nor expense to render the celebration of the next birth day of the illustrious author one of the most memorable in the annals of Edinburgh. It is proposed that the Grand Masonic Lodge shall meet in the High School, and the procession will be formed in the school grounds, where they will be joined by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, attended by the High Constables and the other public bodies. The members of the Original Subscription Committee and the Auxiliary Subscription Committee are expected to muster, almost to a man, to do honour to this, the successful termination of their labours. Several of the trades are already about [illegible] meetings preparatory to making arrangements for joining in this public demonstration to the memory of one of the most talented and worthy sons of Caledonia. It is proposed that they should meet in the Queen's Park in the forenoon, and walk in procession to the High School gate, to meet the other part of the procession. The inauguration is to take place on the 15th of August.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE ALLEGED DEATH OF A SOLDIER FROM FLOGGING, AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed the long investigation, at the George the Fourth Inn, Hounslow Heath, respecting the death of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th Hussars, which was alleged to have been caused by punishment inflicted under the sentence of a court-martial for insubordination, the principal charge against him being that he had struck his sergeant across the breast with a poker.

Mr. Wakley appealed to the brother of the deceased man as to his age.

It appeared that he was born in January, 1819, and that he was consequently in his 27th year.

George Sparkes, of the 7th Hussars, deposed that he was present on the 15th of June, when the deceased was punished for the crime of which he had been found guilty, the punishment having taken place in the riding school, in the presence of the whole of the regiment. The punishment was inflicted by two farriers, named Critton and Evans, both of them being attached to the regiment. Deceased was fastened to a ladder, which was nailed to the wall of the riding school.

Colonel Whyte, the commanding officer, sent in a request that he might be permitted to attend, but Mr. Wakley peremptorily refused.

The witness, in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Wakley, and Mr. George Ireland Mills, the Deputy Coroner, proceeded to say that in addition to the military persons who were called to witness the punishment, Dr. Warren, the regimental surgeon, was present, and stood three or four yards from the deceased man. The "cat" was first taken by the senior farrier, who inflicted 25 stripes out of the 150 to which the deceased man was condemned. The second farrier then took the whip and inflicted the next 25 stripes, and so it continued until 100 stripes had been inflicted. The "cats" were then exchanged for new ones, with which the remaining 50 stripes were given. The stripes followed in quick succession, the whole number occupying less than half an hour.

By order of the Coroner, the "cats," or whips, used for flogging in the 7th Hussars, were here produced. There were five of them, two being tolerably new, the other three being discoloured with blood. The handles were about eighteen inches long, and the thongs nearly as long.

The witness, on examination, by the Coroner, said the principal wounds were received between the shoulders. While he was being flogged, the deceased man maintained perfect silence, except asking for a drink of water after the first twenty five stripes had been administered. This was given him out of a quart pot. When he had received 100 stripes, he cried "Lower, lower;" but he (the witness) did not perceive that any attention was paid to the entreaty. When the 150 lashes had been administered, deceased was released from the ladder, water was thrown on his shirt which was placed loosely upon him, and over that a cloak. He then walked deliberately to the hospital, undressed himself, and went to bed. To his wounds, lukewarm water and rags were applied. During the course of the punishment, several of the men fainted, and were carried off the ground.

By the Coroner: After the deceased had left the riding-school, Colonel Whyte said something about its being a brutish affair.

The Coroner: Use the Colonel's own words. Witness: Colonel Whyte addressed the whole regiment in a loud voice, and said he was sorry that such a brutish exhibition should be performed in the regiment; but when the deceased came out of the hospital, his comrades might tell him that whenever he was again guilty of such like offence, he should have the same punishment, as he was determined to put a stop to such conduct in the regiment. The Colonel meant the conduct of White towards the sergeant.

Thomas Pegg, examined: I am a private in the 7th Hussars; was in the hospital as a patient when the deceased was brought in for treatment for the injuries to his back. Had never before seen a man in that state. The deceased complained of the severity of the punishment. The skin was broken, and it was bleeding. I can't compare it to anything else but like a person cut to pieces. It was a most severe flogging in my opinion.

A Juror: That's right, my man: speak your mind.

John Thomas Mathewson, examined: I am a private in the 7th Hussars. Was present when deceased described the pain to the surgeon. Dr. Warren said to deceased, "How are you, White?" That was on the Wednesday before his death. Deceased made no answer. Dr. Warren immediately [illegible], cheer up, it was for no disgraceful crime that you were punished." White then said, "This is through the lash that has caused my illness." The doctor made answer, "I know it is," three several times. He did not explain what he meant by this.

Other soldiers of the regiment were examined at considerable length. Their evidence went to show that the deceased had been publicly flogged, that the surgeon did not attend him until the day after he was sent to the hospital, that he complained of severe pains in the chest and side, resulting, as they believed, from the injuries he had received, and that at last death relieved him from all bodily suffering.

The Coroner remarked that a large piece of skin had been cut out of the back [illegible] Jury.

Mr. Potter produced it [illegible] appearance of a large piece of common leather.

Mr. Horatio Day, of Isleworth, surgeon, in answer to a question from the Coroner, said he had compared the piece of flesh now produced with the piece cut out of the body, but they did not at all correspond.

The respective witnesses were subjected to a like examination, and said that they had seen the back of White before he died, and that the piece of flesh bore little resemblance to the lacerated portion of his back, which was covered with boils some days before his death.

The inquest was adjourned till Monday next.

On Wednesday morning the body was exhumed, pursuant to the Coroner's warrant, and examined by Mr H. G Day, of Isleworth, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Lecturer on Anatomy at University College, who had been appointed by Mr. Wakley to make the examination in conjunction with Mr. Day. While these gentlemen were thus engaged, Mr. Hall, and Dr. Reid, the surgeons of the military medical staff, by whom the first post mortem examination of the body had been made by direction of the Horse Guards, entered the churchyard, but were stopped, and informed by Sergeant Jeeks that he had the Coroner's orders not to permit any persons but the two surgeons operating and the parochial authorities to be present at the examination. The examination of the body was proceeded with by Messrs. Wilson and Day. Of course the result will not be permitted to transpire until it is given in evidence at the adjourned inquest.

ALARMING AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Last Saturday afternoon, an accident of a very dreadful character, whereby nearly twenty persons were more or less seriously injured, and two or three, it is feared, fatally so, occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway.

The scene of the accident was the Stratford Station, on the Colchester line, the melancholy occurrence arising from a train of empty trucks having been driven into a passenger train while stopping at that station. This station is situated about three miles and a half from Shoreditch, and about 500 yards below the point where the Cambridge line diverges. In the immediate vicinity of the station the railway is on a level, but a few yards further east it enters a shallow cutting, perhaps half a mile in length. A bridge is thrown across the line within a few yards of the station, immediately after passing which the railway makes a curve of considerable radius. At a distance of about 300 yards another bridge is thrown across the line, which latter, however, is not visible from the station. A signal on Halle's principle is erected about 150 paces from the second bridge, and this is intended as a guide to all drivers traversing the up-line. The signal may be seen by drivers about fifty yards before reaching the second bridge from the station, but the station itself is not visible until some distance further down the line, nor could any train stationary thereat be observed from the point referred to.

The accident occurred between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. The up-train from Ipswich, due at Stratford at 56 minutes past three, did not arrive at that station until some minutes after its usual time. Several passengers had alighted, others were in the act of entering carriages, and the engine-driver was taking in a supply of water, when a train was observed passing the signal-post before alluded to, and coming rapidly towards the station. Mr. Richardson, the station master, was upon the platform at this moment, superintending the dispatch of passengers, &c. The noise of the approaching train at once attracted his attention, and, looking eastwards, he saw the imminent danger in which the passengers of the stationary train were placed. He immediately ran towards the engine, intending to induce the driver to go on with the train then at the station; but, before he could explain his object, the collision took place, and, on returning along the platform, a scene presented itself which almost baffles description.

The train, which but a moment previous, had consisted of seven or eight first and second-class carriages and two horse-boxes, now presented little more than a mass of broken framework and rubbish. A second-class carriage which had been attached to the train at Romford, and placed in the rear of the two horse-boxes, was knocked to pieces, and the unfortunate passengers which it had contained, were seen, bleeding and wounded, lying about the railway in various directions among the fragments. Two other second-class carriages were so crushed as to be rendered entirely useless, scarcely one of their hapless inmates escaping some serious fracture or contusion, and of the remaining carriages, all [illegible]ss broken, and their inmates seriously shaken and [illegible]ise in[illegible] [illegible] in a very few minutes Messrs. Elliott, Vi[illegible] Vallance, and Kennedy, all medical gentlemen residing at Stratford, were upon the spot vying with each other in their attention to those wounded.

The worst cases were forwarded with as little loss of time as possible to the London Hospital, and some persons, also very seriously injured, after being medically attended, were sent, by their own request, to their respective residences.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—

Mr. William Millward, bandbox-maker, Bethnal-green, the large toe of the left foot cut off and otherwise much mutilated.

Henry Olive, one of the company's porters, a fracture of the right leg.

John Smith, one of the company's porters, chest and back much injured.

William Prentice, porter, a very bad fracture of the leg.

Mr. Hiram Morris, Hoop Inn, Deptford, the left foot partly cut off, and the right jaw much injured.

Mr. Richard Murphy, Hendon, Middlesex, solicitor, contused left leg.

[illegible]

James Stone, gentleman's servant, a severe contused face.

The following persons were sent to their own residences, after having been attended to by the medical gentlemen at the station:—

Mrs. Payne, of Ilford, Essex, a comminuted fracture of the two bones of the left leg below the knee.

Mrs. W[illegible] fracture of the left thigh and dislocation of the small [illegible]

Mrs. Brombey, a cont[illegible]

A gentleman residing at Chelmsford, leg seriously injured.

A gentleman living at Victoria Villas, Dalston, a concussion of the brain.

It is a somewhat extraordinary circumstance in connexion with the accident, that none of the carriages which retained their wheels, nor the engine which caused the accident, were thrown of the rails, nor were the rails themselves injured in the slightest degree. The engine, after striking the last carriage mounted on its ruins, and remained in this position until forcibly removed, when it fell over and slightly injured the platform of the station. It was, however, again placed on the rails, and removed without further difficulty.

Mr. Roney, the Secretary of the Company, with great dispatch commenced investigation into the origin of the accident. With that view he summoned together all such persons as, from their respective duties when the collision took place, were likely to know anything of the circumstances.

Mr. Richardson, the station master, stated that the [illegible] P.M. up-train from Ipswich, usually arriving at the Stratford Station at 56 minutes after three, was 20 minutes behind its usual time on Saturday. A cattle train from Colchester had just been cleared off into the siding, when the passenger train arrived. The passenger train was about starting for London, when witness observed a train of empty trucks approaching the station. Witness ran towards the driver of the passenger train; but, before witness could reach the engine, the collision had occurred, and the fireman of the passenger train was thrown off the engine on to the railway. Mr. Richardson further described the manner in which the carriages were destroyed, and passengers thrown about the line. The servants at the Stratford Station (Colchester branch) consist of a foreman, a porter, a goodsman, a signal and point man, and a lad about 18 years of age, who does errands and other work. When the collision took place, the regular signal man was attending to the cattle train on the siding, and the signal was in charge of the youth alluded to. The signal-man had left his duty to attend the cattle train by witness's order, and witness had directed the lad to watch the signal. Witness saw the lad lower the fan properly after the Ipswich train had passed, as a signal for no other train to approach.

Edward Unwin, the youth above alluded to, stated that he was on duty at the windlass communicating with the signal post when the Ipswich train arrived, and he positively averred that, after it had passed, he put down the signal to denote that no other train should pass.

At the close of the investigation, Mr. Roney announced that William Clare, the driver of the truck train; William Quentin, the stoker; Thomas Green, the signal-man; and an under foreman, named Nicholson, who was riding upon the engine of the truck train when the collision took place, had all been given into custody, they appearing to be the four persons through whose negligence the accident had occurred.

It is a fact worthy mention, that the signal referred to differs from those now employed on any other line of railway. The person in charge is stationed at a windlass, distant from the signal-post upwards of 300 yards, and the only communication therewith is by a rope, partly of wire and partly of yarn. It is a very easy matter to draw up the signal—not so, however, to lower it.

Sir John Tyrell, Bart., Mr Cotton, late Governor of the Bank, and several other well-known gentlemen, are also described to have been passengers in the same train.

Mr. Hudson, M.P., Chairman of the Company, was on the spot at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, making a minute examination of the spot where the accident occurred. The hon. member was accompanied in his investigation by Mr. Richardson, the station-master.

On Monday morning Messrs. Davis and Mashiter, county magistrates, assembled at the Great Ilford Gaol, Essex, to investigate charges preferred by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, against William Clare, engine-driver; William Quentin, stoker; Thomas Green, a signal-man; and Henry Nicholson, [illegible]r foreman in the locomotive department, for negligently causing the fearful accident on the above line on Saturday afternoon, whereby many of the lives of [illegible]r Majesty's subjects had been seriously injured, and placed in imminent danger. Captain Coddington, the Deputy Government Inspector of Railways, was present watching the proceedings. On the part of the company Mr. Roney, the secretary; Mr. Samuels, resident engineer; Mr. Scott, the superintendent of the line; and Mr. Widdecombe, the solicitor, attended. Mr. Rawlins, a solicitor, of Romford, appeared for the prisoners. After hearing evidence to the effect of the statements above given, the magistrates decided upon committing the prisoners to the quarter sessions for trial, and refused to take bail.

Captain Coddington, the Deputy Inspector-General, proceeded immediately after the termination of the judicial inquiry, to make a minute inspection of the Stratford Station, to measure the distance from the station to the signal-post, and to collect all the information possible, to enable him to make a report to the Railway Department as to the cause of the accident.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A fatal accident took place on Wednesday (last week), near the Barnsley Station, whereby John Salter, aged twenty-nine, a cloth-dresser, in the employ of Messrs. Gott, at Bean Ing, near Leeds, was killed on the spot, and Mr. Robert Neale, of the Bull and Mouth Tap, Briggate, received such severe injuries, that he died soon afterwards. The deceased (John Salter), along with Mr Neale, and other friends, left Leeds with the first of two special trains, conveying the members and friends of the Leeds Mechanics' and Literary Society, on a pleasure-excursion to Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. Salter, shortly before the accident, was standing upon the end of the centre seat of the carriage (a third-class one), Mr. Neale being immediately behind him, with his back to the end of the carriage; and, as the train was approaching the Barnsley Station, the steam being turned off to slacken the speed, caused a sudden jerk of the carriages one against the other, which threw Mr. Neale backwards, and, in his endeavours to recover himself he caught at Salter, and pulled him over the end, both falling down between the carriages. Salter, who was killed on the spot, was mutilated in a very dreadful manner, several carriages passing over his body. Salter has left a wife and one child; and Mr. Neale was a widower, with two children.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A CHILD. The *Cambrian* (a Swansea paper) of the 9th of last month, announced the suicide by hanging, in a loft over the stable, of a person named John Thomas, residing at Cowbridge. On Tuesday (last week) his son, a child about seven years of age, was found lifelessly suspended by the very beam on which his father had terminated his existence. It is supposed that the child, whose curiosity had been excited by hearing people describe the manner in which his father came to his death, had proceeded to the loft with the view of making experiments. It appears he did so with the same fatal result.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.—Since our last the following members have been re-elected:—Lord Morpeth, for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Thomas Maitland Esq., for Kirkcudbright; C. Buller, Esq., for Liskeard; the Hon. Colonel Anson, for Staffordshire. In addition to these, William Brown, Esq., has been returned for South Lancashire, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, now Baron Ellesmere. Lord Powlett, brother of the Duke of Cleveland, has been elected for St. Ives.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—We have recently witnessed the great improvements made by M. Claudet, in his Daguerreotype portraits. By the assistance of M. Mansion, a very clever miniature painter, M. Claudet is enabled to give a life-like appearance to his portraits, by an after process of colouring, so as not only giving the natural hue to the flesh, &c., but, at the same time, to take away the glare of light reflected in the ordinary Daguerréotype plates. M. Claudet has likewise executed portraits on paper by the Talbotype process, which, when touched by M. Mansion, have the exquisite finish of sepia drawings.

FINE ARTS.

DIANA SURPRISED BY ACTÆON.

WE have engraved Mr. Frost's clever picture in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. To the entry in the Catalogue is appended the following epigraph:

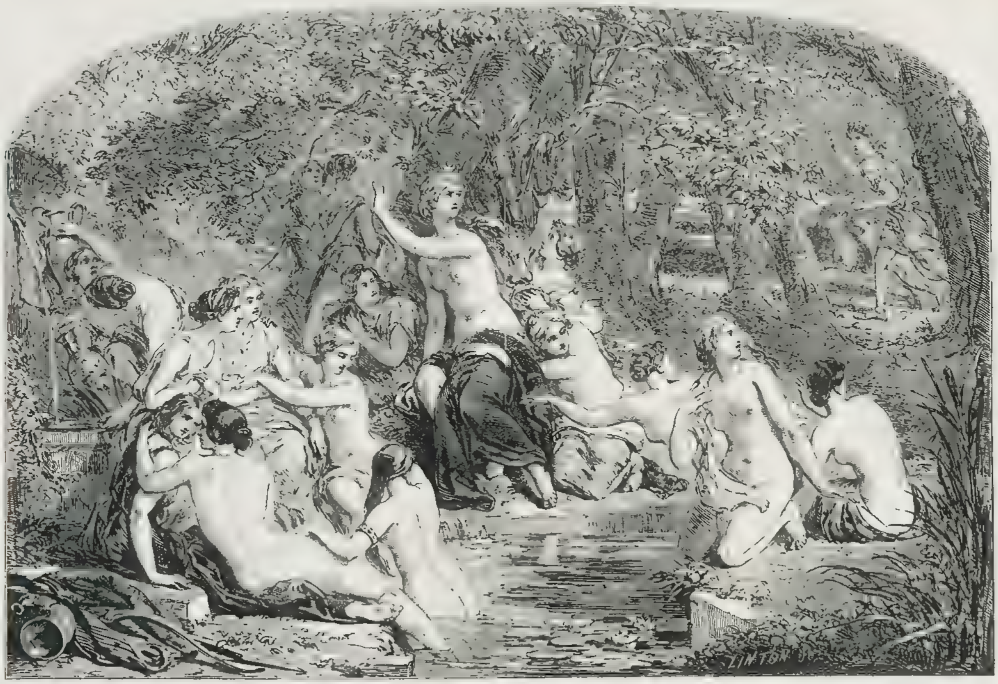
> [illegible] a vale, with pine and cypress cl[illegible]
> Refreshed with gentle winds, and brown with shade
> (The chaste Diana's private haunt.)
>
> * * * * *
>
> Here the bright Goddess, toiled and chafed with h[illegible]t,
> Was wont to bathe her in the cool retreat
>
> * * * *
>
> Here did she now with all her train resort,
> Panting with heat, and breathless from the sport;
>
> * * * *
>
> W[illegible] Actæon, wildered in the wood,
> To the cool grot by his hard fate betrayed.
>
> OVID'S *Metamorphoses*.

"REPOSE."—PAINTED BY GAINSBOROUGH.

THIS exquisite specimen of Gainsborough's talents as a Landscape Painter, is probably, one of the finest pictures he ever executed. The materials of the composition are simple, consisting of three cows, neither of them remarkable for their beauty; two very old and seemingly overworked horses, a ruined cistern or well, some trees, and a very little "bit" of distance; yet, how marvellous is the effect of the whole! The grouping of the cattle, the lights on the clouds and horse, and the general forms of the trees, are most skilfully arranged; the style of colouring and the touch are in Gainsborough's happiest manner—transparent, rich, and forcible, in the highest degree. The sentiment of the picture is preserved throughout, with the utmost nicety of feeling; for the evening tone of the atmosphere—[illegible] quiet of the trees, which are evidently undisturbed by the faintest [illegible]my, half-shut eyes of the cow, and old Dobbin—and the sound slumber of the herdsman, who has stretched his "listless length" on the grassy sward—all betoken a complete state of "Repose," which even the clouds do not interfere with, as they are evidently creeping along in the blue ether. The shattered tree in the foreground was an after-thought of Gainsborough, as there exists an impression from an etching which the Painter made of this very subject, but in which the tree in question was not introduced, nor the herdsman stretched on the grass. On comparing the etching with the picture, the improvement made in the general harmony of the whole group by the introduction of this tree, is strikingly apparent. The vigorous style in which the thought was transmitted to the canvass is admirable, as though the thought and painting were the work of a mom[illegible]

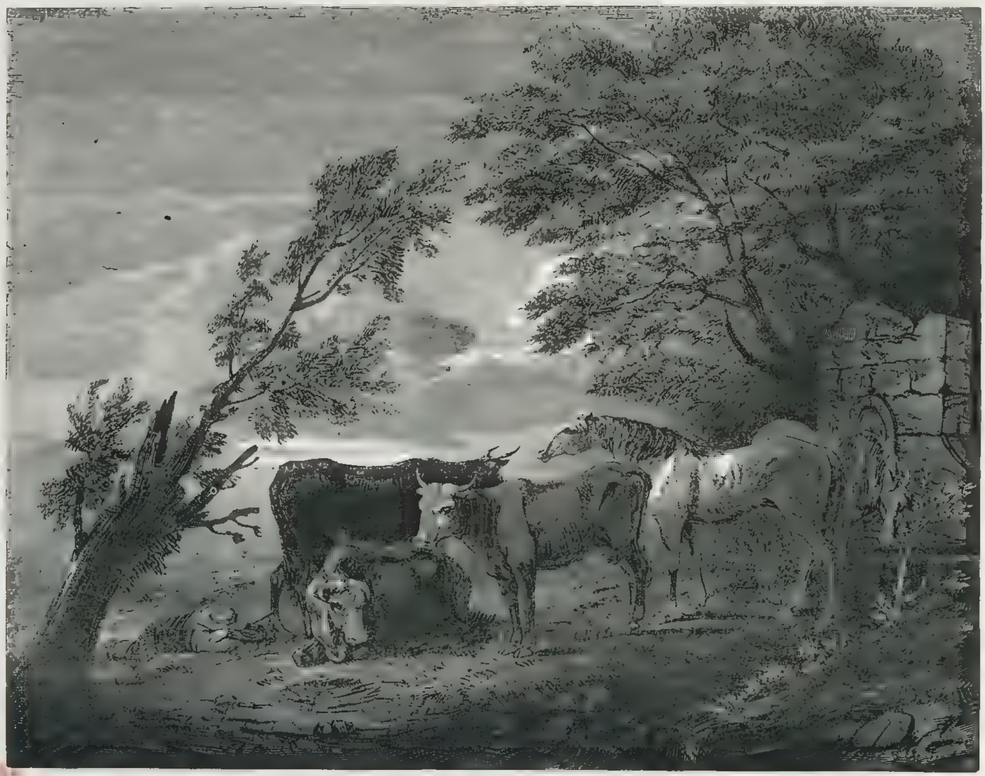
This beautiful picture having been in private hands, prevents much history being attached to it, beyond the simple fact of its having been bequeathed by the Painter to his favourite daughter, as his best production. It was highly prized by the lady, who refused large sums for its purchase; but, at length, friendship accomplished what money failed to do, and she gave the painting, long before her death, to the late possessor, then residing with her at Acton. They who knew Sir George Beaumont, who remember his pilgrimages to see

FINE ARTS.

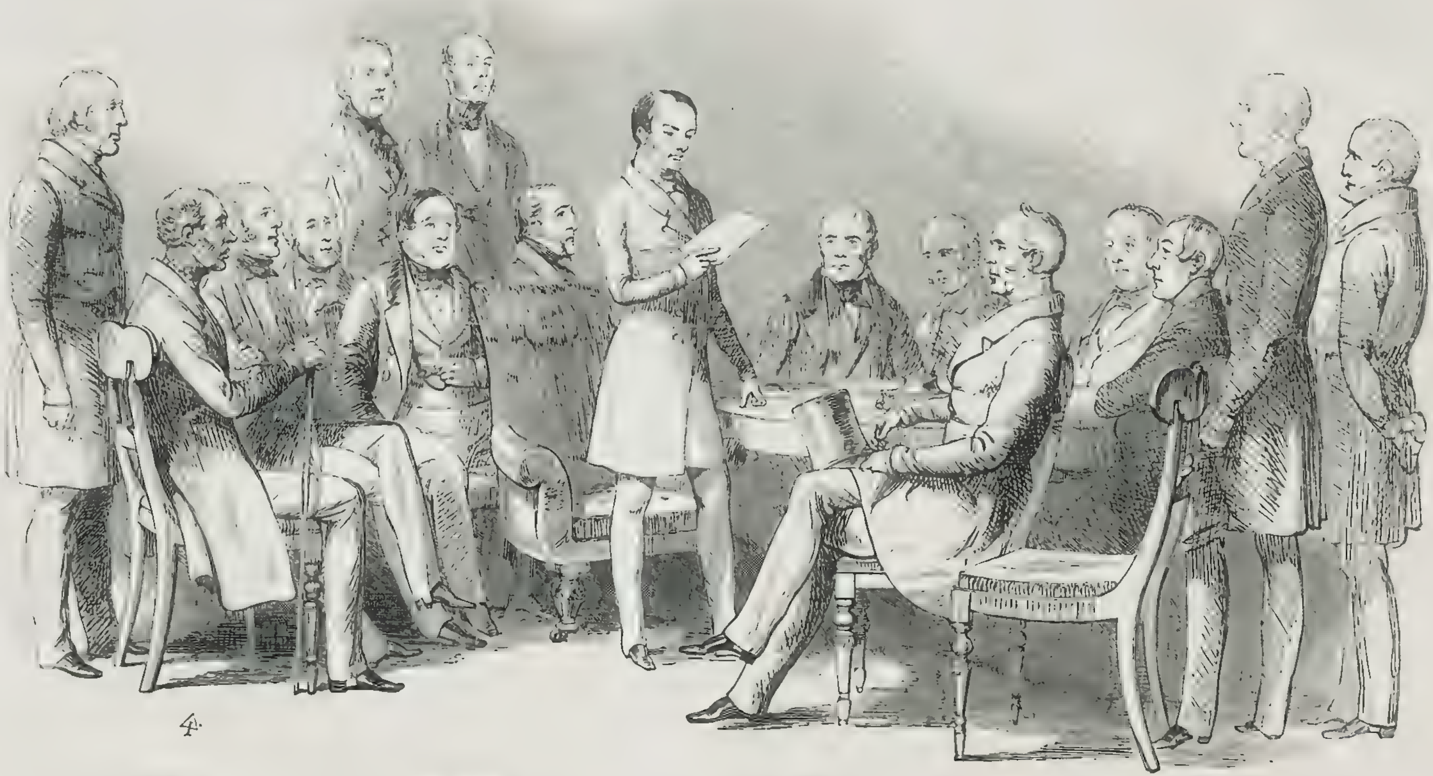


"DIANA SURPRISED BY ACTÆON."—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

" the finest landscape in the world," and "enjoy one of the finest drives out of London:" such were his expressions as to this picture. It was removed by Mr. Briggs, from Acton, when he broke up his establishment, to Cheltenham; where, by the kindness of that gentleman, it was long a "lion." It is now in the possession of Mr. Hogarth, of No. 5, Haymarket, who has kindly allowed our Artist to engrave it. Mr. Hogarth, also, possesses two other pictures by Gainsborough: a hilly scene, with trees, &c.; and the third, a portrait (Admiral Collier or Collyer), are *genuine* specimens of Gainsborough's handiwork. They are for sale, and merit places in our National Gallery; as the landscapes are exquisite specimens of Gainsborough's skill in that walk of art, and the portrait would stand comparison with the celebrated "Gevatius," by Vandyke—it is speaking and lifelike, and entirely devoid of affectation, either in attitude or style of colour. We hope they may attract the notice or kind consideration of the trustees, so as to induce them to ask Parliament for the small sum necessary for their purchase.



"REPOSE."—PAINTED BY GAINSBOROUGH



1. MR. MACAULAY.
2. EARL GREY.
3. SIR GEORGE GREY.
4. MR. CHARLES WOOD.

5. LORD M[illegible]
6. LORD COTTENHAM.
7. THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.
8. LORD CAMPBELL.

9. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
10. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.
11. MR. LABOUCHERE.
12. LORD PALMERSTON.

13. LORD MINTO.
14. THE EARL [illegible]
15. THE EARL [illegible]
16. SIR JOHN CAM [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S CABINET MINISTERS.

THE CABINET MINISTERS.

Packs and sets of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Lear.*

The "Cabinet" [illegible] heads of departments, who [illegible] numbers or opinion in the House of Commons—implying "confidence" or "want of confidence" in a Ministry. The "Cabinet" does not include more than a [illegible] by the revolutions of politics, and the numbers of the division lists. Thus, it is possible to be a Member of the Government and not have a "seat in the Cabinet;" consequently, [illegible] and the inclusions in it [illegible] least ten times as many members of that right honourable body who are not in the Cabinet. This is, in fact, a select body, in whom the whole of the Royal authority for the time being is vested; the other Ministers being considered as subordinates, and the instruments for carrying into effect such measures as the Cabinet may determine upon. These measures are broached, discussed, and arranged at meetings of the select few, popularly known as "Cabinet Councils;" and when they are summoned with unusual frequency, it indicates that there is more than ordinary difficulty and danger in the aspect of public affairs, or the critical position of the Cabinet itself. The decisions are taken by votes, and a Minister may find himself in the double difficulty of being in a minority in the Cabinet and in the Legislature at the same time: in such a case, his resignation is inevitable; or, having a majority in Parliament, he may, in the same situation, "break up the Cabinet," receive the Royal command to form a new one, and select colleagues more compliant, or with views more consonant with his own. Or, [illegible] may be left what are called "open questions," that is, when they come under discussion, each Minister may vote according to his individual opinion upon them, without regard to his official position. But when any matter is [illegible] the coming repeal of the Corn-Laws, a statement that was, for a time, refused belief, the credit of the journal hanging in the balance till doubt was converted into certainty. The "Cabinet," therefore, it will be understood, is the "collective wisdom" of the Ministry, as Parliament is the "collective wisdom" of the nation.

We, in a recent number, gave biographies of all the present Cabinet Ministers from a recognised authority; we now present our readers with their Portraits, grouped together by the pencil, as they are bound up with each other by policy. Of several, we have in former numbers given detached portraits and memoirs; to add any biographical matter here, would, therefore, be to go over twice-travelled ground. But, to many persons the nature and duties of the various offices of the State are comparatively unknown; in connection, therefore, with portraits of the Ministers, we give a description of the functions they have to discharge. The particulars are taken from the work on "Dignities, Privilege, and Precedence," by C. R. Dodd, Esq., a most useful volume to all who are interested in public affairs and public men, as it gives full and complete information on [illegible] respecting which clear and correct knowledge is rarely possessed.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

I sat beside
A throned King, and was his councillor;
And we knit laws together.

The duties once performed by the Lord High Treasurer have, in modern times, been divided among a board of five persons, styled Lords Commissioners for executing the office of High Treasurer, in the same manner as the Board of Admiralty has superseded the ancient office of Lord High Admiral. The First Lord of the [illegible] for the time being, or the "Head of her [illegible] the Exchequer [illegible]

The office of Lord High Treasurer was held, as every person is aware, during the pleasure of the Crown, and was conferred by letters patent; its duties consisted in the government of the Court of Exchequer, the custody of the King's treasure, the appointment of all employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, and the regulation of public revenues. All these powers are now delegated under letters patent to the Commissioners, and the First Lord is, for all practical purposes, the Lord High Treasurer; but his connection with the Court of Exchequer is now merely nominal.

Killing the Lord High Treasurer during the execution of his office is high treason.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

LORD COTTENHAM.

Thou robed man of justice take thy place. *Lear.*

[illegible] whose authority is declared by statute (5 Eliz., [illegible] cessarily by patent or writ. The mere delivery of the king's great seal into his custody constitutes him Lord Keeper, but as Lord Chancellor he usually receives [illegible] The origin of the name is, according to Sir Edward Coke, "a cancellando," on account of his power of cancelling the King's letters patent, when they are granted contrary to law. The office is very ancient, and said to be derived from the Roman Empire, thence transferred to the Roman Church, and thus arose the chancellor of a diocese.

The Lord Chancellor is, by prescription, Speaker of the House of Lords, and, by virtue of his office, a member of the Privy Council. He appoints all Justices of the Peace, though usually upon the recommendation of the Lords Lieutenant of the several counties. He is patron of all livings in the gift of the Crown rated below the value of twenty pounds a year. He is the visitor of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation; the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and the highest judicial officer in the kingdom. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the session, for giving the Royal Assent to bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always one of the Commissioners, and reads the Royal Speech upon the occasion. When the Sovereign opens or closes the session in person, the Lord Chancellor stands on the right of the throne, and hands to the Monarch the speech opening or terminating the annual labours of the Legislature. In his person the Lord Chancellor enjoys considerable protection, for it is high treason for any one to put him to death, it being considered that during the execution of his office, he is the immediate representative of the Sovereign.

As the mere delivery of the Great Seal to the custody of this functionary is the mode of his appointment, so the resumption or resignation of that instrument constitutes the Chancellor's dismissal or retirement.

The title of Lord High Chancellor is also given to the Chancellor for Ireland.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

The Magnifico
Hath got in his effect a voice potential. *Othello.*

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent, under the great seal *durante bene placito*, and resigns his office with the political party to which he belongs. His duties include attendance on the King's person as an [illegible] of State, and he manages all debates in the Council, proposes matters at [illegible] Sovereign's command, and reports the resolutions of the Council which may [illegible] eed to thereupon. From the reign of King John to that of Elizabeth he [illegible] *Principalis et Capitalis Consiliarius*, but in that Queen's reign the office was suspended, and the Lord Keeper supplied his place. Charles I revived the office on one occasion, but it subsequently remained vacant till the Council was remodelled by Charles II., in 1679, since which period it has been regularly occupied by a Peer of considerable political importance.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Your Secretaries
Of State attend me, sire, to render up
[illegible]

The three Chief Secretaries of State are—Earl Grey, for the *Colonies*; Lord [illegible] *ment*. The nature of their several duties will be suggested by the names of the offices over which they preside; but their rank, position, and powers, will require some little explanation.

Though in modern times it has been the practice to entrust the duties of Secretary of State to three individuals, yet this division of labour is only an arrangement to facilitate the despatch of public business, and the three Secretaries are in theory but [illegible] for their duties may all be [illegible] and their authority [illegible] co-ordinate, each is competent [illegible] other two. To the Secretary [illegible] throughout all [illegible] governors, [illegible] vernors, and all other public [illegible] menation. To him is entrusted the appointment of all ambassadors, envoys, and other diplomatic ministers, the conduct of all negotiations and transactions with foreign powers, and the general superintendence and management of our [illegible] ernment of the co[illegible] to regulate the administration of justice, and in effect to exercise the prerogative of mercy. It is evident then, that the office [illegible] and the Colonies. Each of these being now [illegible] considered as a distinct branch of the executive government; for the only remaining trace of their original concentration under a single officer, consists in the fact, that no exchange of departments among the three is considered as a new acceptance of office under the Crown, and it therefore does not unseat such Secretaries of State as are members of the House of Commons. Secretaries of State are always Privy Councillors, members of the Cabinet, and of Parliament. It generally happens that there are two Secretaries of State in the Lower House, and one in the Upper; this, however, is sometimes reversed, [illegible] same branch of the Legislature.

The Secretaries of State are appointed, as in ancient times, by the Crown delivering to them certain seals of office; but in addition to this investiture, they have in modern times received also a patent under the great seal; formerly, however, no patent accompanied this delivery of the ensigns of office.

The Secretary of State is, *ex officio*, a magistrate throughout every portion of the country, [illegible] Lord Chief Justice [illegible] judgment respecting the well-known John Wilkes, who was arrested under a general warrant, in 1763, said, "that he should consider a Secretary of State's warrant throughout the whole affair as nothing superior to the warrant of a common justice of the peace."

The origin of the office of Secretary of State, and the gradual alterations which took place at different periods in his powers and authority, afford a striking exemplification of the manner in which the English constitution adapts itself to circumstances, without the frequent interference of legislative enactments, or the violence of sudden change.

Until about the end of Elizabeth's reign this officer was in no respect a member of the Government, his duties being confined to the Royal correspondence, and the communication of such of the Sovereign's commands as were given in writing. The title of "Principal Secretary of State" arose from the existence of a secretary for the French language as well as one for the Latin language, both during and subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII. In 1539 the first important change took place, in the constitution of this office, for then the duties were divided between two persons bearing the same title, performing analogous functions, and entitled to a similar rank; but for many years after the reign of Elizabeth there was but one principal Secretary of State; and in the forty-third year of that Monarch's reign the first instance occurred of this officer being styled "our Principal Secretary of Estate." Soon after the union with Scotland the number was professedly increased to three, by the swearing in of James, Duke of Queensberry, who, as well as his successors in office, were considered to be Secretaries of State [illegible] present day, there have never been [illegible] one for the Home Department, one for Foreign Affairs, and one for the Colonies.

Until about the year 1782, it was the practice to describe the two departments, one as "Northern," and the other "Southern," but about that period these terms were discontinued, and the duties divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the former of these performed the duties of Colonial Secretary till a separate officer was permanently appointed in 1794. The Northern Department used to include Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c., while the Southern included France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. The designations at present in use of Home and Foreign require no explanation.

In 1794, the increase of business consequent upon the war, occasioned the appointment of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, as Secretary of State for War, an office which must not be confounded with that of Secretary *at* War. In the year 1801, the business occasioned by the Colonies was transferred to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and the two offices have ever since remained consolidated, notwithstanding an attempt which was made in 18[illegible] in the House of Commons, to this effect, was negatived on the ground that, although the war, for which the office was established, had ceased, yet the Colonial branch of his business was sufficiently important and extensive to require the undivided attention of a distinct officer.

Each department includes an extensive establishment of under-secretaries and clerks. The business of the Home Department is conducted in Whitehall, while the Colonial and Foreign offices are in Downing-street.

There are altogether six Under Secretaries of State, two for each department. One of these two is generally a member of Parliament, and is appointed or resigns with the political party of which he is a member. The other Secretary in each [illegible] in the absence of the principal [illegible] parliamentary organ of the department to which he belongs.

The *Secretary for Ireland* is subordinate to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for whom he may be said to act in all Irish business. That office is at present filled by Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P. for Taunton.

The *Secretary-at-War* is the medium of communication between the Army and the Army and the Government of the day, just as the Adjutant-General is the channel of intercourse between the Commander-in-chief and the military forces of the country. His department has an especial bearing upon the financial portion of the government of the Army. He is bound to give effect to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, so long as they are consistent with the known resources of the service; but when they appear likely to occasion an excess of expenditure, he refers for further instructions to the Treasury, by whose decisions he is bound to abide. His duty is to prepare the Army Estimates, and lay them before Parliament; he is always, therefore, a member of the House of Commons. He is occasionally, though not always, a member of the Cabinet, but he is usually a Privy Councillor. The office was established in 1666; and the first person who held the appointment was detached from the Secretary of State's office, so intimately connected were the two [illegible] of the Articles of War, and the investigation of complaints against the military, all fall under his control.

This office is discharged by The Right Hon. Fox Maule.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

MR. CHARLES WOOD, M.P.

Boy! what money is in my purse?—*Sir J. Falstaff*

When the fat Knight above quoted resolved himself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the urchin he interrogated unconsciously performed the great duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is to make a statement of the general condition of the finances. "What money is in my purse?" is an important question, both to individuals and nations: it is that question which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has yearly to answer. May the Whigs escape that "deficiency" with which Sir John, like many other great men, was troubled, and rejoice in a continuation of the "surplus" they inherit from Sir R. Peel!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Lord of the Treasury, and must always be a member of the Lower House; the Peers not having the power of altering, [illegible]

Among the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is [illegible] year a general statement of the financial condition of the country. This speech is technically termed "the budget," and embraces a review of the income and expenditure of the last year, as compared with those of preceding years; remarks upon the financial prospects of the country; an exposition of the intended repeal, modification, or imposition of taxes during the session; a detail of the public expenditure during the current period, with its grounds of justification; an account of all operations relating to the national debt; and, finally, the excess of income over expenditure, or *vice versâ*, accompanied by such observations as the occasion may seem to require.

On the death of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, it has been the practice to commit the Exchequer seal (which he holds) to the custody of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LORD AUCKLAND.

On the seas, he is
Absolute master.—*Marc Antony.*

The Board of Admiralty now discharges the duties once attached to the office of Lord High Admiral, which was always conferred on a Prince of the Blood. James the Second, when Duke of York, filled this post, in the reign of his brother Charles, commanding in person in the Dutch War. The last case in which the office was held by an individual was that of the Duke of Clarence, for a short time, in 1827 and 1828. The duties had, long before that period, and have been ever since, performed by a number of "Lords Commissioners," commonly known as the "Board of Admiralty," of which the First Lord is the chief. Besides him, the Board consists of four, or more usually six, junior Lords, and two Secretaries. Two of the Lords at least are always naval officers, but the others may have no professional connexion with the service. All the power and authority is vested in the Chief Lord, and he [illegible] Lord High Admiral, the other Lords merely acting as his advisers and council. All the Commissioners and the First Secretary hold their offices during pleasure [illegible] therefore, [illegible] commission is, of course, made out whenever any change takes place in the responsible advisers of the Crown; but, even when the object is to confer a seat at the board upon one individual instead of another, it is the practice for an entirely new commission to be issued, re-appointing those who are to continue, and substituting the name of the new Lord for that of the person retiring.

The majority of the Lords of the Admiralty are usually members of Parliament; the First Lord is ostensibly, as well as really, the head of the department, and may or may not be a peer; but he is always a Privy Councillor and a member of the Cabinet, and is responsible in Parliament for the conduct of that branch of the public service. When he happens to be a member of the Upper House, the First Secretary to the Admiralty is always chosen from amongst the supporters of Ministers in the Commons, and accordingly represents the department in that branch of the Legislature.

The functions of the Lord High Admiral, or the Board of Admiralty, consist in the government of the navy, both in peace and war. By their orders, all ships [illegible] laid up [illegible] ture, put into commission or out of commission, armed, stored, and provisioned, employed at home or on foreign stations. All appointments and removals of commission and warrant officers, with the exception of masters and surgeons, are at [illegible] officers in command. From this Board also proceeds all promotion in the several ranks; and in consequence of their recommendations, all honours, pensions, gratuities, and superannuations are granted [illegible] official returns from the fleet, and every practical detail respecting the discipline and condition of the ships, are addressed. All orders for the payment of money on account of the navy are given by them, and they prepare that portion of the annual estimates which concerns their department of the public service. Re[illegible] and storage [illegible] them after public advertisement.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Her great ones are traffickers of the Ear[illegible]

The Board of Trade is a [illegible]

The Pres[illegible]

LORD PRIVY SEAL

EARL OF MINTO.

The Lord Privy Seal is appointed by Letters Patent: and, as the name implies, has the especial custody of the Sovereign's Privy Seal, which is affixed to all charters, warrants, grants, and pardons, before the Great Seal is applied to them. It is his duty to apprise the Monarch of any inconsistency that may exist between the common law of the land, and any instrument he is directed to seal.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

MR. T. B. MACAULAY.

I sent to you
For gold to pay my legions. [illegible]

The Paymaster-General holds one of those offices which are conferred and resigned at the formation of every new Ministry. He is invested with no discretionary powers, but makes payments [illegible] Paymaster-General, Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Treasurer of the Navy.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE

Bear thou this letter to Mistress Page, and thou this to Mistress Ford
Merry Wives of Windsor.

This is, perhaps, one of the most modern of the great offices of the State; and, from the name itself, the nature of its functions must be apparent to every one. A department so entirely practical, so unchanging in its purpose, and so little affected by, or affecting political changes, ought certainly to be exempted from the list of the "ins and outs." A permanent chief of this great national establishment, thoroughly acquainted with its working, and above the trammels of routine and red-tapism, would be of great public advantage. But it is an improvement yet to be made.

LORD MORPETH—LORD CAMPBELL.

There are two other [illegible] post of *First Commissioner of Woods and Forests*, held by Lord Morpeth; and the *Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster*, which has been given to Lord Campbell. The duties of the first are principally the administration of the Land Revenues of the Crown; of the latter, the legal business of the County Palatine.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Since our last publication, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" has been [illegible] was executed. On Wednesday, Auber's "Diamans de la Couronne," and Adam's "Chalet" were played. Such has been the order of the course; and finer performances in the tragic and comic lyrical drama have never been witnessed in this country. Rarely has there been a greater treat than that afforded by "Robert le Diable." Madame Laborde was the Princess. In the "Idole de ma vie," with the florid passages, and in the impassioned "Robert toi que j'aime," she created equal sensations of delight and admiration. [illegible] has been fortunate in having had the opportunity afforded her, by Mdme Julien's indisposition, of displaying her vocal and histrionic talents in the beautiful part of *Alice*. Her lower notes are exquisite; in the upper part of the register she has to acquire pure intonation. She enacted *Madeleine*, in the "Postillon," with infinite archness and spirit, and, having youth and beauty on her side, is likely to be as popular here as she is in Brussels.

M. Laborde's *Robert* is energetic, but is not so well sung as we have [illegible] from Nourrit, Duprez, Mario, &c. Laborde always improves as [illegible] ceeds—in the earlier scenes his voice is flat and uncertain [illegible] and his concluding act full of vigour, although his voice evinced symptoms of fatigue from the long and trying ordeal he had undergone. Boulo, the second tenor, [illegible] This clever artist has played *Raoul* in the "Huguenots," on Laborde's indisposition—these Belgians, by the way, seem to be perpetually ill—the *Postillon*, and the chief tenor parts in the "Crown Diamonds" and the "Chalet," with infinite ability. His organ is of delicious quality. Barielle is another remarkable artist in this *troupe*, as a *basso*, and Massol, who appears to-night in "Guillaume Tell," is one of the best of European baritones. Condere the inimitable comedian, has yet been too ill to appear, but we shall see him on Monday next in Halevy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine."

Judging from the state of the houses, the grand opera seems to attract the public more than the comic opera. In the former it is all recitative; in the latter there is speaking. This fact speaks volumes in favour of English taste for the grand and intellectual in art, and it ought not to be lost sight of by our own managers, composers, and artists. Let a tragic opera be well invented in the *subordinate* as well as the *principal* parts, let the *Chorus* be as effective as the *Orchestra*, let the reliance be placed on the *ensemble*, and not on two or three [illegible] the beautiful.

We most earnestly [illegible] to attend the representations of the Brussels Company. It will then be seen what organisation, study, practice, and rehearsals will accomplish. It will be shown that one of the first requisites to make a truly great artist is the utter abandonment of self consideration, and that by exertions to render the general execution *complete*, every one gains in estimation. Meyerbeer's masterpieces, the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," have been indeed nobly interpreted in all their complicated details. The wonderful orchestration of these mighty works exacts the utmost delicacy and precision in the execution, and the concerted pieces require the greatest attention to the part singing.

It is not anticipated that the advent of the Brussels Company will be a successful speculation, as it deserves to be; but that their example in the getting up of operas must have a beneficial effect, we can entertain little doubt. It is to be regretted that the *troupe* arrived so late in the season.

SURREY THEATRE.

The operatic season of the above theatre has proved most successful. M[illegible] Albertazzi, as *prima donna*, Miss Betts, Messrs. Donald King, Weiss, Horn[illegible] and Clement White, sustaining the principal characters in "Cinderella," [illegible] schütze," "Fra Diavolo," the "Love Spell," &c. &c. The chorus was small, but good. The band, although not augmented according to the promise held out by the bill of announcement, was effective.

DEATH OF JOHN BERNARD LOGIER

This musical professor died on the 14th inst., at his residence in Stephen's-green, Dublin. He was born a Hanoverian, and was partially educated at Gottingen. He very early displayed a passion for military music; and, whilst yet a [illegible] the instructor of nearly all the military bands in Ireland. He played well all military instruments, and suggested [illegible] many, which he afterwards manufactured in Dublin. [illegible] grave his compositions, to spare the inconvenience and delay of a correspondence with Dublin; he contrived to make the necessary tools, he wrote to Dublin for the pewter plates, characteristically omitting to explain their purpose, and duly received a dinner service. His purpose, however, was at last effected, and he was his own composer, engraver and printer.

For the convenience of his profession, he established himself in Dublin [illegible] became a manufacturer of brass military instruments. Here he perfected [illegible] securing a good position of the hand to the pianoforte [illegible] invention, [illegible] in his [illegible] sprung [illegible] of teaching the pianoforte to his daughter. It was shown to the celebrated Clementi, who addressed these words to the inventor:—

"I have been all [illegible] should hold your [illegible]

The house of Clementi joined Logier in procuring a patent, and published the works by which the practical portion of his new system of musical education was to be effectually carried out. Shield, Cramer, Wesley, and the most eminent [illegible] of the Chiroplast, and Mr. Kalkbrenner, who afterwards associated himself in [illegible] with Logier and S. Webbe, publicly advertised

"That he had thoroughly and dispassionately entered into a critical examination of Logier's system; the result was an entire conviction of its superior excellence, and he declared that nothing but prejudice or want of knowledge of its true principles could oppose any obstacles to its progress."

Logier introduced his system first in Dublin; on the public examination of his pupils the effect was instantaneous. His door was beset with carriages, and applications for admission to his academy such as never had been seen before.

Sir George Smart and other eminent masters had visited the academy in Dublin, and soon came a rumour across the Channel that all the P. F. teachers in London were about to be ruined, as Logier was coming [illegible]umour was right this time more than usual, for one half the report was true—Logier did come, and the profession was roused to an activity never before heard of. The town was deluged with pamphlets, the daily press groaned under the discussion.

Having attained the summit of his desires, by the establishment of his system in his native country, Logier indulged in comparative retirement in Dublin, to which city he had always shown a great partiality; at the same time he never ceased to exercise his profession and prosecute his system, the efficacy of which he proved to the end of his days, enjoying, in his leisure hours, the pleasure of revising his great work.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The triumphs of choregraphy have been in the ascendant at Her Majesty's Theatre, during the past week, and we must perforce dedicate our allotted space to them. Taglioni's appearance in "La Gitana" has been hailed with a degree of enthusiasm extraordinary even at this establishment; and on Thursday, a feat of managerial tact, equalling that of the "Pas de Quatre" la[illegible] year, was accomplished. Perrot's new *ballet*, "Les Tribulations d'un M[illegible]re de Ballet," was to have been produced on this occasion, and during the course of its performance a "Pas" was to have been introduced, combining the three matchless *danseuses*, Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito—besides L. Taglioni, Perrot, and St. Leon. This *pas* was to have formed part of a divertissement, "Le Jugement de Paris," which the aforesaid ballet master was supposed to be getting up; but it appears that on bringing the whole into form, this portion of the composition was found to be of so striking a character, and of such paramount importance, as to be quite out of place introduced merely as an accessory. The "Jugement de Paris" has, therefore, been isolated, and now forms a charming divertissement of itself. As may be anticipated, the "Pas des Déesses" represents the three rival goddesses, *Juno*, *Minerva*, and *Venus*, impersonated by our three great *ballerine*, contending for the apple thrown by the *Goddess of Discord*, and which *Paris* is to bestow on "the most beautiful."

The [illegible] *pas* [illegible] excellent one; for it is an important qualification in choreg[illegible] story kept up throughout. Without this, danc[illegible] loses half its charm to those who look for some[illegible] and grace of motion. Here there is a purpose in the varied attitudes and graceful evolutions of each *danseuse*, as she is supposed to be endeavouring to outstrip her rivals, and vindicate her right to the disputed apple; and the effect is a charming one, independently of the interest and excitement that must inevitably attach to the combined performance of such unequalled artists as these. The *Graces*, enacted by Louise Taglioni, Demessisse, and Cassan; *Cupid*, by that graceful child, Mdlle. Lamoureux; *Mercure*, by Perrot, &c., &c., are all numbered amongst the *dramatis personæ* of the *ballet*, and a more charming combination could hardly be met with.

Taglioni is, however, the principal "star" at the present moment. Those who have visited her Majesty's Theatre predetermined to find her marvellous talent diminished, and to "regret" her reappearance on the English stage, have come away enchanted, despite themselves, at that marvellous union of unrivalled ag[illegible] fect grace and elegance, in which no dancer has as yet e[illegible]. If there is any change perceptible, she seems to have advanced in her [illegible] person, an increase of *embonpoint* has proved decidedly favourable to her appearance. It is, no doubt, in the *danse noble* that she excels; but in every style of dancing the *je ne sais quoi* of peculiar refinement and grace, for which she is remarkable in her style, distinguishes her. As long as Taglioni continues to dance, she will continue to excite an enthusiasm of applause, as the famous Guimard, styled in 1770, "La Reine de la Danse," had done before her. A peculiar gentleness and amiability of look, and a dignity of manner which never abandons Taglioni, is in admirable keeping with the style of her dancing; and, if we may believe report, these do not belie her real character.

HAYMARKET.

A lady, whose name was not given in the bills, but who, as Mrs. Williams, we believe, has been for some time in a provincial company that of Mr. Pritchard, of the Hull and Leeds circuits and who first performed *Lady Townley* under his management, made her first appearance in London on these boards on Tuesday evening, as the *Widow Belmour*, in Murphy's comedy of "The Way to Keep Him." She is, evidently, no novice in the theatrical profession, judging from her perfect self-possession and knowledge of stage business. Her figure is elegant and commanding, and her voice clear and capable of modulation; whilst her reading was marked with judicious emphasis. We should like, however, to see her in some other part before we give a decided opinion upon her merits. There is so little to interest in the comedy, that the utmost exertions on the part of the performer are necessary to fix the attention of the audience. "The Way to Keep Him" is a fair specimen of those dreary five-act productions, conventionally termed "the fine old standard comedies," which we hope before long to see properly buried and forgotten, without a chance of revival. An audience has not the slightest sympathy with the characters; the state of society has so altered that few of the allusions or motives are clearly understood; and the sight of people making morning calls in satin breeches and tail coats lined with white silk, or of one lady in a regular old-standard-comedy feather head-dress talking to another in a neat muslin gown of the present day, has something in it remarkably ridiculous. People admire these comedies as hundreds do white-bait—because they think they must; and are fearful of being shouted at as heretics, if they speak their mind.

Mr. Webster announces his benefit at the above theatre, which he has kept open five hundred and fifty-four consecutive nights, on Wednesday next. Madame Anna Thillon, Madame Celeste, Miss Cushman, the Ethiopian Seren[illegible] talent, w[illegible] in addition to the excellent stock company of the theatre. There is no doubt that the house will be filled to overflowing.

ADELPHI.

The visit of Ibrahim Pacha has furnished this theatre with the subject of a comically absurd interlude called "Abraham Parker,"—such being, as our readers may be aware, the title given to the illustrious stranger by the boys in the streets. The plot and incidents are composed of such wild improbabilities that they baffle description. It will suffice to state that *Abraham Parker* (Mr. Wright) is a [illegible] pretty deeply involved in railway speculations; and, through the panic, is obliged to make a bolt from a *bal masque* in an Eastern costume, not stopping until he arrives at one of our seaport towns. Here he is, of course, mistaken by the landlady of the inn for the real Ibrahim Pacha—the similitude of the name favouring the mistake; and a variety of situations crowd rapidly upon each other, exceedingly preposterous, and, at the same time, exceedingly amusing, until the hero comes forward to claim the indulgence of the audience for the trifle.

The piece was quite successful, and the laughter incessant. It is, we believe, written by Captain Addison, a gentleman well known in literary circles as a magazine-writer and a dramatist.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The performances of Mdlle. Rachel continue to be the rage, and scarcely standing room is left in the theatre on the evenings of her appearance. She played in Racine's "Andromache" on Monday, and repeated the *Phèdre* on Wednesday evening. She is also underlined for *Jeanne d'Arc* in the course of next week, by which it will be seen that her engagement has been extended beyond the six representations originally agreed for. There was a report, some little time ago, that Mdlle Rachel was studying our language, for the purpose of appearing in some of Shakspeare's tragedies. We trust that this intention has not been abandoned, and that we may next year have the gratification of seeing this inimitable *artiste* interpret the leading female characters of our own drama. The performance would be most interesting, inasmuch as the genius of Mdlle. Rachel would enable her to discard all the traditional points and readings which our first actors and actresses are too prone to receive from those who have preceded them.

QUEEN'S.

Mr Abington deserves the support of the public for the praiseworthy manner in which he is carrying on the management of this theatre. He made his first appearance in London [illegible] week as *Shylock*, and gave a careful and intellectual delineation of the character. Mrs Gordon, a new actress from the provinces, is a lady of more than ord[illegible] talent, and would be an acquisition to any company. She performed *Portia* as we[illegible] ever we saw the character played. Altogether the "Merchant of Ve[illegible] en the applause by a very respectable audience; and Mr [illegible] t its conclusion. It is gratifying to see a gentlem[illegible] himself the management of a theatre w[illegible] land[illegible]

M[illegible] elegant extravaganza of [illegible]ng Beauty" has been revived with great effect at the Prin[illegible] Madame Vestris plays her original character of *Princess Isabelle* and Mr. [illegible] has his old part of *Prince Perfect*. The scenery is by Mr. W. Beverley, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence.

A new apropos prologue, called "Hot Weather," is announced at the Lyceum, in which Mr. Wilmott, the clever stage manager, will take a part. The last time this gentleman appeared was, if we mistake not, as the angry old member in the club-scene, in "Money," who was always wanting the snuff-box. Our readers will readily remember how well the sketch was filled up. A new farce is also about to be produced; and Mr Dance's "Oberon" is already in rehearsal. The cast embraces the entire strength of the company. *Oberon* will become an Irish sprite, *O'Brien*; and *Sir Huon of Bordeaux* will be changed to *Sir Bottle of Bordeaux*. Most of the names are thus whimsically altered.

Our "unequalled favourite," as Mr. Bunn calls her, Carlotta Grisi, will make her last appearance in London, in a ballet divertissement, at the St. James's Theatre, on the 4th of August, on the occasion of the benefit of her cousin, Ernesta Grisi, on which occasion a miscellaneous and attractive entertainment will be given.

THE BAL MASQUE.

If M. Jullien had done nothing else, he deserves the thanks of the amusement-seeking public, for pulling up entertainments of this kind, from the most dismal and unmeaning riot, to something like decorum and enjoyment. We remember the running about and the screaming, the drunkenness and brutality of the old masquerades, which George Cruikshank has so graphically pourtrayed—with Clowns tumbling over the supper tables, and Huntsmen flogging them and hallooing, and Sailors climbing over the boxes. Now, it seems, that nobody would put anything of this kind down sooner than the visitors themselves, as we several times observed the other eve[illegible]ng. With a large area, brilliantly lighted and decorated in the first style o[illegible]nement and [illegible], and a dozen active masters of the ceremonies, dancing was the main object of the company. And dance they did, with a perseverance actually marvellous, until long after the grey morning crept in through the windows above the gallery.

Every *Bal Masqué* given by M. Jullien has been an improvement on its predecessor, and we are bound to state that the one on Monday evening was the best of all. It was not quite so numerously attended, but this was an advantage: the costumes were gay, clean, and original: and an excellent arrangement, by which wines were not served until late in the evening, prevented any undue ebullitions of hilarity. Amongst the costumes we particularly noticed a Robespierre—capitally made up with the top boots, large cravat, and long hair, of the revolutionary epoch; a "*Papillon doré*," or spangled Court beau of the last century; several elegant *moyen age* costumes; and George the Second dresses in profusion. There were fewer conventional Greeks, Scotchmen, and Don Cæsar de Bazans, than on former occasions; but a perfect shoal of Debardeurs, whose white shirts glittering about the theatre had a good effect. All the boxes were filled with company, evidently of a superior class; and the public seats of the auditory were crowded with spectators, some of whom remained until the very last.

Where the ice came from that was consumed in sherry-coblers, we have not the wildest idea; but we expect that Wenham Lake must have been emptied: and trusses of straw had evidently been cut up into suckers, to meet the demands of the thirsty dancers. A commendable feature of the entertainment was, that all the gentlemen who were not in fancy dresses paid the others the compliment of attending in evening costume—a rule never before so universally observed.

The whole evening passed off without the slightest disturbance, except when a party of foreigners allowed their spirits to come out *un peu trop fort* in one of the quadrilles. But this was immediately stopped; the police preserving admirable order, without in any way interfering intrusively with the amusements of the revellers.

THE EUPHONIA, OR SPEAKING AUTOMATON.

We were present, on Monday, at a private view of one of the most extraordinary pieces of mechanism ever exhibited; the powers of which are equal to all we have heard of the famous Automaton Chess-player, without the slightest suspicion of collusion of any kind. We allude to the Speaking Automaton, the invention of Professor Faber, of Vienna, which has just arrived in England.

The Automaton is figured like a Turk, the size of life, and of kit-cat proportions, reclining against some pillows. Every portion of the machine is, however, thrown open to the inspection of the company, and its framework is moved about the room. Connected with it is a series of keys, or rather pedals; and, by pressing these down, in various combinations, the articulate sounds are produced. As Mr Faber, the director of the machine, is a German, of course the figure converses more fluently in that language than in our own; but it is equally capable of speaking French, English, Latin, Greek; and even whispering, laughing, and *singing*: all this depending upon the agility of the director in manipulating the keys.

The breath is felt coming from the lips; and, by compressing the nostrils, it speaks with a nasal accent immediately.

We tried it with the following words, suggesting them as Mr. Faber produced them on the keys:—"Ehrenbreitstein," "Jungfräulich," "Philadelphia," "tres bien," "thwart," and "God bless Queen Victoria"—which last sentence it concluded with a hurrah, and then laughed loudly.

The chief organs of articulation are formed of caoutchouc, and a pair of bellows is substituted for the lungs. We learned that the inventor was seven years in getting the figure to pronounce the vowel E correctly. We repeat that this exhibition is most wonderful.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*R. F. D.*," Lisbon. —*The solutions you have forwarded are correct. For the solution to No. 4, see notice to* "*Beta,*" *in this day's Paper.*

"*S. B.*"—*You may obtain directions for playing the double game, or Chess for four, at Sherwin's, the Chessmen Turner, of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*J. S.*"—*You can have two or more Queens on the board at the same time.*

"*Sopracitta.*"—*Your solution is neat, but not equal to that given by the inventor of the Problem.*

"*Beta,*" St. Neots.—*The solution of the 11th Enigma we have already given. That of No. 4, by Mr. C. Stanley, is as follows:* 1. *Q to Q B 3rd (ch); Q takes Q.* 2. *Kt to Q R 3rd (ch); K to B 4th.* 3. *Kt to Q B 8th; and, play as he can, Black must be mated next move.*

"*G. B.*"—*It is quite impracticable in the given number of moves.*

"*True Blue,*" Senior United Service Club House.—*The position you have sent is an inaccurate transcript of one of the many beautiful productions of the same description, for which we are indebted to the genius of Mr. Bolton, and, we remember, became the subject of a friendly wager between the celebrated La Bourdonnais and a relative of the author; the latter betting the Frenchman a guinea, that, from the diagram alone, he could not resolve the problem within an hour. La Bourdonnais accepted the challenge, and won; but he discovered the solution only within a few minutes of the appointed time. The following is the true position of the pieces:—*

White.		Black.	
K at his R 3rd	B at K R 4th	K at his sq	R at Q R 7th
Q at her R 4th	B at K R 5th	Q at her 7th	B at Q B 2nd
R at Q Kt 5th	Kt at Q B 5th	R at Q Kt 2nd	Kt at K R 2nd
Pawns at K R 6th, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, and K 4th.		Pawns at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, and K 2nd.	

White playing first, to mate in six moves.

"*B. M. W.*"—*The errors you suspect are all imaginary. The articles in this department of the* Illustrated London News *have been under the same direction for the last eighteen months, and, in their exemption from inaccuracies, clerical or typographical, are admitted on all hands to be without parallel in the history of Chess publications. We have not space to give the solutions you require.*

"*Miranda.*"—*See the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *for August, for a brilliant display of Games by the foreign players named.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas per annum.*

"*A. A. W.*," Birmingham.—1. *The King can never legally go into check: the next query is unintelligible.* 2. *If a player by accident move his King into ch[illegible] he must recall that move, and play his King elsewhere.* 3. [illegible] *for either party in this country; the game, under such circumstances, being considered drawn.* 4. *You must cry check at once.*

"*A. Fairservice.*"—*The Economic Chess Board is an invention of Dr. Roget. You can obtain one at Mr. Hurst's, the office of* "*The Chess-Player's Chronicle.*"

Solutions by "*R. F. D.,*" "*G. A. S.,*" "*C. O.,*" "*A. H. W.*" "*R. T. W.,*" "*Phil.,*" "*R. M.,*" "*Styk,*" "*Alpha,*" "*G. W.,*" "*Punch,*" "*Chapel Rock,*" "*Tim,*" "*Muff,*" "*Marazion,*" "*Valley-field,*" "*T. B.,*" Bradford; "*J. J. G.,*" "*Sinbad,*" "*Avon,*" "*Nemo,*" "*Major ——,*" "*An M.P.,*" *and* "*Miles,*" *are correct. Those by* "*J. E. K.,*" "*A Derry Boy,*" *and* "*Oxoniensis,*" *are wrong.*

Solution to Problem, No. 130.

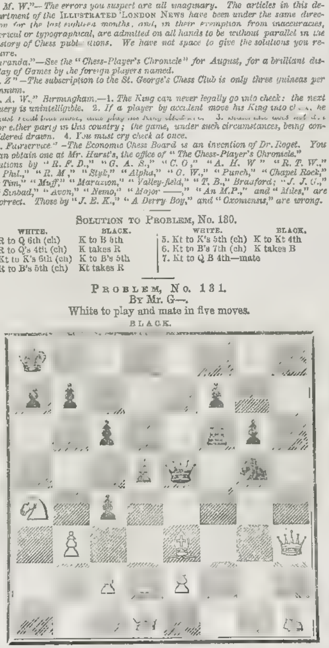
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 5th	5. Kt to K's 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
2. R to Q's 4th (ch)	K takes R	6. Kt to B's 7th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to K's 6th (ch)	K to B's 5th	7. Kt to Q B 4th—mate	
4. R to B's 5th (ch)	Kt takes R		

Problem, No. 131.

By Mr. G—.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 28.—By M. Calvi.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at K R 5th
Q at K 2nd	Q at her R's 2nd
Kt at K B 8th	Kt at K 4th
Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, and K B 3rd	Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th

Wh[illegible] and mate in 3 moves

No. 29.—By the Same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at his R's sq
R at Q 4th	R at Q B sq
B at Q Kt 2nd	R at Q R sq
Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at Q R 5th
P at K 6th	P at Q B 2nd

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

No. 30.—By M. Brede.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R's 5th	K at Q R sq	Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, and Q B 5th	B at Q Kt 4th
Q at her 4th	Q at K B 8th		Kt at K R 7th
B at Q B 8th	R at Q B 2nd		Ps at K R 3rd, K 7th, Q R 2nd and 3rd
Kt at Q B 4th	B at K Kt 2nd		

White playing first, mates in three moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY.

The formal opening of this valuable undertaking was celebrated with great *éclat* on Wednesday. The Directors invited a large party of ladies and gentlemen to accompany them along the line, and to partake of their hospitality, at the Castle Hotel, at Richmond. Shortly after two o'clock the party left the Nine Elms Station of the South Western Railway, in a train of sixteen carriages, drawn by the "Crescent" locomotive, at a slow pace, but which was the more agreeable, as it afforded ample opportunity to examine the country through which the line passes. The South Western line is used for a distance of a little more than two miles; the Richmond line-proper then branches off about the point where the road to the the village of Battersea leaves the Wandsworth-road, and at a short distance from Battersea. It then pursues a pretty course through the villas, orchards, and nursery-gardens, which stud that locality, till it reaches Wandsworth. The river Wandle and the valley are crossed by a splendid viaduct of 22 arches, three of which are of 70 feet span; the entire length of the work being about 1000 feet. Leaving Wandsworth Station, we have for a moment a picturesque peep at the Thames, and the line pursues a southerly direction, through a deep cutting of some extent, till we reach Putney, where it emerges from the cutting and proceeds over a level country to Barnes Common, which it crosses. Mortlake is the next point of notice, and here a very elegant station is nearly completed. The remainder of the course is through fields and gardens, passing a little to the south of the grounds of Kew, on to the terminus in the Kew road at Richmond, where a plain but spacious station is in course of erection. All along the line the inhabitants turned out to welcome the occasion, and at the Richmond Terminus a large crowd was assembled. A triumphal arch, tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners, was erected in front of the station, and on the arrival of the monster train an excellent brass band played the National Anthem, and the bells of Richmond sounded a merry peal. The train started from Vauxhall about five minutes past two, and reached Richmond at thirty-seven minutes past two; having consequently performed the journey in something like thirty-two minutes. The distance, we believe, is rather above eight miles; but of course the above slow speed, which is easily accounted for in the great weight of the train, forms no criterion as to the average rate of speed under ordinary circumstances.

The works have been completed with great celerity, as well as economy. The Act of Parliament incorporating the Company, received the Royal assent on the 21st of July, last year; so that, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the Directors in dealing with proprietors on the line, they have had the satisfaction of seeing the Railway opened for traffic within a year and a day. The capital of the Company is £260,000, and the estimated cost of the works, as laid before Parliament, was £240,000; we have, however, the pleasure to state that the actual cost has only been £[illegible]80,000, which is about the amount of the paid-up capital, reckoning the impending call of £5 per share.

The line was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Locke, the able Engineer of the South Western Company. The engineering features, if we except the Wandle Viaduct, are excellent. It has good gradients and curves, few bridges, and nothing objectionable, if we except one or two level crossings. The country traversed is pretty; and, altogether, the line will prove most advantageous to the town of Richmond, and the public at large.

The line will be opened to the public on Monday, with the very ample accommodation of sixteen trains daily. The fares of the ordinary trains are fixed at 1s. 4d. 1s., and 8d., for first, second, and third-class carriages respectively; and, by express trains, first and second-class carriage fares are twopence more. We must confess, we should like to see the third-class fare reduced to 6d. The Directors, no doubt, contemplate this, as one of their boons to the people, and there can be no doubt that it will, in the end, add more to their exchequer.

It only remains to state that the line is to be worked by the South-Western Company, who are to pay all expenses, and pay to the Richmond proprietors two-thirds of the proceeds, without deduction, until the extension of the South-Western Line to Hungerford-bridge is completed, when another arrangement, mutually satisfactory and advantageous, takes place.

It is calculated that the line will yield considerably more than ten per cent.

The pretty lawn of the Castle Hotel was the point of *réunion*. A military band cheered the interval between the arrival of the company and dinner, and a small park of swivel artillery [illegible]d various salutes in honour of the occasion, from the beautiful ait below the bridge. The Lord Mayor's barge was in attendance, and his Lordship, accompanied by a numerous party of the fair visitors, enjoyed a [illegible] up the river. About half-past five o'clock, the company, to the number of nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, sat down to an elegant repast. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. Chadwick, the Chairman of the Richmond Railway Company, and among the guests present we observed the Lord Mayor, the Hon. and Rev Mr. Eden, Sir William Magnay, Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Kemble, M.P., Mr. Alderman Challis, Mr. W. J. Chaplin, Chairman of the South Western Railway, Count Eyre, and Mr. Boothby, Directors of that Company, Mr. Locke, C. E., Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Anderton, and many other City and railway notables. After the cloth was removed *Non Nobis* was sung in admirable style by the vocalists.

The Chairman proposed the usual loyal and national toasts. "The Health of the Lord Mayor" was drank with enthusiasm; and, on his Lordship proposing "Prosperity to the Richmond Railway," the toast was received with three times three. A variety of complimentary toasts were afterwards given, and, as usual, responded to. Mr. Harker very ably discharged the duties of toastmaster.

About ten o'clock, the company proceeded to the ball-room, and dancing was ke[illegible] with great spirit till a late hour. The arrangements for the return of the [illegible]pany to town were excellent. The last train arrived at Vauxhall between two and three o'clock in the morning; and we are sure there was complete unity of feeling that it was the termination of a day well spent.

Stay of the American Minister at Liverpool.—William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, entertains at his mansion, Richmond-hill, Liverpool, [illegible] arrived there on Saturday last with the ratified treaty, which he forwarded to America by the steam ship *Hibernia* on Sunday, under the charge of General Armstrong. The Chamber of Commerce have presented to Mr. M'Lane an appropriate address.

A Romantic Dwelling.—In the cliffs on the other side of Hastings (about a couple of minutes' walk from the town), an Irishman has made himself about as romantic a dwelling place as it is possible to conceive. The cliffs here are more than one hundred feet above the sea. Rather more than half way up, there is a small ledge, below which it is perpendicular; but it is accessible by a side path. Above, the cliffs again rise perpendicularly. It is this ledge that the Irishman chose for his habitation. Scooping out the sand in the face of the cliff, he made an arched cell, where he lives with his wife and an adopted child—a cripple, but very intelligent boy. The man gains a livelihood by breeding rabbits, squirrels, &c., and by the contributions of visitors to his strange abode. Among the latter are a good many artists, and Landseer spent three days on the spot, in sketching it and the surrounding scenery.

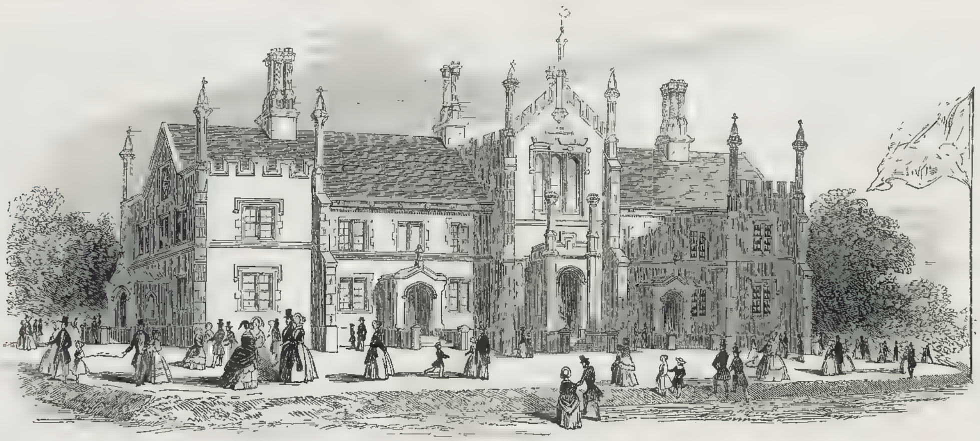
Death of Lord Ward's Gamekeeper.—We have already given an account of the shooting of Mr. John William Norris, one of the gamekeepers to Lord Ward, at Himley, Staffordshire, on Tuesday, the 30th of June, by Zephaniah Hull, also a gamekeeper to his Lordship. Mr. Norris, notwithstanding skilful and diligent medical attendance, died from lock-jaw on Monday last, at half past twelve o'clock at noon. The prisoner Hull, who had been remanded from the 30th of June to the 13th of July, and subsequently to the 27th, was, in consequence, taken by Colonel Hogg, from the station-house, Wolverhampton, to the Cross Inn, Kingswinford, on Tuesday morning, for re-examination. The magistrates present were Samuel Stone Briscoe, Esq., W. H. Cope, Esq., and Charles Henry Molineux, Esq.; and an extended and minute investigation into the circumstances of the affair took place. Mr. Cope proved the dying declaration of the deceased, which had been taken by him, and which was to the effect that the shooting was purposely and deliberately done; and also the voluntary statement of the prisoner that the shooting took place in a struggle, and was accidental. Portions of the evidence bore a favourable aspect for the prisoner; who, however, on the termination of the examination, was committed to the assizes to take his trial for the "Wilful Murder" of the deceased.

Death of Lord William Ru[illegible].—We regret to state that intelligence has been received in town of the de[illegible]h of Major-General Lord William Russell, K.C.B., the brother of Lord John Russell, which took place at Genoa on the [illegible]tant. The gallant off[illegible] was in the fifty-seventh year of his [illegible] Mr. C. H. Russell and Lady Elizabeth Russell had been s[illegible] during his s[illegible] illness at Genoa. The deceased was sec[illegible] of the la[illegible] of Bedford by his first marriage, with the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, [illegible] daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born on the 8th of May, 1790; and married, the 21st of June, 1817, Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John T. Rawdon, by whom he leaves issue three sons, the eldest of whom, born in 18[illegible]9, is in the Scots Fusilier Guards. His Lordship was a maj[illegible] general, and one of the aides-de-camp to her Majesty. The deceas[illegible] many years Minister at the Court of Berlin from this country, and retired from [illegible] of Minist[illegible]

[illegible]iralty. Sir William Parker ha[illegible] ralty Board, and Sir Charles Adam has been appoint[illegible]

Commander Tindal.—Commander Tindal (son of the Lord Ch[illegible] the Court of Common Pleas), has been appointed to the command [illegible] of war.

Troops for the Cape. Active measures are being taken to restore tranquillity at the Cape of Good Hope. Two regiments have been ordered thither, and further reinforcements are contemplated.



OPENING OF THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT, AT ABBOTS LANGLEY, ON TUESDAY LAST.

FETE CHAMPETRE AT BEDFORD LODGE.

Bedford Lodge, the beautiful villa residence of the Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford, at Campden Hill, has obtained a high degree of celebrity among fashionable circles during the last few years, from the delightful fêtes, of which it is annually the scene.

Unlike the somewhat formal gatherings of the aristocracy which we are occasionally called upon to notice, the Duchess of Bedford's *réunions* possess all that delightful sociality which cannot fail to render them extremelv popular among the high and noble class for whose enjoyment they are especially designed.

At Bedford Lodge, during the London season, not only are all the most distinguished members of the aristocracy weekly visitants and participators in the hospitality of the noble hostess; but Royalty itself, in the person of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, seldom omits the opportunity of joining the festive scene.

One peculiarity attending the Duchess of Bedford's *fêtes* is, that her Grace issues no formal invitations. A passing word from the noble hostess, or an announcement in the *Morning Post*, to the effect that her Grace's *fêtes* will commence on a particular date, is sufficient to insure the presence of all the leading members of the fashionable world at Bedford Lodge on the appointed day.

Another feature is the opportunity of enjoyment which her Grace affords to the juvenile members of the aristocracy. In the grounds of her Grace's villa, the youthful scions of the nobility meet; and here, probably, lay the foundation of friendships which, in after years, ripen into attachments of a closer and dearer nature.

The above sketch was taken on the 10th instant, upon the occasion of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, attended by the members of his suite, honouring the Duchess with his presence. His Highness was evidently greatly amused by the scene the gardens presented. The air of freedom and enjoyment everywhere prevailing appeared to have its influence on the Pacha's usually somewhat reserved temperament; and, in a very short time after his introduction, he engaged in earnest conversation with the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Lascelles, and several other noblemen.

The concluding *fête* of the season was to have taken place on Thursday last; but intelligence of the death of Lord William Russell having reached town on Wednesday, the *réunion* was necessarily postponed.

OPENING OF THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.

On Tuesday, the opening of this newly-erected Institution took place under the most gratifying circumstances, save the *contretems* of a few flying showers, incidental to a July day.

The Provident Retreat, it may be as well to explain, was established in 1843, in connexion with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, for the purpose of affording a comfortable habitation for aged recipients of annuities from the above Society for Booksellers and Boooksellers' Assistants, being members, and their widows. Both Institutions are, therefore, in the main, self-supporting, as, indeed, their titles imply.

The foundation-stone of "the Retreat" was laid on the 3rd of September last, by the Earl of Clarendon, whose high position as a statesman in direct descent from "the great Lord Clarendon," gave a peculiar interest to the ceremony; in every respect equalled by the consummation of the work of benevolence on Tuesday last.

The site of "the Retreat" lies at Abbots Langley, immediately adjoining the King's Langley Station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Thither a special train conveyed a large party of the Booksellers of the metropolis and their friends, numbering considerably above two hundred, including about forty ladies. The company arrived at about twelve o'clock, and at once proceeded to the new building

The Institution, it should here be mentioned, had great difficulty in obtaining an eligible site for their structure; when Mr. John Dickinson, the well-known paper-manufacturer, munificently presented the Society with three-and-a-half acres of ground for the purpose, and has likewise handsomely contributed to the building fund. Thereupon a very neat edifice has been erected, from the designs of Mr. W. H. Cooper, the architect, of Gray's Inn. It is in the Tudor style, of red brick, with stone finishings, which are of an ornamental character—the ribbon or label above the central window bearing the inscription, "Booksellers' Provident Retreat." The plan comprises a centre and two wings, or seven houses of four rooms each; the whole finished with due regard to the comfort of the occupants.

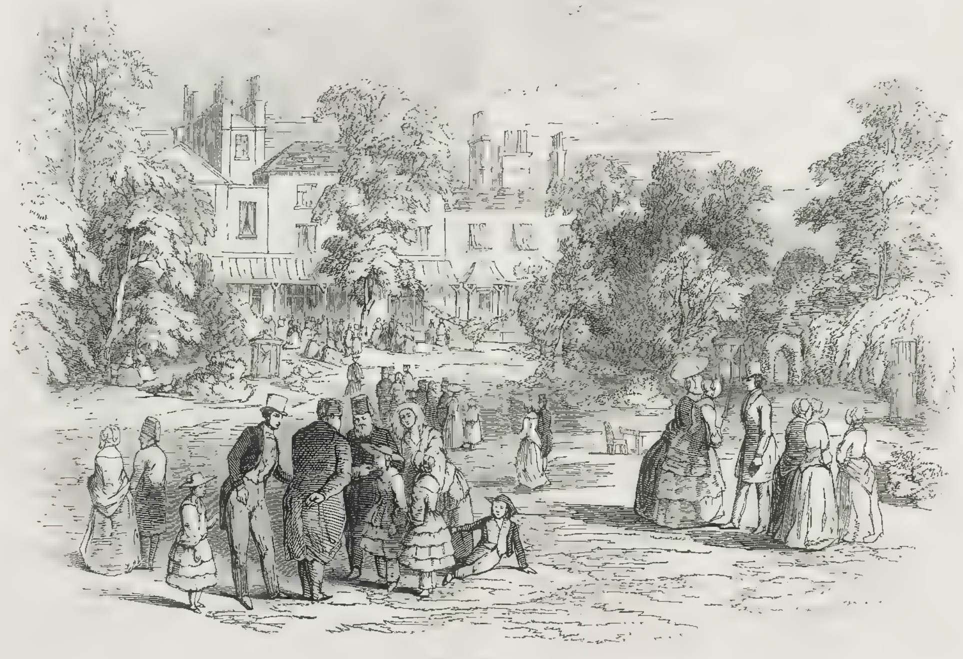
The situation is one of extreme beauty. "The Retreat" is placed upon a raised lawn, somewhat above the level of the Railway (here a lofty embankment), and from which it is but a few poles distant; so that if the rate of the trains will allow, the traveller may obtain a near view of this "happy port and haven" of benevolence. The prospect from thence is picturesque and interesting; truly English in its charm of scenery, as well as in its national associations. In the left hand distance lies Langley Bury, a fine mansion of Charles the Second's time, backed by a noble wood. Adjoining the Railway Station are the gabled mansion and the paper-mills of Mr Dickinson; and, in the right-hand distance, nestling beneath a hill, is the village of King's Langley, looking over the beautiful valley of the Gade, and marking the good taste of Henry III., who built for himself here a stately palace.

The company, on Tuesday, having inspected "the Retreat," and enjoyed a promenade in the grounds for about an hour, at one o'clock, the ceremony of inauguration took place. The Stewards, preceded by a military band of music, walked round the building, and, halting at the central porch, the Architect (Mr. Cooper,) and Honorary Secretary, (Mr. Ives,) described the plan and purposes of the structure. The Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbots Langley, in full canonicals, then read a prayer, imploring the Divine blessing on the undertaking, and the ceremony closed. It was simple but touching; and the scene of the uncovered group in prayer, with a railway train rapidly shooting by, had a most impressive effect.

At two o'clock, the company partook of an elegant *déjeûner*, provided in a large tent, at a short distance from "the Retreat." The chair was taken by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.; and, at the cross-table we noticed the Rev. Mr. Gee, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Mr. T. Longman, Mr. W. Jerdan, &c. There were also present Mr. Dickinson, and the most influential booksellers of the metropolis, and the ladies of the party, in accordance with the graceful custom of recent introduction.

The *déjeûner* was supplied by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion; and besides a collation, included abundance of fruit, ices, champagne and other wines, all of excellent quality. A military band attended; and a party of vocalists, including Messrs. Kenny, Binge, and G. F. Taylor, executed several songs and glees.

Under the able presidency of Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, the proceedings of the afternoon took the character of highly intellectual festivity. The accomplished Chairman proposed the Health of her Majesty, associated, in good taste, with the prosperity of letters under our female Sovereigns—in the Elizabethan, Augustan, and Victorian ages. The honourable Baronet, in proposing the toast of the day, "Prosperity to the Booksellers' Provident Retreat," eloquently illustrated the relative position of the authors and booksellers of our time; and, we were happy to hear, took occasion to correct some erroneous but popular notions of the



FETE AT BEDFORD LODGE, CAMPDEN HILL.

MR. BEDFORD, MADAME ANNA THILLON, AND MR. HUDSON.

SCENE FROM "THE WONDERFUL WATER CURE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

condition of men of genius in this country in comparison with that on the Continent, and especially in Germany; very aptly suggesting that the Authors should have their Provident Institutions as well as the Booksellers. The more immediate business of the day, the opening of "the Retreat," was also ably illustrated by Sir E Bulwer-Lytton, who, with much feeling, referred to the munificence of Mr. Dickenson, in not only giving the site for the building, but largely contributing towards its cost; and the company responded to the manly and graceful eloquence of the Chairman by enthusiastically drinking the proposed toast.

The healths of the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the County; of the County Members; of the Chairman; of Mr. Dickenson; of the Treasurer of the Society, (E. Hodgson, Esq.,) and several other toasts, were afterwards given Mr. Dickenson, in proposing the health of the Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbots Langley, explained the benevolent aid of the reverend gentleman towards the building of "the Retreat;" and the worthy Vicar thanked the company in a luminous address, characterised by excellent taste and feeling, which was received with genuine enthusiasm. (To the pious liberality of Mr. Gee, the parishioners and the lovers of art, generally, are indebted for some interesting restorations of portions of the ancient church of Abbots Langley)

In the course of the afternoon, the Treasurer read a long list of subscriptions and donations to the funds; and, at the close of the festival, announced the amount to be upwards of £800, and the Institution "out of debt." The subscription towards its endowment, however, we especially commend to the active benevolence of all who are sensible of the value of books, and the claims of those concerned in producing them, upon the consideration of society.

In the list of donors and subscribers are the following:—

The Earl of Verulam, £20 , Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, £20; Messrs. Longman and Co., 100 Guineas , Cosmo Orme, Esq., 50 Guineas; Miss Orme, 10 Guineas; T Gardiner, Esq , £50, Joseph Gardiner, Esq., £50; S. Gage Gardiner, Esq., £20 , John Murray, Esq., 30 Guineas; C Longman, Esq., 20 Guineas; Messrs Chapman and Hall, 20 Guineas; Mr. L. A. Lewis, 50 Guineas; Messrs Tegg and Co., 10 Guineas; Mr. W Benning, 20 Guineas; John Dickenson, Esq , 20 Guineas, H. Butterworth, Esq., 10 Guineas; H. G. Bohn, Esq., 10 Guineas R. Marshall, Esq , 10 Guineas Mrs Marshall, 5 Guineas; J Duncan, Esq , £10; Messrs. Hodgkinson and Co , 10 Guineas Mr S. Hodgkinson 5 Guineas; Mrs. Hodgkinson, 5 Guineas; C. Venables, Esq., 10 Guineas; Mrs. Venables, 5 Guineas , Mrs Edmund Hodgson, 10 Guineas Mr Alderman Kelly, 5 Guineas Messrs Groombridge, 10 Guineas; Mr Virtue, 10 Guineas Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, 10 Guineas; Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, 20 Guineas , Mr C F Strange, 10 Guineas; Mr Sotheran, 10 Guineas, &c., &c

The party returned by special train to town at half-past seven o'clock, highly delighted with the day's proceedings, than which we do not remember a more gratifying commemoration.

Some epigrammatic pleasantries were exchanged during the festival on the Chairman's recent adoption of the Cold Water Cure;" the best evidence of which was his appearance in excellent health.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON.

On Monday evening, at a-quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. Green, accompanied by twelve ladies and gentlemen, ascended in his Great Balloon from Cremorne-house, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The ascent was a very grand one; though the Balloon, from the heavy freight in the car, and the great quantity of ballast in the shape of bags of sand, did not mount so rapidly as on previous occasions; indeed, when over that part of the town near St. Peter's Church, Grosvenor-street west, so low did it return towards the earth, that the rope suspended from it swept the roofs of the houses; nor was it till a discharge of sand was resorted to that it mounted high into the air. The clearness of the evening afforded the sight of its transit over the town, and gave those in the car an admirable bird's-eye view of the immense expanse of the city beneath them. After being 52 minutes in the air, a safe and pleasant descent was effected at Leyton, Essex, in a meadow adjoining Leyton Grange, the seat of Mr John Lane. The aeronauts were hardly on *terra firma* before its generous possessor was with them, with a proffer of hospitality, after partaking of which the party returned to London, highly delighted with the manifold enjoyments of the excursion

Our Artist has sketched the lower portion of the huge Balloon "just before the ascent."

ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON.

"THE WONDERFUL WATER CURE."

Our Illustration represents a scene in Grisar's popular operetta, in which the fascinating Anna Thillon, the ward of the Charlatan, *Dr. Tertaglia* (Paul Pedford) declares her preference for him, to the apparent mortification of *Belloni* (Hudson), her lover, who is disguised as *Scaramouch.*

NEW MASONIC HALL AT COWES.

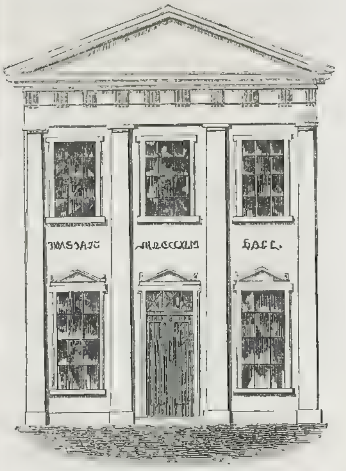
The ceremony of laying the chief corner-stone of the intended new Masonic Hall, was attended with considerable *éclat* at Cowes, on Monday last. The venerable the Earl of Yarborough, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, though in the roadstead, we regret to state, was prevented by indisposition leaving his beautiful Yacht to come ashore to assist.

The various steamers arrived in the early part of the morning from the opposite coast, loaded with passengers, among which were many of the Brethren from the neighbouring towns of Ringwood, Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, and other places; while cars and vehicles of every description entered Cowes, from all parts of the island, filled with visitors, for whose accommodation a capacious platform and galleries were erected by the Provincial Grand Superintendent of the Works, Mr. Frederick Wyatt, the architect and builder.

Lord Worsley (the eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough), the Deputy Grand Master of England, had been announced to assist in placing the chief corner-stone of the building. On the arrival of the Brethren, they at once proceeded to the Town Hall, where a Provisional Grand Lodge was held; from whence, at about eleven o'clock, they proceeded, with their splendid emblems and paraphernalia of the craft, in procession, to attend Divine Service; the line being closed by—

Provincial Grand Swordbearer
The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master
Officer of the Grand Lodge of England } The Most Worshipful { Officer of the Grand Lodge of England
Deputy Grand Master of England,
Lord Worsley
Provincial Grand Stewards
Grand Tyler, with drawn sword.

From the Town Hall, the procession moved through High-street, the band playing the Masonic March, thence through Cross-street, up Union-road to the Church, which they reached about half-past eleven o'clock. The brethren being seated, an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Brother Wallace, the Grand Chaplain of the Albany Lodge, from xxiv. c. Acts, xvi. v. "Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man." After the Sermon, a collection was made in aid of the Building fund. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded to the site of the intended building.



NEW MASONIC HALL, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

All being in readiness, the Deputy Grand Master, after invoking a blessing from the Great Architect of the Universe upon the undertaking, assisted by the craft, and the inhabitants of the town, proceeded to lay the stone in due form. A bottle containing the current coins of the realm, was next deposited in the cavity left for that purpose, over which was placed a brass plate with a suitable inscription. The stone was then lowered, the band playing "God save the Queen," the company present simultaneously standing up uncovered. The ceremony being concluded, the procession re-formed and returned by the new road down Castle-hill,

The band, again playing the Mason's March, and Prince Albert's Quick Step passed in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron House, for the gratification of their beloved and respected noble Commodore, the D.P.G.M., who witnessed the procession from his beautiful *Kestrel.* The yachts in the roadstead at this time added much to the splendour of the spectacle, the whole being gaily dressed with colours, in honour of the departure of the Royal Family, who, at about two o'clock, proceeded out of the harbour in the *Fairy*, on their return from Osborne House to Buckingham Palace. The procession, having left the Club House, returned to the Town Hall, where their mysteries were again celebrated.

The labours of the day being over, 73 of the craft out of 134 who walked in the procession, adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, prepared at brother Atkins's, of the Grapes, Sun-hill

We have engraved the elevation of the architect's (Mr. Wyatt) neat design.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER III.

The acquaintance that Trevor Sefton had formed with the Clifford family did not ripen very suddenly to intimacy; for, if the truth must be owned, his mother had a *little* prejudice against them, consequent on the frequent scoldings, or quarrels, whichever they might be called. And, though it was really very evident that the fretful-tempered, find-fault mother was the cause of these disturbances, the daughters were not those sublime angelic heroines—abstractions of humanity—whom novelists love to paint; who bear every wrong and contumely with such holy resignation, such meek submission, that a more emotional reader sometimes finds sympathy degenerate into pity, or else there steals into his mind a most heterodox doubt that might confound self-control with apathy.

No, the Cliffords were heroines of a finer quality than the statuesque damsels niched in the pages of romance. They were the Heroines of Private Life—of English Middle Life, in this fast moving Transition Age, when the cry is still "On, on," and a lifetime of action and emotion is crowded into a few years. Quick and keen of heart to feel and to suffer, they could not always mutely endure; and out of their home and in their home they had trials to brave more soul-subduing than the encounters which have won coronets and garters, and fame and titles. A hopeful, faithful spirit, and the energy that willed they should "do" and endure, they opposed to the "slings and arrows" of fortune; and for their home sorrows, so much greater and deeper, they had Duty and an affection that struggled to be warmer than it was. I have said they did not always "mutely" endure; but it must be remembered that rebukes, much less quarrels, do not die away without there remaining [illegible] behind, only too ready to ferment on an opportune occasion, even if it be apparently a slight one to the casual observer.

Margaret Clifford was the first of the family who grew to be on intimate terms with Mrs. Sefton; and this was natural, for when Susan and her mother were at the theatre, and the eldest sister secluded, as was her wont, in her own chamber, some pretence or some reality often drew the ladies together. There was a coincidence, too, not without results.

The hour at which Trevor had to leave home, in the morning, to attend lectures, and that at which Margaret started, to commence her daily duties, was the same; and the lecture-room and the pupils' residence lay in a similar direction. If Trevor did chance to overtake her on a showery morning, I don't see how he could avoid carrying the umbrella over her head; and on fine days it would have been hardly civil to pass her with a bow, and it would have been difficult, too, for she was a quick walker in cold weather, and offering her his arm did not compel him to slacken his pace.

Many an agreeable chat had they about every thing in the world; and, really, there are few things more soul-invigorating than half an hour's lively chat with a congenial companion. It is a sort of quinine draught to the mind.

By degrees these accidental meetings became so common, that, long before the winter was over, it would have seemed strange for a week to pass without their occurring twice or thrice; and they seldom failed to heighten the spirits of both, and cheer them for the labours of the day.

"You will never guess what I have come up to consult you about," said Margaret one day, with a smile, to Mrs. Sefton.

She had glanced round the room, and perceived that Trevor was not there. He came in, however, soon afterwards, and did not interrupt the conversation, though his presence might, perhaps, have checked its arising.

"Really, something so very surprising?" asked Mrs. Sefton gaily.

"Nothing more or less important than the truly feminine subject of Dress," returned Margaret. "I am invited to a gay party. Such a thing as this is quite an event in my life, I assure you, and I want the benefit of your taste in making a selection from a not very extensive wardrobe."

Trevor entered at this moment, and Mrs. Sefton insisted on calling him to the council. The merits of white net and worked muslin, blush roses and coral wreath, were discussed with some gravity, and yet with that covert smile which always will accompany such consultations.

To his great astonishment, Trevor Sefton detected in his own mind the wish that he too had been going to the ball. He should like to have seen Margaret Clifford in her robe of filmy white, and with the roses in her hair. Contrasted with her dark merino dress and close straw bonnet to which he was accustomed, the change would have appeared like the butterfly burst of the chrysalis. He wondered if she would be admired? She was naturally so very graceful that he felt sure she must dance well; that is to say, quietly, and like a lady. Then came the wish that he could contribute to her pleasure, in however slight a degree, and it was with quite a thrill of gratification that the idea of a certain offering presented itself to him.

Be sure he did not forget the night of Mrs. Joyce's party. Be sure he listened watchfully for the cab that was to take her thither. Thrice he rushed to the window in mistake, and once was half-way down the stairs, but at last it was really at the door. Margaret was quite ready. People who go out seldom, always begin their toilet in good time; and Trevor had the pleasure of handing her down stairs, and presenting to her a charming bouquet. It was a chilly evening in early spring, and she was enveloped in a large shawl, so he could not judge of the contour of her dress, but he thought the wreath of roses most becoming, and was amazed at the massive plaits of her rich auburn hair, which was commonly twisted round a comb into the smallest possible compass. He had too much delicacy and respect for her to utter any compliments, but perhaps he looked them; or perhaps it was pleasure at his graceful present which brought the colour into her cheeks, and made her look absolutely beautiful.

It was sad extravagance on the part of Trevor Sefton the purchase of that choice bouquet; for the few shillings it cost were as much to him as nearly as many guineas would have been a year ago. I don't mean to say he went without a meal to procure it; for that would have been false economy, since they who deprive themselves of a dinner are likely to require a tremendous supper. But he felt what was worse than temporary hunger,—a prick of conscience for his lavish expenditure, and yet, wicked creature, would not have revoked the deed for the world!

(To be Continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is a trite saying (the *very* fine, perhaps, will call it a vulgar), "that every dog has his day." In the current week, the lucky dog was cricket. There were a few race meetings, but not one of any account: some rowing there was, and a little sailing: some "tall" walking, and a little slow betting at Tatters[illegible]'s and elsewhere on the brilliant turf festival for celebration in Sussex next week—but the feature of this instant se'nnight, especially as relates to the sporting of the metropolis, was the "imperious" match at cricket, which came off at Lord's, between the Gentlemen and Players of England. An inspection of the list which sums up our notice, will show that all the eminent hands at bat and ball were engaged in this great encounter. The ground was the cynosure of the whole cricketing world, and the game certainly was worth the company. It was the second match of the season, in which the last wicket was gone in for with one for the tie, and two for the victory: the force of fancy can no further go, to imagine a case of excitement by all engaged or interested.

It is not our office, neither our purpose, to deal with such professional points as arose in the course of this stirring contest. Our reading of the sports of the people is in their relation as social amusements or manly traits of skill and enterprise. In both, the occasion at issue was replete. It was a rendezvous, on characteristic thoughts intent; a tryst, wherein the best would, at all events endeavour to win. "*O si sic omnino!*" Need it be said the play was superb? that it was "of itself its own parallel?" The match occupied the three first days of the week: we will take it up on Wednesday, when a display of batting was made [illegible] the amateurs [illegible] such as, perhaps, was never exhibited before.

These finished artists were Messrs. Haygarth and Taylor; the former was at the wicket upwards of four hours; the latter turned the whole fortune of the day. Mr. Haygarth having got his 26—including a desperate "shot" from Hillyer—was stumped by Box, and Mr Felix putting himself out—alas! the luck—with his leg before the wicket—things looked far from satisfactory. Mr. Alfred Mynn, too, went out for a single run, and the Hon R. Grimston being *hors de combat* for two scores, £200 to £5 was laid on the Players. This was a tempting of Fortune, and the jade took the bribe. No sooner was it "done and done," than Taylor [illegible] the invincible....

Quantus
In clypeum assurgat quo turbine torqueat hastam,

now he *did* wield the bat, and knock the balls about! Hillyer, Lillywhite, Clarke, Dean—they all were at him, with all they knew; but it was no "go," till he had scored 44, and, as aforesaid, turned the fortunes of the day. Mr. W. Mynn went in for his wicket, and people held their breath—for it was the moment when the chivalry of Cricket was to decide the momentous question, "To be, or not to be." Mr. Long, at the opposite wicket, settled the affair of the tie by stealing a bye; and then came the tug of war. From the moment that Taylor was "stumped," the cry was "how many to die?" The face of affairs was now altered, as well as those of the backers of the Players. The multitude stood with eyes rivetted on the moves and feints. "*intentique ora tenebant.*"

There towered Mynn, the Ajax of the fight! First Hillyer challenged, then Lillywhite assailed: they might as well have been bowling at Magna Charta! Caution was the policy of the besieged. They were in no hurry for a *sortie*—they let the beleaguers bowl their bellyful. Thus, in the spirit of accomplished generals, biding their time, they watched, with eagle glance, the turn of tide, which should lead to fortune. At length it came, the Mynn struck the fatal blow, and the Gentlemen stood masters of the field! When, with flushed brows and quick-throbbing breasts, the excited crowd passed slowly from the ground, you heard on all sides the assurance that no game of similar excellence, or the like intense interest, was known to the modern annals of Cricket. Thus stood the score:—

PLAYERS.

Martingell, b. Bathurst	11	run out	26
Dean, b. Mynn	0	c. Haygarth, b. Bathurst	3
Box, c. W Mynn, b. Mynn	3	c. Pickering, b. Bathurst	7
Guy, b. Mynn	25	run out	31
[illegible] Parr, b. Bathurst	0	b. Mynn	5
Butler, b. Mynn	6	b. Bathurst	11
Clark[illegible]	1	c. Felix, b. Bathurst	3
Sewell, b. Mynn	10	not out	[illegible]
Dorrinton b. Mynn	5	b. Mynn	1
Hillyer, c. W Mynn, b. Bathurst	4	b. Bathurst	11
Lillywhite, [illegible]	4	b. Mynn	3
Byes 1[illegible], Wide Bathurst 1	16	Byes [illegible], Wides, Mynn 1, Bathurst 2	32
	85		140

GENTLEMEN.

W Mynn, Esq., b. Clark	5	not out	2
A Haygarth, Esq., s. Box, b. Hillyer	1	s. Box b. Hillyer	26
N. Felix, Esq., c. and b. Hillyer	6	l. b. w b. Hillyer	0
A. Mynn, Esq., c. Butler, b. Hillyer	13	c. Guy, b. Lillywhite	1
C G Taylor, Esq., b. Clark	23	s. Box b. Hillyer	44
W Pickering, Esq., c [illegible] b. Hillyer	[illegible]	b. Lillywhite	[illegible]
E. Napper, Esq b. Hillyer	0	l. b. w b. Hillyer	3
R. P Long Esq s. Box, b. Clark	[illegible]	not out	[illegible]
Hon. R Grimston, s. Box, b Clark	[illegible]	c. Guy, b. Hillyer	3
Sir F Bathurst, b. Clarke	8	b. Lillywhite	[illegible]
W. Nicholson, Esq., not out	4	b. Hillyer	18
Byes	5	Byes, 18; no ball, 1 (Martingell)	19
	105		126

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very dull market, nothing but the four leading favourites for the Goodwood Stakes having been in any kind of favour; like Capel-court, "the Corner" is not in a flourishing condition at present.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 1 agst The Hero
7 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild (t)
9 to 1 —— Camera Obscura (taken)
10 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger (taken)
20 to 1 —— Morella filly
25 to 1 —— Newcourt
25 to 1 agst Giantess
25 to 1 —— Petitioner
30 to 1 —— The Druid
33 to 1 —— Teetotaler (t)
35 to 1 agst Akbar (t)

GOODWOOD CUP.

4 to 1 agst Grimston
8 to 1 agst Lothario

ST LEGER.

50 to 1 agst The Wrestler (t)
50 to 1 agst Caurouch (t)
50 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch (t)

DERBY.

50 to 1 agst Planet
50 to 1 agst Cassandra colt (t)

THURSDAY.—Lord George Bentinck's mare was in high feather this afternoon for the Goodwood Stakes, and on a respectable outlay, became first favourite; the Hero, Jonathan Wild, and Connaught Ranger were on the decline. These were the only changes of the slightest importance. It is thought that about twenty-five will show at the post. Latest averages:

GOODWOOD STAKES.

8 to 1 agst Camera Obscura (9 to 1 t freely)
9 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild (t, afterwards offered)
9 to 1 —— The Hero (t, aftds offrd)
10 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger (t, aftds offrd)
25 to 1 agst Newcourt
25 to 1 —— Giantess
25 to 1 —— Druid
28 to 1 —— Red Robin (t)
28 to 1 —— Morella filly
30 to 1 —— [illegible]
30 to 1 —— [illegible]
33 to 1 —— [illegible]
33 to 1 agst Bold Archer
40 to 1 —— Humorum
40 to 1 —— A-la-mode
40 to 1 —— Footstool
40 to 1 —— Teetotaller
50 to 1 —— [illegible]
50 to 1 —— [illegible]
50 to 1 —— [illegible]

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst Grimston (t)
7 to 1 agst Lothario

ORANGE PRIZE.

5 to 2 agst Alarm
7 to 1 agst Lothario

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First
12 to 1 —— Brocardo (t)
12 to 1 agst Fancy Boy
30 to 1 —— Joanna colt (t)

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Epirote (taken freely)
40 to 1 —— Planet (t)
50 to 1 agst Crozier (t)
50 to 1 —— [illegible] (t)
50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)
1000 to 60 —— Van Tromp (t aft [illegible])

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Southampton Stakes of 20 sovs, with 50 added.
Mr. Dockeray's Auld Lang Syne .. .. walked over

The Shirley Stakes of 5 sovs, and 25 added.
Mr. Death's Camelia, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Wakefield) 1
Mr. Rolt's Fugitive, 3 yrs 2

A Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Mr. E. Parr's Vitula .. .. (Wakefield) 1
Mr. Crofton's Rosa 2

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 13 sovs each.
Mr. W. Saddler's Messenger .. ..(A. Day) 1
Mr. Nunn's f by Samarcand, out of La Fille Mall Gardée 2
Several others started. Won by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

The Stoneham Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Death's Sabreur .. .. (Wakefield) 1
Mr. H. Cochrane's Lady Charlotte 2

The Borough Plate of £25, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.
Mr. King's Flash of Lightning .. .. .. (J. Sharpe) 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Prudence 2

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added, were won by Mr. Anderson's Stittenham (Mr. Sadler), beating Ascot and Tartar in a trot.

The Champagne Stakes of 3 sovs each and 30 added, were won in two heats, easily, by Mr. Rolt's Fugitive, beating Messenger [illegible].

BOAT RACE BETWEEN THE ETONIANS AND THE OXONIANS.—On Tuesday a trial of skill was appointed to come off between the eight Etonians who are to compete with the Westminster School, on Thursday next, between Putney and Mortlake, and eight of the Oxonians. At the start, which took place between seven and eight o'clock, both boats got well off together, and so continued with but little variation for the first half mile. The Etonians then began to draw ahead of their opponents, and after a beautiful display of skill and strength, won the match, amidst the cheers of their friends, by two boats' length.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very moderate scale, yet the supply on offer to-day was fully equal to meet the wants of the dealers, whose attendance was very small. All descriptions moved off heavily, and Monday's depressed currencies were with difficulty supported. Of foreign wheat the imports have been small. That article [illegible] were pressed, rather lower rates were accepted by the holders [illegible] other kinds hung on hand. The finest malt moved off freely; other kinds slowly, at late rates. The oat trade was in a very depressed state, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS. English wheat, 1770; barley, 260; oats, 780. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 8520. Foreign wheat, 1830; barley, ——; oats, 2100. Flour, 1890 sacks; malt, 1270 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 46s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 43s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 51s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 2[illegible]s; ditto, white, 22s to 26s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to [illegible]0s; boilers, 40s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, [illegible] Dantzic [illegible].

The Seed Market.—In [illegible] for forward delivery, at full prices. [illegible], but all other articles are a mere drug.

Linseed, English, sowing, 39s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s. Hempseed, 35s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 7s to 9s. Tares, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £20 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s to £11 0s; ditto foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 50s 10d; barley, 27s 10d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 36s 5d; beans, 38s 4d; peas, 36s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51s 11d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 31s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 6s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—Although the stock is now upwards of 5,000,000 lb more than at the corresponding period in 1845, the demand for most kinds of tea is steady, at full prices. The exports from China in the last twelve months were upwards of 53,000,000lb.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar move off very slowly, at a decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 66s for brown, and 67s per cwt for standard lumps.

Coffee.—This article is a very slow sale, at late rates.

Rice.—There is very little doing in this market, yet we can notice no material alteration in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 1[illegible]; old ditto, £3 to £4; new clover, £3 5s to £4 15s; old ditto, £4 4s to £5 15s; oat straw, [illegible]s to £1 [illegible]s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Oils.—Most kinds of oil are in slow request at, in some instances, reduced prices.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s to 4s per cwt. The arrivals this week have exceeded 5000 firkins. Carlow, landed, 81s to 86s; Clonmel, 86s to 88s; Cork, 82s to 86s; and Waterford and Limerick, 82s to 86s per cwt. Foreign butter is steady, at further reduced prices. The best Dutch may be purchased at 86s to 90s, and inferior qualities, 72s to 80s per cwt. English butter, 1s per cwt lower. Devon, 82s to 88s; Dorset, 90s to 94s per cwt.; and fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen. The bacon market is inactive, at from 50s to 59s per cwt. Prime Irish hams are quite as dear; but all other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—This market is tolerably steady, at 41s 6d to 41s 9d for prime Y. C. on the spot; but for forward delivery very little is doing. Town tallow steady, at 40s to 40s 6d net cash.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing heavily, at a decline of from 1d to 2d per lb.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts from the plantations are not to say very satisfactory; yet, as the growth of hops this year is expected to be about an average one, the demand here is inactive at the late depression in the quotations. The duty is called £145,000. Sussex pockets, £5 [illegible]; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 6s to £8 15s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Deane's Primrose, 13s 6d; Grace's Hartley, 13s 6d; Killingworth, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 9d; Braddyll's Hetton, 15s 6d; Haugh Hall, 14s 9d; and Cowper's Hartley, 15s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, was moderately extensive, and of full average quality. For most kinds of beef the demand was tolerably steady, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday, and at which a good clearance was effected. We had on offer 140 oxen and cows, 700 sheep and lambs, and 26 calves from abroad. With sheep we were well supplied; yet the sale for that description of stock was firm, at fully previous quotations—the best old Downs producing 4s 4d per 8lb. Lambs—the numbers of which were good—moved off slowly, at the late depression in their currencies. The veal trade was steady, at very full prices; but pigs were a slow inquiry. Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 726; cows, 1[illegible]; sheep and lambs, 11,860; calves, 402; pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a slow general inquiry here this morning [illegible] 6d [illegible] large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although no alteration has occurred in the value of money for some time past yet within the last month much difference has existed with regard to its plenteousness or scarcity. The gradual emission of deposits, from the Court of Chancery, on account of railway schemes, either passed or rejected, it was conceived, would operate in lessening the value of money ere long. This hope is, however, not now so confidently entertained, the circulation of the Bank of England pretty clearly showing that the money deposited was, in a great measure, indirectly borrowed from that Corporation, either before making the deposits, or shortly after. Doubtless, this has great connection with the present depressed state of the Exchequer market, bills having been deposited for advances, and now redeemed, it is well known, must be ultimately sold to a most unlimited amount. At present there is scarcely anything doing in this Security, the closing price being 14s. to 11s. premium. The Consol Market has been very dull during the week, with very little business. The general belief entertained is, that a depression must ensue. On Monday the closing quotation was 95⅝ ⅞ for Account and 95½ ¾ for Money. From this time the fluctuations have been from an eighth to a quarter per cent the closing price being 95⅝ to ¾ for Money and 95½ to ⅝ for time. From the return of the Quarter's Revenue, the amount of surplus applicable to Government securities for the next Quarter, is £705,118, an amount not likely to support the market against any decided downward tendency. Bank Stock has somewhat improved, closing at 207½ to 208½; Reduced is 95⅞: New Three and a Quarter, 97½; Long Annuities 10 5-16ths.

The absence of business that has existed in the Foreign Market during the week, it is universally admitted has been never equalled. The accounts from Mexico *via* New York, tend to induce belief that another revolution is fast approaching. In the meantime the conversion of the Bonds is proceeding with, and the nominal price is 26½. Portuguese is better, closing at 46½ for the Four per Cents; Russian has been dealt in at 112. Spanish prices are little better than nominal; the Five per Cents quote 24⅝; Three per Cents, 3[illegible]. Dutch Four per Cent Certificates are 95⅝ ¾; the Two and a Half per Cents, 5[illegible].

The Railway Market is scarcely so buoyant as it was last week, particularly the Foreign lines. In Paris, the dealers find themselves situated in precisely a similar position to our Share Market last year. Prices are consequently yielding; and, as the lines are opening, calls approach, and sales must evidently result. This has produced a decline in all the best lines, especially those which have been laid down by Government, who will shortly require the payment of a large instalment. The Great Northern, Paris and Lyons, Orleans and Bordeaux, and Orleans and Vierzon, have all suffered from this effect. The closing prices are subjoined:—Aberdeen, ; Ambergate, Nott., Boston, and Eastern Junction, [illegible]; Birmingham and Gloucester, 129½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction 5[illegible]; Bristol and Exeter, Do., New, 9; Bristol and Gloucester, 52½; Buckinghamshire, ⅜ dis.; Caledonian, 12⅞; Ditto, Half Shares, ½; Ditto, Extension, 1⅜; Cambridge and Oxford, ; Derby and Crewe, 6½; Direct Manchester (Remington's), ⅝; Direct Northern, ⅞; Eastern Counties, 24½; Do. New, 7¾ pm.; Ditto., Perpet. 5 per Cent., No. 1, ⅝ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, [illegible]; Eastern Union, Cambridge and Ely, ⅝; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 3½; Great North of England, 232; Ditto, New, 45½; Great Western, 150½; Ditto, Half Shares, 84; Ditto Quarter Shares, 21¾; Guildford, Fareham and Portsmouth, 5⅝; Hull and Selby, 106½; Leeds and Bradford, 69; Leicester and Bedford, ⅞ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 1⅞; London and Birmingham, 229; Ditto Quarters, 32; London and Blackwall, 8⅜; Ditto, New, ; London and Brighton, 64⅝; London and Croydon, 23; Ditto, Guarant., ; London and South Western, 79, Ditto, New, ; London and York, ⅞; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1; Londonderry and Coleraine, 2¼; Lynn and Ely, ; Lynn and Dereham, 11; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 11¼; Ditto, Extension, 2¼ p; Manchester and Birmingham, 85; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 10⅝; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½ p; Manchester and Southampton, 1⅞; Midland, 148; Ditto, New, 38; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 121; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 45; Do. New, 11⅞; Ditto, New, Brandling, 44⅝; Newcastle and Berwick, 26⅝; Norfolk, ; Ditto, Tenths, 2⅝; Ditto Extension, 2; North British, 35; Ditto, Half Shares, 13⅝; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 2⅞; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅜; North Staffordshire, 3 pm.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1[illegible]; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7⅝; Portsmouth Direct, 4[illegible]; Preston and Wyre, 34; Ditto, Half Shares, 7; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1⅝ dis; Richmond, 18; Scottish Midland, 6⅞; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2; Shropshire Union, 1⅜ dis; South Midland, ¼ pm; South Eastern and Dover, 44¼; Ditto, New (paid £32), No. 1, 22½; Ditto New (do. £33 6s 8d), No. 2 15½; Ditto, New (do. £15), No 4, 3¼; South Wales, 1¼; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2⅞; West Riding Union, 2⅝ p.; Wisbeach and St. Ives, 2⅜; York and North Midland, ; Ditto, Extension, 41[illegible]; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 14; Boulogne and Amiens, 11⅞; Bordeaux, Toulon, and Cette (Espolete) ¾; East India, 6¾; Luxembourg, 1⅛; Northern of France Constituted, 12⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7⅜; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Prices were a trifle firmer in the English Market, yesterday, but quotations remained unaltered. In the Foreign House, Portuguese Four per Cents. were flat, closing at 41½. In Railways, no material changes occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

WHITEHALL, JULY 20.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas; Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, Lord John Hay, C.B. Captain in the Royal Navy; and the Honourable William Francis Cowper, her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 21.
MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Liskeard: Charles Buller, the younger, Esq., Judge Advocate General.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright: Thomas Maitland, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General of Scotland.

County of Stafford, Southern Division: The Honourable George Anson, Clerk of her Majesty's Ordnance.

West Riding of York: The Right Honourable George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, First Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Works, and Buildings.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 21.

11th Foot: Assist.-Surg. R. Dane, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice West. 12th: Ensign G. R. Littlehales to be Lieutenant, vice Holler; H. A. Norris to be Ensign, vice Littlehales. 13th, Captain J. E. G. Elmsall to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major H. C. Wade; Lieut. R. Rattray to be Captain, vice Elmsall; Ensign J. F. Woodhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Rattray; R. Peel to be Ensign, vice Woodhouse. 29th, A. M. Macbeth to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Dane. 34th: Lieut. J. T. Still to be Captain, vice Dickenson; Ensign M. G. Best to be Lieutenant, vice Still; C. Thorold to be Ensign, vice Best. 65th: Lieut. D. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Marshal; Ensign S. Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; J. W. H. Williams to be Ensign, vice Blake.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign T. Clark to be Adjutant, vice Bingham.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. S. Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Knight.

BREVET.—Captain J. E. G. Elmsall to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces: W. Westall, M.D.; T. Parr; G. F. Fletcher.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenant John Pye Woolcock, of the 56th Foot, has been permitted to assume the surname of "Pye," instead of that of "Woolcock," and should therefore be styled Lieutenant "John Pye Pye." The Christian names of Ensign Wildams of the 41st Foot, are Fleming Gough Howel Games.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet Major J. Eyre to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Smith; Second Captain F. Dunlop to be Captain, vice Eyre; First Lieutenant A. H. Graham to be Second Captain, vice Dunlop; Second Lieutenant F. Lambert to be First Lieutenant, vice Graham.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

[illegible]

West Essex Regiment of Militia: Captain Hugh Pearson to be Adjutant.

Carnarvonshire Militia: W. G. Griffith, to be Adjutant, with the Brevet rank of Captain, vice Chapman.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. CAINES, Chilton Cantelo, Somersetshire, [illegible].

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—D. THOMAS, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, corn merchant. H. J. MARCUS and J. NAYLOR, Leeds, sharebrokers.

BANKRUPTS.—C. PULLMAN, Strand, hosier. S. WARD, Lillypot-lane, lasting manufacturer. W. GREEN, Middlesex, boarding-house-keeper. I. BRYANT, Stoke Newington, builder. A. and J. ALEXANDER, Exeter, opticians. J. TAYLOR, Hollinwood, Lancashire, rope manufacturer. J. STENDALL, Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire, [illegible]. W. HOLDSWORTH, Ripley, Yorkshire, apothecary. W. WOOD, Shrewsbury, Salop, [illegible] merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. THOMPSON, Paisley, manufacturer. E. MACPHEE, [illegible] merchant. R. LOCHART, Glasgow, post-master. C. M'CANCE, Glasgow, [illegible]. [illegible] COCHRAN, Edinburgh, laceman. A. GRAHAM, Hawick, merchant.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 24.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet E. H. Turton to be Lieutenant, vice Coote; A. D. Menteath to be Cornet, vice Turton.

1st Foot: Lieut. J. A. G. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Leader. 3rd: Assist.-Surg. G. F. Cameron, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. 14th: Ensign R. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; Ensign E. L. Thorp to be Ensign, vice Macdonald. 25th: Ensign A. C. Smith to be Ensign, vice Dickson. 36th: A. V. Bond to be Ensign, vice B[illegible]. 63rd: J. K. Carr, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cameron. 79th: Lieut. T. L[illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; E. W. Cuming to be Ensign, vice Smith. 9[illegible]: [illegible] W. A. Middleton to be Ensign, vice Thorp.

Rifle Brigade: Second Lieut. C. P. Pennington to be First Lieutenant, vice Brown; Ensign A. [illegible].

1st West India Regiment: Ensign and Adjutant T. Clark to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign G. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Dobson; S. D. Stubbs to be Ensign, vice Jones.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. W. H. Mansell to be First Lieutenant, vice A. Watson; Second Lieut. J. Hill to be First Lieutenant, vice Mansell; W. H. Humphreys to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hill.

BANKRUPTS.—J. GERRY, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, builder. E. CAWTHELL, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer in hardware. F. GARBANATI, Woolwich, carver and gilder. J. KNIGHT, Minories, draper. F. SYDER, Fakenham, Norfolk, grocer. H. MAYHEW, Parson's-green, Fulham, newspaper proprietor. W. C. EATON, Maidstone-wharf, Upper Thames-street, flour-dealer. T. TOUT, Ashburton, Devonshire, grocer. E. LILLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchant. R. NEWTON, Fleet, Lincolnshire, cattle-dealer. W. WILLIAMS, St. Mary, Brecknockshire, victualler. W. WREFORD, E. C. NICHOLLS, and W. E. WREFORD, Bristol, and Bank Chambers, Lothbury, City, stockbrokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BUCHANAN, Barnellan, Stirlingshire, farmer. D. SMITH, Dundee, wright. J. REID, Rawyards, Lanarkshire, ironstone-contractor. J. M'GREGOR, Ramsay Lodge, Castle-hill, Edinburgh, accountant. A. DRUMMOND, Glasgow, wool merchant.

THE CASHEL RAILWAY.—The main trunk line, now completed, extends from Dublin to Cherryville, about four miles beyond Kildare, at which point the Car[illegible] fifty-six miles of railway, which only awaits inspection to be opened for public traffic.

BIRTHS

At Stamford-hill, the Lady of Benjamin Oldham, Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] the Rev. J. B. Bourne, of a daughter. Mrs. Charles H. Offley, [illegible] [illegible] Park square, the wife of Peter Laurie, [illegible] nham. Mrs. Thomas Letts, of a [illegible]

[illegible] Wight, to Jane [illegible] daughter of Lord and Lady Carew [illegible] Esq., to Alicia, relict of the late Handcock [illegible] Jane Elizabeth [illegible] s, Bishopsgate, [illegible] vus Monck, nephew of Vis[illegible], to Harriett, second da[illegible] At Kimpton, Herts, Captain [illegible] Barbarina Charlotte, daughter [illegible]—At Brompton, W[illegible] Esq., to Ann Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Snepp, Esq., R.N.—On the 15th inst., at Walmer, Robert Ogle, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of R[illegible] ham Hall, Northumberland, to Mary, daughter of Captain Stanry, R.N.

DEATHS

[illegible] d the packet-ship *Everetta* while on his homeward voyage from Sydney [illegible] with exemplary Christian patience, Captain Wm. Henry Clarke, late of her Majesty's 4th or King's Own Regiment.—At St. [illegible] Thanet, Sir Thomas [illegible] rate of the county of Kent and [illegible] 8, Sophia Bartley, the last remaining [illegible] d of Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, formerly of Covent [illegible] Colonel 3rd Fusilier Guards [illegible] relict of the late Sir Th[illegible] mas Bernard, Bart., aged 7[illegible] At Leamington, in the 7th year of her age, Georgiana Louisa [illegible] of John Tollemache [illegible] On the 18th inst., the Rev. [illegible] of St. James's Chapel, Pe[illegible]ville.—On the 5th inst., Rebecca, the [illegible] Harriett, the eldest, beloved daughters of Mr. A. Cosser, Bel-[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR MARIO most respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, his Friends and the Public [illegible] BENEFIT will take place [illegible] th 1846, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera Buffa, entitled DON GR[illegible] [illegible] Count Giulio, Signor Fornasari [illegible] onarda, Madame Bellini, Gilda, Madame [illegible] comprising a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion by M[illegible] titled LE PAS D[illegible] by Mdlle Taglioni, Mdlle [illegible] and Mdlle Cerito, repre[illegible] Honore, representing the pas of Les Graces [illegible] Lamoreux, L'Amour; Mdlles. Cassan and Demelisse, Nymphes [illegible]'s admired Opera, IL PIRATA compressed into [illegible] and Gualtiero, Sig[illegible] entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which Mdlle Taglioni, Mdlle [illegible] Grahn and Mdlle [illegible] James Demelisse, Cassan, Julien and Lamoreux; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot, [illegible] for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade, [illegible]; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr [illegible] Under the especial Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal. Tremendous overflows. The present productions nightly hailed with the most rapt[illegible] Second week of the Phantom Horseman 50 [illegible] On Monday next, and every Evening during the week, the Grand Spectacle of [illegible] our Victories of 184[illegible] introducing the whole [illegible] Military Brass Band. [illegible] Picturesque Scenes of the Hippod[illegible] Curriculum, by British and Foreign [illegible] The whole concluding w[illegible] of the PHANTOM HORSEMAN [illegible] Widdicombe, Walett and Rocl[illegible] Box-Office open from 11 [illegible] tor, Mr. T. Thompson.

VAUXHALL GARDENS. On Wednesday, the 29th, a GRAND SCOTTISH FETE [illegible] the different Clans have expressed their intention of visiting the G[illegible] Highland Costume [illegible] st interest our fêtes [illegible] and other attracti[illegible] The Illuminations, which gave such universal satisfa[illegible] sible, be surpassed, and [illegible] The concert will consist [illegible] s and ballads by Burns, and other po[illegible] rs and the overtures wi[illegible] at any and those of [illegible] Doors open at 8 [illegible]

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATUR-[illegible] s Troupe. New Scenes in th[illegible] Brilliant Firew[illegible] a Tower—Grand C[illegible] Messrs Sinclair, [illegible] and J. W. Sharp [illegible] John Roe, and Mrs [illegible] of the Golden [illegible]

WILL CLOSE, on SATURDAY Next, the 1st of AUGUST. The EXHIBITION of th[illegible] BRITISH ARTISTS [illegible] is OPEN Daily, from 9 A.M., till D[illegible] Admittance, One Shilling [illegible]

Exhibitors are requested to send for their Works on Tuesday, the 4th, or Wednesday, the [illegible]

COLOSSEUM.—A Grand Mexican ALOE, or Century Plant [illegible] splendid Attractions [illegible] ut ful Plant is a [illegible] It has some thousand flowering buds [illegible] cultivated between [illegible] xas, has been brought a dista[illegible] Proprietor of the Co[illegible] Atmospheric Effects in the marvellous PANORAMA OF LONDON by [illegible] peated every half hour. Holiday Prices co[illegible] Music, 3 till 5, and 8 till ha[illegible] projected and des[illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture [illegible] RYAN, on CHEMISTRY at H[illegible] of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'Clock. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY with brilliant experiments [illegible] LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE [illegible] Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAIL-WAY [illegible] ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE [illegible] ture of the CHAPEL [illegible] of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr Charles Smith. [illegible] es of DISSOLVING VIEWS just introduced [illegible]

CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA.—A never ceasing [illegible] of amusements. MONDAY The Wonderful Performances of th[illegible] [illegible] FETE ET BAL COSTUME, or a R[illegible] with a Grand Ba[illegible] and other attractive amus[illegible] an immense band, conducted by M. Laurent [illegible] Supper, Five Shill[illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] IDAY A night for the Chil[illegible] Tom Thumb's Fairy Cow, [illegible] and all manner of fun [illegible] Children Half-price [illegible] No performances, but the Tavern and Ground [illegible] Omnibuses for Six[illegible] and by the Steam [illegible] its superb and lofty Galleries [illegible] mission, but every [illegible] expected to take a [illegible]

Larger and Cheaper Edition, Now Ready, bound in cloth, price 2s., post free 6d. extra,

THE COLD WATER CURE of VINCENT PRIESSNITZ, the Discoverer: its Principles, Theory, and P[illegible] ication and a tri[illegible] By VINCENT PRIESSNITZ, the I[illegible]

[illegible] Publication ever off[illegible] Public, in respect both to Quality and Quantity.

HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH," in [illegible] with a Separate Accompaniment for [illegible] VINCENT NOVELLO. The whole Work will be complete in Twelve Monthly Numbers. [illegible] 6 pages each, [illegible] ELLO, 69, Dean-street, Soho, [illegible] Co., and to be p[illegible]

[illegible] SUE'S BEST WORK. Price 3s [illegible] bound, with 34 Illustrations and [illegible]

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD BY EUGENE SUE. [illegible] Sue's many extraordi[illegible] This is by fa[illegible] exciting wor[illegible]

PERSONS VISITING PARIS [illegible] the HANDBOOK [illegible] and Engravin[illegible] public buildings, hotels, [illegible] and attraction, [illegible] siderably enlarged and corrected to th[illegible]

BRETTELL'S HANDBOOK TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT. [illegible] Royal Yacht Squadron Steam [illegible] ns and Tours th[illegible] and all Booksell[illegible] and the Isle of Wight.

MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY [illegible] each Book of Letters; post free, 4d. ev[illegible] of the alphabet (be care[illegible] stating what particu[illegible] CLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS of the [illegible] names address[illegible] sums of money [illegible] the public fun[illegible] which have been accu[illegible] can now be recovered [illegible] somely bound together in one [illegible]

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

GOODWOOD RACES.

THE COMING HOME. A COMIC PANORAMA DRAWN BY LEECH. PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE. London: ACKERMANN and Co. [illegible] RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, [illegible]

MARTIN, THE FOUNDLING; or, The Adventures of a Valet de Chambre, EU[illegible] new Novel, appears regularly in the FAMILY [illegible] the day a suc[illegible] and wisdom with [illegible] fluence and utility with ent[illegible] Order No. 166, of [illegible] All Booksellers and Agents sell the FAMILY [illegible]

DR. MADDOCK on DISEASES of the LUNGS and HEART. "We seriously recommend all persons who are predisposed to, or are suffering under, these complaints, to consult this able work. The treatment pointed out is at once novel, [illegible], and natural, and is undoubtedly highly efficacious." Literary Journal. Third Edi-[illegible] SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, P[illegible]

TENDER FEET Price [illegible] s., or sent post-free upon receipt of 14 stamps,

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE on CORNS, BUNIONS, CHIL-BLAINS, and other Diseases of the Feet [illegible] those who have and those who would avoid having, these painful diseases of the f[illegible] recommend this litt[illegible] work to our readers." Spectator. W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row [illegible]

NOTICE!

VOL. IX. OF MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, Dedicated by Permission to her Majesty, Comprising The Life of MARY OF MODENA, CONSORT OF JAMES II. Will be ready for delivery with the Magazines, on the 31st of July, and those who desire to obtain copies on the day of publication are requested to send their orders immediately to their [illegible]

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now Ready, Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, price 10s 6d., cloth,

THE ART OF CHESS-PLAY; New Treatise on Chess. By GEORGE WALKER. Comprising all the best methods of playing the Openings [illegible] of Games, and including the new discoveries of Von Der Lasa, Von Jaenisch, St. Amant, K[illegible] Calvi, &c.

WALKER'S CHESS MADE EASY exclusively for Beginners, 3s. 6d.

WALKER'S EDITION of STURGES' GUIDE TO THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS, [illegible]

WALKER'S CRIBBAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF [illegible] GAMES.

THE CHESS PLAYERS' CHRONICLE, for AUGUST, [illegible] contains a remarkably interesting Collection of Games and Problems by the [illegible] be enumerated the parties lately played between Messrs. Horwitz and St. Amant, Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzki, Messrs. [illegible] together with the last blindfold games between MM. Kieseritzki and Harrwitz. [illegible] Number will also be found some instructive Games at the odds of Pawn and two moves, between Mr. Staunton and Capt. Kennedy, [illegible] played at V[illegible] Von H. de Laza and M. Grimm and MM. Lowenthal and Harrwitz. Also, Chess in America, Chess in the Provinces [illegible]

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

WHITTAKER'S ELEMENTARY WORKS.

[illegible]
Taylor's History of France. 3rd edition, 12mo. [illegible]
[illegible] bound, 8s.
Woodbridge's Ge[illegible] th edition, 18mo. [illegible] 3s. 6d.
Historical Epitome [illegible] th edition, 12mo., bound, 5s.
[illegible]'s Reading Lessons for Every Day in the Year. 12mo., 5s.
[illegible]mson's First Book of Arithmetic [illegible] (Key, 1s.), 1s. 6d.
Ayres's Young Ladies' Ari[illegible]
[illegible]'s Dictation Spelling Ex[illegible]
Duncan's English Exp[illegible] 1s. 6d.
[illegible]'s Schoolmistress's Register [illegible]

*** An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker and Co's. School and Elementary Books can be had gratis, of any bookseller.—WHITTAKER [illegible], Ave Maria-lane.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of PINNOCK'S SCHOOL HISTORIES, &c.

History of England [illegible] 6s.
H[illegible]
History of Greece [illegible] 6d.
[illegible]
[illegible] nd Book, or, Mentorian Primer, [illegible]
[illegible]
Explanatory English Spelling Book, 12mo., bound, 1s. 6d.
[illegible] der, for Children from Four to Seven Years. 12mo. 1s. 6d.
[illegible] tion to the Explanatory Reader [illegible]
Explanatory English Reader. Prose and Verse. 6th edition, 12mo., 4s. 6d.
A[illegible] metical Table of Weights and Measures [illegible]
[illegible]

*** An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s Educational Books can [illegible]

WHITTAKER and C[illegible]

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS of the ARTS, SCIENCES, and LITERATURE. Illustrated with M[illegible] Plates and Woodcuts [illegible] the names of [illegible] rs to be given they would b[illegible] ed to include th[illegible] of men the most distinguished [illegible] their various prof[illegible] comprise the [illegible] England and Wales [illegible] wo parts)—Arithmeti[illegible]

RELIGION. Religion. Evidences of Christianity. Liturgy of the Church of [illegible] [illegible] Philosophy—Astronomy—Anatomy—Chemistry—[illegible] ics—Pneumatics.

FINE ARTS, &c. Architecture—Drawing—Painting in Oil. Perspective—Music.

NATURAL HISTORY [illegible] tany (coloured 1s.) Natural History. Conchology. Horticul-[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS. First Catechism. General Knowledge—[illegible] culture—English Law—Heraldry—Medicine. Moral and Social Duti[illegible] Chess. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

Just Published, price [illegible] s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nin[illegible]

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, witho[illegible] purgatives or a[illegible] in France by M. Warr[illegible] or persons of distinction [illegible] YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Bo[illegible]

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT [illegible] EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, ki[illegible] fire-irons, general furnishing i[illegible] ry, tinned coppe[illegible] and best tin cooking v[illegible] Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urn[illegible] and flower-stands. [illegible] adjoining the P[illegible]

A RARE OCCURRENCE, even in times of Great Sacrifices. [illegible] DISON has purchased of a retiring Manufacturer the [illegible] and is determined to give his cus[illegible] the benefit of his speculation. [illegible] The price is only Two [illegible] the Full Flounc[illegible] Normandy Lace, is very durable and [illegible] should be quickly embraced by La[illegible]

SELLING OFF the SUMMER STOCK at an IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE. Ladies about leaving [illegible] the following goods, which KING and SHEATH are SELLING OFF at HALF PRICE. 3000 Real Shetland Shawls, 2 yards square, reduced to 5s. 6d. each.
[illegible] of black and coloured Spitalfields Silks, at 1s [illegible]
[illegible] thousand Muslins and [illegible] s, from 6½d. per yard.
[illegible] 0 yards of white [illegible]
Swiss Embroid[illegible]
[illegible] n Curtains, 8 yards long, 6s. [illegible]
[illegible] s and English Thr[illegible]
[illegible] adding in any part [illegible]
[illegible] d SHEATH, 264, Reg[illegible]

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d. [illegible] and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed [illegible] ver large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any [illegible] or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in t[illegible] ny years, rendering extraction unnecessary, [illegible] nger, 150, Oxford-street, [illegible] Vendors in the [illegible] Teeth on [illegible] eration whatever [illegible] 1st, 64, Berner[illegible]

GOODWOOD RACES.—LONDON and BRIGHTON RAIL-WAY. GOODWOOD RAC[illegible] EXTRA TRAINS [illegible] Race Course will be desp[illegible] m London Brid[illegible] forty minutes afterwards.

[illegible]	First.	Second.	Third.
At 6 30 A.M., with First, Second, and Third Class Carriages, ar-[illegible] miles from the C[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At 7 A.M., with do. do. do., 10 [illegible]			
At 8 A.M., Express, with First and Second Class Carria[illegible]			
[illegible] g at Drayton at [illegible]			
FROM DRAYTON.			
[illegible] 0 P.M., with First, Second, and Third Class C[illegible]			
[illegible] press, with First and Second Class C[illegible] arriving at London at 10 0 P.M.		12s. [illegible]	

[illegible] rt from the Hastings and St. Leonard's Station at 9.0 A.M. [illegible] n Brighton as [illegible] may secure Compartments in the Carriages, but n[illegible]

London Terminus, July 15, 1846. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

PIANO-FORTE TUNER.—Mr. W. TIERNEY, Rolls-[illegible] Terms as usual [illegible] tes at any [illegible]

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—[illegible] published a short ca[illegible] which can be had by post, by [illegible]

KENT.—STROOD FAIR. This an[illegible] is holden on the [illegible] ust. The fair-field is immediately [illegible] al advantages [illegible] application desirable, and by letter only, prepaid, addr[illegible] H. H., JOHN BILLING'S, Esq. [illegible]

DRESSING-CASES. FISHER, 188, Strand. A large stock [illegible] s, with the new and improved Mortised Partitions, which ca[illegible] warranted to stand the T[illegible] Gentlemen's may [illegible] Work-boxes. Leather [illegible] sks, &c.—188, Strand.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. [illegible] HOWELL, of 340, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-st[illegible] Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes [illegible] to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, [illegible] finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery R[illegible]

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for C[illegible] JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen [illegible] 6, Regent-street, two doors b[illegible] cels above £5 sent th[illegible]

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for near[illegible] [illegible] ed in Gracechurch-str[illegible]

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES.—(Late Tinkler's.)—RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and R[illegible] respectfully invite the Nobility, Gentry and the Public to inspect their recherché Stock of FANCY SILKS, Laces, and Embroideries, Por[illegible] Batiste de Chine, Bareg[illegible] and Muslin Dresses, Barege and Cachmer[illegible]

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES. Invalids' Wheel C[illegible] with hoops, s[illegible] Spinal, and Self-acting Chairs. Children's Cha[illegible] from 10s. to 20 guineas. Lounge and va[illegible] Sale or hire at IN[illegible] Manufactory [illegible] nd, Finsbury-squa[illegible] ated Catalogues.

PERVILE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, et globus nivalis perinde cumuluro procur[illegible] ar; or, in other words, who sell the cheap[illegible] the snow ball, gat[illegible] Acting ever faithfully on this [illegible] the [illegible] PANY can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6 lb [illegible] 3s. 10d. per lb. and COFFEE at 9d. [illegible] s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, G[illegible]

HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the art[illegible] that are best suited t[illegible]

HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when sho[illegible] [illegible] is made to measure in a first-rate style [illegible] workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers Maker, 3.3, H[illegible]

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good [illegible] garment can seldom be obtained [illegible] Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 13, High Holborn [illegible] years' experience and study is enabled to assert, without fear of [illegible] his garment better than [illegible] person in London. [illegible] characteristic of his [illegible] style, with [illegible] for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of th[illegible] [illegible] s to select from.—R. GRAVES, 3.3, High Holborn.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's [illegible] also give immed[illegible] patent Fire-proof [illegible] Deed Boxes, of all si[illegible] fitted with [illegible] CHUBB and SON, 57, St. [illegible]

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell; [illegible] polish equals patent leather, it softens the [illegible] prevents it breaking [illegible] ns and tender feet [illegible] BENETFINK, 8[illegible] Hodges and Son, Westmoreland-s[illegible] HOBY'S EMOLLIENT WATERPROOF [illegible] g and fishing boots, which, after thirty years' [illegible] has proved to be [illegible] n which renders boots and shoes [illegible] tly waterproof [illegible]

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This [illegible] ly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this c[illegible] e will happily suit both purposes. In its gentlemanly appearance [illegible] It can be [illegible] the Patentees in London and care should be [illegible] each are stamped on the inside, H[illegible] 14, Regent-street, and [illegible]

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the [illegible] SHOOTING JACKETS. The re[illegible] ell known garments [illegible] that they now need no [illegible] workmanship, style, a quiet gentlemanly, and respectable appearance, lightness, convenience, [illegible] t, durability, and especially [illegible] ill unrivalled, notw[illegible]

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This [illegible] and elegant Article is most res[illegible] ed to the Public, by GIBBINS, [illegible] Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, [illegible] delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be success[illegible] applied to promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the a[illegible] named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, a[illegible] Loss. its astringent properties p[illegible]

[illegible] 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES, and Machinery therewith connected; together with the very best description of Lancashire TOOLS of every kind. G. [illegible] having established a fa[illegible] artists who have [illegible] heir deter-[illegible] uch articles as may be o[illegible] and their ap-[illegible] is constructed on the m[illegible] his promptly at-[illegible] s of machinery built to order.—[illegible] 30, King Wil-[illegible]

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH [illegible]—For proo[illegible] of the [illegible] ve used Metcalfe's [illegible] performs the hi[illegible] divisions, and clearing [illegible] brushes with the durable unble[illegible] new Velvet Improved Clothes-[illegible] ne unbleached Smyrna S[illegible] FE and C[illegible]

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSE. (A BRIEF OUTL[illegible] [illegible] tablishment of E[illegible] and the Proprietors are [illegible] on which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has [illegible] ious range of St[illegible] ed by a Pr[illegible] o are a so a artm[illegible] measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room [illegible] consequently be dispatched with much greater facility. This departmen[illegible] tinguished for the wo[illegible] and 155, [illegible] has equal recommendations, [illegible] s an important featu[illegible] JOSES and [illegible] Let it be remembered th[illegible] lishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembe[illegible] the Proprietors stil[illegible] exchanged, or that the Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the [illegible] 154, 155, 156, 57, Mi[illegible] nd SON, Tailors, Woo[illegible] General Wareh[illegible] hem, or it's [illegible] prevent disappointment, call at or send to th[illegible] osted at this Establishment from sunset Friday [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(From [illegible] own Correspondent.)

The Third Annual Meeting of this highly influential Institute commenced on Tuesday last, in th[illegible] time-honoured cit[illegible]; and we feel justified in stating, that, as far as our report of the pro[illegible], the assemblage has proved in every [illegible] ve and important objects which t[illegible] Members of [illegible]

The First Annual [illegible] Institute was held at Cant[illegible] in September, 1[illegible] last year at Winch[illegible]

W[illegible] ived in York on Monday aft[illegible] oon, after a ri[illegible] h, in these days of locomotive velocity, must [illegible] n as tedious our zig-[illegible] ney on the Birmingham and Midland line [illegible] occupied [illegible] This is an evil which, happily, will be remedied in [illegible] between London and York. At the same time, [illegible] must do justice to the [illegible] way, who issued return tickets to the Members of the Institute, avail-

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

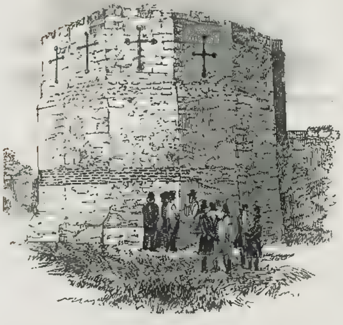
able for ten days, at very reduced rates. We wish we could say as much about the liberal conduct of the citizens of York—those of them, we mean, who have had to do with the accommodation of visitors during the past week; the innkeepers charging five shillings for a single bed, and the lodging-house keepers demanding for the week eight, and, in some instances, as much as ten guineas for a lodging of by no means first or even second-rate quality. However, the infliction is over; and, besides, as the world wags, the citizens of York are by no means singular in their eagerness to "make hay while the sun shines."

For the furtherance of the objects of the Institute, the place of meeting, for the present year, has been chosen with singular felicity. The city of York dates its origin from the earliest ages of our history; and it may be safely affirmed that few places, if any, could be found more richly stored with objects of interest to "antiquaries and historical inquirers."

THE OUSE BRIDGE, YORK.

As a proof of the Roman origin of York, we may mention that one of the angle towers and a portion of the old wall of Eboracum are at this day remaining in an extraordinary state of preservation. In a recent removal of a portion of the modern wall and rampart, a much larger portion of the Roman wall, comprising the remains of two towers and the foundation of one of the gates of the station, were found buried within the ramparts; and it is worthy of remark that indications of extensive suburbs exist in the numerous remains of monuments, coffins, urns, baths, temples, and villas, which, from time to time, and especially of late years, have been brought to light. Numberless tiles, bearing the impress of the Sixth and Ninth Legions, fragments of Samian ware, inscriptions, and coins, from the age of Julius Cæsar to that of Constantine, concur with the notices of ancient geographers and historians to render indisputable the fact of the Roman origin of the time-honoured City of York.

The morning of Tuesday was rainy; towards noon, however, the weather cleared up, and the afternoon was as fine as could be wished. The business of the week was commenced by a General Meeting of the Members of the Institute, at one o'clock, in the Festival Concert Room, which was crowded to excess. Upon the platform we noticed the following distinguished personages:—The Marquis of Northampton, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Downe, Lord Alleyne Compton, the Very Rev. the Deans of Hereford, Westminster, Ely, and York; Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, Oxford; the Venerable Archdeacons



MULTANGULAR TOWER, YORK.

Wilberforce, Churton, and Creke; Sir John Boileau, Bart.; Professor Phillips; Sir J. Guest, Bart., M.P., the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of York; Alderman W. S. Clark; Sir R. I. Murchison; M. W. Bloxam, Esq.; E. Hawkins, Esq.; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.; the Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge; J. H. Parker, Esq.; Jabez Allies, Esq.; the Hon. T. Stapleton; M. R. Hawkins, Esq.; A. Cotes, Esq., the Pro-Bailiff of Malton, &c. &c.

The Marquis of Northampton, who was received with loud cheers opened the business of the meeting. He had a task, to himself a most agreeable one, that of proposing to place in the chair one who would fill it much better than himself. He begged to propose that the Earl Fitzwilliam should be elected to fill the President's chair during the ensuing year. (Cheers.) The noble Marquis congratulated the members of the Institute at the flourishing condition at which they had arrived, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; he congratulated them also upon the felicity of choice, which had selected as their place of meeting the renowned City of York, which contained within its walls more relics of days gone by, than any other city in the kingdom; and, above all, he congratulated them upon their good fortune in being able to elect for their President so able and distinguished a nobleman as his friend the Earl Fitzwilliam. The noble Marquis then proceeded to enforce the great utility of such societies as the "Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," expressing a hope that it would continue, as he was sure it would continue, to promote the science of Archæology, with all the success which had hitherto attended its exertions. After referring to the great loss which the Institute had sustained in the death of Mr. Gally Knight, and paying a well-merited compliment to the liberality of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York. The noble Marquis concluded his address by requesting Earl Fitzwilliam to take the Chair—a request which was seconded by the prompt and vehement cheering of the company.

Earl Fitzwilliam begged to return his best thanks to the members of the Institute for the high honour they had done him in electing him to the dignified office of President for the year ensuing. He should endeavour to fulfil the duties of that office to the best of his ability, and hoped that, at the close of his year, he should have as much satisfaction as he then felt in contemplating the flourishing condition of the Institute. In the course of his speech, the noble Earl ventured to suggest that, as the objects of the Archæological Institute, if successfully carried out, would confer a great benefit upon the city of York, it was but fair that a portion of the expense of the present meeting should be borne by the local authorities. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl then called upon

The Dean of Hereford, who concluded a speech of great point and effect (which we regret we cannot fully report in consequence of our limited space) by proposing, that the thanks of the members of the Institute should be voted to the most noble the Marquis of Northampton for the kind and liberal manner in which he had performed the duties of President during the past year. This motion was seconded by the Hon. T. Stapleton, and was received by the meeting with thunders of applause.

The Marquis of Northampton, who appeared sensibly affected by his flattering reception, rose and returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid to him. During his year of office, he had done his best, and he would still continue to do his best, to forward the views and interests of the important Society, of which he was a member. He would also call upon the people of York to do their best in the same way; for the antiquities of their glorious old city were well worthy of all the care which the most enthusiastic Archæologist could bestow upon them. (Loud cheers, especially from the body of the meeting.)

The Dean of Westminster then proposed a vote of thanks to the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Officers of the Institute, for their zealous and valuable services during the past year; which was seconded by Dr. Plumtre, Master of University College, Oxford. Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, returned thanks on the part of the Officers and the Institute.

The Marquis of Northampton then rose, and proposed a vote of thanks to Earl Fitzwilliam for his kindness in consenting to take the chair.

The Dean of York seconded this motion; and in doing so, begged to state that the Dean and Chapter would do all in their power to contribute to the gratification of the members of the Institute; with which object they had given directions that all places of note in the city should be open to the members on presenting their tickets.

The Lord Mayor then briefly addressed the meeting, expressing the great desire of the local authorities to do all in their power to forward the objects of the Institute. His Lordship invited the members to a *soirée* at the Mansion-house, an invitation which, we need scarcely remark, was received with considerable applause. The meeting then terminated, and the members formed themselves into groups, for the purpose of inspecting the various objects of interest with which the city of York abounds. In the first instance, the members directed their attention to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where they found an interesting and valuable collection of relics. Next in order came the famous Multangular Tower (of which our Artist has executed a faithful view), situated in the gardens of St. Mary's Abbey. Dr. Lister has given a full account of this interesting relic ("Abridg. Philosoph. Transact.," vol. 3), which, like all antiquarian disquisitions, is very learned and very lengthy. For the information of our readers, we make a brief extract:—

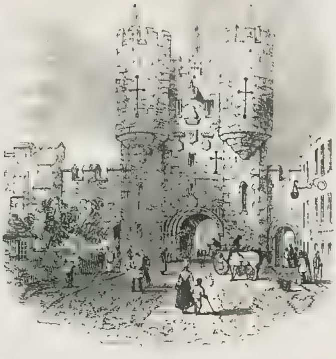
"The outside to the river," says Dr. Lister, "is faced with a very small *saxum quadratum* of about four inches thick, and laid in levels like our modern brickwork; but the length of the stones is not observed but as they fell out in hewing. From the foundation, twenty courses of these small stones are laid, and over them five courses of Roman brick. These bricks are laid some lengthways and some endways in the wall, and were called *lateres diatoni*. After these five courses of brick, other twenty-three courses of small square stones, as before described, are laid. which raise the wall——feet higher, and then five more courses of the same Roman bricks are laid; beyond which the wall is imperfect and capped with modern building. Note, that in all this height there is no casement or loophole, but one entire and uniform wall, from which we may infer, that the wall was originally built some courses higher after "the same order."

From this description and the engraving annexed, such of our readers as have never visited York will be enabled to judge of the character and appearance of the far-famed Multangular Tower. We may observe, that, since Dr. Lister's time, a considerable portion of the old Roman wall, connected with this tower, has been discovered in a state of wonderful preservation, as also a monumental stone, 21 feet long and 11 feet wide, bearing in very legible characters the inscription, "GENIO LOCI FELICITER."

The members of the Institute next inspected the *Hospitium* of St. Mary's Abbey, with the collection of antiquities therein; afterwards Clifford's Tower, and the Bars and Posterns of the City. *Clifford's Tower*, situated at the southern extremity of the walls in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, is peculiarly interesting from its being the only relic of the old Castle of York, built after its subjugation by William the Conqueror. This tower took its name from the Cliffords, whom William appointed the first Governors of the Castle. The Bars or Gates of York are four in number, viz.—Micklegate-Bar, to the south-west; Bootham-Bar, to the north-west; Monk-Bar, to the north-east; and Walmsgate-Bar, to the south-east. Of these, Micklegate Bar, having a fine Roman arch in high preservation, engaged the chief attention of the assembled Archæologists. The arch in question, the chief in Micklegate, by the portcullis, is a triplet of the Tuscan Order, and supports a massy pile of Gothic turrets, &c. Although erected, in all probability, full 1600 years ago, this arch seems to bid defiance to the ravages of old Time, who certainly, in this instance, has not supported his claim to the title of "*arch*-leveller!" In the vicinity of Micklegate-Bar, there is to be seen another very curious relic—"the greatest and most remarkable," says Drake, "that we have yet made"—namely, the Sepulchral Monument of the Standard Bearer of the Ninth Legion. A full description of this curiosity is given by Thoresby, and will be found at page 320 of his "Ducatus Leodisensis."

VIEW FROM THE WALLS OF YORK.

A portion of the visitors next proceeded to inspect the Walls of York, from which the view of the city is in the highest degree picturesque and interesting. The walls of the Roman station, Eboracum, were wholly on the north bank of the Ouse; the present walls extend about two miles and a half; and, having recently been put into complete repair, form a pleasing promenade for the inhabitants. Another portion of the company crossed the Ouse in the ferry boat; and, by so doing, obtained an excellent view of the Guildhall, and the famous Ouse Bridge. The former is a fine Gothic building, erected in the year 1446; 96 feet in length, and 43 feet in width. The Ouse Bridge is a handsome modern structure, composed of three arches of freestone; it was commenced in 1810, and completed in 1820, at a cost of £80,000, and is the third bridge which has been built over the Ouse at the same spot.



MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK.

We have now followed the members of the Institute through the chief of their proceedings on Tuesday, and have only further to state that the day closed with a splendid entertainment given by the Lord Mayor to the President, the ex-President, and the Committee of the Institute. About 50 sat down to dinner; and in the evening, there was a grand ball, to which the leading inhabitants were invited, together with the officers of the regiment quartered in the city.

On *Wednesday*, the Architectural Section met at eleven o'clock, in the Festival Concert-room. The business of the day was opened by the Rev. J. L. Petit, who read a very interesting and valuable paper, contributed by Charles Winston, Esq., "On the Painted Glass in the Cathedral and Churches of York." Professor Willis next presented himself to the meeting, and read his paper, "On the Cathedral of York." It is scarcely necessary for us to state, that this paper was a truly learned and elaborate essay; it was, in fact, "*the* paper" of the day, and excited a lively interest amongst the members of the Institute. In the course of his remarks, the Professor called the attention of members to Mr. Brown's valuable work upon the Cathedral; observing that he could not agree in all which that gentleman had advanced, as he thought him mistaken in his conjectures respecting the dates of the structure of various parts of the Cathedral. This remark called up Mr. Brown; and, after a brief discussion, the question at issue was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

As soon as Professor Willis concluded, the members adjourned, on a visit of inspection, to the Cathedral, and were much pleased at the various explanations that were there afforded to them by the learned Professor.

At two o'clock, the "Historical Section" met at the Hospitium of St. Mary's Abbey, when the following papers were read:—"On the Endowment and History of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, at York, a Cell to the Abbey of Marmontier, near Tours, in France," by the President of the Section; "Notes of MSS. named in Wills Entered on the Register at York;" and "An Account of the Progress of King Henry VIII. in Yorkshire," both contributed by the Rev. J. Hunter. The reading of these essays having been concluded, the members proceeded, as on the previous day, on a tour of inspection through the city. In the evening there was a meeting at the Festival Concert Room, at which papers were read "On the Parliaments of York," by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne; and "On the Causes which Arrested the Progress of Mediæval Sculpture," by Mr. R. Westmacott, A.R.A. The proceedings of the day were closed with a splendid entertainment, given by the Very Reverend the Dean of York to the officers and members of the Institute. As on the previous evening, at the Mansion-house, the social intercourse at the Deanery was kept up until a late hour; and it is scarcely necessary for us to state, that the noble President and his friends were highly delighted at this second proof of the hospitable spirit with which their visit has been received by the leading authorities of the city of York.

We much regret, that the early period of the week at which we are compelled by our large circulation to go to press, renders it utterly impossible for us to continue a *bonâ fide* record of the proceedings beyond Wednesday night. In our next Number, if the pressure of other matter will permit, we hope to be able to bring our report down to the final close of the Meeting. In the mean time, we give a programme of the order of business, as officially arranged by the Committee of Management.

Thursday.—The three Sections will assemble, at eleven o'clock, at their respective places of meeting, for the reading of papers. At six o'clock, a public dinner will take place at the De Grey Rooms, St. Leonard's place.

Friday.—An excursion, in the morning, to Rievaulx Abbey. In the evening, a general meeting will be held at the Festival Concert Room at eight o'clock.

Saturday.—An excursion to Fountain's Abbey and the Cathedral of Ripon. In the evening, a general meeting at the Festival Concert Room, at eight o'clock.

Monday.—A general meeting of the Institute will be held at twelve o'clock, in the Festival Concert Room, when a general report of the proceedings of the Central Committee, and a financial statement for the year, will be submitted to the Members. The annual election will be made, and the place of meeting for the ensuing year selected.

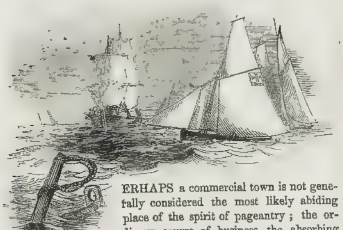
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BEST, LELOIR, SC. A PAR. S.

No. 222.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846. [Sixpence.

PRINCE ALBERT IN LIVERPOOL.



PERHAPS a commercial town is not generally considered the most likely abiding place of the spirit of pageantry; the ordinary course of business, the absorbing pursuit of wealth, the preference of the useful to the ornamental in every arrangement, for which a great trading locality is remarkable, is utterly at variance with the leisure and ease that ask for enjoyment, and also, it may be, with the tastes that create a love of the picturesque. The cotton bale and the sugar cask are not certainly beautiful objects in themselves, though, when associated with the convenience and enjoyment of life they bestow, a large amount of pleasing contemplation may be extracted from them; they have their "sermons" as well as stones, and partake of the good to be found "in everything." This is all the beauty that the generality of mankind, we believe, concede to those centres of activity where merchants most do congregate—great trading, commercial and manufacturing towns. They admit a pleasing and useful result, but nothing of beauty, to the processes that precede it; ships are but boards, warehouses piles of bricks, quays, only masses of paving stones, and casks, cases, and bags, things offensive to the eye and nostril of those who tread the carpeted saloons of "Belgravia."

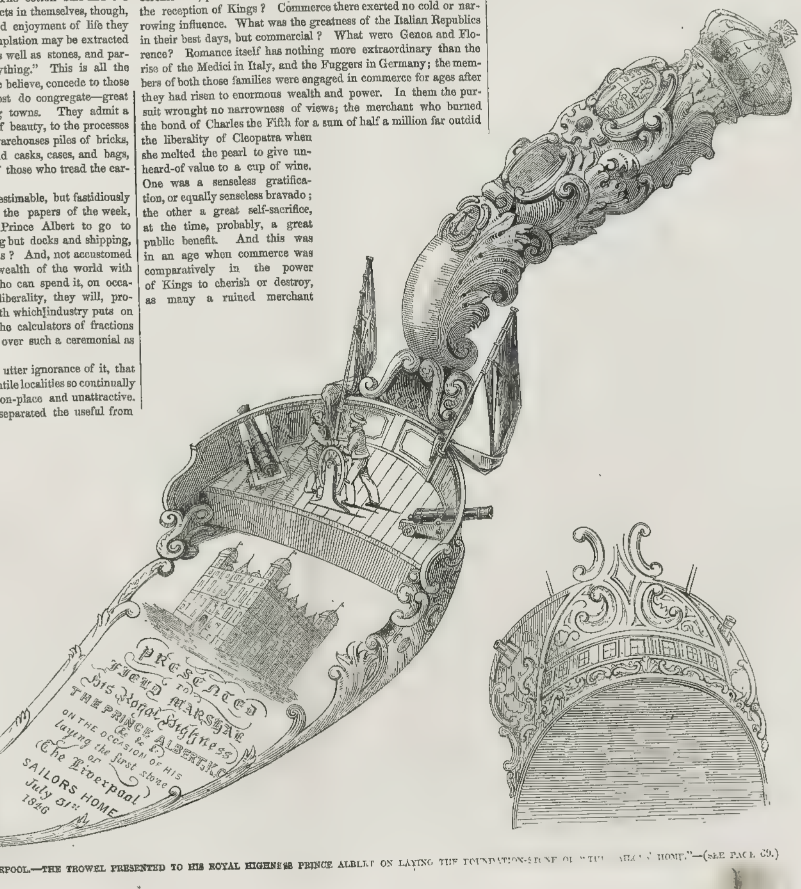
At this moment, we doubt not, many estimable, but fastidiously minded individuals, languidly perusing the papers of the week, are asking what could have induced Prince Albert to go to Liverpool, a place where there is nothing but docks and shipping, and men who make money and railroads? And, not accustomed to believe that those who gather in the wealth of the world with the greatest judgment, are also those who can spend it, on occasion, with the most magnificence and liberality, they will, probably, be much astonished at the ease with which industry puts on a festal garb, and the splendour which the calculators of fractions and the watchers of markets canthrow over such a ceremonial as the welcoming of a Prince.

It is only forgetfulness of history, or utter ignorance of it, that associates mercantile pursuits and mercantile localities so continually and inseparably with all that is common-place and unattractive. We have too much and too constantly separated the useful from the ornamental, and thus produced or countenanced the notion that the two things were incompatible. But there is nothing whatever in the spirit of commerce to destroy that love of the beautiful, which, though often repressed by modern habits, is never quite extinct.

In former times, men gave freer play to their feelings in such things; and even now, in other countries, the separation between business and pleasure is not so complete as with ourselves; we separate our social and daily life as much as possible from our worldly business; the merchant does not live in the sphere of his diurnal action. The Dutchman and the German contrive to blend the two portions of existence more together; in the Dutch towns, the gorgeous drawing-room of the rich merchant may be seen over his store-house, crane and pulley working close beside plate glass windows and splendid hangings. We remove the splendours of our social existence as far as possible from the vicinity of the labours that procure it. There may be some advantages in both modes of proceeding; it is quite certain that in neither case does the keenest pursuit of wealth, and the most complete absorption in the business of commerce, deaden the faculties for the appreciation of what is required for embellishing and adorning life. But those who look only at one side of the question, sometimes lose sight of the truth in this matter.

If we go back to History, what examples shall we not find of the splendour, the magnificence, and the pageantry that have been summoned up at the bidding of Commerce! To pass over the mysterious wealth and grandeur of Tyre and Sidon, and the wide traffic of the old Phœnicians with nations whose products they bore home, but whose names and localities they jealously kept secret, and descend at once to ages more within the grasp of certain knowledge, what was the splendour of Venice when she "held the gorgeous East in fee," but commercial? Yet, what magnificence of ceremonials, processions, feasts, and decorated palaces opened for the reception of Kings? Commerce there exerted no cold or narrowing influence. What was the greatness of the Italian Republics in their best days, but commercial? What were Genoa and Florence? Romance itself has nothing more extraordinary than the rise of the Medici in Italy, and the Fuggers in Germany; the members of both those families were engaged in commerce for ages after they had risen to enormous wealth and power. In them the pursuit wrought no narrowness of views; the merchant who burned the bond of Charles the Fifth for a sum of half a million far outdid the liberality of Cleopatra when she melted the pearl to give unheard-of value to a cup of wine. One was a senseless gratification, or equally senseless bravado; the other a great self-sacrifice, at the time, probably, a great public benefit. And this was in an age when commerce was comparatively in the power of Kings to cherish or destroy, as many a ruined merchant and plundered town found to their cost. To come to our own country: our history is full of the pomps and pageantries of the merchants of London; masques full of "quaint device," and enriched with such poetry as could be commanded for the occasion; not always the best, for Pegasus is ever restive in harness, even when the collar is a golden one. Do not our chronicles speak of tapestried streets and conduits running with wine—with jousts and allegories played at the gates and barriers? And all these, be it remarked, were enjoyments for every one. The mistake that has made expenditure unpopular is that the magnates now admit no one to partake; the masques and all out-door celebrations have disappeared, necessarily so; but nothing has taken their place which the age would admit.

Are we in any course of amendment in this respect? We would willingly hope so. The out-of-door splendours of Prince Albert's reception at Liverpool—the gaiety open to all—is an approach to what, we think, might be done more systematically. What is great and magnificent in reality, need not be apprehensive of being so in appearance; and a little more attention to what is graceful and pleasing in life would relieve commerce from the unjust reproach of being destructive to the beautiful, and favourable only to what depresses and repels.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE TROWEL PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT ON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF "THE SAILORS' HOME."—(SEE PAGE 69.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris has again been thrown into agitation by another attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe. Such of the particulars as were known at the time of our going to press will be found on page 80.

Some interest was excited by a speech made at a banquet given to M. Guizot, by his constituents at Lisieux, on Monday. Nearly 600 guests were present, and many persons were excluded for want of room. Between 4000 and 5000 persons promenaded in the garden in the hope of catching a few sentences of the speeches of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting. After the customary toasts, which were received with the most devoted loyalty, the health of M. Guizot was proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm. His speech was one characterised by his usual eloquence. He alluded to the numerous parties which had divided the country for sixteen years without any ultimate [illegible] of their common views, and defended with much energy the course he had felt himself called upon to adopt. He claimed the merit of being the head of what ought fairly to be denominated a "Liberal Government," and vindicated to himself the merit of having done the utmost in his power to preserve intact freedom of opinion. He declared that the notions of equality which were prevalent at the last French Revolution were extravagant, but had subsided into demands which were just and social. M. Guizot professed his determination to adhere to Conservative principles. He said —"During sixteen years, through many obstacles, oscillations, experiments, that party developed itself, took form and consistency, struggled and conquered. (Bravos.) How—with what—and by what means? By our [illegible] by publicity, by discussion, by the elections, by the liberty of the tribune, of the press, of votes; by a continual appeal to the intelligence, to the reason, to the real wishes, to the well-understood interest of the country. Always in the bosom of the country—in its serious thought, in its reflection, will that Conservatism come to renew its strength and vigour. The Crown, the Chambers, the Electoral Colleges, the National Guards, the tribunals, the citizens, all the great public powers, all the Constitutional forces of our *régime* have maintained their place in this struggle—have shared in this victory. I do not hesitate to say that, without our free institutions, under any other form of Government, under forms of Government more tranquil, more easy, more sure in appearance but in reality less powerful and less efficacious, we should not have obtained this great and difficult result. (Bravos.) If power had stood alone, left to itself—if it had not been constantly sustained, warmed, revived by the energetic concurrence of the public liberties, surely the revolutionary movement excited in 1830 would have prevailed—the torrent would have burst its dykes—the country would have been led astray. Yes, we can confide in our institutions, for we owe them gratitude; they have been the strength of Conservative policy, they have given it the victory. (Bravos.) Thus we ought to be, and we are, a Government of liberty—a liberal Government. I insist upon these two words. France feels the necessity of being governed—she does not demand new revolutions nor considerable changes. No; she desires a Government worthy of the name—a regular, firm Government, feeling its rights, its mission, respecting itself, making itself respected, determined to accomplish truly all its duties. France wants also a Liberal Government—that is, one which accepts frankly and fully the institutions and the liberties that are the guarantee of our social society and of its conquests. And such a Government is ours."

The authorities of Paris are occupied in taking the Census. This has been completed for the city of Paris and the department of the Seine. Paris, which, five years since, contained only 97[illegible],000 inhabitants, or 1,150,000, including the suburbs, has, at present, a population of upwards of a million, or, with the suburbs, of more than 1,200,000. Building is going on on all sides—new regions rising, as if by enchantment, composed of houses five or six stories high, in each of which are from fifty to one hundred inhabitants.

A fire broke out, on Monday morning, at about three o'clock, in the forage warehouse of the Hippodrome, adjoining the stable and the costume-room. From the nature of the materials, the fire burnt so rapidly, that, before effectual means of checking it could be applied, the portion of the building near the forage-room was destroyed. The horses were got out safely, except one, which was burnt. All the costumes, including a quantity valued at 30,000 francs, which were only delivered last week for an intended tournament, were destroyed. The fire was not got under at about four o'clock. No cause can be assigned for the fire, as a light is never permitted at the Hippodrome. The premises and stock were insured.

PORTUGAL.

Our Letters from Lisbon of the 20th ult. announce that the expected change of Ministry had taken place. The Duke de Palmella still remains President of the Council, and others of his colleagues remain, but Mousinho d'Albuquerque and Colonel Leureiro had resigned. The Ministry, as far as it was settled, was thus constituted: Duke de Palmella (old), President; Senhor Soure (old), changed to Marine; Count Lavradio, (old), Foreign Affairs; Viscount Sa da Bandiera (new), War; Senhor Aguia (new), Justice; Julio Gomes Sanches (new), Interior.

Portugal continued quiet, but reports, which have been for some time in circulation, prevailed that the Queen, whose popularity had greatly declined, entertained serious thoughts of leaving the country. In that case, her destination would undoubtedly be England.

The telegraphic communication between Oporto and Lisbon had been destroyed by the peasantry.

The news from the northern provinces is, on the whole, more satisfactory, and the Miguelite movement had not met with any sympathy from the people in general.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

Accounts have been received from the Cape to the 30th May, by the brig *Mutine* (upwards of a fortnight later than the advices last received); St. Helena, to the 17th of June; and Ascension, to the 23rd of June.

The *Mutine* has had a long and tedious passage from the Cape, with light and contrary winds nearly the whole period.

She brings complete files of papers, and an extract of a letter from Cape Town, which gives a tolerably good idea as to the tone of opinion in that quarter. A total want of timely preparation and consequent panic is manifested throughout. No attempt has as yet been made to check the Kaffirs, although a force of nearly 5000 troops, burghers, &c., have long since reached the frontier.

Her Majesty's ships *President*, 50, Captain Stanley, flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres, Commander-in-Chief on the station; and the *North Star*, 26, Captain Sir J. E. Home, Bart., were at anchor in Simon's Bay, on the 30th of May. The latter was from New Zealand, and to sail for England on the 3rd of June. She brought an account of some fighting in the vicinity of the Bay of Islands, in which the natives were beaten, and their pah, or stronghold, destroyed, as described in the last news from that quarter.

The *Thunderbolt* steam-sloop, Commander Broke, proceeded to Table Bay, from Simon's Bay, on the 28th of May, with three officers and fifty blue jackets, belonging to the *President*, to perform garrison duty at Cape Town, the troops and nearly the whole of the male inhabitants having been marched off to fight the Kaffirs—now that the frontier farms are burnt, the cattle carried off, and nothing left worth fighting for.

Fifteen unfortunate marines, belonging to the *Mutine*, were also sent off bush-fighting, at a moment's notice, destroying the efficiency of a small man-of-war, to guard for the time being some farm-house.

The military movements to the scene of action have been slow, but his Excellency the Governor has expressed the intention of coming to blows so soon as all hands are collected; it is, however, more than probable that he will be left a clear field for his tactics, and the Kaffirs be off to discuss their cattle, instead of meeting his hostile array.

The *Cape Shipping List* of the 29th of May gives the following intelligence respecting the progress of hostilities on the frontier:—

"The frontier mail, which arrived last night, we are sorry to say, brings intelligence of a disastrous nature: another train of waggons (not less than 41) having fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs on the 21st inst., who, after pillaging, set fire to the whole. About 30 of the number were laden with forage and other Government stores, and destined for Fort Peddie. Fortunately, the ammunition waggons had been left at Trompetter's Drift, and it is said that in the captured waggons there were not more than about 300 rounds of cartridges; our loss, four men killed and several wounded. We are sorry to add that the camp of the Field-Cornet Buchner at the Bushman's River was attacked on the same night, and the whole of his remaining cattle have been swept away by the enemy. The only cheering intelligence we can impart to our readers is that relative to the movements of Sir Andreas Stockenstrom. He has, by a series of successful operations, effectually cleared the districts of the Kaga and the Baviaans River of the Kaffirs, in the course of which he has had several engagements with them. At the last date he was moving down with the burgher force under his command, and expected shortly to form a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson and Colonel Somerset in their movements upon the Zuurberg and on Upper Bushman's River, where the Kaffirs are stated to be still in great force."

THE UNITED STATES.

We have New York papers to the 11th ult., received by the *Waterloo* packet. Their contents are not important, and relate chiefly to matters interesting only to Americans. One of the New York papers of the 7th, contains a copy of the new Tariff Bill. This document is divided into twelve sections, and passed the House of Representatives on the 3rd ult., by a vote of 114 to 95. We append an analysis:—

The first section contains a preamble of the measure; then follows the list of articles under the various rates of duty to be imposed—1st, those that are to pay a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on brandy and other spirits, distilled from grain or other material, &c. 2. Articles to pay a duty of 40 per cent., in which are fish preserved in oil, composition, tops for tables, or other articles of furniture, wines, &c. 3. To pay a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, alabaster or German silver plate; also beer or porter, in casks or bottled; walking-sticks, small ware, china, earthenware, &c. 4. To pay a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this tax, among others, are included, buttons and button moulds of [illegible], several descriptions of drugs, cables, cordage, tarred or untarred, cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids, manufactures of worsted, or which worsted shall form a compound material not otherwise provided for. 5. Articles to pay a duty of 20 per cent. 6. Articles to pay a duty of 15 per cent. 7. Articles to pay a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, in which are [illegible]led books printed, magazines, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, hempseed, linseed, and rapeseed. 8. Articles to pay a duty of 5 per cent. 9. Articles free of duty.

[illegible] enacts that, from the 3rd of December, a duty of 30 per cent., *ad valorem*, shall be paid on all goods not provided for under the above classification.

Section 4 provides for the weighing or measuring of goods, when such is not contained in the invoice or entry.

Section 5 allows a drawback on pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, equal to the amount of duty paid for salt, if said fish be cured with foreign salt.

Section 6 fixes the 2nd of December for the commencement of the Act.

Section 7 authorises goods from the American side of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn to remain in the public stores (if so desired), for one year instead of ninety days, as enacted by the Act of 1842.

Section 8 enacts that, in no instance, shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value. Owners, consigners, or agents of imports which have been actually purchased, may, on entry of the same, make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country where the importation shall have been made, &c., and add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed.

Section 9. Value of goods may be appraised, should the Custom-House authorities deem them entered at too small an amount; and, in case the United States' appraisers shall deem them undervalued, the collector of the district to have power to sell said goods by auction, for an attempt to defraud the United States' customs.

Section 10 relates to appointment of officers under the Act, who are to take an "oath of office."

Section 11 prohibits all persons connected with the American navy, bringing in any ship of the United States, any article subject to the duties specified above.

The Tariff Bill having been passed, as already observed, by the House of Representatives on the 3rd, was received in the Senate on the following day. On the motion of Mr. Sevier, it was ordered to be printed. Mr. Evans moved its reference to the finance committee. A short discussion ensued, in which several members took part, and ultimately the motion to refer was lost by a vote of 22 to 24.

The aspect of the Mexican war had undergone no change. No further active hostilities had occurred on the Del Norte. General Taylor still remained in position near Matamoras, preparing to advance against Monterey. The true numbers, position, and condition of the Mexican troops still remained undetermined.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to eighty three bills, chiefly railway bills.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Thomas Clarkson, signed on behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, praying that if a measure should be presented to their Lordships for letting in the produce of foreign sugar from colonies where labour was free, and from our colonies where it was free, and the produce of slave colonies, on equal terms, their Lordships might turn an attentive ear to that proposition, from whatever quarter it might come, and let no views of expediency, nor any notions of policy, interfere with that illustrious course in which this country had so long walked—the course of putting down the African slave-trade, and striking off, all the world over, the fetters of the slave. The noble and learned Lord entered into the subject of the slave trade, enforcing many of the arguments he has been accustomed to use, and denouncing slavery in eloquent and indignant terms.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to the discussion of so large a question upon the presentation of a petition, and when the noble and learned Lord had already placed on the paper a notice of motion on the subject. After the great and general principle of Free Trade had been adopted by Parliament, and which had received the sanction of Lord Brougham himself, the noble Marquis contended that the Government were bound to bring forward their proposal for the final settlement of the sugar question without any delay. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and after progress had been made in several bills, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER. Mr. T. MAITLAND took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

A discussion took place on the question for considering the report on the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway Bill, and on a division the bill was lost by 71 to 6.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved, as an amendment: "That, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give a great additional stimulus to the slave trade." The noble Lord began his speech by regretting that the responsibility of advocating such great mercantile interests, and the much greater question of slavery, had not fallen into more able hands. He next disclaimed all intention of mixing up so grave a subject with any question of confidence in the Government, or any question of party, at the same time that he felt anxious to vindicate himself and his friends from the imputation that they were not in earnest in their opposition to the Government on this proposal. Lord George proceeded to consider the question under three distinct heads. First, the interest of the British sugar planters in the East and West Indies and the Mauritius, and the supply of sugar to be obtained from our colonies. Secondly, as a measure of revenue. Thirdly, as regarded the African race. The necessity of the proposal of the Government had been founded on the assumed insufficiency of supply from our colonies, and on an apprehended scarcity; but no fear of any deficiency of supply need be entertained if we afforded our colonists fair protection and gave them just facilities for obtaining free labour. The noble Lord said he would not deny that the effect of admitting slave-produced sugar could reduce the prices to the English consumer of two-thirds of a penny per pound; but this might be equally obtained if the Government would afford to the East and West India colonists that encouragement to which they were entitled. Lord George Bentinck read communications from Bengal and Madras, to prove that the sugar plantations in the East Indies were progressing most rapidly, and becoming a most profitable speculation, and quoted authorities to show that the quantity to be expected from the Mauritius would far exceed what had been calculated on by Lord John Russell. The Premier had calculated that our colonies would produce this year 240,000 tons—that we might expect 20,000 tons of free labour foreign sugar, and that we should require 20,000 tons of slave-grown sugar to make up his anticipated consumption of 280,000 tons. But he (Lord George Bentinck) counted on receiving from the West Indies 115,000 tons, from the Mauritius 55,000, and from the East Indies 110,000, being the whole amount of the anticipated consumption of next year, without taking into calculation the sugars to come from Manilla, from Java, Siam, and other foreign free producing countries, and the stock that would be in hand. All fear, therefore, of scarcity was perfectly groundless; and on the ground of opening markets for British manufactures, surely it would be of more benefit to the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire—those gentlemen who are henceforward to govern England—to exchange produce with colonies that take 57s. a head of British manufactures, than with foreign countries which would not take 7s. Regarding the question as one of revenue, he argued that instead of yielding £750,000, as Lord J. Russell had calculated, the proposed duties could not possibly return more to the Exchequer than £420,000; and he conjured the Government to desist from pressing forward a measure of such importance at a period of the Session when half the members were out of town, and when a full discussion could not be by possibility had. If slave sugar were to be had, and if a reduction of 6s. per cwt. were to be the consequence, £2,000,000 would be taken out of the pockets of the British merchants and transferred to those engaged in the Brazilian and Cuba slave trade. On the faith of Parliament, and on the faith of the declarations made at the beginning of the session by the late Premier, engagements had been made, and orders had been sent out to China, Java, Siam, and elsewhere, which could not now be recalled, and therefore this measure would produce the most disastrous results. Indeed, he had received communications from those who are wealthy now, stating that, should the proposal of the Government be carried, they will be in the *Gazette* before a month. But no man's property was at the present time safe. The noble Lord then came to the question whether the people of this country would take this sugar at two-thirds of a penny per pound cheaper on condition of countenancing and encouraging slavery. He quoted the opinion of Mr. O'Connell against cheap sugar with slavery, and argued that the people who voted twenty millions sterling, and who paid annually half a million, and who supported a large fleet to put down the nefarious traffic in slaves, would not be so inconsistent, or make themselves so supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the [illegible] the [illegible] ever; and declared [illegible] carried out in this instance, the cheapened sugar would be eaten with the remembrance of the negro blood that had been shed for the purpose of obtaining it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sandon, and Sir J. Hogg spoke against the amendment; and Sir R. Inglis, Mr. G. Berkeley, and Mr. G. Hope, in its favour.

Sir R. PEEL stated that the proposal which he had intended to submit to the House, if he had remained in power [illegible] admitting fre[illegible] Fearing that the proposition of [illegible] give a stimulus to the slave-trade, it was with the greatest reluctance that he made up his mind to support it. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to point out the inexpediency, if not impracticability of displacing the Government on this question. He said: "I was putting the question—do I feel myself justified in entering into a combination for the purpose of displacing the noble Lord from the Government within six weeks from the period at which he acceded to it? Gentlemen seem to think you may safely enter into that combination, but the noble Lord will keep his seat. I do not know how the noble Lord would act; but I think the noble Lord, under the circumstances in which he accepted power, being defeated in so important a measure as the present, would not only be prepared to abdicate power, but would be fully justified in doing so. ('Hear,' from Lord John Russell.) Those who would compel him to abdicate power are bound to ask themselves whether, in the event of success, they are prepared to undertake the Government. (Cheers.) Why, there are circumstances in the history of every country when that question must be asked by those who enter into combinations to subvert a Government. (Hear, hear.) Two Governments have existed during the last six weeks. Shall we have a third? (Hear, hear.) If so, on what principle? (Cheers.) Shall it be the restoration of the late Government? ('No,' from the Protectionists.) I entirely concur in that sentiment. (Cheers and laughter.) I do think that the late Government, having withdrawn from office in consequence of the signification that they had forfeited the confidence of this House—that Government, if it were to follow a course by which at the end of six weeks it might be restored to office, would be doing that which would be altogether discreditable. (Hear.) What chance have they of increased means of governing this country? I believe none; and, therefore, all this only confirms the line I have taken, that it would not be for the benefit of the country to displace the Government of the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, with respect to others, the advocates of Protection, I mean to speak of them with all the respect that is due to their conscientious advocacy of their own opinions; but, at any rate, they cannot be surprised that I should not be willing to lend myself to a measure which would have the effect of placing in power those who not only are the advocates of Protection, but who are bringing forward this resolution, not only for the purpose of defeating the Ministerial measure, but of recalling and revoking that great change which has lately taken place." Sir R. Peel concluded by giving his advice to Lord J. Russell to encourage free-labour sugar: "My earnest hope is that the noble Lord will see that the great object to be aimed at is the permanent settlement of this question; that as the great principle which we all uphold is to control slave labour and abolish the slave-trade at as early a period as possible, he will adopt such measures as will give encouragement to the production of free-labour sugar in our colonies, and that being my hope and expectation, I am prepared to give my support to the proposition of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I shall not harass them by a vexatious opposition on the details of this question. The advice I give them is disinterested, and my advice is, that the noble Lord, intending to discourage slave-labour as much as possible, as his intention and aim must be, he will give the best encouragement he can to free labour, and concert with his colleagues such measures as may be calculated to enable those who have nothing but their labour to depend upon to contend with the competition that they will have to encounter, so as to give as little as possible encouragement to the abomination of slave-labour. Believing, then, that this measure, if obstructed now, must ultimately be carried, and believing that if it is to be carried, no one is better suited to carry it than the noble Lord, I have come to the resolution, certainly not without reluctance, as I said before, of supporting the principle of the measure." (Hear, hear.)

Sir T. D. ACLAND said that he would support the motion of Lord George Bentinck, for Sir Robert Peel had grounded his support of the resolutions of the Government entirely upon the state of parties in that House—the very last consideration by which he should have allowed himself to be influenced.

On the motion of Mr. BORTHWICK, the debate was adjourned, and the House broke up, soon after one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Gauge of Railways Regulation Bill was read a second time, after some discussion.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Small Debts Bill, a bill in conformity with the recommendation of the law commission, was read a second time.

The Earl of CLARENDON brought up the Sugar Duties Continuance Bill, which was read a first time.

The Books and Engravings Bill was also read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE DIVISION ON THE BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, to consider Lord John Russell's Sugar Resolutions, and Lord George Bentinck's amendment thereto, was resumed by

Mr. P. MILES, who spoke in favour of the amendment. He was, he said, convinced that the admission of slave-grown sugar would not only throw estates out of cultivation, but give a stimulus to the Slave-trade. True it was that we admitted slave-grown cotton, tobacco, &c., but there was no doubt that a refusal to admit slave-grown sugar had materially tended to check the Slave-trade. If this measure should be carried, our Colonies would be lost.

Mr. BORTHWICK supported the proposition of the Government, not because they had only been six weeks in office, but because he regarded the exclusion of Brazilian and Cuba sugars as indefensible in principle. The noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck) said he was willing to barter the blood of the Negro for 40s. per cwt. on sugar. It was said, too, that the supply of sugar from the East Indies could be greatly increased; but what was this but the production of sugar by slave labour? Were not the Pariahs on the banks of the Ganges bought and sold? If not, who were bought and sold?

Sir J. GRAHAM (to whom the hon. member appeared to address this question) was understood to remark, that it was difficult to know who were bought and sold. (Laughter.)

The Marquis of GRANBY supported Lord G. Bentinck's amendment.

After several Hon. Members had spoken,

Mr. DISRAELI recapitulated the three propositions of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to it, had offered to the first an assumption, had met the second with an hypothesis, and had combated the third with a sophism. He then proceeded to substantiate that assertion, contending, at considerable length, that Lord G. Bentinck had not over-estimated the supply of sugar from the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, and had not underrated the consumption of the British market; that he had maintained the criticism which he had passed on the financial calculations of Lord John Russell; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only upset those criticisms by producing a series of figures completely different from those of the First Lord of the Treasury, and by transmuting 20,000 into 30,000 tons of sugar, by a novel species of alchymy; and that the irrefragable a[illegible] George Bentinck, respecting the [illegible] Trade, had only been met by [illegible] slave-trade; he opposed them because they were antagonistic to the fragment left of the old colonial system of England. He ventured to predict, that the House would soon retrace its steps, and reconstruct that now almost annihilated system. He said so, because the history of England was a history of reaction. Mr. Disraeli then, as usual, indulged in personal remark and satire. In allusion to Lord Sandon, he said it completed the picture of this eventful session to [illegible] the noble Lord, who moved the resolutions of 1841, sitting on a hogshead of sugar in a white sheet performing penance, and cry[illegible] standing the defalcation of Lord Sandon from the ranks of colonial protection, he still thought that its friends might have fought its battle successfully, had they been able to retain among them the late Prime Minister. No one understood the West Indian question better than Sir Robert Peel—no one could have been a more effective champion of West Indian interests. Great, therefore, was his mortification when he found Sir Robert Peel delivering a speech fatal to all [illegible] hopes. He (Mr. Disraeli) appealed to the people of England, and asked them whether they thought that great colonial interests were to be sacrificed for such minute considerations as who should sit on the Ministerial bench? If great principles were to be given up by members of Parliament against their conviction to party considerations, he should say "Farewell to the Parliament of England." He concluded by stating that in resisting these resolutions he felt no hostility against the existing Government, that he was actuated by no factious motive, and that the friends of Protection could take no other course than that which they had taken.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, defended the proposition of the Government on the ground of its social urgency, and argued that the effect of the measure on the interests of the slave trade would not be such as was anticipated by its opponents. Free labour would ultimately prove itself to be economically, as it was socially, the most beneficial to all concerned.

On a division there appeared—

For Lord G. Bentinck's amendment ... [illegible]
Against it ... ... [illegible]

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF THE GOVERNMENT,

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. HUME postponed the Charitable Trusts Bill till next session.

THE ART-UNIONS BILL.

Mr. WYSE moved that the House go into Committee on the Art Unions Bill, for the purpose of further considering the report.

Mr. GOULBURN at some length stated his objections to the measure. He considered that it was calculated in a certain degree to revive the old practice of lotteries, and that it would give encouragement to gambling. The right hon. gentleman moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted that day three months.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the motion for going into Committee. He considered the bill was calculated to encourage the works and labours of British art[illegible]. If rejected, would cause penury and misery amongst a number of most talented and deserving individuals. No real practical evil would follow, and he could not [illegible] that the plan bore any resemblance to the late State lotteries.

Sir R. PEEL did not intend, as the Government was about to support the bill, to oppose it, but he must state that his opinion in general was the same as that expressed by his right hon. friend, Mr. Goulburn. It was a measure, to a certain extent, encouraging lotteries, and, therefore, objectionable.

Mr. WYSE defended the bill. Its principle was the same in all respects as those of Building Societies and many other public associations. He could not [illegible] that any injurious results would arise, or that the bill could be considered as in any way calculated to encourage gambling. Its object was the encouragement of the fine arts, and he hoped the House would agree to it, as the bill now [illegible] lating to the subject expired at the end of the present session.

On a division, there appeared, for the re-committal of the bill:

Ayes .. .. [illegible]
[illegible] .. .. .. [illegible]
Majority .. .. [illegible]

The bill was then re-committed. On the House resuming, the report was ordered to be received forthwith.

Several bills were then advanced a stage.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regula[illegible] episcopal revenues.

The House adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

HOUSE O[illegible]

The proceedings to-day were un[illegible] deal of routine business was disposed of. The Railway G[illegible] passed through Committee.

and a Select Committee was appointed to consider the claims of certain Railway Companies to be exempted from the operation of the sessional order respecting the second reading of Railway Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Eastern Counties Railway.—Mr. **Hudson** moved for a return of all accidents which had occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway where death had ensued since the 31st of October last, when he first became connected with the line.—Sir G. **Grey** did not oppose the motion, but suggested that the wording should be altered, so as to include all accidents on the railroad since the 31st of October.—Mr. **Labouchere.** The motion might be for a return of all the killed and wounded (Hear, hear).—Sir J. **Graham.** Yes, and that from the period of the opening the road (Cheers).—Mr. **Hudson** withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would bring it forward on a future day in an amended form.

The Art-Unions Bill.—The Art-Unions Bill was read a third time and passed.

Poor Removal Bill.—Sir G. **Grey** moved the third reading of the Poor Removal Bill, which, after a discussion, was agreed to, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

On Sunday last, her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the exhibition of the Royal Academy on Monday. The officers of the Royal Academy received her Majesty and her Royal Consort, and conducted them through the different schools.

Their Majesties the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing on Tuesday in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback.

The Royal dinner party on Wednesday included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his Royal Highness Prince George, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, Viscount Palmerston, the Countess Vilain XIV., Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Baroness de Spaeth, the Earl Fortescue, Viscount Morpeth, Major A. d'Hanins de Moerkerke, and Baron Knesebeck.

Arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame la Comtesse Vilain XIV., dame du Palais; and Major A. d'Hanins de Moerkerke, officier d'ordonnance, landed at Woolwich at ten minutes past two on Monday afternoon, from Ostend. The august visitors arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three o'clock, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

The Duke of Wellington's Grand Fete at Apsley House.—The Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent banquet on Monday evening to the Royal Family, at Apsley House, when a distinguished circle had the honour of meeting the illustrious party. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray, arrived at half past seven o'clock, and Prince George of Cambridge came shortly afterwards. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz were received, on alighting from their carriage, by the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Douro. In addition to the several members of the Royal Family above mentioned, were—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Westmoreland, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Brougham, Lady Peel, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Sir George Napier, and the Hon. Julian Fane. At a subsequent period of the evening the noble and gallant Duke gave a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music.

Aristocratic Marriages.—On Tuesday, the marriage of the Hon. Otway F. Toler, second son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Norbury, with the Hon. Miss Scarlett, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Abinger, was solemnized at the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields.—On the same morning, Lord Alan Spencer Churchill, son of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was married to Miss Rosamond Dowker, the daughter of Thomas Dowker, Esq., of Huntingdon Hall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.—On Sunday, Miss Augusta Peel was married to Lord Henley. The marriage of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Miss A'Court, daughter of General A'Court, and niece of Lord Heytesbury, will be solemnized in about three weeks.—Lady Charlotte Herbert, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Powis, is engaged to be married, in a few weeks, to Mr. Montgomerie.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Westminster Bridge.—Mr. Walker and the Committee have had several consultations respecting the condition of Westminster-bridge, and the general opinion entertained by them is that the present unsightly and dangerous structure should be pulled down and a new one substituted. Mr. Walker has already drawn out plans and specifications for the erection of a new bridge. He proposes that a temporary wooden bridge should be erected, and the new bridge commenced eastward of Ginger's Hotel.

Grand Temperance Demonstration.—Covent Garden Theatre has been engaged for a great teetotal demonstration next Friday: and in the meantime public meetings are to be held in all the London districts, to which the friends of temperance from all parts of England and abroad are invited to attend.

The Wellington Statue.—The further erection of the scaffolding over the triumphal arch at Hyde Park-corner, intended for the raising of the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington, has been suspended by order of Lord Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. It is now fully believed that the site chosen by the Committee will be given up, and that the parade in St. James's Park will be the place on which this trophy to the merits of the illustrious Duke will ultimately be raised.

Reception of a Nun into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy.—On Monday the interesting ceremony of investing a young lady with the veil and the holy habit of the Sisters of Mercy, took place in the Trinity Chapel of the Convent, Dock-head, Bermondsey, in the presence of a large number of the English Roman Catholic clergy and laity. Miss Graham, the lady who took the veil, is about twenty years of age, and a member of a highly-respectable family in St. John's Wood. It is said that the young lady has provided munificently for the pecuniary wants of the Convent. Dr. Griffiths, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, officiated.

Fall in the Price of Bread.—On Monday the first-rate bakers at the west end of the town lowered the 4lb. loaf from 9d. to 8½d.; the second rate bread from 7d. to 6½d. In the Blackfriars-road, Westminster, Whitechapel, and other populous parts, the cheap bakers offer very fair bread at 5½d. and 6d. the loaf.

State of the Public Health in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, July 25, was 1003, an amount, we regret to state, that far exceeds both the summer and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively as 898 and 968. The deaths from diarrhœa, which, in the return, are included under the head of zymotic disease, were 156, 130 of which were infantile cases; and 26 deaths from cholera, not Asiatic, but of the sporadic kind, usually occurring at this period of the year, are also recorded. The total number of births registered during the same period was 1243, being an excess over the mortality of 240. The highest point of the thermometer in the sun, at Greenwich, was 99 degrees 5 minutes, and the lowest, on grass, at the same place, 40 degrees 8 minutes. The *Times* says:—"It is an indisputable fact that, in the months of August and September, the disorder which is now generally known as English cholera invariably makes its appearance in this country; and it is equally true that, in some seasons, it assumes a very mild form, and that, in others, the severity of its symptoms is such as very closely to resemble those of Asiatic cholera. Medical records, at least, from the time of Sydenham, 1699, to the present day, exist of quite sufficient authenticity to prove that, for a century and a half, if not for a much longer period, English cholera has invariably made its appearance in this country about the end of the summer and the beginning of the autumn. We have the best grounds for believing that English cholera is at the present time fearfully prevalent in London, and we have reason also to apprehend that it is to be found in other parts of the country. The virulence of the disorder in some instances has, we understand, led to the rumour that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance amongst us. An inquiry was most promptly set on foot by the officers of the Privy Council, to whom all questions of quarantine, &c., are in the first instance referred; and we are happy to be able to state that the medical gentleman employed has, upon a full investigation of the alleged cases, been convinced that there is no evidence whatever of their being cases of epidemic or infectious cholera; and we hope that this assurance will suffice to put a stop to the groundless apprehension which that rumour has not unnaturally occasioned."

The Great Wellington Statue.—This colossal group was on Tuesday raised out of the pit in Mr. Wyatt's foundry, wherein it was shown in one of the Engravings in our Journal of the 11th inst. The operation on Tuesday was slow, but so regular as to be almost imperceptible; and now that the group is placed on the ground level, the effect is very striking. Although above 40 workmen assisted in the raising, and several visitors were present, the silence was only occasionally broken by the superintendents giving the necessary instructions to the different engineers for adjusting the equipoise; and now and then you might hear one of the large blocks calling out that there was an almost insupportable weight upon it.

Death of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.—The above Baronet expired at Garscube, N.B., on Thursday (last week), at the advanced age of 77 years. The deceased was son of the first Baronet, the Lord President of the Court of Session, better known as Lord Succoth.

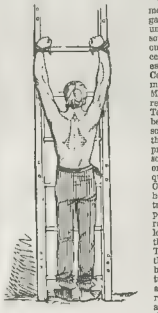
Death of Lady Baring.—Lady Baring, wife of Sir Thomas Baring, and mother of the Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, M.P., expired on Sunday morning, at Stratton Park, the family seat, near Winchester. Her Ladyship had been in declining health for some months past. She was eldest daughter of Mr Charles Sealy, of Calcutta, and married in 1794 Sir Thomas Baring, by whom her Ladyship leaves issue four sons and three daughters.

Lieutenant Hawkey. Mr. Hawkey, late First Lieutenant of Royal Marines, who was tried at the last assizes for the county of Hants, for participation in the death of Mr. Seton, and acquitted, has been reinstated in his original rank.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

A very painful interest has of late been excited in the public mind with reference to this species of corporal punishment in the Army. With a view, therefore, of showing our readers the extent of the infliction, we have engraved the respective implements, and append some details from Mr. Marshall's "Military Miscellany," the object of which is to supply the public with some information respecting the constitution, laws, and usages, of the army; and to excite attention to the means which may ameliorate the condition of soldiers, and exalt their moral and intellectual character.

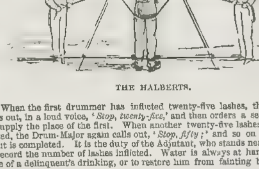
"In awarding the sentence of corporal punishment," says Mr. Marshall, "a court-martial commonly states, that the infliction shall be '*on the bare back, with a cat-o'-nine-tails, in the usual manner*;' but the last four words were formerly sometimes omitted, as is alleged, for the purpose of conveying to the officer ordering the execution of the sentence, a power to inflict the punishment on the back or breech, at his discretion.



THE LADDER.

"The mode of inflicting corporal punishment is usually as follows:—The brigade, garrison, regiment, or detachment, being under arms, is formed into a square in some retired spot, often in the ditch of an outwork of fortified places or posts, to receive the prisoner, who is brought by an escort to the centre of the brigade. The Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, the medical officer, the band, and the Drum-Major, with the drummers, next take their respective stations within the square. The Town-Major, or Adjutant, as the case may be, proceeds to read aloud the charges, sometimes the proceedings; but invariably the sentence of the court, and the approval of the competent officer, the prisoner being uncovered, and advanced a pace or two in front of the escort. The delinquent is then directed by the Commanding Officer to *strip*, which he does to the waist: he is forthwith tied to a machine termed a triangle, which consists of three legs or poles, connected by a belt at top, and separate about 4 feet at bottom; to two of the legs a bar is fixed, at a convenient height, that the prisoner's chest may rest against it. The hands being pulled up to the top of the triangle, are there secured with cords by the drummers, who also tie him to the triangle round the upper part of the thighs and the ancles. Halberts are sometimes rigged out, to serve the purpose of triangles,—a circumstance that has originated the common saying, 'bringing a man to the halberts,' which is synonymous with bringing him to corporal punishment. At other times the prisoner is lashed to a gun-wheel, or to a tree. A cartouche belt, which is held by a drummer, is usually thrown over the man's head, and rests on the back of his neck, by which means his head is kept steady.

"A culprit having been secured, the requisite number of drummers, who have been previously *told off* by the Drum-Major to inflict the punishment, commence their operations, by each taking off his cap, coat, or jacket. The Commanding Officer then says, 'Go on; and, Drum-Major, see that the drummers do their duty.' The Drum-Major gives the time to the drummers, by audibly calling, 'One,' 'Two,' 'Three,' &c., in slow time.



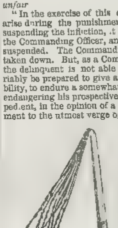
THE HALBERTS.

"When the first drummer has inflicted twenty-five lashes, the Drum-Major calls out, in a loud voice, '*Stop, twenty-five*,' and then orders a second drummer to supply the place of the first. When another twenty-five lashes have been inflicted, the Drum-Major again calls out, '*Stop, fifty*;' and so on till the punishment is completed. It is the duty of the Adjutant, who stands near the triangles, to record the number of lashes inflicted. Water is always at hand for the purpose of a delinquent's drinking, or to restore him from fainting by sprinkling a little on his face.

"The first stroke of the cat occasions an instantaneous discolouration of the skin from effused blood, the back appearing as if it was thickly sprinkled with strong coffee, even before the second stroke. Sometimes the blood flows copiously by the time the first fifty or 100 lashes are inflicted; at other times, little or no blood appears when 200 lashes have been inflicted. During the first 150 or 200 lashes, a man commonly appears to suffer much, considerably more, indeed, than during the subsequent part of a punishment, however large it may be. The effused blood in the skin, or, perhaps, some disorganization of the nerves of sensation, seems to occasion a blunting of its sensibility, and thereby lessen the acuteness of the pain arising from the application of the cat. Left-handed drummers, whose cats are applied to a portion of sound skin, and drummers who have not been sufficiently drilled to flogging, spread the lashes unnecessarily, and excite an unusual degree of pain. Delinquents frequently call out to the drummer to strike higher, then lower, and sometimes alternately.

"The Drum-Major is presumed to see that the ends of the cords of the cats are not entangled during the infliction, so as to produce a more serious blow than intended, but that they are disengaged from time to time; should the cords become heavy with coagulated blood, they are sometimes washed with water. The Drum-Major stands behind the inflicting drummer with a cane in his hand, and his eyes fixed on the sufferer's back, ready to lay it hard and heavy on the shoulders or thighs of the punisher, should he think he is laying on lightly or *unfair*.

"In the exercise of this duty, when a medical officer observes any symptoms arise during the punishment, which, in his opinion, indicate the expediency of suspending the infliction, it is, by the usage of the service, his duty to approach the Commanding Officer, and to respectfully recommend that the punishment be suspended. The Commanding Officer usually directs the man to be forthwith taken down. But, as a Commanding Officer sometimes asks the surgeon whether the delinquent is not able to bear a greater number of lashes, he should invariably be prepared to give a suitable answer. A man may be able, in all probability, to endure a somewhat greater amount of punishment, without materially endangering his prospective fitness for the service; but it may be highly inexpedient, in the opinion of a medical officer, to sanction the infliction of a punishment to the utmost verge of safe endurance.



THE CAT.

"When a soldier has received the punishment awarded to him, or when the Commanding Officer remits part of the sentence, he is released from the triangles; and, his shirt being loosely thrown over his shoulders, he is marched off to hospital. Here his back is dressed by being covered with cloths wetted with a dilute solution of the sugar of lead. The dressings are kept in their place by means of a cloth, technically known by the name of a 'saddle,' and sometimes by that of a 'wrestling jacket.' In Ceylon and the peninsula of India, punished men are usually dressed with plantain leaves."

The cat used by the Army, both Horse and Foot, consists of a handle about eighteen inches in length; the lashes are nine in number, with nine knots on each lash; each about the same length as the handle. The three halberts are formed into a triangle, on them are placed three others horizontally; and the man is fastened as in the Engraving. In some regiments a "triangle" is carried about with the Regiment, made especially for the purpose, similar in appearance to an "easel," but, generally, an ordinary ladder is used, fastened to the wall, and the man is tied as in the Illustration. In the Line, drummers flog the men; while in the Cavalry, the Farriers have the unpleasant duty to perform.

The hissing cords are clotted with man's gore!
  High in the air exultingly they waive
  Over the fearless sinews which could brave
A soldier's death—a death which rarely bore
Dishonour's aspect! How can we deplore—
  Abhor sufficiently such scenes? The grave
  A thousand-fold were preferable. Slave
And coward, traitor, might through mercy soar
  Above their sins, in time. But when the Lash
Degrades man to a dog, all hope is o'er
  Careless of crime, and in rebellion rash,
He owns no sovereign, country, creed, or corps.
  Spirit of Mercy! in thy mercy wise,
  Against the brutal code in triumph rise.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Chamouny gives an account of an ascension of Mont Blanc, on the 13th ult., by Count de Bouilli, of Nantes. M. Bouilli, accompanied by seven guides, set out at half-past eight in the morning, and at four, after great fatigue, arrived at the Grands-Plateaux. At a little before five on the following morning they reached the summit. In the evening, after an absence of thirty-four hours, they returned to Chamouny.

It was stated during the proceedings of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, that upwards of 1600 Radical electors have disfranchised themselves by not paying their assessed taxes in due time.

The celebrated deaf and dumb professor, M. Massieu, the pupil, friend, and successor of the Abbé Sicard, died at Lille on the 21st ult., in the 75th year of his age.

New wheat has already been brought to the market of Verdun (France), and sold at 22f. the hectolitre. The harvest has become general throughout that part of the country, and the produce will be greater than was expected. In some places the grapes are already ripe, and the oldest men declare that they never knew a season more forward.

Intelligence has arrived of the demise of his Royal Highness Prince Heinrich of Prussia, who died at Rome, after a short illness, on the 11th ult. The deceased Prince was born on the 30th December, 1781, and had been residing for upwards of 25 years in that vicinity. His mortal remains are to be removed to Berlin for interment, in the mausoleum of the Royal Family of Prussia.

The Italian journals publish the long-expected political amnesty of the new Pope, Pius IX. It mentions several exceptions; but, according to the lists that have been printed, sets at liberty, or recalls from exile, more than 2000 persons condemned for political offences.

The cotton-spinning factory of Messrs. Orr, at Underwood, Paisley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday (last week). The amount of destruction is estimated at £23,000. By this calamity about 300 persons are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Cobden has been in the neighbourhood of Llangollen and Machynlleth (Wales) during the last fortnight; his lady is a native of the latter place. His health is improving.

The Infante Don Henry of Spain has left Brussels for Liege. A private letter from Brussels of the 26th ult. states, that before leaving the Belgian capital the King urged the young Prince to make a formal resignation of his pretensions to the hand of Queen Isabella II., and at the same time to separate himself from the Progressista party, who have adopted him as their leader, but the Infante at once refused, and soon afterwards left the city. It is said that Don Henry is going to Holland.

On Monday Mr. Cochrane, President of the Association for the Promotion of Improved Street-paving, Cleansing, Draining, and the Employment of the Poor, accompanied by several influential gentlemen of Regent-street, had an interview with Lord Morpeth; and, from the known philanthropy of his Lordship, the deputation are sanguine the object of their interview will be achieved.

A letter from Bologna of the 14th ult. says:—"Amongst the important affairs that have engaged the attention of the Holy Father since his accession to the Pontifical throne is the construction of railroads in the Papal States, for which several projects have been presented. Pius IX. being desirous of acting with prudence in this serious affair, which is of the highest interest to his beloved subjects, has resolved to appoint a commission to examine these projects."

Mr. Adam Elmslie has arrived in town from China, and is the bearer of the late convention signed by the Emperor, for ratification by her Majesty.

The Railroad Commission of Hanover has adopted the proposal of the Government, to grant a credit of 11,000,000 thalers (about 40 333 330f.) for the construction of a railroad from Hanover to the frontier of the Electorate of Hesse, and no doubt is entertained that this will be confirmed by the States, and carried into execution.

Amongst the animals sent as a present to the King of the French by the Imaum of Muscat, and which have arrived at Marseilles on board the *Caire*, are two beautiful mares, which are declared to be direct descendants from the famous and favorite mare of Mahomed, named Borak. Their genealogy, with the certificates of descent, are enclosed in a leaden box, suspended from the neck.

For some time past the most active exertions have been made by the surviving followers of Johanna Southcote, and several rooms, termed chapels, been opened at various parts of the town; and numerous preachers, chiefly females, hold forth every Sabbath on Kennington common and other public places, intimating the near approach of the only true Shiloh.

The society of *libres échangistes* of Bordeaux held its second meeting on the 21st ult. The Mayor of Bordeaux, who is the President of the society, gave an account to the meeting of the impressions that he had received in his recent visit to England, and called upon such of the members of the society as are electors to give their votes only to the advocates of Free-Trade.

Letters from the Mauritius of the date of the 24th April, allude to a fire which occurred there a few days previous. The destruction of property is estimated at nearly £30,000. One of the buildings falling a prey to the flames was the old Custom-house. The quantity of produce damaged or destroyed was small, and only included about 4000 bags of sugar.

The Richmond Railway was opened for public passenger traffic on Monday, the trains running from eight in the morning till the same hour at night.

A vessel just arrived in the West India Docks from Patagonia, with a cargo of guano, had on board, in addition to 400 tons of that article, four tons weight of crystallised guano.

On Tuesday, in conformity with the charter of incorporation, an election for three Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons took place at the Institution, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The election fell upon Messrs. Wellbank, Grainger, and Lake.

A letter from Austrian Gallicia, of the 15th ult., states on the authority of letters received from the Russo-Polish provinces, that the malcontents were still in correspondence with the Polish insurgents. A pigeon had been intercepted carrying a letter, which was immediately sent to Berlin.

In the north of England and in Scotland there has been much more rain than we have had in the south. The *Cumberland Pacquet* says:—"Though we have occasionally warm and sunny days, we are never for twenty-four hours together without being visited by heavy, drenching rains, which are generally accompanied by strong winds. We hear of no damage having yet been sustained from the rains; but if they continue much longer the wheat crops must evidently suffer."

Miss Martineau has just finished the building of a delightful residence in the lake district.

On the 17th July, says a letter from Ancona, the well-known and highly-distinguished Chevalier Abbé Stewart was basely murdered at the Case Brucciate, a little hamlet between the towns of Ancona and Sinigaglia, in the Papal States. About six o'clock in the afternoon the deceased walked down to a lonely spot on the sea beach to bathe, and while in the act of undressing was attacked by a ruffian who had only the evening before been liberated from prison. After inflicting several wounds he made his escape with the Chevalier's watch and valuables, and the Chevalier died soon afterwards.

A riot, occasioned by the high price of bread, took place at Mentz on the 18th ult. Several of the bakers' shops were broken open and pillaged. An armed force was called out and the mob was dispersed, but there was still great excitement on the 19th.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* has the following from Berlin, under date of the 21st ult. The project of constitution has received the final approbation of the King, and will be promulgated on the 3rd of August. Amongst other points is the following:—The Assembly of the States-General, composed of eight Diets, will meet in one chamber, but the Nobles will be present as a separate order, and have a separate vote.

We have accounts from Athens to the 12th ult. There had been some stormy discussions in the Chamber of Representatives. A bill proposed by the Government, for making all males of a certain age liable to be drawn for the army, had been rejected by a majority of one vote; and another bill, for making soldiers liable to serve for three years in the army of reserve, had also been defeated, the Opposition having succeeded in reducing the term to one year.

The *Lioret* of Orleans, of the 25th ult., says:—"Another fall has taken place in the works of the Vierzon line. The tunnel which fell last winter has again given way. The fall extends for a distance of thirty yards, and a considerable number of workmen have been buried under the ruins, how many is not known, but three dead bodies have been taken out, and it is feared that others have perished. About twenty have been extricated without further damage than being severely bruised."

The Scotch papers notice the destruction, by fire, of the large cotton mill at Duntocher, belonging to Mr Dunn, of Glasgow. It is said that 900 individuals will be thrown out of employment by this calamity.

Lord John Russell has sent the very liberal subscription of £100 to the Cobden Testimonial.

The *St Petersburg Gazette* publishes a treaty between the Emperor of Russia and the King of the Belgians, by which the duty on property, acquired by succession or otherwise, is suppressed.

On Wednesday night Mr. Hind discovered from Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's Park, a telescope comet in the constellation Camelopardus. Its position was—July 28, at 12h. 6m. 6sec., mean Greenwich time—Right ascension, 3h. 45m. 35 sec.; north declination, 60 deg. 37 min. 2 sec. The diurnal motion in right ascension, is about 3 min. 53 sec. decreasing; that in declination is quite insignificant. The comet is a round nebulosity, with a bright stellar nucleus, and may be seen with a telescope of moderate power.

Two fanatics have lately been preaching to the Jews in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, announcing the certain second coming of the Messiah at the Passover in 1848.

The Brussels papers state that a frightful accident occurred on Sunday at St. Trond, during divine service. During the celebration of Mass some pieces of plaster fell from the ceiling on to the garments of an assistant, who, fancying that the church was going to fall, raised the alarm, on which, in spite of the remonstrances and exhortations of the Dean, the congregation, consisting of between 1,200 and 1,500 persons, rushed to the doors of the church, which were soon blocked up; many persons were thrown down and trampled on; a child 10 years of age was killed, one old woman was very seriously hurt, and several others more or less injured.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL

FEAR
DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT

"Treu und Fest."—*Prince Albert's motto*

Free Commerce welcomes in her favourite mart
 Albert, most dear to Britain and her throne,
 For virtues which might make him all her own;
If "*Treu und Fest*," the firm and truthful heart
Shines, honour's haven on the moral chart,
 And yields an anchorage for trust well known.
 Scarcely, great Prince, two centuries have flown
Since this most noble town, where now thou art
 An honouring, honoured guest, stood on the coast,
A wretched hamlet for the fisherman
A genial refuge for the smuggler's clan:
 And *now* what 's Liverpool? The empire's boast—
The Crown of Commerce, at whose feet unfold
The emporia of two worlds, the New and Old.

Gaze all along the Mersey's marine shores—
 See where the masts extend on either side,
 A boundless forest, wealthier than the pride
Of the vast wolds which Germany adores.
Yet not alone the wave of Commerce pours
 Along those banks its interchanging tide,
 'Tis not the boast that myriad barks do ride
Proud on this golden stream: It is, that soars
 Here Liberty, with Commerce undefiled
Here loves to dwell the love of learned lore,
 With Roscoe. Here the Arts' enthusiast child
Hath found in Merchant's heart a Princely core.
Welcome to Albert! Long may Heaven entwine
The bond of Peace—Man's blessed *soul*-verein.

This long expected event took place on Thursday and Friday; and, by the activity of our Artists, seconded by the courtesy of the several parties to whom the arrangements were confided, we are enabled, this week, to illustrate some of the most striking scenes and incidents. The Royal visit, however, has so many brilliant attractions, that we may confidently promise our readers a continuation of these stirring Illustrations in our next week's Journal.

We have taken this opportunity of representing, picturesquely, in a series of panoramic views, the aspect of Liverpool, Past and Present; and we have chosen this parallel mode of illustration from a conviction that no considerable town in England has received greater improvement during the past half century than Liverpool. Before that time, the streets were narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings were wholly devoid of architectural beauty; but successive alterations have given to the town an amount of commodiousness and elegance not to be met with in any other commercial port in this country.

Liverpool stands on the right or east side of the Mersey. The etymology of the name is popularly attributed to the name of a bird called a liver or lever, which was said to frequent the site of the town, great part of which was formerly a marshy pool, which was filled and emptied with the flowing and ebbing of the tide The corporate seal of the town bears the figure of a bird, stated to be a liver, which, however, as there represented, is of a species wholly unknown at the present day, if, indeed, as is much doubted, such a bird ever existed. The name of the town has also been derived, and with equal appearance of probability, from the Welsh words Llér pwll, signifying "place on the pool.' The name does not occur in Domesday-book, though it contains the name of several places in the vicinity, and also the grants of all the parts between the Ribble and the Mersey to Roger of Poictiers, by whom, it is said, the castle of Liverpool was built. This was, probably, the origin of an English town and port which are now second in importance to London only. The castle was demolished in 1659, and its site is now occupied by St. George's Church.

The town received its first charter from Henry II., as a mark of Royal favour, occasioned by the importance of the place as a means of communication with Ireland. A second charter was received from John, in 1207; and a third, making it a free borough for ever, was obtained from Henry III. in 1277. The town flourished under the privileges thus granted During the Civil War, it held out 21 days against Prince Rupert; but was, at length, captured, and many of the garrison and inhabitants slaughtered.

It was made a separate parish from Walton at the close of the 17th century, when it had a population of 5000. We now pass on to the date of our View, which shows the town as it existed in 1728. Towards the middle of the next century, three docks were constructed for the shipping employed in the African and West Indian trades. In 1764, more than half the African slave-trade was carried on in Liverpool. That trade has happily ceased since 1806; and the town has obtained an ample compensation for the loss in the rapid extension of the cotton manufacture, which, having its principal seat in Lancashire and the adjoining county of Chester, Liverpool has become the port where the great bulk of the raw material of the manufacture is received, and whence the exports of manufactured goods are chiefly made to all parts of the world. Still more recently, and especially since the employment of steam-vessels for the conveyance of merchandise, this port has enjoyed a very large proportion of the trade between England and Ireland, for the prosecution of which it is peculiarly well situated. If to this we add that Liverpool was the first town in the empire that received the full benefit of direct railway communication, we shall have given the reader a key to its great commercial prosperity.

The *first* of the three Panoramic Views of Liverpool as it is, shows, leftward, the Clarence, Trafalgar, Victoria, and Waterloo Docks; in the centre is Prince's Dock; next, St. George's Pier, Dock, and Baths; and, to the extreme right, Canning Dock. The old building in the centre is St. Nicholas Church; the domed edifice to the right, the Town Hall; and the spire, to the right, St. George's Church.

The *second* view commences with the Custom House and Albert Warehouses and to the right are the King's and Queen's Docks, with the long line of tobacco warehouses. The churches seen are St. Luke's, St. Michael's; and St. Thomas's and St. Barnabas', to the extreme right.

In the *third* view are the Coburg and Union Docks; Brunswick Dock; Harrington Dock. The spire in the centre is that of the church of St. John the Baptist.

If the reader will place these three views lengthwise, in the order we have noticed them, he may form some idea of the river extent of Liverpool, as seen from Woodside, on the Cheshire coast. There are upwards of twenty Docks, with spacious basins, and their whole extent exceeds three miles. In the emblematic heading, at page 68, our Artist has portrayed the Mayor of Liverpool, David Hodgson, Esq. This gentleman is a native of Cumberland, and was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Cropper, Benson, and Co. of Liverpool. His activity and courtesy during the whole of the Regulations and Arrangements for the Royal Visit are entitled to the highest praise.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The excitement created in Liverpool, in anticipation of the visit of Prince Albert to the town, will be best explained by the following

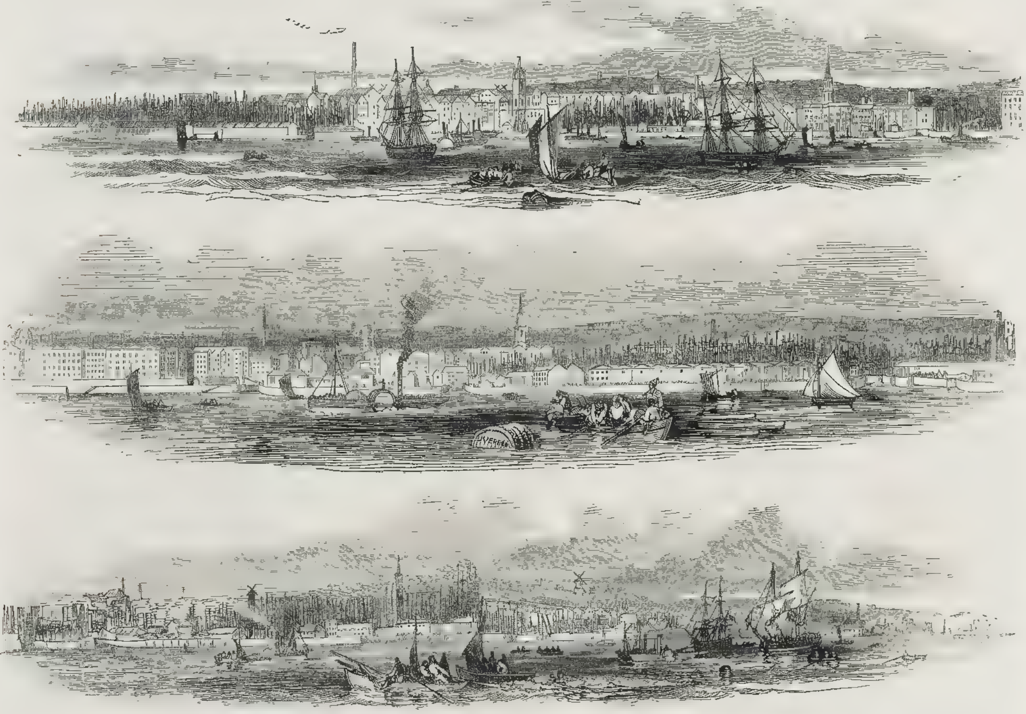
Programme of the Proceedings.

Thursday, July 30.—His Royal Highness will arrive at the railway station, in Lime-street, at half-past eleven o'clock.

He will there be received by the Mayor, and conducted to the Judges' house, in St. Anne-street.

From the Judges' house, his Royal Highness will proceed by the route of St. Anne-street, Islington, Commutation-row, Lime-street, Elliott-street, Clayton-square, Parker-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and Castle-street, to the Town Hall, where he will be received by the Mayor and Council, and an address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses will be presented.

From the Town Hall, his Royal Highness will proceed down Water-street, and across the bridge at the south end of the Prince's Dock to the Egremont Pier, where he will embark on board the Royal yacht, and, after surveying the river



LIVERPOOL, FROM WOODSIDE, IN 1846.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL IN 1728.

and docks, will enter the Albert Dock by the north entrance. His Royal Highness will disembark on the east side of the Dock, and be conducted by the Chairman and members of the Dock Committee into one of the warehouse rooms, where he will partake of a *déjeûner*; after which, he will leave the warehouse by the south-east gate, and proceed to the Judges' house, in St. Anne-street.

In the evening his Royal Highness will honour the Mayor and the Council by dining with them at the Town-Hall. He will afterwards return to the Judges' house.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks in the fields near to Berkeley-street, at the south end of the town.

FRIDAY, July 31.—At half-past nine o'clock, A.M., a Procession will be formed in the North Haymarket to accompany his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home. The Procession being formed, will file into St. Anne-street in the following order:—

Fire Policemen	25
Band.	
Blue Coat Boys	250
Band.	
Rechabites	600
Band.	
Druids	1000
Band.	
Odd Fellows	1000
Band.	
Coopers and Blockmakers	750
Band.	
Boiler Makers	500
Band.	
Masons	1000
Band.	
Carpenters	1500
Band.	
Sailors	300
	6925

Sailors' Home Committee.
TROWEL.
Free Masons.
Corporation.
Regalia.
Mayor.
PRINCE ALBERT.
Fire Policemen.

At eleven o'clock the Procession will start from the Judges'-house, and proceed to the side of the Sailors' Home, by the following route:—

St. Anne-street,
Norton-street
Seymour-street
Russell street
Clarence-street
Mount Pleasant
Oxford-street
Abercrombie-square, West Side
Bedford street, South
Falkner-street
Catherine-street
Canning-street
Sandon-terrace
Rodney-street
Leece street
Bold-street
Church-street
Lord-street
South John-street

The persons forming the procession, and preceding the sailors, will form within the barriers round the site of the Sailors' Home. The sailors, naval officers the Committee of the Sailors' Home, and the gentlemen accompanying them, the Freemasons, members of the Council, and Magistrates of the Borough, will file into the area of the site, and respectively take the positions assigned to them.

His Royal Highness will be conducted to his place by the Mayor.

After the preliminary proceedings by the officers of the Freemasons, the Trowel will be presented to his Royal Highness by the Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee, and his Royal Highness will then lay the first stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home.

A prayer will be offered by the Rev. J. Brooks, A M., senior rector of Liverpool.

After the ceremony his Royal Highness will return to the Judges'-house, and at twenty minutes before four o'clock proceed to the railway station in Lyme-street, and take his departure for London.

By order,
Town Hall, July 25, 1846. WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, Town Clerk.

We add a few other particulars from the *Liverpool Courier* of Wednesday.

At, or about, three o'clock, the Royal yacht will enter the Albert Dock, at the gates at the north-west corner, followed by a heavily laden vessel and a fleet of yachts, the latter of whom will form themselves into a line, or a square, in the interior of the dock, whilst the Prince, in the *Fairy*, sails twice round to receive the greetings of the assembled thousands.

After sailing twice round the dock, his Royal Highness and his suite will land at the south-east corner of the dock, from a stage provided for the purpose, which will be covered with scarlet cloth, above which will float the Prince's own flag. His Royal Highness will, in the first instance, inspect the various departments of the new warehouses. In the meantime the ladies and gentlemen invited to the *Déjeûner*, who have witnessed the Prince's entry and the proceedings in the dock, from a stage set apart for them upon the east quay, will proceed up the Prince's staircase, to take their seats; and after they are seated the Prince will go up the same staircase, and, passing along the south side of the room, take his seat at the raised table, at the right of the Chairman of the Dock Committee, who presides, the Mayor being on the left hand, and the Royal suite and principal guests around them.

The *déjeûner* will be laid in the spacious warehouse-room, at the south-east corner of the dock. The pillars are coated over stone-colour, and gilded at the capitals; the floor is carpeted with scarlet cloth; and, with the gay flutings of pink, blue, and white drapery covering the walls, does great credit to the taste of the decorator, Mr. Troutbeck. A thousand will be the number accommodated. The *déjeûner* will only last about a quarter of an hour, and the only toasts to be proposed are "Her Majesty" and "Royal Family." On leaving the breakfast-room, the Prince and suite will pass down the east side, and proceed down a temporary inclined plane into the yard, going out at the south-east gate, corner of Salthouse Dock, where the royal and other carriages will be stationed to receive them. The *cortège* will then proceed to the South Corporation and the Blue Coat Schools, both of which his Royal highness will inspect, after which his Royal Highness will return to the Judges' lodgings to prepare for the banquet, which will take place in the Town Hall at eight o'clock, his worship the Mayor presiding. The guests are expected to be 290, including a number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, the members of the Town Council and the Dock Committee, and the *elite* of the merchants of the town His Royal Highness will afterwards pass the night at the Judges' lodgings.

During the banquet on Thursday night a splendid display of fireworks is to be given in the vacant ground at the end of Berkeley-street in, the Park, and the town will be partially illuminated. A triumphal arch is, we understand, to be erected, extending from the corners of Whitechapel and Paradise-street to the corners of Williamson-street and Church-lane. Several other similar decorations are contemplated. Amongst the platforms erecting along the line of procession, the Committee of the Lyceum News-room erected one to hold three hundred, the tickets for which will be sold to proprietors and subscribers, and the nett profit handed to the Sailors' Home.

The stables selected for the reception of her Majesty's horses and carriages during the visit of his Royal Highness are situated in Soho-street, and are known as "Boardman's Stables" They are now in the occupation of Mr Billings, veterinary surgeon, and were engaged by Gorst and Co., coach-builders, Great Charlotte-street, who were officially authorised to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the royal stud.

Four of the Royal Carriages and sixteen of the Royal horses arrived by railway in Liverpool on Tuesday. One of the carriages is the Royal State carriage, in which her Majesty and the Prince usually travel to and from Buckingham Palace. It is, as may naturally be supposed, a very magnificent turn-out. Another of these equipages consists of the Prince's private carriage; and the two others are carriages belonging to the Royal household.

The State carriages belonging to the Liverpool Corporation, and built by Gorst and Co., have been thoroughly renovated by them, and will, on the present occasion, be unsurpassed by any other for beauty and high finish. The harness is entirely new.

At the laying of the foundation stone on Friday, it is intended to place copies of all the Liverpool newspapers in a glass vase, to be deposited under the stone. Over this will be placed a steel plate, engraved by Messrs. Yates and Hess, of Lord-street, containing the following inscription:—

> This Foundation Stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was laid on July 31st, 1846, by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., Consort of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Institution, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and in the Mayoralty of David Hodgson, Esq.
>
> TRUSTEES. Ralph Brocklebank, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan Gibb, William Potter, Robert Rankin.
>
> COMMITTEE: *Chairman*, James Aikin. *Vice-Chairman*, Charles Cotesworth. *Treasurer*, James Tyrer *Honorary Secretary*, William John Tomlinson *Auditors* Thomas Darnley Anderson and John Irving Currie, John Lewis Phippe, Josias Booker, John Abraham Tinne, William Prowse. James Bold, George Kendall, John Clint, John Archer, Robert Bibby, Thomas Clinton, Joseph Pinder, Joseph Williamson, George Atkinson, John Bond, William Ferguson, Thomas Berry Horsfall, George Grant, William Shand, Andrew Low, John Palmer Younghusband, Robert Cochrane Crosbie, Christopher Bell, R.N., Thomas Sands, Robinson Duckworth, Alexander Cunningham Dunlop.
>
> CHAPLAIN: The Rev William Maynard, M.A.
>
> ARCHITECT: John Cunningham.

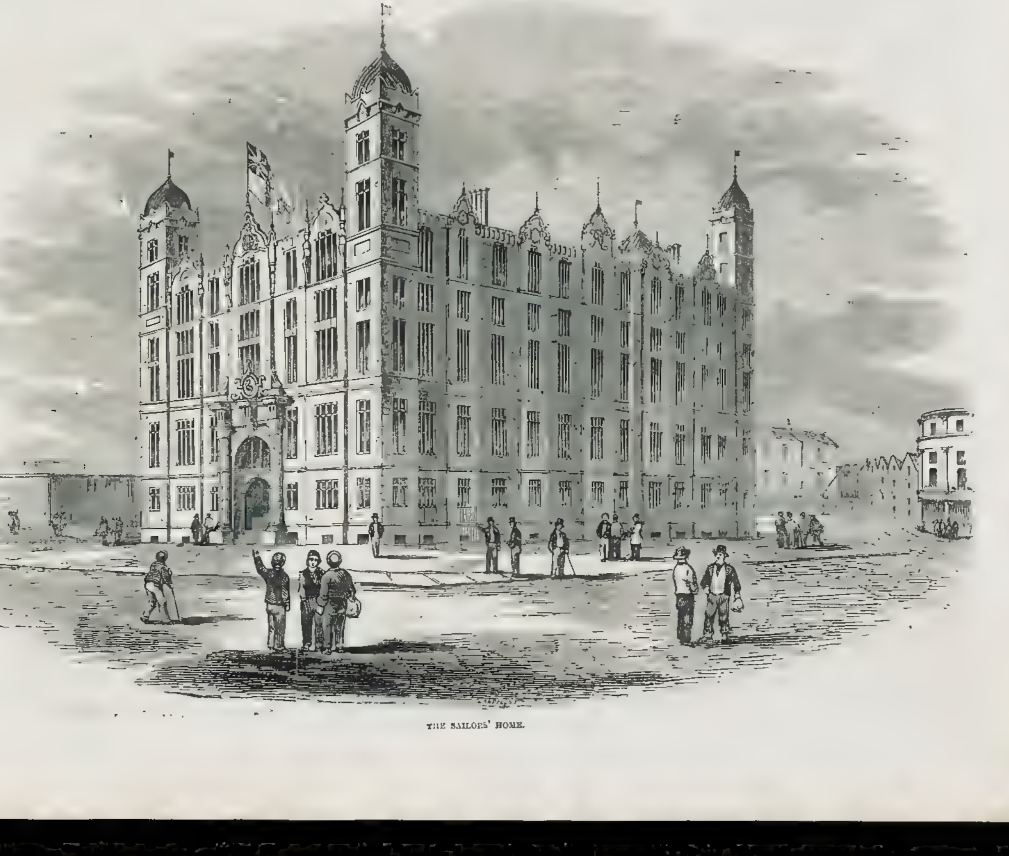
The site of the new building is immediately opposite the Post-Office. We have engraved the new structure from the Architect's design.

Upon our front page, we have engraved

THE TROWEL,

used by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It is a very superb specimen of design and manufacture, of silver, richly gilt, and ornamented with gold and enamel. The shield at the top of the handle contains the arms of H R H, enamelled on Gold in proper colours; on the centre oval is represented a ship in dock, in gold on blue enamel; and on the lower shield is an anchor, in gold on blue enamel. The handle itself is of beautifully modelled scroll-work; and is surmounted by the crown of H R H, in gold and enamel, resting on a crimson enamelled cushion. The base of the Trowel is a perfect model of the stern of a ship, with quarter-deck, men at the wheels, cannons, &c.: the flags representing "White Ensigns," are appropriately and beautifully enamelled on gold. The blade, which is of a graceful form, is surrounded with a raised scroll

(*Continued on page* 72.)



THE SAILORS' HOME.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 2.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 3 —Bank of England incorporated, 1732.
Tuesday, 4 —East India Docks opened, 1806.
Wednesday, 5 —Fenelon born, 1651
Thursday, 6 —Earl Howe died, 1799.
Friday, 7.—Mercury sets at 8h. 7m. p.m , in the W by N.
Saturday, 8.—Venus rises at 1h. 44m. a m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending August 8.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 46	10 23	11 2	11 40	0 0	0 11	0 42	1 9	1 37	2 2	2 26	2 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. T. N." We cannot give a precise answer to the question. We should advise our Correspondent to try both places, if he has the opportunity.

"J. B.," Swaffham, is thanked; but his Sketch is too slight for engraving.

"W. E."—The period of the foundation of Edinburgh Castle is unknown. The earliest name by which it is recognised in history is Castrum Puellarum, or "The Camp of the Maidens," from the daughters of the Pictish Kings being educated and brought up within its walls.

"A Subscriber ab initio" is thanked.

"R. S. W.," Dublin.—The Impromptu is inadmissible.

"An Old Subscriber," Harrogate, should be accommodated, did we possess the information in question.

"P. M. W.," Holywell, has been misinformed.

"An Old Subscriber," Birmingham.—The Picture, if an original Vandyke, is, doubtless, of considerable value. Perhaps, the best way to test its genuineness will be to advertise the Picture, and invite the inspection of connoisseurs

"Dreck." Inadmissible.

"A Correspondent"—A cheap Elementary Euclid will be found in "Chambers's Educational Course." Dryden's "Virgil" and Dacier's "Plato" may be bought for a few shillings.

"J. A. N.," Fowey, is thanked for the account of the regatta; but it reached us much too late for insertion.

"K. M." Beckington. The Picture Exhibitions in London open in March, April, and May. The Art-Union exhibit the Pictures selected by the Prizeholders from the Exhibitions; but this does not take place until after the close of the Academy and Societies' Exhibitions

"M. G. de Paris."—We do not know, and it would be impertinence to inquire.

"J. H.," Edgware Road, by referring to our Volume, just completed, will find the dates to be from Jan. 23 to June 27, these being the days of publication.

"M. A. A.," Paris, states that "General Buonaparte, when he founded his dynasty, decreed that its name should be Napoleon, and no longer Buonaparte; so that the Prince who escaped from the fortress of Ham, ought to be called, (unless the decree be annulled, and our Correspondent is pretty sure it is not), Louis Napoleon, and not Napoleon Louis; all his relatives have ever taken the surname of Napoleon, except only the Republican Lucien." Upon reference to copies of documents, our Correspondent will, however, find the signature "Napoleon Louis." We have not room for the Memoir.

Ibrahim Pacha is the step-son of Mehemet Ali. He visited Buckingham Palace twice during his recent stay in London.

"J. M. B.," Ledbury.—Does our Correspondent refer to "Macculloch's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," a complete, but somewhat costly work?

"A Subscriber," Brostly, cannot be legally compelled to pay both Rates.

"J. M.," Abbey Road, is thanked for the Consecration Ticket. As the Church has already appeared in our Journal we cannot re-engrave it

"R. M. B.," Chesterfield.—A Portrait of the Duke of Rutland appeared in No. 84 of our Journal; of Lord Lyndhurst, in No. 94. The Indexes to our Volumes may be purchased separately.

"Acorn."—The Ethiopian Serenaders are natives of Boston, United States—they are not Blacks.

"M. G."—Louise Taglioni is the cousin of the Taglioni

"M. M." There is no gratuitous Italian Music School in London; but a cheap and good education may be obtained at the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square. For terms, address a letter to the Secretary, at that locality.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The first performance of the C Minor Symphony of Beethoven, by the Philharmonic Society was in 1814; but we do not doubt the authority of Mr. Sterland, of Margate, who writes:—"I was the sole possessor in England of this Symphony for some years; and I presented it, along with four other Symphonies of Beethoven, which no one had but myself, to the Philharmonic, in January, 1814. The 'first hearing' was on the 15th of February, 1810, at a Concert of which I had the management. The leader was Spagnoletti, and I was an amateur performer in the Orchestra: the second hearing was on the 4th of April, 1810." Mr. Sterland's opinions as to the non-necessity of a Conductor in an Orchestra, are now quite obsolete

"A Subscriber from the 1st Volume." We are not aware of the time of the enactment of the Law of Divorce in France. In the Church of Rome, no divorce, allowing a second marriage, is recognised.

"Pendarve." We do not believe any legal proceedings could be taken under the circumstances mentioned by our Correspondent

"A Young Stenographer."—A Privy Councillor, though out of office, retains the title of "Right Honourable."

"An Irish Subscriber."—The servants of all those who hold a military or naval commission are entitled to carry a "cockade." A ribbon in the hat succeeded, as a military emblem, the scarf which was formerly worn by the officers and soldiers belonging to the different nations of Europe. In the British army and navy, the officers wear cockades of black silk ribbons; the non-commissioned officers and privates, black hair ones. The French cockade combines light blue, pink, and white; the Spanish is red; the Prussian and Austrian, black; and the Russian, green. The use of the cockade is, no doubt, of very early origin, and probably, might be traced to some heraldic cognisance. During the wars of York and Lancaster, the cockades of the White Rose and the Red Rose distinguished the two parties; and, being carried in the caps of the retainers of either side, may, perchance, have given rise to the custom, still continued by our military and naval officers, of thus ornamenting the hats of their servants

"A Subscriber," Chatham.—Prince Albert is not nephew to Queen Adelaide, but he is to the Duchess of Kent. His Royal Highness is of the same Royal House as the Queen Dowager, being both descended from Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe Gotha, who died in 1675.

"A. F. B.," Southampton, had better submit his plan to some Engineer, or Railway Company: we cannot give any opinion on it, in the absence of details.

"Wm. Pearce."—Experience is the only test of such a plan; and to that we have no means of submitting it.

"K. M. W." There is a towing path by the water's edge, for some hundreds of miles, along the Rhine; but, all through Holland, nothing can be more flat and uninteresting than the scenery: the roads are generally not far from the river bank, and often upon it. The Steamer-fares vary with the distance travelled; but we believe, at the lowest rate, the whole journey from Rotterdam to Basle can be performed for about £2 10s, cost of living not included.

"X. Y. Z.," Fortufollerdy House.—"The Yachtsman's Annual," price 7s. 6d., is published by Orger and Meryon, 174, Fenchurch-street; of whom may, probably, be had the other works in question.

"A. O.," Kirriemuir. Our Journal, from the commencement, is kept in print.

"Monaghan." We are not in possession of the information required.

"F. Green," Witney, had better write to his namesake at Highgate.

"D. B.," near Cookstown. The biographies may appear from time to time; but, we cannot promise all the information suggested by our Correspondent.

"C. P."—The following Members were the Committee on the Manchester and Southampton Railway Bill. Hon. Eliott Yorke (chairman). J. Brocklehurst, Hon. Mr. Tollemache Sir Walter James, Mr. D. S. Kerr. It is one of the bills that had not been read a second time in the Lords on the 20th of July, and is stopped in its progress by the sessional order of the House, but will probably be made one of the exceptions to its operation. When a Member of Parliament accepts any office under the Crown, he must vacate his seat.

"B. B. M." may settle the dispute by reference to a Gradus and Grammar.

"A Correspondent" who has asked four (!) questions is informed that it only falls within our province to answer one—that almost any number of impressions may be worked from a wood block.

"A Subscriber," Flintshire.—Purdey, of 314½, Oxford-street, or Egg, 1, Piccadilly.

"J. B.," St Albans. We fear that the demands on our space will not allow us to promise the Illustrations suggested.

"Voluta."—A weak solution of corrosive sublimate will destroy the Acarus, so destructive to cabinets

"B. E. A." should forward the MS. to a Magazine.

"A Constant Reader."—The accident is detailed in our Journal.

"J. H. F." Ineligible.

"F. G." will be, in part, liable for the d[illegible]

⁂ Owing to the great space occupied in the present Number, by the Illustrations of Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool, we are compelled to defer the Angling Notes, and the Fashions, for August; also, the continuation of the Tale of "Gold."

Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool.—Next week, we shall present to our Subscribers an accurate Picture—from a Sketch made on the spot—of the very interesting Ceremony of Friday—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Laying the Foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home; together with some picturesque Scenes and Incidents from the splendid reception given by the town of Liverpool to the Royal Visitor.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 184

The "seamy side" of the scarlet robe of glory has in several instances been turned outward recently, in a manner that shows so strikingly the evils it covers, that the result, unless there is considerable amendment, will be to render the military service even more unpopular among the people of this country than it is already. Following close as these instances do on the last conflicts in India, where the courage of the troops, and, in one instance, nearly that quality alone, redeemed great errors, and averted impending dangers—this neglect, carelessness, and cruelty—for all three have been committed—wears the appearance of black ingratitude towards the defenders of our Empire: our soldiers may ask, as a body, do we thus sacrifice our lives for you, and, as a body, are we thus rewarded?

The instances we refer to are the destruction of the barracks at Loodianah, the loss of life on board the transport ship off Ceylon, and, lastly, the dreadful case now undergoing enquiry at Hounslow. They severally illustrate what military life is, even in time of peace, in the ordinary discharge of the most usual and every day duties, in the course of the soldier's transport by sea, his lodging on shore, and the treatment—we do not believe it deserves to be glossed over by the name of discipline—to which he may there be subjected.

There are some things which may be calculated on as certain, and ought to be provided for, especially by a Government that has the execution of those functions which a nation cannot attend to itself.

It might be supposed that, after so many ages of possession of tropical settlements, the climate, at least, of these distant posts would be understood, and the peculiar perils arising from it guarded against. It does not seem to be so; for, in a region where hurricanes and tornadoes are as natural and as certain to occur as the rising and setting of the sun, the military authorities "run up" (that is the phrase) a set of barracks for the army in a style of building that no one man among those authorities, in his private capacity, would have sanctioned for the lodging of his horses or his hounds. The consequence is, the barracks, filled with men, women, and children, are razed to the earth by a tempest—smitten by a "mighty wind," like the house of Job—and an awful sacrifice of life ensues; the brave men who had dared and escaped the murderous fire of the Sikh artillery, fall victims to the culpable neglect, carelessness, indifference, or whatever other quality it is least disgraceful to them to attribute it, of those under whom they serve.

In a climate where architecture is remarkable for its massiveness and solidity, the English Government "run up" mud edifices for its army, that stand just long enough to induce a degree of indifference about them, and then are levelled by a hurricane, burying our defenders in their ruins! The soldier's life is one of peril at the best, but such dangers as these he has surely no right to expect: common foresight, ordinary liberality, and a little exertion, would prevent them. The excuse, so often made, of the parsimony of the House of Commons in such matters, is no excuse at all—we deny the fact altogether: the Legislature is not parsimonious; the Commons of England have voted money more generously, and for more noble objects, than any Legislature that ever assembled on the face of the earth. The excuse is only a cover for the apathy of the "authorities" themselves, who never depart a step from the old path, till the people drive them: every amelioration of the soldier's condition has been forced upon these same authorities by public opinion, pronounced through that body, which is jealous only of the abuse of the public money, not of its proper application. It is a foul libel on the people and their representatives to say that they are willing to suffer their army to lodge like swine to save themselves the expense of building dwellings fit for men. Let the Horse-Guards appeal to the House with a full statement of the wants of the army and a good practical plan for supplying them without perpetrating a job, and we have no fear of the result. The truth is, official men are so rooted and bound to old things and old systems that it is a task of the utmost difficuly to make any change for the better. When an old barrack tumbles, another must be built; so much is certain; but, in all probability, the new one will be "run up" by contract, with all the faults of the old; how the soldier lives in it, is quite a secondary question.

Again, in the conveyance of troops from place to place, the old contract and transport system is still pursued, while our splendid ships of war are rotting idly "in ordinary." To what better use could they be applied than to carry the other arm of the service to the distant colonies of the empire? The great want of the Navy is admitted to be the opportunity of forming crews and training them in actual service: to remedy it we fit out, at an enormous expense, an Experimental Squadron, to do nothing but sail about the neighbouring seas. Could not the ships be manned and sailed with some purpose and object? No, it is not the custom. Merchant-ships must be hired to carry soldiers at so much a ton; nothing that sails the sea is exempt from the casualties of that element; but, generally speaking, a ship of war is better prepared to meet them; dreadful catastrophes occurring to transport and convict ships (both come under the same system) must be familiar to every one: the last case is not the least horrible; for, safely during the storm off Ceylon, the hatches were fastened down over the crowded cargo, and, when opened, several were found dead from suffocation! Exeter Hall has often rang with indignation for similar casualties, where the sufferers were Africans. Has the white soldier no advocates who will insist upon a better system? But, in the army, custom and routine rule everything. What has not been done never can be done. At this moment we see it stated that, in the burning climate of South Africa, where the natives, born and inured to it, go nearly in a state of nature, the English soldiers are buttoned up in broad cloth, and march and fight in the same dress they would wear in England at Christmas? What outrageous absurdity is this? The dress is no part of a soldier's efficacy; some badge of distinction to prevent confusion, his weapon and ammunition, are all that is essential; the rest may change with place and circumstances; but this sacrifice of real strength to outward appearance is a part of the old system, fostered by the "authorities" for convenience; it saves trouble. They never think of adapting their force to the enemy they have to meet; they should remember how Napoleon's *sans culottes* of the Republic scattered the gaitered, pigtailed, and over-drilled Austrians and Prussians; but the system that builds mud-barracks in the regions of tropical tempests, and sends soldiers to sea in merchant ships, is carried consistently throughout; and then men lament that the military service is not popular! And this brings us to the last and worst feature of the whole—the system of punishment; of what may be the effects of it, a terrible instance is before us. It is useless to go into a discussion of it here; whatever necessity may be pleaded, it is certain that the public will not permit such exhibitions; they have compelled a great many ameliorations already; those changes were pronounced equally impossible, equally destructive of what is called "discipline." Yet they have been made, and the army is all the better for them. The fact is you must take from men an old and bad weapon before they will invent a better, or use it, if invented for them. When the reforms of the penal code were proposed, society it was said would be broken up and disorganised if men could not be hung for stealing a shilling. Yet the change was made, and society is all the safer; men began to think of protecting property by watching it, instead of leaving it to an Act of Parliament and Newgate; a good police has done more to prevent crime than all the most sanguinary laws that could be passed. So will it be with the army. As long as colonels and court martials have the power of flogging they will use it, though death by it is a possibility. Take away the power, and other means will be found; perhaps officers may have to be selected for character and temper, instead of rising by purchase; that will not injure the efficacy of the army; perhaps more commissions will be given to men from the ranks; that will not injure it; if a better class of men are induced to enter with a prospect before them. And perhaps the authorities, with an intelligent body of troops, and officers who sympathise with them, may begin to think it necessary to build barracks fit for human habitation; to remember that storms will blow down walls if they are not strong enough; and to hesitate before they send regiments voyages by sea, in ships, where, if a tempest rises, they have to be battened down into the hold to be smothered. None of these changes would at all injure the "efficiency" of the army, and if attended to would render the lash unnecessary.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF DEATH FROM FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday the inquest upon the body of Frederick John White, the private in the 7th Hussars, was resumed before T. Wakley, Esq., at the George the Fourth Inn, on Hounslow Heath. The first witness called was

James Ellsworth, a private in the 7th Hussars, who said: I was present when the deceased was punished, on the 15th of June. I was present in the square with the other men. Deceased was tied up by his hands and legs, and the punishment seemed dangerously severe. The farrier-major (Critton) rose on his toes every time he gave the lash, to give it force. The other farrier (Evans), when flogging, was considered not to be striking hard enough, and was ordered to "Do his duty" by the Adjutant, Edward Ireland. The words "Do your duty" were said before 100 lashes had been given. The farriers then struck harder. I do not know if the Colonel gave the order. I heard the deceased cry "Lower, lower," and he asked for some water. I saw White strike the sergeant at Hampton-court barracks. I do not remember the day, but it was about four or five days before his trial by court-martial. At the trial Corporal Thomas Hollis was a witness against White, but he lay in bed with his back towards deceased when he struck the sergeant (Darley). William Harvey, and John Pearson, privates in the 7th, were present, and other soldiers were in bed. Deceased came from his bed with a poker on his shoulder. He was in his shirt. I did not see where he took the poker from. He advanced to the sergeant, and struck him on the breast slightly. I did not hear anything said by White The blow did not seem to take much effect. White struck again, but missed, and fell from the force of the blow.

By the Coroner: He was a little intoxicated. I was five yards only from him when the blow was given. The sergeant called out for Corporal Hollis, who got out of bed. Am sure he did not see the blow, although he said on the court-martial that he did. Corporal Hollis seized White by the heels as he lay on the floor, and dragged him to the guard-room. Had seen repeated floggings in the regiment. In one case, a man was to have 100 lashes, but only received 75; others were sentenced to 150, and received only 50. Only saw Colonel Whyte at one before White's. Had seen the backs of all the men, but White's was the worst he ever saw. The blood flowed profusely, and in witness's opinion the farriers struck harder in White's case than any previous one. We are not allowed to speak during the flogging, but when the Adjutant said "Do your duty," the next soldier to witness gave a nudge. The cats had dark handles.

James Lowe Warren, after being told by the Coroner that he was about to make an entirely voluntary statement, said: I am graduate of Edinburgh University. Am not a member of a College of Surgeons. Have no other medical qualification to act as a practitioner. Am surgeon to the 7th Hussars, and, as such, was present at the punishment of White. A surgeon must attend the punishments in the British army. I heard White's sentence read on parade, before the punishment, in White's presence. I examined the man on the morning of his trial minutely. I certified that he was in a fit state to undergo corporeal punishment. I must be present at all courts-martial; it is my duty. The Judge-Advocate has the certificate. It is in my power to order a man to be taken down when he can undergo no more. I did not give any orders during White's punishment. I was near enough to see how the man suffered. He did not make any appeal to me. He did not faint or suffer any convulsions. I did not ask him any question. I did not feel his pulse. I adopted exactly the same means as in other cases, when he was taken down. I ordered his back to be fomented with warm water. I saw him next morning at ten o'clock. I then saw his back. It was in a satisfactory state. I made no alteration in his diet. he was on low diet. I don't know at what date the diet was altered. It was altered when the disease appeared that took him off. It was changed to spoon diet. That was the day before his death. From the 16th of June to the 19th, he had a low diet; from the 20th of June to the 6th July, he had half diet; and from the 6th, he had spoon diet, which consists of two pints of extra tea and bread. The fomentations were continued from the 16th to the 22nd, inclusive. Then applications of goulard water to the 25th; and when the boils came out, poultices were ordered. On the 28th, he had some julap. His back healed rapidly: there was a free discharge at first. I thought he would be fit for duty on the 5th or 6th of July. On the 6th, White complained of a pain in the heart. Mathewson was taken to the hospital on the 22nd of June, and slept in the next bed to White.

Mr. John Hall, a graduate of the College of St Andrew, and a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, was called and said he was first-class staff surgeon in the British army. Witness was ordered to attend at Hounslow barracks with all speed, and, on arriving there, met Dr. Warren, and they repaired at once to the hospital. Arrived at twenty minutes past seven. Deceased died at a quarter past eight. Was told that 150 lashes had been given, but Dr. Warren did not specify any complaint. The pulse had almost ceased and the man was dying. Took a view of the man's back, which was healed, for the purpose of making a report to Sir James Macgregor, who requested witness to be present at the *post mortem* examination. The liver was enlarged, and one lobe was inflamed. It was not discoloured, or diseased in its structure. Did not examine the spine. We opened the head, and the brain was congested. It looked like that of a person who was addicted to drinking. The skin was taken from the back at my request, to see the state of the tissues underneath the part where deceased had been most severely flogged. The tissues seemed healthy. (The skin was here handed in and was identified by witness.) This skin is not so large as when cut from deceased's back. I saw Dr. Warren's medical register. I wrote a report, and considered the immediate cause of death to be, primarily, inflammation of the heart; and, secondarily, the inflamation of the pleura of the lungs. I should consider the inflammation might most probably be caused by the change of temperature when deceased was recovering. I do not think it was brought on by the punishment. The most probable cause is the weather. Was not present when Mr Wilson made the final operation.

Mr. Francis Reed, staff surgeon, gave his opinion that the flogging was not the cause of death

Mr. H. G. Day said he believed the cause of death to have been pleurisy and pneumonia. Change of weather might accelerate death.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, examined: I was present when the body of the deceased was exhumed. The under parts of the back were so much decomposed, that it could not be minutely examined. I took notes, and made an official report, which I now produce. Mr. Wilson then read his report. It said that he (Mr. Wilson) was shown a piece of skin, in some spirits of wine, cut from the back, and which corresponded with the incision in the back. The muscles were disorganised, but that might have been caused by the pain of the punishment. I consider, most undoubtedly, that the corporeal punishment was the cause of the contraction of the muscles, and that might influence the inflammation on the lungs. There was an eruption of the muscles by their own spontaneous action. I did not see the heart. I think there can be no possible doubt but that, if the man had not been flogged, he would have now been alive.

Mr. Reed here put, through Mr. Clark, two questions to Mr. Wilson, relative to the cause of the contraction of the muscles on one side of the back only; and another as to whether that would not result from a bruise?

Mr. Wilson: Not by any possibility. I consider firmly that the muscles were ruptured during the punishment. They were ruptured by the agony endured by deceased while under the lash.

Lieutenant Ireland was then called, and examined without being sworn: Was present at the punishment between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. In all cavalry regiments, a ladder is used, instead of the triangular halberts, which were only employed in infantry regiments. Did not give any other instructions than "Go on," at each change of whippers. Did not say how heavily the blows were to be given. Had been a soldier twenty-two years, and had seen much flogging In cavalry regiments it is always done by the farriers.

By the Coroner: The farrier receives no instructions, punishments, or threats as to the weight of the blows. The farrier-major has had twelve years experience as flogger, and Evans about seven. There was no deviation from the general rule in White's case. Had seen men flogged much more severely.

John James Whyte, Colonel of the 7th Hussars: After the man was taken to the hospital, I called the regiment to attention, and said I was sorry to be under the necessity of such proceedings, which were disgraceful to the man and to the regiment. I said that he had brought it all on himself, for he had been tried four times for assaults, but had now finished his catalogue of crimes by a cowardly assault with a poker upon an unarmed man, and, in consequence, had brought himself into his then disgraceful position. That was all I said, and I consider White's punishment a light one. Evans always flogs lightly; but, if I saw a man refusing to do it, I would confine him at once. Four or five men fainted.

The Coroner said that by the next time of meeting the medical gentlemen must express some decided opinion as to the cause of death. There could be but one, and the medical gentlemen must say aye or no.

The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

An inquiry, which lasted the entire day, was commenced on Monday before Mr. W. Baker, junior, at the Duke of Richmond Tavern, Dalston, on the body of Mr. William Hind, aged sixty, of No 3, Victoria Villas, Dalston, who died from the effects of injuries he received by the late collision on the Eastern Counties Railway.

Mr. Francis Tobin, surgeon, of Hackney, was first examined, and deposed to being called to the deceased on Saturday evening, the 18th ult., at half-past six o'clock. He complained of pain in the chest and abdomen There were no external marks of injury, except a slight one on the cheek. The deceased died on Friday morning (last week), and on making a *post mortem* examination of the body, he found quite sufficient internal injuries to account for death. He understood the deceased was in the last carriage of the train, a portion of which fell upon his body. Such a pressure was sufficient to have produced the injuries that occasioned his death.

After some further evidence, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday.

The chief feature of the proceedings of Tuesday was the evidence of Captain Coddrington, who, by direction of the Board of Trade, made some experiments on Monday, the 20th ult., with a view to ascertain whether the signals were properly constructed for the public safety. Captain Coddrington said that his experiments had satisfied him that Clare did not pull up in the distance which he might have done, and that it was quite possible for him to have stopped his train after seeing the signal, before arriving at the Stratford station. The Captain also said that he had traced from the books of the Board of Trade the accidents which had occurred on various lines of railway during the last five years, and he could find no record of any accident having occurred, either from the improper working of the fan signals, or from misunderstanding them.

The inquest was then adjourned till Wednesday.

The inquiry was resumed on that day, and at its close the following verdict was returned.—

"The Jury are of opinion that the death of William Hind was occasioned by the reckless driving of William Clare, the driver of the Firefly engine, on the 18th of July, against whom, therefore, they return a verdict of manslaughter. The Jury desire also to record their deliberate opinion that a degree of culpability attaches to the Managers of the Eastern Counties Railway in not taking due care that their own rules are most scrupulously observed, as regards the time of departure of one train after another from all the stations; the exhibition of the signals at *all* the stations, the keeping of exact time in the arrival and departure of *all* their trains; and the appointment of only thoroughly competent persons in *all* departments."

Sudden Death at a Railway Station.—On Wednesday, Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquest at the Jolly Gardeners Tavern, Euston-square, on view of the body of Mr. Alexander Campbell, aged 29. It appeared that the deceased, who was a gentleman of considerable property, had, for the last two years, been residing at Liverpool, and had not latterly enjoyed good health. At the recommendation of his medical adviser, he determined on coming to London for the benefit of his health. He departed from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, having previously communicated with his brother in town to meet him at the Euston Station, expressing a wish that he might be spared to his journey's end; and at nine o'clock the same evening he was accordingly met by his brother as the train came in at the Euston terminus, and, as soon as he had alighted, and recognised his brother, a sudden change was observed in his countenance, and he expired before he was removed off the platform. Verdict—"Natural death."

A Girl Committed for Poisoning a Child.—On Wednesday morning Mr W. Carter, the Coroner for East Surrey, and a Jury, assembled at the Feathers public-house, Wandsworth, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mary Anne Barker, the infant daughter of Mr Charles Barker, an omnibus proprietor, who had died from the effects of oil of vitriol, administered, as alleged, by his servant girl, named Mary North. After a very long investigation, the Jury conferred about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the accused, Mary North, and she was committed, under the Coroner's warrant, for the capital offence.

Fire near Andover.—Last Wednesday morning, the extensive paper-mills occupied by Mr. Charles Fuller, situated at Hurstbourne Priors, two miles from Whitchurch, six from Andover, and near to the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, were burnt to the ground. The damage is estimated to be between £2000 and £3000, to which amount Mr. Fuller is insured in the County Fire-office, London.

IRELAND.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REPEALERS.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he alludes in a tone of despondency to the dissensions introduced into the Association. He says:—"The advocacy of physical force doctrines renders it impossible for those who stand upon the constitution of the Association itself to co-operate with those who will not adhere to that constitution. This is a subject that does not admit of any species of compromise. The basis of the Association is declaredly peaceable exertions alone. Here we take our stand—peaceable exertions and no other, no compromise, no equivocation, peaceable exertions, and none others. Let it, however, be borne in mind that these peaceable doctrines leave untouched the right of defence against illegal attacks or unconstitutional violence. These peaceable doctrines, however, involve every other case, except resistance to, and defence against unconstitutional violence. It is, unhappily, become the more essential to assert our principles, as the Association is sought to be involved in proceedings of a most seditious nature, stated in the *Nation* newspaper to have been perpetrated in and by the writers for that publication."

Mr. O'Brien moved that this letter be entered on the minutes, although he said there were some points in it to which he could not accede. He was sorry to learn that his speech, at a late meeting at Kilrush, had in a few particulars given displeasure to Mr O'Connell. Now, he would not be answerable for all that the newspaper reports attributed to him; but as to the sentiments generally attributed to him he certainly adhered to them. He never intended to say anything disrespectful to any member of the O'Connell family, and he did not conceive that he had done so. He did not hesitate to say that he did not concur in all the sentiments lately expressed in this Hall by Mr O'Connell; and he must add, that if a course of conduct such as had been lately adopted in this Association was persevered in, he would withdraw until another course was taken up. (Hear, hear, hear.) Again, he protested against Repealers taking office under the Whigs, unless that Repeal was to be *bonâ fide* an open question. In that case he would be glad if Mr. O'Connell had a seat in the Cabinet; but if office was to *silence* Repealers on the great subject of Repeal, then he must deprecate the principle of their accepting of it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John O'Connell was sorry to entertain decidedly different views from Mr. O'Brien. He refuted altogether any insinuation that his father would be influenced by mercenary motives in his support of the Whigs, or preference for individuals to represent their cause in Parliament. For his part, neither he nor his father would support the Whigs on the sugar question, because they believed it was an encouragement to slavery.

A scene of great confusion subsequently took place, in the midst of which Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by all the members of the "Young Ireland" party in the meeting, left the hall, intimating that they had ceased to be members of the Repeal Confederation.

The Irish Master in Chancery.—The mastership in Chancery, vacant by the death of Mr. Goold, has fallen to Mr Jeremiah J. Murphy, Q.C., a Roman Catholic, but, like his namesake and relative, Sergeant Murphy, an anti-repealer.

Representation of Dundalk.—Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has retired from the canvass for the representation of Dundalk. Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., will consequently "walk the course."

Death of Colonel Macirone.—This distinguished but unfortunate officer expired suddenly on Saturday morning last. He was born at Manchester in 1787, and was sent by his father to Italy in 1801 for commercial objects, and was detained at Naples on the breaking out of the war. Having attracted the attention of Murat, then King of Naples, from a certain likeness he bore to Bonaparte, as well as by his success in experimental science and athletic exercises, he entered the Neapolitan service, and in a short time was appointed one of the aides-de-camp of Murat, with the rank of colonel: he was also decorated with the crosses of the Two Sicilies, and of the Legion of Honour. Of late years he dedicated himself to mechanical pursuits, principally to the establishment of steam-locomotives on the common roads, but failing in this undertaking he became much embarrassed in his circumstances. He was the contributor of many useful suggestions in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and other scientific periodicals; and amongst those suggestions may be mentioned the Archimedes screw, for the impulsion of steam-ships, many years before it was adopted by Government. He died suddenly, but calmly, without a murmur, we are afraid in utter destitution, leaving a widow and two daughters, of course quite penniless.

Hospitalities at Goodwood during the Goodwood Races.—The Duke of Richmond has entertained a large party of distinguished fashionables. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Blanche Somerset, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl Stradbroke, the Earl of Rosslyn, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Villiers, Viscount Maidstone, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox, Lord George Bentinck, Lord George Manners, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Sir John Shelley, Sir John Hawley, Sir Bulkeley Williams, Sir W. Massey Stanley, Hon. Col. and Mrs. Anson, Hon S. George Foley, Hon. Captain Rous, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. Greville, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Payne, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Sandford Graham, Captain Pettat, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Percy Williams, the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Kildare, Viscount Dupplin, the Earl and Countess of March, Lord William Lennox, Hon. F. Villiers, Hon. Mr. Moyston, Mr Ricardo, Captain Charles Peel, Captain Oliver, and the Lady Eleanora Paget, &c.

The Malt Tax.—On Tuesday, Lord John Russell received a deputation from the Association for the Repeal of the Malt Tax. The opening of the business was confided to the Rev. Dr. Lamb, who adverted to the injurious effects of the tax upon the labouring population, who (he stated) by its operation were deprived of the use of a wholesome and necessary beverage. Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle; Mr Champ, of Kent; and Mr. Lattimore, of Hertfordshire, also insisted upon the injurious and oppressive nature of the tax. His Lordship paid great attention, and manifested the utmost courtesy to the deputation, assuring them that her Majesty's Government would give the fullest attention to the application; and, although he could not then see how so large an amount of tax could be remitted, still the subject should receive the utmost consideration. His Lordship was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the agriculturists were supported by Mr. Curteis, the member for Rye, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Benett, Mr. Wodehouse, Colonel Wood, and other members of Parliament.

Removal of the Greenwich Piers.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. Saunders, the water bailiff, accompanied by a host of dredgemen, 'long-shore men, watermen, and others, in a steam-tug, and protected by fourteen Thames-police galleys, each containing four constables, assembled off Greenwich for the purpose of removing the Watermen's floating-pier at Garden-stairs, which has been a fertile source of litigation for the last five years. There was some show of resistance on the part of the watermen owning the pier; but they found it useless to resist the force opposed to them, and the barges and dumby forming the pier were dragged away, amidst the groans and hisses of the people on the shore, and the execrations of the watermen. The chains were snapped asunder—ropes and warps were cut, and the craft were allowed to go adrift, but were afterwards recovered by the watermen, who intend to project the pier in front of a house belonging to them a short distance above Garden-stairs. It is feared that breaches of the peace will arise out of these proceedings; at all events there will be a renewal of litigation. A public meeting is about to be held at Greenwich on the subject.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Art-Union Bill.—The Art-Union Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, assured the House that the Small Debts Bill would certainly be brought forward this session. He also, in reply to a speech from Lord Monteagle, stated that every exertion would be made to render the Board of Public Works in Ireland sufficiently effective to meet all emergencies, particularly the expected failure in the coming potato-crop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Flogging in the Army.—In answer to a question by Dr. Bowring, Lord J. Russell said he had been in communication with the Commander-in-Chief upon the subject of flogging in the army—(hear), and the whole subject was under consideration.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of considering the Resolutions relating to the Duties on Sugar.

Mr. Spooner said he should give his decided support to the resolutions proposed by her Majesty's Government.

After some discussion, Mr. Moffatt moved as an amendment, the repeal of the present differential duties on white-clayed sugar and Muscovado or other sugars, not being equal to white or clayed. The amendment, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. James proposed another amendment, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and eventually withdrawn.

The debate was continued by Mr. Barclay, Sir J. R. Reid, and Mr. Moffatt, who opposed the Government measure; and Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Goulburn, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Hume, who spoke in favour of it.

Lord J. Russell defended the measure, and said there ought to be no apprehension of its being detrimental to the colonies.

After a few words from Mr. P. H. Howard, the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

Naval Courts-Martial.—Mr W. Williams called the attention of the House to the constitution of courts-martial in the navy, which, under the present system, were often sources of great cruelty.—Mr H. G. Ward and Capt. M. Berkeley defended the present system.—Sir G. Cockburn spoke in favour of the general proceedings of Courts-Martial.—After a few words from Capt. Pechell and Sir C. Napier, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The Militia Estimates were then voted, and the House resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

GOODWOOD RACES.—Friday.

Match for 300 sovs.—Wee Bit beat the Emilia filly by a length.

The Maidstone Stakes.

Pic Nic .. .. Walked over.

The Nassau Stakes.

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice	1
Mr A. Johnstone's Fair Helen	2

Produce Match for £300.—Lord Glasgow's Emilia filly beat Mr. Gully's Buckskin.

The Chesterfield Cup.

Mongrel	1
Kadger	2
Connaught Ranger	3

Thirteen ran.

The Eton and Westminster Boat Race.—The Eton and Westminster Boat Race came off on Thursday evening, and added one laurel more to the Westminster scholars. The following were the competitors:—Westminster—1, H. R. Barker; 2, W. M. Parratt; 3, H. V. Williams; 4, R. W. H. Smart; 5, C. F. L. West; 6, P. M. Robertson; 7, C. S. Upperton; 8, W. G. Rich (stroke); R. Burton (coxswain). Eton—1, Marshall; 2, Barnes; 3, Thomson; 4, Miller; 5, Luttrell; 6, Buller; 7, Bagshawe; 8, Bunney (stroke); Markham (coxswain). It was an exceedingly even and beautiful start, and the Westminster party won by about two lengths and a half.

County of Kilkenny Election.—Mr. Richard Smithwick, Repealer, was on Wednesday elected M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, in the room of the late Colonel Butler.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In our last page, we have given an account of another atrocious attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The subjoined is the official statement of the *Moniteur*.

No! the country will not believe that another crime has been committed, yet such is the truth—the King has been fired upon.

The visible protection of Providence, which defies the malice of assassins, has for the seventh time saved this life, so dear and precious to France. This news will cause profound consternation in the country. We can hardly master our own emotion and grief.

The King, who preserved, under the circumstances, his usual composure, gave orders to continue the concert, and appeared before the public, to show that he had received no hurt.

The assassin was immediately seized by the by-standers, and interrogated. He stated that his name was Joseph Henri. He was aged 51, and was an ironmonger. His lodgings have been searched. He has confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the pistols belonged to him. He had long projected his crime. His intention was to commit the crime on the 1st of July, when he was on duty, as National Guard, at the Tuileries. He is small, and of slender form. He was decently dressed. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found upon him. At ten o'clock a Council of the Cabinet was held at the Tuileries. Immediately afterwards the King returned to Neuilly, and will depart to-morrow for the Chateau D'Eu.

The prisoner, Joseph Henri, declared that he was not actuated by any political motive. He said he was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 francs, which, if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison; and that an account of his life would be found at his residence.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

The anniversary of the last day of the Revolution of 1830 was, according to custom, celebrated on Wednesday, in the beautiful public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuileries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, his Majesty and the Royal Family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings and immediately overlooking the gardens; two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty from the promiscuous crowd promenading beneath; the concert was instantly interrupted, but the King, with the calm courage which has always characterised him, and which seems the inheritance of the sons of Henry of Navarre, directed the concert to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile the assassin, for both shots had been fired by one individual, was seized by a hundred hands; his arms (two pistols) were found upon him; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people, and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the 1st of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuileries, but had not found an opportunity.

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire will proceed, in a few days, to Constantinople, on a mission from the Government to the Sultan. On leaving the Turkish capital, the Duke goes to St. Petersburg to visit the Emperor of Russia, and will remain some weeks in that country. The noble Duke will be attended by a numerous retinue. It will be recollected that his Grace went to Russia as Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion of the Coronation of the Emperor. It is stated that the noble Duke will be absent from England at least six months.

Information for Thames Anglers.—The river between Richmond and Staines, by the exertions of the bailiffs of the Lord Mayor, and especially of those appointed by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, at present swarms with nearly all sorts of fresh water fish, particularly the coarser species, such as barbel, chub, dace, roach, &c. More trout have been taken this year in the vicinity of Kingston, Hampton, Thames Ditton, and Sunbury, with the artificial fly, than during the previous season.

Sale of the League Articles.—The great end of the League having been achieved, the goods and chattels in the office of the executive were, on Tuesday, disposed of by public auction, on the premises in Fleet-street. Many of the valuable pieces of furniture went under the hammer of the auctioneer at almost less than half of their original value; the auction-room, nevertheless, was crowded by a large body of salesmen. Among the articles which called forth the warmest bidding, was the model of a printing-press, presented to the League Bazaar, held at Covent Garden Theatre; after a somewhat sharp contest, the model was sold to the highest bidder for 46s. A set of Spanish mahogany dining-tables, which had been used as a council table by the Board, were sold for thirteen guineas. An ancient carved oak chair, and several office stools, for 23s. The chair is beautifully carved, and is upwards of a century old, and was sent from Scotland as a present to the League; it bears upon its richly carved panel the initials "J. R.," and the date "1743." The handsome wherry, "Leander," made at Newcastle for the Bazaar, was put up for competition, and, after having reached the price of ten guineas, was knocked down, when the bidder was *non est inventus*. The sale commenced at twelve o'clock, and terminated shortly after four.

Two Persons Drowned near Vauxhall.—On Saturday evening, at six o'clock, a boat belonging to Tivoli Gardens, Battersea, with several persons in it, was by mismanagement brought in contact with the new pier at Vauxhall Bridge, and afterwards came in contact with the *Lightning* steamer, and was swamped. By great exertions all on board were picked up, except Miss Rathbone, aged three years, daughter of Mr. Rathbone, in the service of Mr. Wyld, the [illegible] publisher, Charing cross, and a young woman, the aunt of the child. At the inquest on the child, held on Tuesday, a witness attributed the unfortunate occurrence solely to the circumstance that the steamboat was not stopped. He denied that the steamboat (the *Lightning*) was stopped, even after the skiff was overturned. Several other witnesses gave the same account of the accident, after which a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Q. E. D."—The Black Bishop is undoubtedly deprived of the right to move, in the situation you describe; but, nevertheless, the White King must not be played within his range.

"C. O."—1st. If you persist in repeatedly checking your opponent on the same squares, and he is incapable of avoiding the checks, or prefers receiving them to risking the game by playing otherwise, the game must be drawn. 2nd. If you have touched one of your opponent's men, he can oblige you to take it if you have the power, and if not, can compel you to move your King. 3rd. There is no limit, but courtesy, to the time a person may take in making a move. 4th. In the position given, "Queen's Pawn two" is a good move, and one well known among players as "Lewis's Counter-Gambit."

"G. Y. H."—The author's solution to No. 127 is—1. Q to K B sq; P Queens. 2. Q takes Q; R takes B, best. 3. Q to K R 2nd (ch), and then mates at Q Kt 8th.

"Philos."—You may obtain M. Kieseritzki's collection of fifty games either at the office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," or at Witcomb's, 121, Leadenhall-street, and no Chess player should be without it.

"H. L.," Delhi. Received safely. A private acknowledgment shall be despatched by the next Overland Mail.

"Chess Amateur."—Try again: at present, you have only found a "mare's nest."

"J. T. L."—The positions shall be duly examined.

"Marazion."—Have the goodness to write out the situation—we have no means at hand of referring to it.

"Q. E. D." Much too easy.

"Civis."—The whole of the Games in the Match now pending between Messrs. Kieseritzki and Horwitz will be given exclusively in the Illustrated London News. *The terms of the Match, which is for 1000 francs, are, that the first winner of seven games shall be declared the conqueror. We shall give the opening games, with notes, next week.*

"G. S.," Lambeth.—When you have given "a moment's consideration" to Problem 131, you will perhaps discover that the position is extremely clever, and your hasty criticism, to say the least of it, very childish.

"W. N. C.," "A Constant Reader," "P. Errard," and "J. J. M."—The solution of No. 127 is given above. It was postponed simply to afford us an opportunity of pointing out to the inventor a move which we think he has omitted to consider sufficiently. Mr. Kuiper makes Black, for his first move, play "K Kt P one, Queens;" now, it appears to us that, if instead of "Queening" his Pawn at this moment, he plays Kt to K B 6th, the mate may be delayed. We suggest the variation with diffidence, because we know the care and attention usually bestowed upon these stratagems before they are submitted to the public eye, and shall be pleased to find we are in error.

Solutions by "Phiz," "Miranda," "Q. E. D.," Valley-field; "G. S.," "Alpha," "C. O.," "R. S.," "G. Y. H.," "H. S.," "W. P.," "D. C. M.," "M. P.," "H. L. G.," "Amateur," "J. T. L.," "Styk," "R. C. M.," "Marazion," "Alpha," Cambridge; "Captain ——," and "Tar-Tar," are correct.

⁂ Solution to Problem No. 131 in our next.

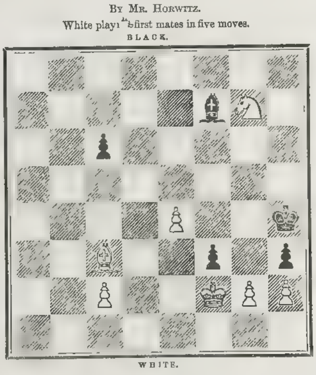
☞ **Chess Works Received.**—"Schach-Almanach." Leipsic: Von J. Weber. 1846.——"Schachzeitung," edited by L. Bledow; No. 1, for July, 1846. Veit and Co., Berlin; and Williams and Norgate, London.——"Deutsch Schachzeitung," edited by H. Herschbach. Brauns, Leipsic 1846. Nos. 1 and 2.——"Cinquante Parties Jouées au Cercle des Echecs et au Café de La Régence, Recuillies, par L. Kieseritzki." Paris: 1846.——"Las Principales Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs, dans les deux Manières Italienne et Français, par S. Dubois de Rome." Monaldi, Rome: 1845. "Check's Guide to the Game of Chess." Simpkin and Marshall, London: 1846.

Problem No. 132.

By Mr. Horwitz.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

This is an interesting *partie*, commenced last week at the Old London Chess Club, between Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal, in consultation, on the one side, and Messrs. Kieseritzki and Harrwitz, on the other.

WHITE. (Messrs. H. and P.)	BLACK. (Messrs. K. and H.)	WHITE. (Messrs. H. and P.)	BLACK. (Messrs. K. and H.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Kt takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. K to R sq	B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. K B P one (*f*)	B takes Kt
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	17. Q to K R 5th	B takes K B P
5. Q P one	Q P one	18. R takes B	Q to K 4th
6. K Kt to his 5th (*a*)	Castles	19. R takes R P, ch (*g*)	P takes R
7. K B P two	K R P one (*b*)	20. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. K Kt to B 3rd (*c*)	K Kt to his 5th	21. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
9. Q P one	P takes P	22. Q to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th
10. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to K B 6th	Q to K R 2nd
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K to R sq	24. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K Kt 3rd
12. K B P one	Q to K sq	25. R to K B sq	B to K 3rd
13. Castles (*d*)	K Kt to K 4th (*e*)	26. R to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq

At this point, the Game having lasted several hours, it was mutually agreed to postpone the conclusion to another sitting. We shall give the termination in our next.

(*a*) By this move, White appears to us not only to lose the advantage of his first move, but to compromise his game into the bargain.

(*b*) We much prefer "Q P one," the move played at this point in the late games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.

(*c*) Black's Q P having been played prevents his adversary taking the K B P with effect, instead of retreating the Kt. When the Q P is unmoved, in similar situations, White may always take the B P with his Kt, secure of coming off a gainer in the end.

(*d*) This was imprudent; they should have first dislodged the adverse K Kt. The present move loses a Pawn at least.

(*e*) Correctly played.

(*f*) This is quite characteristic of Mr Horwitz's dashing, forward style.

(*g*) They might have avoided this terrible sacrifice by taking the K B P with the Rook, leaving the Queen en prise; and, in that case, if Black took the Queen he would have lost the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 31.—By the Rev. H. Bolton.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 4th	K at his 3rd
Q at K B's 3rd	Q at K's sq
Kt at K R's 6th and K's 4th	B's at K's 2nd and Q Kt 4th
P at K R 3rd	Kt at K B's 3rd
	P's at K B's 5th and Q's 2nd

White mates in four moves.

No. 32.—By the Same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B's 8th	K at K sq
B's at K Kt 7th and Q Kt 5th	R at K R sq
Kts at Q's 7th and Q B's 6th	B at Q R's 7th
P at Q's 3rd	Kt at K B's 2nd
	P's at K R's 2nd
	K 2nd and Q's 3rd

White mates in four moves.

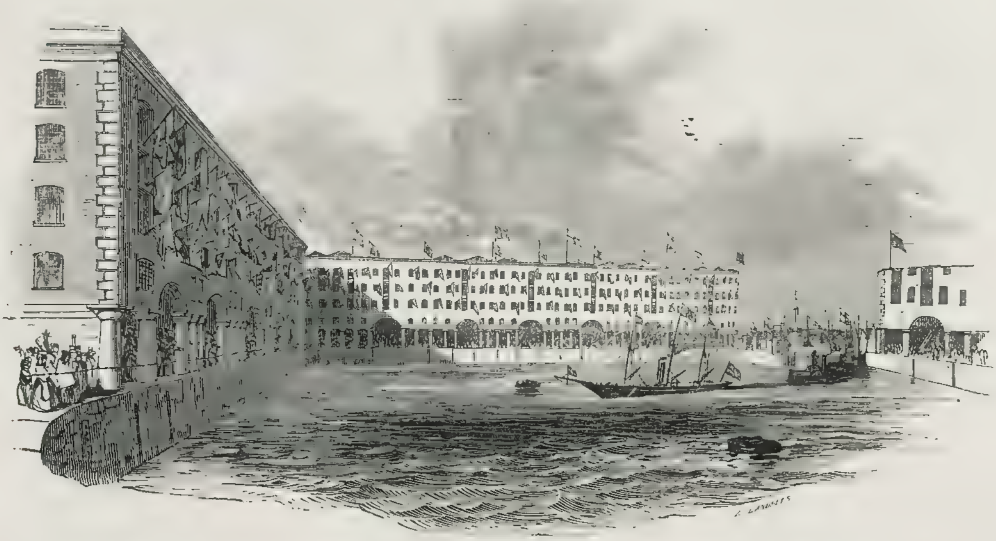
No. 33.—From Greco.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B's 2nd	K at K R's 7th	Kt at K Kt 8th	P's at K R's 6th and K Kt 3rd

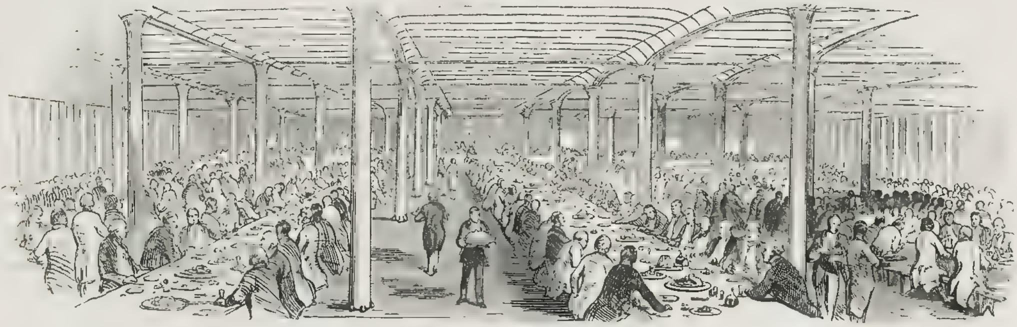
White mates in four moves.

The Old London Chess Club is again in the ascendant; and, for some time to come, bids fair to be the great point of attraction to the amateurs of England. We had the gratification of being present there on Monday evening last, during one of those surprising exhibitions of blindfold chess-playing by MM. Harrwitz and Kieseritzki, for which these distinguished players have become remarkable. On this occasion, they played simultaneously two games, both without sight of chess-board or men; and, although the sitting occupied several hours, and each game gave rise to positions of the most complex and difficult nature, they executed their almost incredible task with an ease and accuracy as pleasing as they were marvellous. At the same meeting, through the skilful management of the president, arrangements were concluded for a short match between Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzki; and a grand public field day was announced for Monday next, at which it is expected all the leading players of London will assemble.

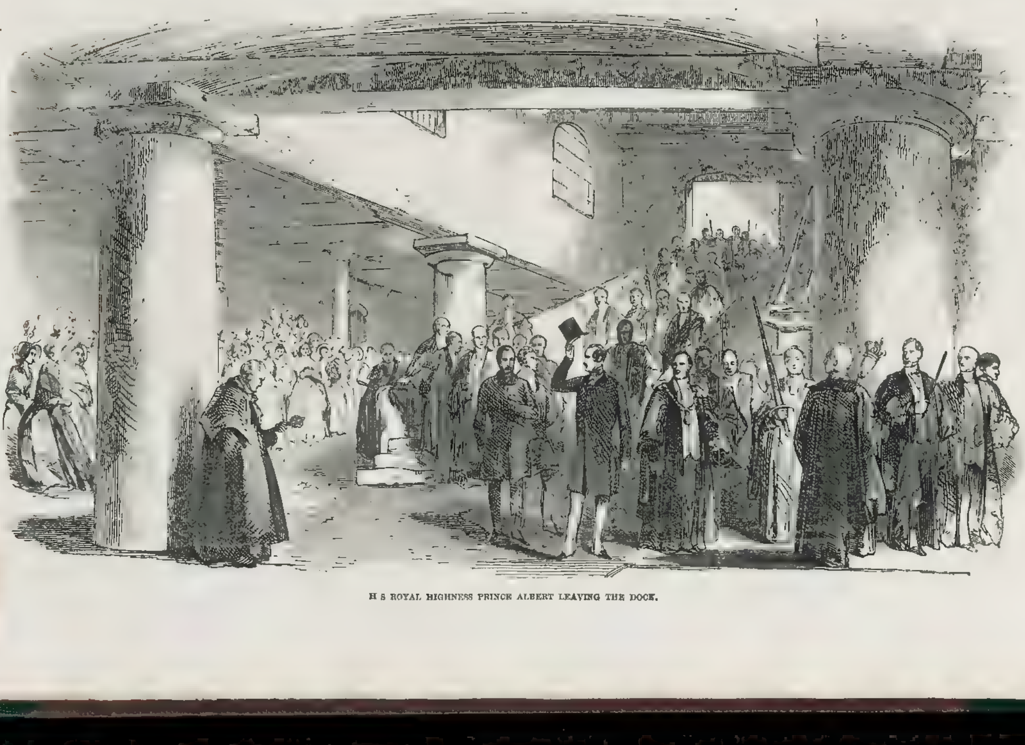
PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING THE ALBERT DOCK.

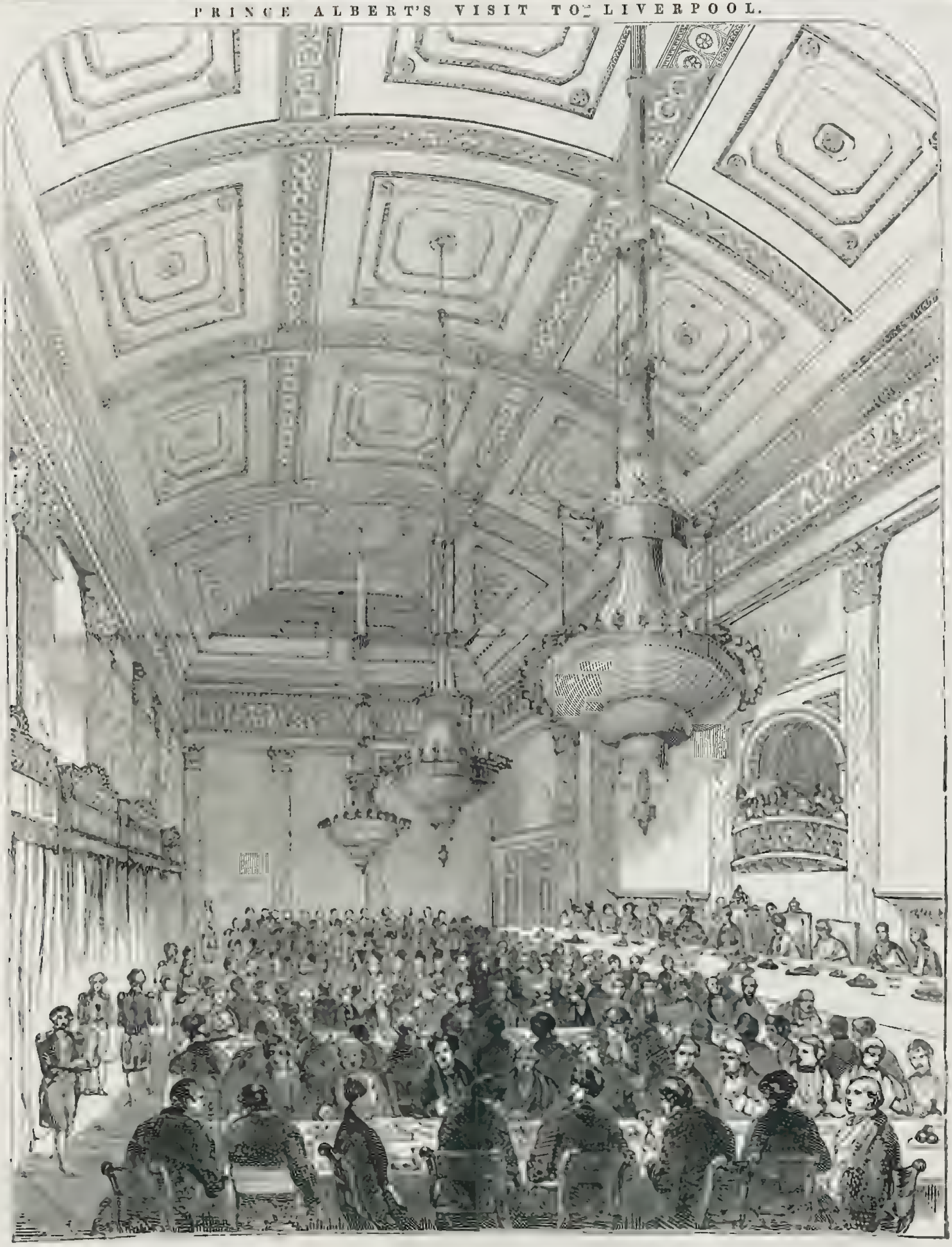


THE DEJEUNER, AT THE ALBERT DOCK.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LEAVING THE DOCK.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE [illegible]

(Continued from page [illegible].)

border, and contains, in the upper part, an engraving of the proposed building, and under it the following inscription

[illegible]

On the back of the blade, and occupying the whole space of the bottom, is a view of Liverpool, elaborately engraved, showing the town, docks, shipping, &c., [illegible] of his Royal Highness.

This beautiful work of art has been executed by Mr. Dismore, of Bold-street, Liverpool, at whose premises it was exhibited, some days previously, to the public. The length of the Trowel is between 15 and 16 inches; and the cost about £80.

[illegible] also made by Mr. Dismore, and is an elegant piece of workmanship. It is covered [illegible] the papier maché barrel, have been got up by Messrs. [illegible] of London.

[illegible] of the Locks for the New Albert Dock and Warehouses, Liverpool, were supplied by Messrs. Chubb and Son, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and as they form, probably, the most complete set of Locks ever made for [illegible] houses, 450 of Chubb's Patent Locks, of the best quality; the whole of the cases and works being of copper and brass, to prevent rust. Each Lock has a separate and distinct key, which will only open its own Lock; so that an under-warehouse-keeper can go to his own warehouse, and no other: but, the Superintendent [illegible] Locks. The Superintendent can, also, at any time, by giving the Locks an extra turn with the master-key, shut out any or all of the under-keys. And, if any attempt be [illegible] at robbery being given to the Superintendent, he will, by his master-[illegible] be able to put th[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPON[illegible])

[illegible] minutes to six, on Thursday morning; and, all things being in readiness, and the engine brought before-hand into the station-yard, no delay was experienced; for in five minutes the train was speeding [illegible] towards Liverpool. The engine was under the especial direction of R. [illegible] occasions the driver could have attained greatly increased speed, but Mr. Berry very wisely objected to it.

In the royal carriage, with the Prince, were the Marquis of Abercorn and the right hon. Lord Morpeth; in another carriage, G. Carr Glyn, Esq., the Chairman, Mr. Creed, the Secretary; and a party of the Directors of the London and Birmingham Railway.

The train, as before stated, started from Euston-square at six o'clock; and reached Watford at 25 min. past 6; Wolverton, 10 min. past 7; Birmingham, 10 min. to 9; Crewe, half-past 10; Liverpool, 20 min. to 12. The passage of the Liverpool Tunnel occupied a quarter of an hour, making the Prince's arrival exactly 5 min. to 12.

The various stations on the route were all occupied by crowds anxious to obtain a sight of the Royal carriage and party; and, as the train drew nearer to the scene of the day's festival, the crowds became more dense and enthusiastic. We noticed but few triumphal arches on the line; the one which most pleased us was at the Whitmore Station, constructed of beautiful flowers and evergreens; the centre of the arch bearing the inscription—

"Welcome to Prince Albert!"

On passing the Vulcan Foundry, the scene was intensely interesting, exhibiting hundreds of swarthy artisans, having hurriedly left their work, and who, with voices more than Stentorian, cheered the passing train.

At the Station, a guard of honour of the 36th was drawn up on the platform; the fine band played the National Anthem. The authorities of the Railway, we were glad to observe, had the good taste to keep the arena free from the intrusion of the enormous crowd. The Prince was received by the authorities of the town, to whom he bowed kindly, addressing a few words to each. A brilliant staff was in attendance, among whom we observed Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, in naval uniform, as commander of the Royal yacht.

In front of the fine *façade* of the Railway Station, and in the great space left open by the unfinished state of St. George's Hall, an immense crowd of well-dressed people saluted the Prince with such a thunder of acclamation, that he must have been impressed at once with the vast importance and loyalty of this great commercial town. From the station, the Prince rode to the Judges' lodgings in a barouche, drawn by four horses, and preceded by outriders of the Royal Household, in their scarlet liveries.

After stopping a short time at the apartments prepared for him, the Prince, in his carriage, with an escort of light cavalry, proceeded through Church-street and North John-street, to the Town Hall, at one o'clock, where he received the Address, which will be found below. His Royal Highness then embarked on board the *Fairy* steamer (the Royal Yacht being too large to enter the dock), and proceeded to inspect the river and shipping, passing up the Liverpool side and returning on the Birkenhead side of the river. If the town presented an appearance of joyous loyalty, scarcely describable, how shall we speak of the glorious appearance of this glorious river. The flags and colours of all nations floated in the breeze: the cheering, the discharges of mortars and artillery, were all aided by the transcendantly beautiful weather; and, altogether, produced a scene which we can scarcely hope to see again realised.

The Pensioners of Liverpool, a distinguished body of defensibles, were arrayed on the New Wall Pier; at the back, a barricade had been erected, to keep off the enormous pressure of the crowd; but, through not being able to bear up against it, the barricade gave way. We believe, however, that no serious calamity is the result; in spite of our endeavours, we could not ascertain the particulars, owing to the excessive confusion.

The beautiful *Fairy* entered the Royal Albert Dock at a quarter to three o'clock, amidst a thunder of Artillery and the cheers of the surrounding spectators. Perhaps, a more exciting scene we may never see again. In the eager endeavours of various yachts and boats to follow the *Fairy* into the dock, a crash took place, but, we hope, unattended with personal injury to anybody. After the ceremony of opening the docks, the Prince partakes of a *déjeûner* at the docks, and dines at six o'clock with the Municipal Authorities at the Town Hall.

The following is the Address to Prince Albert. It was presented by the Recorder:

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESSS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Liverpool, desire to greet your Royal Highness with a cordial welcome, and to express the satisfaction and joy which the arrival of a Prince so exalted in station and so justly entitled to every tribute of respect and esteem has diffused through their loyal borough.

"This visit to a seat of mercantile industry—your consent to sanction and grace by your presence the opening of new accommodations to trade and shipping—and your purpose to take part in founding an institution for the advantage and welfare of sailors at this port, are manifestations, to us most gratifying, of your princely regard for the commerce of that wide-empire, with the destiny and history of which your Royal Highness, in sacred union with our Most Gracious Sovereign, is so auspiciously, and, as we fervently hope, so lastingly connected.

"Our town boasts not of monuments of ancient art and magnificence, but the flags which, from every part of the globe, countless in number, now wave in silent welcome on the waters and along the shores of the Mersey, attest the successful energy by which, under the blessing of Providence, the port of Liverpool has been rendered conducive and subservient to the progress of manufactures, the intercourse of nations, and the happiness of mankind; and we trust that a view of various public works now advancing to completion here will satisfy your Royal Highness that the spirit of useful enterprise still lives amongst us to derive fresh vigour and encouragement from the proceedings of this day.

"Filled with sentiments of the most respectful attachment and regard, we pray that your Royal Highness may long share the happiness of a Queen who reigns in the hearts of her subjects; and, with her, continue to adorn the loftiest sphere with a brilliant example of public and of private virtue.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough this 30th day of July, 1846."

The Recorder then handed the Address to the Prince, who bowed very courteously on receiving it. It was then handed, as usual, to Mr. Anson, the Prince's Secretary.

His Royal Highness read the following answer:

"I experience the greatest satisfaction from the cordial welcome which the Address you have just presented to me gives me upon my arrival in this town.

"I am glad to perceive that my coming amongst you in order to take part in two ceremonies connected with your mercantile industry and enterprise should have been gratifying to you, and on my part I have only followed the bent of my own inclination in at once responding to your kind invitation

"Your expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen cannot fail to be most satisfactory to me, and I am sure will be felt as such by her Majesty."

After the presentation of the Address, his Royal Highness inspected several of the state apartments, and conversed with his suite and others; and, after a short interval, left the Town Hall, accompanied by the Mayor and his suite, to embark in the yacht on the river. On descending the staircase, his Royal Highness stopped for a minute to contemplate the beautiful statue of the late Mr. Canning, by Gibson, and as well to remark on the beauty of the embellishments of the elegant dome of the building; and then, amid the smiles of lovely faces, and bowing in the most affable manner to the company, departed; and afterwards, accompanied by a number of the Aldermen and Council, visited the Egremont Slip, where he embarked on board the Royal steam tender *Fairy*. After cruising on the river for upwards of an hour, and admiring the extended line of docks, the display of flags of every nation which crowded the port, the vessel entered the Albert Dock, abreast of which were at anchor hundreds of the river craft decorated with ensigns, the steamers of every size, from the City of Dublin Company's powerful vessels to the humbler ferry-boats, which were crowded to excess with parties anxious to obtain, at least, a glimpse of the consort of our beloved Queen. From the Rock Fort, also from the mail steamers and other vessels at anchor in the Sloyne, throughout the river, numerous salutes were fired. Indeed, owing to cheap trains or cheap steamers having been run from every surrounding town from which there is an easy communication, as well as from many ports in Ireland and Scotland, the river presented an appearance more animated than had ever been witnessed. At the Albert Dock, which is one of the largest in Liverpool, accommodation was provided for about 14,000 persons, of which 900 partook of a *déjeûner*. The Royal steam-tender entered the dock at half-past two, followed by the Royal Mersey Yacht Squadron, towed in by the *Redwing* steamer, and followed by the *William Fisher*, which latter vessel manned her yards, and presented a beautiful appearance. The *Fairy* steamed round the dock, and the Prince was, as before, most enthusiastically cheered.

The Prince and his retinue, and the members of the Common Council who attended him, debarked on a platform at the south-east corner of the Dock. From this, which was covered with crimson cloth, his Royal Highness was conducted up a broad flight of stairs, lined with the same material, and otherwise decorated, and passed into the *déjeûner* room through a fine apartment which might be called the vestibule. The band of a regiment of the line was stationed and played in front of the stage. Over the entrance door to the refection room was the Royal coat of arms, beautifully gilded. The room is about 100 ft. square, and though but one of several stories in the same warehouse is magnificent in effect. At the south end is erected a platform, two steps in height. On this the Royal table was fixed. At the back of the chair in which sat the Mayor were Prince Albert's arms, in the centre of an oblong square panel of Royal purple velvet, radiated, with a rich border of vine foliage, and an outward frame of gold The arms are beautifully emblazoned; and, on each side, as supporters, are banners of rich silk—on one side, St. George's cross; and on the other, the union flag of England.

There were eight tables from north to south, nearly one hundred feet each in length, besides the top or Court table. As on all similar "state" occasions, the viands were cold, but choice and excellent

The ornaments in confectionary, &c., on the tables, were most splendid, including gilded stands, or *pieces montées*, supported by quaint or classical figures, picturesque representations of rural scenery, castles, windmills on rocks, one hundred stands for pine-apples alone, all of different and beautiful designs, and other ornaments.

On each side of the Chairman's seat were two large splendid solid silver ornaments.

On leaving the *déjeûner*, his Royal Highness proceeded, in an open carriage, accompanied by the shouts of the immense multitude with which the streets were crowded, to the Prince's Dock, the gates of which were closed to the public. After going round the dock and inspecting it, he proceeded to the South Corporation School, from thence to the Blue Coat Hospital. After a short conversation with the Treasurer and Trustees of the Institution, the Prince took his departure, amidst the deafening cheers of the scholars and the assembled multitude, to St. George's Hall and the Assize Courts, over which he was conducted by the Mayor. His Royal Highness then returned to his lodgings, in St. Anne-street.

THE BANQUET.

At a quarter to eight, his Royal Highness, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, entered the carriage. The appearance of his Royal Highness was the signal for repeated rounds of most vociferous cheering. On his arrival at the Town Hall, his Royal Highness was received by his worship the Mayor, and conducted into one of the drawing-rooms, where he remained for some time in conversation with those of the guests who were afterwards seated at the principal table

The scene in the Banqueting Room was gorgeous in the extreme. The plate on the Prince's table was exceedingly magnificent, and the effect was greatly increased by a long, narrow-looking glass, in a neat gilt frame, laid flat upon the table. On this the ornamental vases and candelabra were placed, and their glittering beauties were thus doubled. On the centre oblong table was an exceedingly elaborate and massive piece of workmanship, in frosted silver. The profusion of silver plate was brought specially from London. The Prince ate from a service of solid gold.

The Prince, accompanied by the Mayor and the principal guests, entered the hall precisely at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock His worship the Mayor presided, with the Prince on his right hand, and W. Standish Standish, Esq., High Sheriff, on his left. The other guests at the principal table were—Lord Morpeth, Lord Sandon, Earl Talbot, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord George Lennox, Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Brackley, Lord William Poulett, Admiral Lord James O'Bryen, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Right Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Major-General Sir William Warre, the Dean of Chester, the Recorder, Rev. Rector Brooks, Edward Cardwell, Esq., M.P., W. Brown, Esq., M.P., T. Thorneley, Esq., G. E. Anson, Esq.

The Vice-Chairmen were Sir Thomas Brancker, James Aspinall, Esq., James Aikin, Esq., G. H. Lawrence, Esq., John Shaw Leigh, Esq., J. H. Turner, Esq., Hugh Hornby, Esq., J. B. Moore, Esq., William Nicol, Esq., Thomas Sands, Esq., J. A. Tinne, Esq., R. S. Crook, Esq., James Lawrence, Esq.

The Dinner lasted exactly two hours, and after grace had been said by the Rev Rector Brooks, the desert was laid on the table. At eleven o'clock

The Mayor rose to propose "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with three times three enthusiastic cheers

"God save the Queen" was then sung in excellent style by the glee party, Miss Holden and Mr. Ryalls taking the solos, and the whole company joining in chorus.

The Mayor shortly afterwards rose and said,—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen, let us drink the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The toast was drunk without cheers; and a beautiful glee was sung.

The Mayor then said—I have now the honour to propose the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, our illustrious guest. (Tremendous cheering.) This will be a memorable day in the annals of Liverpool; and the sense in which the town has received so high a distinction, I trust his Royal Highness will have learnt to estimate, from the unequivocal language in which thousands and tens of thousands of the loyal subjects of her Majesty have hailed his presence this day. (Great applause.) Interests are mutual: and the interest shown by his Royal Highness in the welfare of our country—in what he has done to promote science, and to encourage the fine arts by the influence of his cultivated taste and exquisite judgment—the promptitude he has ever shown to come forward to promote and patronise projects for the good of all classes, and more particularly when benefit is to be conferred on the humbler classes. (Loud applause.) After alluding to the noble object of the Prince's visit, the Mayor continued With heartfelt acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for giving his countenance and assistance in forwarding so great a purpose, let us drink prosperity to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. (Great cheering.)

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically, with three times, and three hearty cheers, and one cheer more.

Prince Albert rose immediately, and when the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided, he said I thank you for the very kind way in which you have received the toast. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing how sincerely gratified I feel at the very kind reception you have given me in this town. It was always a cherished wish of mine to visit this great seat of commerce; and all I have seen to-day has far surpassed my expectations. (Applause.) If my visit will assist a work of charity, which reflects the greatest credit on your liberality, I shall be glad, for I feel very anxious to promote the comfort of those who, by their toil and labour, and by exposing themselves to many dangers, contribute to that prosperity which I have this day seen. (Great applause.) I now beg to propose to you "Continued prosperity to the town of Liverpool." (Renewed applause.)

The toast was drunk with three times three hearty cheers.

As the Prince was resuming his seat, a letter was handed to him, supposed to be from her Majesty. After perusing it attentively, he placed it in the breast pocket of his coat. Shortly afterwards, it being then twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness arose from the table, and took his departure amidst loud cheers.

The company at the Town Hall broke up immediately after the departure of the Prince.

THE FIREWORKS

In the evening, there was a display of fireworks in the fields extending from Parliament-road to the entrance to Prince's-park, and including the open space fronting Berkeley-street, Windsor-street, and Warwick-street.

Liverpool, Friday.—This morning, like yesterday, was one of glorious sunshine, and made happy the thousands who felt interested in the business of the day, giving a beautiful appearance to the vast display of flags, streamers, balconies, flowers, &c., which crowded the whole line marked out for the procession. At an early hour music was heard in various parts, and every preparation was being made for the great business of the day.

Every available space on the route of the procession was occupied by company in their gayest attire; the influx of visitors from the neighbouring towns has been estimated at 130,000.

The event of the day was commenced by the Procession forming, according to the Programme, in various parts of the town.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert joined the line in a barouche, with outriders, about twelve o'clock. The time occupied in passing the whole route was about two hours. The commencement of the procession, composed of the Fire Brigade, reached the intended site of the Sailors' Home about two o'clock, followed by the children of the various schools—the Druids, Freemasons, Odd Fellows—each company with their bands, banners, and their mysterious symbols. These were succeeded by the Coopers, Ship Carpenters, Boiler Makers, bearing a very pretty model of her Majesty's yacht *Fairy*; these were again followed by the iron boat builders, carrying a model of the cradling of the *Ajax*, the first iron war steamer.

Then came the operative masons, a vast body, wearing blue sashes. Next were 1500 shipwrights, bearing models of ships and steamers; and then, were the Corporation of Liverpool in their official robes. Prince Albert came immediately after the Corporation, and was received with most tremendous cheering from the vast concourse who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The Prince looked remarkably well, and most graciously acknowledged the bursts of enthusiasm which greeted him.

The preparations for the laying of the stone were on a vast scale. In the centre of the site, a structure of strong frame-work, painted royal blue, was erected, from which the stone was suspended. The whole site was surrounded by sloping platforms that afforded room for thousands. The roof of the Post Office, and of every building in the neighbourhood whence a view of the ceremony could be obtained, was crowded with spectators; and we observed several of the surrounding houses partially unroofed for the same purpose.

The ceremony of laying the stone was then commenced; the Chairman of the Committee of the Seamen's Home then read an Address to his Royal Highness, to which the Prince replied; the usual formalities were then gone through, a benediction was pronounced, and the Prince joined in the Lord's Prayer; and the solemnity was thus concluded at half-past three o'clock.

During the ceremony, "Rule Britannia" was sung by the Liverpool professionals, accompanied by the band; and the chorus was taken up by the vast assembly, with more enthusiasm than precision

His Royal Highness then returned to his carriage; and after some delay by the pressure of the crowd, the Prince reached the railway station at four o'clock. The special train being in readiness, started forthwith; and his Royal Highness reached the Euston Station at ten minutes to ten o'clock, and left for Buckingham Palace.

Next week, as we have stated elsewhere, we shall complete our Illustrated Report of this splendid festival, both by further descriptive detail, and several elaborate Engravings.

We cannot, however, for the present, conclude without expressing our acknowledgements to the Railway Company for many civilities.

THE ALBERT DOCK

Lies between the Salthouse Dock and the River, immediately behind the large vessel in the first portion of our view of Liverpool, Present.

"The Albert Dock is constructed differently from the other Docks, inasmuch that, instead of being surrounded by the low sheds elsewhere found, lofty warehouses bound it on every side. These, it is expected, will afford great facilit[illegible] for loading and discharging, and thus render the dock one of muc[illegible] spatch, in proportion to its size, than a[illegible] The dock and passages cover an area of seven acres 3423 yards, with abundance of quay room, and it is of sufficient depth to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage. There are two entrances to the dock basin from the river, separated by an island of huge granite between the locks, and on which is erected a handsome lodge for the gatemen. The Warehouses are built in [illegible]tached piles, vaulted throughout, from top to bottom, with rows of massive ir[illegible] pillars and iron beams to support the arches. Each is of four spacious stories, with vaults below of immense size. The entire area of warehouse room, including the vaults, is 138,805 yards. The four stories above ground are capable of containing 234,950 bales of cotton, whilst the vaults will be available for the stowage of wines, spirits, &c. The buildings are entirely fire-proof; no timber is employed; the floorings are of a fire-resisting composition, and the doors, joists, window-frames, roofs, and staircases, all of iron. The entire cost of this dock, with the warehouses and purchase of the land, was estimated at £782,[illegible]. A spacious promenade runs along the whole river-side of these erections." From the *Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool*, with above 100 Illustrations, of which a handsome new edition has just appeared.

THE THEATRES.

There has not been a very great deal stirring during the past week in the dramatic world, nor do we anticipate any production of remarkable importance for some little time.

Of the proceedings at Drury Lane an account will be found in the musical portion of our criticisms.

The Haymarket announces the termination of its prolonged season; and Mr. W. Farren puts forward "Antigone," for his benefit, on Monday next; on which occasion Miss Helen Faucit will appear as the heroine. Accounts from Edinburgh speak in the highest terms of the lady's performance in this character: and it is said that the heads of the Dublin University presented her with a Greek Febula shoulder-piece, in token of their high admiration of her talents. Mrs. Williams, "The Lady," as the bill somewhat affectedly continued to call her, played *Lady Townley*, on Saturday.

At the Lyceum, a laughable affair, only a quarter of an hour long, has been brought out under the title of "Hot Weather." Criticizing such a production would be like breaking a butterfly on the wheel. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are represented as themselves, and the actors all appear *in propriâ personâ*, but in different parts of the house, boxes, stalls, &c., where they are discovered to be after having sent excuses that they could not play, on account of the "hot weather." We remember seeing Mrs. Keeley, in a piece of the same class, called "The New Actress," at the Adelphi, some years back. The audience laugh, and the end of the "Occasional Prologue"—as it is called—is obtained Unfortunately, from its nature, it must be played first in the programme; and the audience has scarcely assembled when the curtain falls. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will take their benefit of the act—or acts provided by their authors for that purpose, on the 6th instant, when a new farce will be played, called "The End of June," which name might be altered with effect to "The Beginning of August." There does not appear to be any talk of closing the theatre at present Indeed, with its very fair average business, it would be injudicious to think of doing so.

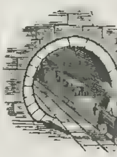
Sadler's Wells was re-opened under the sole management of Mr. Phelps, on Saturday evening, having been altered, both externally and in the auditory part, to great advantage, during the recess The first part of Shakspeare' "Henry the Fourth" was selected for representation; and the same care marked its performance that distinguished all the plays brought out here during the former managements; and we may observe that the same level excellence in the acting, which we have so often had occasion to commend, was never seen to great[illegible]ntage than on this occasion. Nothing was slurred over; if only a few lines had to [illegible] spoken, they were delivered sensibly, and with proper emphasis; [illegible]d the result was a perfect *ensemble* not always attained in theatres of far [illegible]ons than this well-deserving establishment. The chief novelty of [illegible] the *Sir John Falstaff* of Mr. Phelps. It was precisely what might have been expected [illegible] careful, judicious performance, but lacking that oily humour [illegible]t, which *Falstaff* made his own. His impersonation of the jol[illegible] certainly successful: we, however, prefer Mr. Phelps in his own [illegible] was the *Hotspur*. This gentleman is new to a London audience, but bids fair to become a popular actor. He has undoubted ability, and when his propensity to rant has been a little tempered down, will be a useful acquisition to these boards. Mr. George Bennett played the *King*, and Mr H. Marston *Prince Hal*. These gentlemen are old favourites with the *habitues* of Sadler's Wells and their merits are well known. They were, from time to time, warmly and deservedly applauded. The *mise en scene* is unexceptionable, and great pains have evidently been taken in every department.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. X.

ANTI-ACCIDENT HINTS.



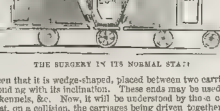
UITE convinced that it is high time something should be done to put a stop to the frightful accidents on all the lines generally, and the Eastern one in particular, we proceed to give our opinions upon the subject, and suggest the best means for their prevention or alleviation

We do not altogether hold with hanging a director every time an accident occurs; inasmuch as there is a great deal to be said on both sides, in this case, although it seems to be the most popular remedy. But we would have one accompany every train, not as an ordinary passenger, but on a light iron seat, prepared thus:—

THE PATENT SAFETY DIRECTOR BUFFER.

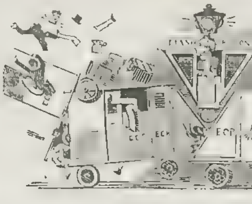
The Directors will take this post by turns, each becoming "an old buffer" in rotation; and the precarious nature of the position will tend to infuse a spirit of vigilance into the different persons employed on the line.

It will also be right to announce at each departure, that "The train carries an experienced surgeon;" and, as the safety of that individual will be always of the first consequence, the following plan is submitted for preserving him if there is a collision A surgery will be fitted up for him, well supplied with splints, rollers, tourniquets, lint, and strips of adhesive plaster: and he may be indulged with the conventional red lamp, which may also be used as a signal. His surgery in the train will be shaped thus:—



THE SURGERY IN ITS NORMAL STATE

It will be seen that it is wedge-shaped, placed between two carriages of similar form, corresponding with its inclination. These ends may be used as lockers for luggage, dog-kennels, &c. Now, it will be understood by those conversant with mechanics, that, on a collision, the carriages being driven together, as the outer ones approach, the surgery, by its wedge-like construction, will rise up between them, the higher in proportion to their approximation, and will be lifted out of the way of all harm, as shown in this diagram of



THE SURGERY DURING A COLLISION.

By which arrangement, the Member of the College of Surgeons will be able to look after those of the victims.

The Council of the College will arrange a Railway Board, on the plan of the

Army and Navy ones, and the examinations will be conducted by questions similar to these:

1 State what height in the air a man can be blown to, with the chance of merely a simple dislocation on his coming down

2 What is the diagnosis between the highlow of the luggage train, and the short glazed Albert of the second-class double-journey, supposing that [illegible] legs are found in a field, after the accident?

3. In the event of a victim being crushed flat, what is the best method of rolling him up and carrying him away, with least inconvenience to himself?

4 Are there instances of "union by the first intention" where wrong limbs have been inadvertently attached to strange joints?

And so on. We may return to this subject at a future opportunity.

CHARADE THE SIXTH.

The silent bell—deserted fane—
The stricken sinner's cry of pain,
Who vainly asks, with parting breath,
For hope to smooth his bed of death—
The frightened gaze in hall and bower,
Too plainly showed the fatal power
With which, in bigot times accurst,
Fell on a nation's hopes My First.

The maid beneath the glistening moon,
With plaided form and snooded hair,
Steals to the "banks o' bonnie Doune,"
In hopes to find My Second there.

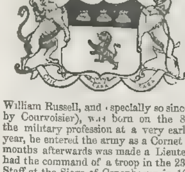
Now turn your eyes to distant lands,
Where rivers run on golden sands;
And there, beneath the date tree's shade,
While dances many a dusky maid,
To soothe the passions of his soul,
The love-sick Negro tunes My Whole.

ANSWER TO THE LAST CHARADE

1. Co. 2. Nun. 3. Drum. Conundrum.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.



Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., Knight of Leopold of Belgium, was the second son of John, sixth and late Duke of Bedford, by his first wife, Georgiana, second daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington; he was consequently brother of the whole blood to the present Duke of Bedford, and to the Premier, Lord John Russell.

Lord George William Russell, more commonly known as Lord William Russell, and especially so since the death of his uncle (murdered by Courvoisier), was born on the 8th of May, 1790. He adopted the military profession at a very early age. When in his sixteenth year, he entered the army as a Cornet in the 1st Dragoons, and in a few months afterwards was made a Lieutenant. At the age of eighteen, he had the command of a troop in the 23rd Dragoons. He served on the Staff at the Siege of Copenhagen in 1807; and, in 1809, was wounded at the Battle of Talavera. At Cadiz, he was aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch, and, subsequently, he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, on several occasions, amongst others, at the Battle of Vittoria. In addition to this, he was present at the storming of St. Sebastian, and he accompanied the British army on its entrance into France, assisting at the Battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He received a medal, as a reward for his valour at the latter. The brevet of November, 1841, raised him to the rank of Major-General.

After the peace, Lord William Russell remained in command of the 102nd Regiment of Infantry, but was not again engaged in active military service.

On the 21st June, 1817, his Lordship married Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, and cousin of the Marquis of Hastings, by whom he leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, Francis, who is an officer in the British service.

In 1830, on the accession of the Whigs to power, Lord William Russell commenced his diplomatic career, by being attached to the Embassy of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands, during the struggle between Holland and Belgium, which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. Here, Lord William Russell displayed more than ordinary skill and ability in his new profession; and, the following year, he went to Lisbon, on a special mission, to assist in the endeavour to restore tranquillity to Portugal. After attaining that object, in 1834, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Wurtemberg; and, in 1835, succeeded Lord Minto, as British Envoy at Berlin, where he remained until the accession to office of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841.

Since that period he ceased to participate in public affairs. Latterly he had fallen into a very delicate state of health; and his death occurred, a few weeks ago, at Genoa, whither he had gone for the benefit of the climate.

Thus, at the rather premature age of 56, and just previously to his younger brother effectually becoming First Minister of this Empire, another scion of the illustrious house of Russell has passed away. Lord William's life as soldier and diplomatist, would throw lustre on many a descent; the lineage of the Duke of Bedford, with even its multiplicity of renown, may derive satisfaction and honour from his name.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

This gallant officer and distinguished public personage sprung from an ancient family—the Murrays of Ochtertyre. He was the younger son of Sir William, fifth Baronet of Ochtertyre, by his wife, Augusta, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Cromarty. Sir George Murray was born in 1772, and entered the army as an Ensign in the 71st Regiment, in 1779. He served in Flanders, Holland, Germany, the East and West Indies, Egypt, the North of Europe, Spain, Portugal, France, and America; and received a cross and five clasps for Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onore, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1809, he got the brevet of Colonel, and the appointment of Quartermaster-General in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Wellington, with whom he acted until the year 1814, when he was sent as Quartermaster-General to America.

He has since been Governor of Sandhurst College, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Colonial Secretary, and, lastly, Master General of the Ordnance during the Peel Administrations. Sir George Murray was, at the time of his decease, a General in the Army, G.C.H., C.T.S., &c., and Colonel of the 42nd Foot. Sir George married, in 1826, Louisa, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, sister of the present Marquis of Anglesey, and widow of Lieut-General Sir James Erskine, Bart. Her ladyship died the 23rd Jan., 1842. Sir George Murray's death occurred on the 28th ultimo, at his residence in Belgrave-square.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Concluded.)

In our number of last week we recorded the proceedings at this important Meeting, down to the close of Wednesday. We now give the conclusion of our Report, which must necessarily be brief, in consequence of the pressure of other important and interesting matter

On *Thursday* morning, the various sectional meetings were renewed. At eleven o'clock, the "Historical Section" met at the Hospitium, in the Museum Gardens; the Hon. T. Stapleton, President of the Section, in the chair. E. Ha[illegible] read a very curious paper, entitled "A Memorial of Lady Anne Clifford" [illegible] close of which, a vote of thanks to the hon gentleman was carried by acclamation. Papers were also read by the Rev J Hunter, and by R. Davies, Esq., Town Clerk; the latter being a highly-interesting selection of "Documents from the York Municipal Archives."

In seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Davies, the Rev. J. Hunter expressed a hope that that gentleman would continue to prosecute his labours, which could not but assist in throwing great light upon the history of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—a period, he might remark, when there had been a lack of historians, as compared with the two previous centuries.

The "Architectural Section" assembled in the Theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, and, as on the previous day, was numerously attended. Among the several papers read to the Section, we may mention, as most interesting, a paper on Beverley Minster, by Mr. Petit (whose views and deductions were ably supported by Professor Willis), and another on Clifford's Tower, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

The members of the "Section of Early and Mediæval Antiquities" re-assembled in the room over the Savings Bank, Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F R S, being in the chair The first paper read was one by James Talbot, Esq, being a notice of some supposed Egyptian remains, hitherto undescribed, in Upper Nubia. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Talbot; and, in doing so, observed that increased attention was now being daily given to the past and present state of [illegible], and that, if other travellers would act as Mr. Talbot had acted, we might soon hope for very valuable additional information respecting that country.

Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., next read an elaborate paper "On the Arts and Artists of England during the Middle Ages" A vote of thanks having been passed to Sir R Westmacott for his interesting paper, Edward Hawkins, Esq., Keeper of the Antiquities of the British Museum, read an account of certain curious silver ornaments which had been discovered in 1840, at Cuerdale, near Preston, on the banks of the river Ribble. A discussion ensued upon the reading of this paper, in which Sir Roderick J. Murchison and other distinguished members took part; Sir Roderick confirming the assertion of Mr. Hawkins, that the chains and elaborately-worked silver ornaments were of an Oriental character. Mr. Hawkins also read a second paper, contributed by the Rev. E. J. Shepherd, on the early coins minted at York, which elicited some instructive remarks from Mr Hudson Turner, on the antiquity of the Mint at York. The concluding paper, communicated by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M P., was read by Mr. Hal[illegible]d was a notice of the ancient chapel of St. Bride, on the shore of the bay [illegible] Capel, and the curious interments there discovered.

The sectional meetings having closed, a large party of members, headed by Mr. Parker, and accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton, proceeded to inspect Skelton Church—a celebrated and very beautiful specimen, on a small scale, of English church architecture in the early ages. The party also inspected the two churches of Overton and Nun Monkton, both in the highest degree interesting to "antiquarians and historical inquirers." These inspections having terminated, the party returned to York; and, in the evening, about 120 gentlemen, members of the Institute and others, sat down to an excellent dinner at the [illegible]. The Earl Fitzwilliam presided, and was supported by the Marquis of Northampton, the Dean of Hereford, Sir R. J. Murchison, the Lord Mayor of York, &c., Professor Phillips acting as Vice-Chairman. A variety of toasts, loyal and complimentary, were proposed and responded to, and; soon after eleven o'clock, the company separated, all highly delighted with the day's business and its social termination

On *Friday*, there was but one meeting, that of the "Section of Early and M[illegible] but the business was of short duration, a majority of the members having devoted the day to a tour of inspection in the neighbourhood of York. The morning was ushered in by a desperate effort on the part of St. Swithin to maintain his charter, in the midst of which, a party of about sixty members started on an expedition to Aldbrough, for the purpose of inspecting the remains of the Roman city of Isurium. On approaching the town, the members of the Institute were met by A. Lawson, Esq., M.P., who conducted them to some very interesting excavations which have been recently made under his directions. After inspecting these remains, the party proceeded to Mr. Lawson's beautiful mansion, and there partook of a substantial luncheon, provided for them by their kind and liberal host.

Having done full justice to Mr Lawson's hospitality, the party turned their steps towards Fountain's Abbey. This Abbey was founded in 1132. The ruins are said to be the most extensive and valuable of any in England remarkable on many accounts, but more especially for the unusual number of the domestic buildings, in a more or less perfect state

Our limits will not allow us to give a detailed description of these interesting ruins; we must, therefore, quit them, and turn towards Ripon, whither the party next proceeded.

Through the kindness of the Dean, the members were enabled to inspect every portion of the Minster, which is a fine cruciform Church, of mixed styles, but chiefly Early English, having a central tower, and two square towers at the western end. The inspection of Ripon Minster having been concluded, the party paid their respects to the Dean, and returned to York

In the evening, at nine o'clock, the Cathedral was opened and lighted up, by permission of the Very Rev. the Dean, and there was a grand performance of sacred music, in which Miss M. Hawes took a leading part. Public notice of this performance having been given by Mr Turner, the resident Secretary of the Archæological Institute, the Cathedral was densely crowded.

On *Saturday*, the "Section of Early and Mediæval Antiquities" re-assembled at the usual hour; and several highly interesting papers were read. The main business of the day, however, was a projected excursion to the ruins of Helmsley Castle and Rievaulx Abbey, whither a large party, including Earl Fitzwilliam, the Dean of Hereford, and other distinguished members, started as early as eight o'clock in the morning. At Duncombe Park, previously to an inspection of the ruins, the members were hospitably entertained by Lord Feversham

Quitting Rievaulx Abbey, the party returned by Byland Abbey, to York. The ruins of Byland Abbey, although by no means equal to those of Rievaulx, are still greatly interesting, inasmuch as they present the remains of a very fine Early English Church.—At eight o'clock in the evening, there was a general meeting in the theatre of the museum, for the reading and consideration of two papers, the first by Albert Way, Esq., being a "Notice of an alleged discovery of the tomb of Constantius Chlorus, near the church of St. Helen, on the Walls in York;" and the second by Charles Newton, Esq, "On the British and Roman Antiquities in Yorkshire." We much regret that we have not space to enter into a detailed notice of these papers.

On *Monday*, the business of the Meeting was brought to a conclusion. At ten o'clock, the "Architectural Section" met in the Theatre of the Museum, when able and interesting papers were read by J. R. Walbran, Esq., A. Milward, Esq., and by Mr Browne, of York. This Sectional Meeting was followed, at twelve o'clock, by the concluding General Meeting of the Institute. The Marquis of Northampton presided; and Albert Way, Esq, one of the General Secretaries, read the financial statement, and the Report of the Committee of Management, both of which appeared to afford unmixed satisfaction to the members present After the transaction of the necessary routine business, the Noble Chairman announced that the next Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute would take place at Norwich, and that the Lord Bishop of the diocese had consented to preside upon that occasion. This announcement was received with loud cheers; and, thanks having then been voted to the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lord Mayor of York, and others, the Meeting finally separated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Supposed Murder at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Last Saturday morning, the body of Robert Lowthin, the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Gateshead district, was discovered in the river Tyne, near the high crane at Newcastle; and circumstances have since transpired which excite strong suspicion of his having been murdered. The police were dragging for a boy named Dickinson, who had been observed, on the preceding day, playing near the high crane, but had been since missed, when they found the body of Mr. Lowthin. It appears, from inquiries that have been instituted, that Lowthin had, on Friday, received his quarterly salary as Registrar, and, at eight o'clock, the same night, he was in the Charles the Twelfth public-house, at the north end of Tyne-bridge, when it was observed by the landlord that he had a watch, and a considerable sum of [illegible]. He was then in liquor. He was seen again about two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, by the superintendent of police in Gateshead, in company with a notoriously bad character, going towards Newcastle. When his body was found, his watch and purse were missing. An inquest was commenced on Saturday, and, evidence of identity having been received, it was adjourned till Monday. On Monday the inquest was resumed, but nothing satisfactory was elicited. A man, who was apprehended on suspicion of his having been the person who was with the deceased at two o'clock on the Saturday morning, has been discharged, as the superintendent of police could not positively identify him, and the man denies having been with the deceased at all, but subsequently accounts for himself elsewhere. The inquest was further adjourned til Monday next.

Murder at Manchester.—A murder was committed in Manchester on Saturday by a husband upon his wife. The husband immediately afterwards absconded. It appears that his name is James Hunt, that he is about thirty-five years of age, of shabby-genteel appearance, a tassel-maker by trade, and a native of Macclesfield. The dreadful act seems to have been committed about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, by his giving his wife a dreadful blow with his fist, which produced instantaneous death. Whether any or what previous quarrel took place between the parties has not transpired.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHELSEA REGATTA.

Twelve free watermen at Chelsea made a very spirited race on Monday for a purse of sovereigns, given by the inhabitants of St. Luke's. The contest, which was exceedingly well conducted throughout, was in three heats, with six pair of oars.

First Heat. C. Cole, jun., and T. Southam (Green), 1; J. Thomas and C. Woodford, (Yellow), 2; J. White and J. Woodford (Pink), 3.

The distance was from a boat moored opposite the Swan, round a boat moored opposite Cremorne House, down the Middlesex shore, round a boat opposite the British Flag, and back to the Cricketers.

Second Heat —W. Cole and J. Prime (Blue), 1; G. Brown and H. Gaybard (Red), 2: J. Thomas and W. Woodford (Scarlet), 3.

Grand Heat.—Blue, 1; Green, 2

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The second regatta of the present season at Greenwich, on Monday, boasted the patronage of the Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Ha[illegible], Lord Alfred Paget, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, and others of the nobility and [illegible] of the neighbourhood. The race, which was in five heats, with six scullers [illegible] attractive. The sport was, however, but mediocre

First Heat.—J. Roe (Yellow), 1; T. Doust (Red), 2; J. Stanley (Pink), 3. The distance extended the whole river front, and was twice rowed round in each heat.

Second Heat.—S. Wogan (Dark Blue), 1; S. Weeks (Green), 2; S. Avent (Light Blue), 3.

Third Heat.—Red, 1; Green, 2,

Fourth Heat.—Dark Blue, 1; Green, 2—Won easily.

Grand Heat.—Dark Blue, 1; Red, 2

The prizes were a new skiff and about £12

Temple Regatta—A double sculler's race amongst the watermen plying at the Temple, [illegible] street stairs, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the residents of the vicinity came off on Tuesday, and was won in three heats by John Bush, Essex-stairs, and Joseph [illegible], Arundel-street (light blue)

The Gu[illegible] Oars Match.—The Gentlemen of the Guy's Club on Tuesday contended in a pair-oared race for a pair of gold challenge oars and presentation medals. It was throughout a very dashing spirited race, arranged in three heats. It was won by Messrs. Lloyd and Hicks (yellow).

Whitehall Regatta.—The watermen at Whitehall contended on Wednesday for a purse of sovereigns, very liberally subscribed by the nobility and gentry of that vicinity. It was in three heats, with six scullers, and was won by T. Jones, who took the lead and kept it.

FULHAM REGATTA.

This highly-respectable aquatic contest, got up under the management of two gentlemen, named Walford and Chasemore, for a purse of sovereigns, liberally subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, including the very efficient managers, came off on Monday. It was a double-scull contest, in three heats, with ten competitors.

First Heat.—J. Phelps and S Knight (Red), 1. J. Kelly and W. Hill (Pink), 2; J. Powell and J. Hawkins (Plaid), 3

The distance was from Putney Bridge up to the Crab Tree, down round a boat moored off Broom House, and up through the centre arch of Putney Bridge.

Second Heat.—J. Kelly, jun., and J. Freeman (Yellow), 1; J. Hawkins and J. Powell (Blue), 2.

Grand Heat.—This was started downwards from the Bridge to Broom House, up to the Crab Tree, and back to the Bridge.—Yellow, 1; Red, 2.

Cricket.—The return match between Surrey and Kent, was commenced in the beautiful park of C. Milner, Esq., at Aylesford, near Maidstone, on Thursday (last week), and was continued during that day, Friday, and Saturday, and, on the evening of the last-mentioned day, as the play had not been finally concluded, so far as the ultimate victory was concerned, a "draw" was the result. The final state of the match stood as follows, when the stumps were drawn on Saturday evening. Surrey went in first:—Surrey, 221; Kent, 203

The Marylebone Club and Ground v. the County of Norfolk This match terminated in favour of the club by a majority of 88 runs. The final score stood thus:—Marylebone, 239; Norfolk, 151.

GOODWOOD RACES.

The fool of quality has fallen upon evil days; his motley is no longer divinity, wherewithal to hedge him from the vulgar human herd. The rail has given him *coup de grace*. On Monday last his counterfeit presentment appeared at the London-bridge Station of the Brighton line, in shape of an exclusive couple, bound for Goodwood. Their courier had *not* secured them a *coupée;* there was a heathen caitiff for you! They looked with eager eyes for an empty compartment; none was to be had. "Oh!" cried the lady of the two—at least the one who wore a bonnet and cashmere—"oh! I *must* have a carriage to myself; I'm Mrs." Vain, or Fain, or the like "and I've a quantity of things to take with me; my maid, and Mr. Vain, and"——at this stage of the remonstrance the signal to start was given, and Mrs. Vain, her *femme de chambre*, and *caro sposo*, rushed into dreadful proximity, with three specimens of their own species, that had never in their lives been inside Willis's Rooms! . . . . .

Like all things *per se*, railroads have been considerably abused in application. On many lines the policy seems to be to afford the least amount of service to the greatest number of people. The ingenuity too with which this is brought about is often quite astonishing. You could, for instance, hardly imagine how a line running from Worthing to Chichester along the narrow valley of the sea-board, could completely avoid all approach to the various towns in that district, yet such is the case. The guards assure you that Arundel is quite a mile and a half from the station bearing its name, and that Bognor is a good three miles from any point the Chichester railroad touches; and they tell the truth. Sometimes, moreover, this road consists of a single line of rails, and sometimes of a double—whereof it comes to pass that you travel sometimes at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and sometimes wait an hour at a station before it is possible for you to start again. All this, the company bound for Goodwood, by way of Brighton, had experience of in the course of this instant week; that they bore it patiently is more than we are disposed to assert. The meeting in the princely domain of the Duke of Richmond was the sporting cynosure of the last four days; and, inasmuch as its blaze of gallant revelry cast into eclipse all lesser lights, the Olympics at that right noble tryst will form the staple of these our National Sports.

Goodwood Races commenced on Tuesday, and terminated yesterday, giving to the turf an array of valuable stakes, and other prizes, such as no meeting in the world ever put forth in its programme; the whole amounting to a sum of money little short of £25,000. The splendid harvest weather had an affect on the rural attendance, as every farmer, of course, took advantage of it to house his ripe crops. All the fashion of the kingdom, however, gathered together; some, as guests of his Grace's hospitality—others putting up with such accommodation as the Bedford at Brighton, and other hostels of its class along the Sussex coast, furnish. Good things, no doubt, of all sorts awaited them. Of the racing we [illegible] know how to speak, in the merest epitome. Each day's material would require more than one of our columns to catalogue alone—how is an idea of the whole to be attempted? On Tuesday there were eight races run for, under the most distressing temperature that can be conceived. Mr. Bowes won the Ham with Epirote, then made second favourite for the Derby; and Weatherbit the great 300 sovs sweepstakes—the four that started literally "done" when they finished. Van Tromp won the Lavant Stakes, by a head: it was hardly a performance worthy his quotation at Tattersall's. The Gratwicke Joinville won. He belongs to a stable the success of which is a great popular victory. Humdrum was good enough to beat the field for the Drawing Room Stakes, and won a rattling "pot." These nags of good report will be served one day or other. he was tried to be a racer in the spring—he has proved that he is one in the autumn.

Wednesday was the momentous occasion with the speculative. The Goodwood Stakes—handicap—was the great betting affair of the Meeting; and, bad as business is, commanded a considerable outlay of capital. After a few minor races, the Orange Prize was run for, and created much interest. It brought you together Alarm and Jericho, that ran so close to each other at Ascot—both with lots of friends. As fine a contest as ever was seen again terminated in favour of the former; and passing the Cordray without comment, we come to the important Handicap. A vast field went for it; and a splendid set to with three, ended in making Jonathan Wild winner by a head. Here must we take leave of the second day crammed as full of sport as an egg of sustenance.

Thursday, the Cup Day, was of course the festival of the whole. It set in broiling hot; and with cavalcades of coaches, and crowds on foot and horseback, such as make the Derby and St. Leger pageants. It was a gorgeous company that occupied the places of privilege; a happy one that filled every nook and corner of shade to be found within reasonable distance of the race course. The list was an awful one as at first prepared, but casualty had done its office, and not only were there a couple of walks over to begin with, but the fields were greatly shorn of their proportions. In short, the sport was not a monster exhibition, as people expected, but a right gallant one; such as, when next it occurs, may we be there to see

The first issue was a dead heat, between the rival stables of Goodwood and Danebury—"feeding fat" their present feud. But we will come to the Cup—for to see it all came—and to hear of it, peradventure, is all that our readers care to read. As the day wore on, the promise of the field improved for Hemp, omitted in the lists, was declared to start, and when the numbers were put up there appeared as starters nine of various merit. They got off, full of slow running, and the *picturesque* the Rose of Cashmere, making play for Lothario, and leading at a good speed before she resigned. From the top of the hill they came in earnest Grimston winning from the distance very easily. The speed was much below that for the Stakes; nevertheless, Grimston and Iago must be fine feeders for those who have laid the odds against the cracks for the St. Leger.

We annex the details of the sport of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Dawdle, 3 yrs	(Abdale)	walked over

The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Joinville	(Templeman)	1
Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo	(Bartholomew)	2
Mr. Wreford's Wit's End	(A. Day)	3

Run in two minutes fifty-four seconds.

The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Mr. Bowes's Epirote	(Butler)	1
Mr. S Herbert's Tantivy	(A. Day)	2
Duke of Richmond's Halo	(Bell)	3

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each.

Mr. Gully's Weatherbit	(Butler)	1
Mr. Johnstone's Annandale	(Marson)	2
Duke of Richmond's Pic-nic	(Nat)	3

The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Milner	(Mr. Berkeley)	1
Mr. Osbaldeston nd The Conjuror	(Mr. Osbaldeston)	2
Lord George Bentinck's Blackbird	(Capt. Pettat)	3

The Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs. each.

Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp	(Marson)	1
Mr. Payne's f by Venison, out of Cobweb	(Cartwright)	2

The Goodwood Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord George Bentinck's Best Bower	(Capt Pettat)	1
Lord George Bentinck's Naworth	(Mr. P. Williams)	2
Mr. Meiklam's Alliance	(Mr. Berkeley)	3

Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Maher's Humdrum	(F. Butler)	1
Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo	(H. Bell)	2
Mr. Maher's f by Birdcatcher, out of Perdita	(Holmes)	3

Run in five minutes three seconds.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Gully's Winchester	(A. Day)	1
Lord G Bentinck's African	(W. A[illegible])	2
Mr Meiklam's Duncan	(J Prince)	3

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr Herbert's c by Hetman Platoff out of Miss Letty	(W. Marson)	1
Duke of Richmond's Tugnet		2

Stand Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Lord Lonsdale's c by Bay Middleton out of Miss Milner	(Abraham)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird		2
Mr. Green's The Conjuror		3

Orange Prize, given by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.

Mr. Greville's Alarm	(Nat)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho		2
Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog		3

GOODWOOD RACES.—1846.

THE ROAD FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

GOING TO THE RACES.—HIGH-STREET, CHICHESTER.

Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Payne's Collingwood	(Nat)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Jollity		2
Duke of Richmond's Vampyre		3

Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft and only 5 if declared, &c.

Mr. O'Brien's Jonathan Wild	(R. Rider)	1
Mr. J Day's The Hero		2
Mr. Parr's Dulcet		3

It is supposed that the amount lost on the race exceeds £40,000.

The Member's Plate of £50 with £50 added.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella	(Butler)	1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Blind Hookey		2
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth		3

Steward's Cup of £300, added to a Handicnp of 5 sovs. each.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair	(Nat)	1
Lord George Bentinck's Dawdle		2

Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Leaconfield	(A lad)	1
Mr. Meiklam's Alliance		2

THURSDAY.

Sweeps of 50 sovs each. One mile and a half.

Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird	walked over

The Sussex Stakes of 25 sovs each, &c.

Lord G. Bentinck's Gabbler	walked over

Sweeps of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr. Gully's Mathematician	0
Lord G. Bentinck's King of Morven	0

A dead heat.

Sweeps of 200 sovs each, for fillies. T.Y.C.

Lord G. Bentinck's Devil-me-Care	1
Mr. Gully's Wee Bit	2
Mr. A. Johnstone's Little Nell	3

The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.

Iago	1
Ukraine	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, &c.

Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo	1

Mr. Wreford's Wilderness disqualified. Wilderness came in first.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Mr O'Brien's Grimston	1
Lord Waterford's Wolfdog	2
Mr. Irwin's Connaught Ranger	3

THE PRIZE PLATE.

Three of the four Prize Cups, or Groups of Plate, have been manufactured by Messrs Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.

The prize called the "Orange Cup," valued at £300, and so named in honour of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, consists of a group, representing Prince Maurice of Nassau directing the final charge at the Battle of Nieuport, fought against the Archduke Albert (son of Maximilian II.), Viceroy of the Netherlands, under Philip of Spain, in which, according to the memoirs of Sir Francis Vere, after a severely-contested encounter, the Archduke Albert was wounded in the face by a lance, unhorsed, and forced to quit the field Maurice, seeing the horse of the Archduke galloping without his rider, ordered a prompt and general advance, and gained a great victory, taking 5000 prisoners, including nearly all the commanders of the Archduke's army. The battle was fought on the 2nd of July, 1600. The artist has represented the moment when the Archduke has fallen from his horse, and the Prince is ordering the advance of his troops.

The Second Prize group represents the crisis of the battle of Bosworth-field - Sir W. Stanley saving the life of the Earl of Richmond; when, according to the chronicles of the time, Richard III., finding the battle going against him, made a desperate attempt to change the fortune of the day, by destroying Richmond, and, charging furiously, overthrew Sir John Cheney, killed Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to the Earl, and got near enough to his opponent to aim a blow at him, which was parried by Sir William Stanley. Richard was unhorsed and slain. This group is exquisitely modelled—the general outline and the minor parts are all in the best taste. The horses and their riders are all in motion, and full of vitality. The details are very elaborate, the armour of the two principal figures being enriched with gold, and the armorial bearings and devices being also of that metal. The apparel is gorgeous, and very appropriate to the subject.

These two groups have been modelled by Mr. Alfred Howard, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A.

The Third Prize is a Candelabra, modelled after a design for a candelabrum for the Emperor of Russia; and consisting of an oak, at the foot of which hounds are pulling down a stag.

The Fourth Prize, a vase of very elegant form, has been manufactured by the Messrs. Garrard of the Haymarket. The lower portion consists of a nobly-shaped cup; and the upper of a flagon, around which is represented in bold relief, the picturesque tale of Perseus rescuing Andromeda from the sea monster. This is executed in Mr. Cotterill's best manner. The graceful form of Andromeda, the beauty and spirit of Pegasus, and the terrible figure of the sea monster are finely contrasted; and the artist has displayed great judgment in so balancing the different masses of the composition, that whatever view is taken of the vase it presents a symmetrical, though diversified figure. The whole is richly and tastefully ornamented.

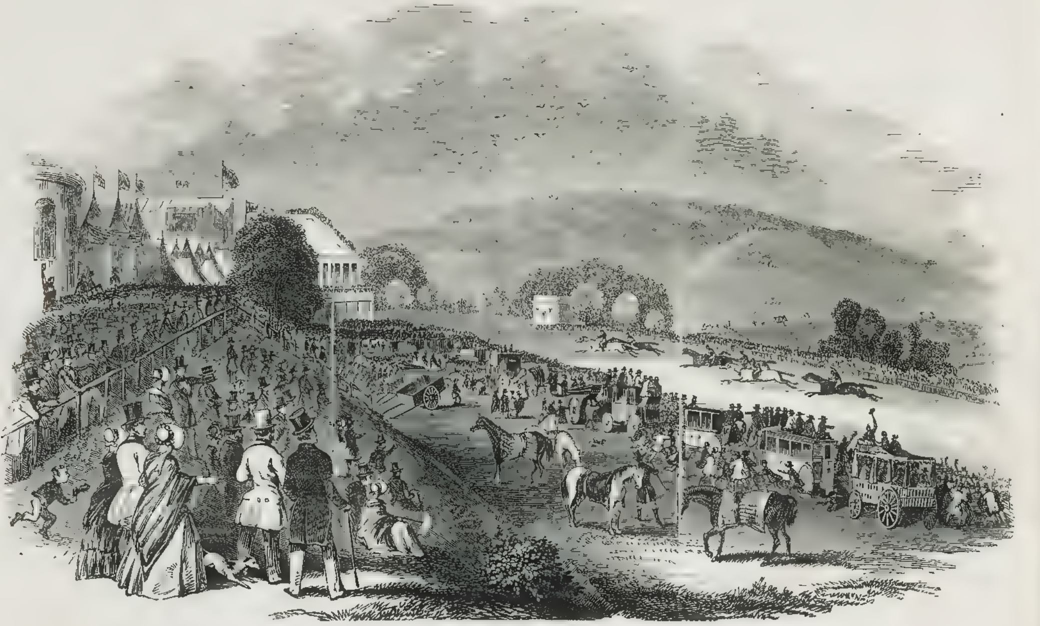
GOODWOOD RACES, 1846.

"'Tis merrie, 'tis merrie in good green wood!"
And Goodwood is the merrie place
For sportsman true and steed of blood,
That love the chase,
And the glorious race,
Which with the lightning's shaft keeps pace.
Let th' Arab garb with gems his barb;
Let Andalusia vaunt her pride;
Let Rome (poor torso!) boast her Corso;
Let all the world, both far and wide,
Compete with England's turf—'tis vain!
O'er plain and main
Extends her reign.
Long may it last without a stain!

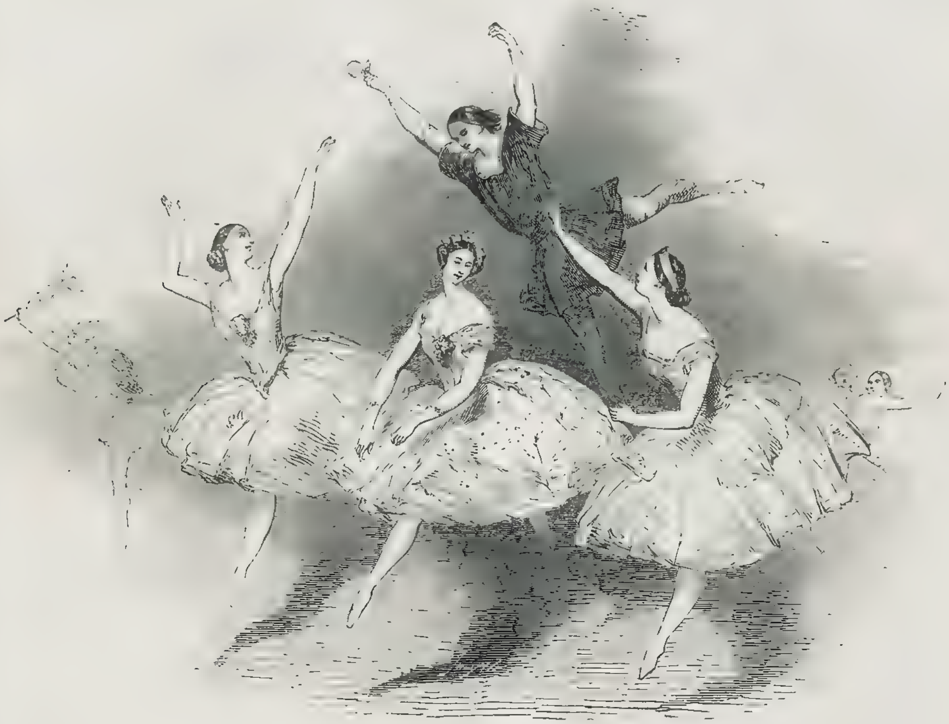
Away!—although the summer's breath
Scorches the forest, mead, and heath;
Away! -though dust, in heavy clouds,
The Turf's bold votaries enshrouds;
Away to Goodwood's brilliant sheen,
Hasting, the rural groups are seen.
From far around the Sussex downs—
From Brighton, Worthing, Reigate—towns,
Hamlets, and homesteads, pour along,
A dusty, thirsty, motley throng.
London is there! both mart and court;
England is there! to join the sport;
Ireland is there! with thorough breed;
And Scotland! with the best *owre* Tweed.

E'en France — the gay and gallant aye—
Leaves her elections for the play;
Grim Politics, despite the weather,
And Sugar Bill, mount in the leather.
In vain Rachel enacts a part
To bid the tears of Pluto start;
In vain may Grisi's graces flow,
Th' *habitués* are resolved to go—
Though Thillon spreads her warbling thrall—
Though Cremorne House and gay Vauxhall
Exert their brightest: all in vain—
The town rolls out to Goodwood plain.

Oh! thrilling scene! That heart is cold
Indeed which glows not with delight,
When high and low, the young, the old,
The matron staid, and maiden bright,
Assemble 'neath the cloudless sky,
To hail the gallant rivalry,
Where steed with steed for fame contends,
While the glad shout the welkin rends.



GOODWOOD RACES.—THE COURSE.



THE PAS DES DEESSES, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have to record this week the production of a new Opera Buffa, and the reiterated performance of a Divertissement which is a perfect triumph of choregraphy, the latter a production belonging to the highest order of art; the former with far less lofty pretensions, but no less possessing its own peculiar merits.

' Don Gregorio, or the Ajo nell' Imbarazzo," the new opera, is one of the earlier productions of Donizetti. It was brought out at Milan, and performed with great success in Paris in 1830; Lablache then, as now, enacting the principal part. This opera bears marks of an earlier origin than many of Donizetti's works. There is something of the old school to be traced throughout. Though of a decidedly inferior order of composition than Cimarosa's "Matrimonio," a resemblance in the treatment of the *libretto*, and in the construction of the score, may be detected—especially, for example, in the duet between the master and his pupil, where the music describes the sobbing of the latter and his tutor's mimicry.

In the preponderance of recitative, also, we again can trace the old-fashioned style of composition; and, in fact, there is but little *Donizetti-ism*, if we may be allowed to coin a word, in this opera—at least, to ears accustomed to the more recent productions of the fertile *maestro*. Much of the effect of an opera of this class depends upon the *libretto*; that of "Don Gregorio" is highly comic and spirited; and, before proceeding further with our criticism, we will give our readers a short *resumé* of the plot.

Don Gregorio is the tutor of two young men, placed by their father, an austere old nobleman, under his charge. This father, *Count Giulio* (Fornasari), adopting an exaggerated idea of the dangers and perils of the world, has kept his two sons closely immured at home, and persists in treating and considering them as children, though the eldest has attained his 25th year. The consequence is, that the latter, *Enrico* (Mario), has been married secretly for a year past, while the other, who is half an idiot, makes love to the old housekeeper, *Leonarda*, at home. The contrast of these two *affaires de coleur* is one of the amusing points of the *libretto*. *Enrico* hopes to gain the old tutor over to his cause; he, for that purpose, introduces his wife, *Gilda* (Mdme. Castellan), secretly into the house—*Don Gregorio* is moved by her tears, and promises to assist her; and then follow difficulties and embarrassments without end for the poor tutor, who is finally suspected by the Count of the most terrible misdoings. To crown all, the young wife of *Enrico*, who has remained immured all day, induces *Gregorio* to go and fetch her baby, who has been left at home: the unfortunate man returns with the child under his cloak, just in time to meet his indignant master. This is a most laughable scene. At length all is discovered, and finally the young couple are pardoned, and the piece ends happily; not before, however, the astonished Count is requested by his second "boy" to unite him in his turn to the shrewish old *cameriera*—a request, of course, not granted. There are scenes in this *libretto* of the most laughable description. The very *tournure* of Frederic Lablache, in his infantile costume, elicits peals of laughter each time he moves; while that most admirable of comedians, his father, portrayed the character of the unfortunate scape-goat, with a drollery perfectly irresistible. The duet we have already mentioned between these two artists, was comic in the extreme. Fornasari had effected a complete transformation of himself in the part of the Count: he looked the thin, sallow-faced, hollow-eyed old Nobleman, gloomy in mind, and feeble in body. Mario was admirably adapted to the sentimental young husband. He introduces Alari's pretty "Canzone Toscana" in the beginning of the opera, and sings it with his usual taste and sweetness. Castellan's feminine archness, her grace of look and manner, always give great fascination to her performance of comic parts. Nothing could be more delicious than her execution of Benedict's well-known rondo, written for Malibran, and so often sung by herself, introduced here in the last act. It is always a fresh treat to listen to this delightful singer.

Besides the *morceaux* we have mentioned, two trios, in different styles, the one in the first, and the other in the second, act, attracted our attention. The latter, especially, which is somewhat of a fugue, is a charming composition, and will, probably become a favourite in amateur circles—its only fault for the stage is that it is too short. The finale of the first act, also, is very effective. On the whole, however, "Don Gregorio's" chief attraction lies in the drollery of the *libretto*, and, above all, the admirable acting of the performers; Lablache's impersonation, especially, is a masterpiece.

We must now proceed to one of the most remarkable achievements of the season, the "Pas des Déesses," of which we this day furnish our readers with a sketch. Those who have seen the "Pas de Quatre," may form some idea of the extraordinary excitement and enthusiasm this *pas* creates; but, as we already said last week, for poetry of idea and of execution the "Pas des Déeses" has decidedly the advantage. Besides this, though the attention is principally directed to the three great *danseuses*, yet the grouping is rendered far more effective by the addition of other actors.

The "Pas des Déesses" has another recommendation; it is longer; and the intervals while the three "stars" are resting themselves, are filled up by the charming butterfly steps of Louise Taglioni and the most incredible feats on the part of St. Leon and Perrot. In fact, all here surpass themselves—of Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito, each in turn seems to obtain the advantage—though of course the palm is finally adjudged by each spectator accordingly as his taste is originally inclined. For ourselves, as critics, obliged to put away all previous predilections, we are compelled to confess that each in her peculiar style, in this *Pas*, reaches the *ne plus ultra* of her art, and each is different.

Though the styles of Taglioni and Lucile Grahn, at first sight would seem to be identical, yet they have both their own peculiar characteristics. The buoyant energy of Grahn contrasts with that peculiar quietness that marks Taglioni's most daring feats, while Cerito, who by her very smallness of stature, seems fitted by nature for another style of dancing, bounds to and fro, as though in the plentitude of enjoyment. We have never seen either of these great *danseuses* achieve such wonders as in this *Pas*. The improvement of Lucile Grahn is above all marvellous; she introduces a step entirely new and exquisitely graceful; and, though it must be of most difficult achievement, she executes it with an ease and lightness which gives her the appearance of flying. It is a species of *valse renversée* on a grand scale. One of the most effective moments with Cerito is that in which she comes on with St. Leon, executing a *jetés batters* in the air, and, at the same moment, turning her head suddenly, to catch a sight of the much-desired apple. This never fails to elicit thunders of applause, and an encore.

As for Taglioni, after taking the most daring leaps in her own easy and exquisitely graceful manner, she flits across the stage with a succession of steps, which, though perfectly simple, are executed with such inconceivable lightness, and such enchanting grace, as invariably to call forth one of the most enthusiastic encores we ever remember to have witnessed; in fact, from beginning to end of the divertissement, all the spectators are kept in a state of excitement, which finds vent in clappings, in shoutings, and bravas, occasionally quite deafening.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" was performed on Saturday and Monday last, and Halevy's "Juive" on Wednesday, and was repeated last night. The execution o these two operas has fully sustained the fame of the Belgian *troupe*. In the "William Tell," changes have been made in the *Arnold*, on account of the continued illnesses of the artists. Laborde sustained this celebrated part of Duprez on Saturday, and M. Boulo on Monday. The latter, however, was compelled to omit the great air, "Asile hereditaire," and the "Suivez moi." He sang at times sweetly and artistically, but, at present, *Arnold* is beyond his physical powers. Laborde's energy in this inspiring scena created a great sensation. He sang well in tune, and executed it without a hitch, a result that rarely happens. He also was very successful in the trio, "Quand l'Helvétie est un champ de supplice"—that heart-rending composition in which *Arnold* is informed of his father's death by the hand of the Austrian oppressors. Massol acquitted himself with considerable ability in *William Tell*, although the music at times was transposed to suit his high baritone; and, in some instances, Zelger—who was the *Walter* on Monday had to sing his part. In the beautiful romance, "Sois immobile et vers la terre," which *Tell* addresses to his son just before the ordeal of the apple shooting, Massol sang with much fervour. M. Barielle, on Saturday, doubled the parts of *Walter* and *Gesler*—the former owing to Zelger's illness. On Monday, Barielle was the Austrian Governor alone. He bids fair to be a great basso; his voice is splendid, but he lacks style and refinement.

On Saturday, the Barcarolle of the *Pêcheur*, "Accours dans ma nacelle," was sung by one of the horn-players of the band, owing to Boulo's "illness." On Monday Boulo not only sang it, but doubled *Arnold*, for M. Laborde's "illness." Drury Lane Theatre, with the Brussels artists, appears to have been a complete hospital since their arrival. Mdme. Laborde's *Mathilde*, on both occasions, was charmingly sung, and her "Sombre forêt," and her share of the duo, "Ma presence," were rapturously applauded. The overture was nightly encored. The accompaniments were finely played, although the weakness of the stringed instruments was too apparent. The choruses deserve every praise. The introduction, in the first act, was magnificently done, and the three separate pieces of the Cantons particularly effective. The allegro vivace, "Guillaume, tu le vois," was hit off with infinite precision, and the oath, "Jurons," rendered with majestic fidelity.

SCENE FROM " ROBERT LE DIABLE," BY THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY, AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

"La Juive" was rendered remarkable by the fact that the announced cast underwent no alteration. The principal parts were thus distributed: *Rachel*, the Jewess, Madame Julien; the *Princess Eudoxie* (niece of the Emperor, betrothed to *Leopold*, Prince of the Empire), Mdlle. Charton; the Jew, *Eléazar*, M. Laborde; the *Cardinal de Brogni* (President of the Conclave), M Zelger; *Léopold*, M. Boulo; *Ruggiero* (the Grand Provost of Constance), M Barielle. This work was first produced at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, in February, 1835, Nourrit, Lafont, Levasseur, Dabadie, Mdlle. Falcon, and Madame Dorus Gras, being included in the cast. It is curious that two Jewesses, Mdlle. Falcon and Mdlle. Nathan, have in turn sustained *Rachel la Juive*. It was one of the lamented Falcon's greatest triumphs. Duprez's acting and singing of *Eléazar* have insured for this opera lasting popularity. As a grand histrionic display the Jew of Duprez is quite equal to the *Shylock* of Kean. It may be recollected that a two-act melo-dramatic spectacle was concocted out of this five-act opera, in Mr. Bunn's lesseeship, in 1835, leaving out all Halévy's music, save two choruses. We mention this fact, because a contemporary has fallen into the singular mistake of supposing that the English public was familiar with Halévy's composition, when, in point of fact, it was only heard for the first time in this country on Wednesday night. It was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The story is of appalling incident, and the *dénouement* is tragical, *Rachel* being thrown into the boiling cauldron, instead of being saved as in the Drury-lane version; and *Eléazar* then exultingly tells the Cardinal that it is *his* child who has fallen a victim to the religious persecutions of the 15th century. Halévy's overture was much curtailed.

In the first act, the music describes the exultation of the populace at the proposed religious conclave to put down heresy; their rage at finding the holiday in honour of the Emperor's arrival desecrated by the working of the Jew; their intended immolation of *Eléazar* and *Rachel*, only prevented by the Cardinal's clemency to the former, and *Léopold's* intervention for the latter—the Prince having secretly courted the Jewess under the name of *Samuel*. A drinking chorus, "Du Vin;" a charming serenade, "Lorn de sou amie," sung by M. Boulo; and the finale of this act, are the most remarkable pieces. The voices of Mdme. Julien and Laborde, towering above the chorus, as the Emperor's *cortége* defiles across the stage, told with immense effect.

The second act, which comprises the purchase of the chain from the Jew by the Princess, to present to her affianced *Léopold*, he being in the warehouse at the time, and the discovery that he is a Christian by the Jew and his daughter, contains some excellent music. There is the Passover Feast, with *Eléazar's* air, "Dieu! que ma voix tremblante;" a trio between Mdlle. Charton, Laborde, and Boulo; a duo between Boulo and Mdme. Julien, of no great merit; and a splendid finale, in which *Léopold* is driven from the Jew's house, with a touching intercession on the part of *Rachel* for her lover.

The third act is principally taken up with the concerted piece, in which the union of *Léopold* and *Eudoxie* is interrupted, just as she is about to present him with the chain, by the terrible accusation of the incensed *Jewess*, that the Christian Prince has courted a Jewess The excommunication pronounced by the *Cardinal* is a terribly grand musical picture.

The fourth act is one of extreme excitement. It opens with the *duo* between *Eudoxie* and *Rachel*—the former essaying to save *Léopold's* life by inducing the Jewess to withdraw her accusation. There is an affecting *duettino* between the *Cardinal* and *Rachel*, just as she is about to face the Council; a mysterious sympathy seems to animate both in this short interview. A *duo* that follows between the Jew and the Prelate is of awful import. *Eléazar* is at first told by the *Cardinal* that his life may be spared by becoming a Christian; this offer the Jew tauntingly refuses, and tells *Brogni* that he will be revenged on him before his last moments. The *Cardinal* smiles at the threat; but *Eléazar* reminds him that, before he had entered the Church, he had a wife and child; that the latter was saved from a fire in his Palace by the Jews, whom he had banished from the Eternal City. The humbled *Cardinal* on his knees urges the Jew to disclose the fate of the lost child, but in vain. *Eléazar* exults at his oppressor's agony Zelger and Laborde rendered this *duo* superbly. The act winds up with a grand *scena* by Laborde. The air, "Rachel! quand du Seigneur la grace tutélaire," is most affecting; the accompaniments display a rare skill in elegant and effective instrumentation; and the *cabaletta* is replete with truth and vigour. Laborde, who had been called before the curtain at the end of the second act, was similarly honoured in the fourth. He made up excellently for the Jew.

The fifth act is brief but appalling in the incidents. The Death March of Halévy is a lofty conception; and, as *Rachel* and *Eléazar* are led to their execution, these strains assume almost a painful interest. The pen becomes powerless to describe the solemnity of this last scene. The excitement is thrilling at every bar. Here is variety and invention of a high order: nothing can be more descriptive and characteristic than the music. The savage fury of the bigoted populace—the resignation of *Rachel*—the feverish inquietude of the Cardinal the malignant aspect of the Jew at the gratification of his revenge the chants of the Church—the automaton attitudes of the disciplined military, with that officer who gives his dreadful orders for the ceremonial as if he were only on a parade of pleasure all these points, and many more, did not escape the attention of the intelligent auditory which had applauded so vigorously Halévy's "Juive" throughout the evening.

That the pomp and parade of the "Juive" have contributed to its popularity, is an undeniable fact, but unless the music had been of a very superior class, never could it have enjoyed such a lasting fame, as it has now in every part of Europe. The instrumentation is often picturesque and generally appropriate Overscored, as regards the brass, it is undoubtedly, and the voices of the singers have been too severely taxed. Halévy has not the originality and completeness of Meyerbeer and Rossini; there is not the perpetual freshness of melody as in the French tragic operas of the two last mentioned writers, there is not similar strength nor invention, but as Fétis has justly observed, the universal success of the "Juive" is of itself sufficient evidence that it is not a work of mediocrity. Halévy is also known as the composer of some charming comic operas, such as "The Eclair," "The Freize," "The Mousquétaires de la Reine," &c. The last mentioned opera is announced for Monday next, having been postponed repeatedly, owing to the indisposition of the celebrated comedian, Coudere

We have given this day, an Illustration of the last scene from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." *Bertram* (Zelger) is urging *Robert* (M Laborde), to accept the fatal contract, which would bind him to the Spirit of Evil, but *Alice*, who is the bearer of a message from the mother of *Robert*, successfully interposes and saves him from the snares of *Bertram*. This dramatic situation is embodied in one of the finest trios penned by the gifted composer.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The Philharmonic Society.—At the first meeting of the Directors for the season 1847 (Messrs. Anderson, James Calkin, J. B Chatterton, T. Cooke, Elliott, Howell, and Lucas), it was unanimously resolved to offer to Mr. Costa the post of Conductor for the eight Concerts. We have great pleasure in announcing that this distinguished musician has accepted the office. The musical circles will not lose, therefore, the advantage of his unrivalled capabilities as an orchestral director. Costa can claim the honour of having created, by his genius, two bands of European celebrity: the first was that of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the second that of the Philharmonic Society. We hope to hear of a third—that of the Sacred Harmonic Society. He is the only professor capable of controlling the choral and instrumental masses at Exeter Hall; and, when once he assumes the *bâton* therein, the amateurs will make rapid strides in improvement.

The Birmingham Musical Festival.—It is intended to execute the whole of Beethoven's Grand Mass in D, and not a portion, as was at first proposed. This is quite politic; such a stupendous work ought not to be mutilated. It is a pity however, that Costa, who achieved so much when it was performed by the Philharmonic Society, had not been engaged to conduct it; as, with the space and strength of the orchestra at the Town Hall, great effects would have been realised. Dr Gauntlett, one of our greatest organ players, has been engaged for the Mass; and he will also perform a solo on the magnificent instrument in the Town Hall. Mendelssohn's music for his new oratorio of "Elijah" has not come to hand as rapidly as could have been desired; but the faculty of playing and singing at sight, possessed in such an eminent degree by our artists, will, no doubt, insure its effective execution, especially as the composer himself will conduct the work Moscheles is to perform a Pianoforte Concerto at one of the Concerts, being his farewell performance prior to his departure for Leipzig; and the 93rd Psalm has been composed by him for Bass and Alto Solo, with Chorus and Band. The instrumentalists are as follows:—Violins, 48; Violas, 20; Violoncelli, 16; Contrabassi, 10; Flutes, 4; Oboes, 4; Clarionets, 4; Horns, 4; Bassoons, 4; Trumpets, 4; Trombones, 3; Ophicleides, 3; Drums, 2—Total, 126. The Chorus will comprise 80 Sopranos, 60 Altos, 60 Tenors, and 72 Basses—in all, 272 voices. The sum total of the strength for the Festival is upwards of 400 performers, thus divided:—

Principal Singers	14
Chorus	272
Band	126
Organists, Conductors, and Chorus Master	6
Total	418

The Conductors are Mendelssohn and Moscheles, and Mr. Munden is Sub-Conductor, and Mr. Stempson is Organist and Assistant Organist. The Festival opens on Tuesday morning, August 25th, with Haydn's "Creation." On Wednesday morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given. On Thursday morning, Handel's "Messiah;" and on Friday morning, Beethoven's Mass in D. The Concerts will be on Wednesday and Thursday evenings; and on Friday evening the Festival terminates with a ball at the theatre. All the musical performances will be this year in the Town Hall.

The Hereford Musical Festival.—The 123rd Meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, will be held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September. The morning performances will be in the Cathedral, the organ built by Gray and Davison for Yazor Church, having been lent for the Festival Mr Townshend Smith is the Conductor, Mr. Arnott the organist, and Mr. W. Done will preside at the piano. The principal vocalists are the Misses Birch, Williams (2), Dolby, Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, Hatton, Machin, and Phillips. An effective band of fifty players has been engaged, with T. Cooke, Willy, and Blagrove, as principals. The sacred music will comprise Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum"; Purcell's "Jubilate" in D; Dr Croft's anthem, "God is gone up"; Dr. Boyce anthem, "O where shall Wisdom be found"; and Dr. Hayes's anthem, "O worship the Lord"; Spohr's oratorio of the "Fall of Babylon"; Professor Taylor's version of Mozart's "Requiem," and Handel's "Messiah." The schemes of the Evening Concerts are excellent; comprising selections from Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Weber's "Oberon," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor, &c., and gleanings from operas of all schools.

[illegible] Monster Festival in Paris.—The Association des Artistes-Musiciens lately gave a *fête* at the Hippodrome, in Paris, at which 15,000 persons were present. The orchestra comprised nearly 2000 players of the Military Bands of the Army.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—This week's arrivals of English wheat having been [illegible] what on the increase, and the weather proving fine for harvest operations, the trade for this description of produce was heavy, and prices ruled almost nominal. The demand for foreign wheat was unusually inactive, indeed, scarcely a single transaction was reported. Although the show of barley was small the trade was in a very dep[illegible] te, at previous quotations The best malt was quite as dear, but other qualities were much n[illegible]ected. The [illegible] foreign oats was good, but of English and Irish small. All kinds [illegible] rates. In beans, peas, and flour next to nothing was doing

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3820; barley, 1010; oats, 1670. Irish. Wheat, — [illegible] oats, 1220. Foreign: wheat, 4920, barley, 4580; oats, 11,630 [illegible] 8580 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 46s to 58s, [illegible] folk, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 43s to [illegible]; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barl[illegible] tilling 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s, brown ditto, 51s to 53s, Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible], 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s, ditto, [illegible] 's to 26s, tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 43s, per quarter Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s

The Seed Market.—Samples of various kinds of new seeds are now coming to hand, but, as yet, very few transactions can be reported in them. The best English linseed cakes are quite as dear. In all other articles, next to nothing is doing

Linseed, English, sowing, 39s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 43s. Hempseed, 35s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 7s to 9s. Tares, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per bushel. English [illegible]0 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 14s to £11 0s; [illegible] 10s to £8 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 48s to [illegible] Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s; [illegible] red, 40s to 48s, extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt.

[illegible] lbs, are from 8d to 8½d; of household [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat [illegible] barley, 27s 2d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 38s 9d; peas, [illegible]

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51s 7d; barley, 27s [illegible]; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 2d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 35s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn Wheat, 6s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d

Tea.—This article still continues in a very inactive state—buyers only purchasing to meet their immediate wants yet prices rule about sta[illegible]

Sugar.—West India sugar has met a very [illegible] demand, at a further decline in value of 1s. per cwt. In other kinds of raw sugar, very [illegible] purchases have been effected. Refined goods are very dull, at 65s for brown, and 66s f[illegible]

Provisions.—The sale for Irish butter is very heavy, at a further reduction in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. On board, several parcels of Limerick are offering at 78s, and for the next month at 76s per cwt, without finding buyers. The best foreign butter is quite as dear; but other kinds are ne[illegible]ted Fine Friesland, 86s to 88s; good, 80s to 84s; and other kinds, 66s to 80s per cwt [illegible] purchased at a furt[illegible] decline in price The best Dorset is quoted at [illegible] per cwt; and fresh [illegible] per dozen l[illegible] Fine parcels of bacon move off steadily, at full prices, viz., from 58s to 60s per cwt., wh[illegible] Bale and tierce middles, as well in other qualities, rather more business has been transacted. Irish hams, are a dull inquiry. Irish lard firm, at 60s to 64s for Waterford bladdered. All other kinds of provisions rule about stationary

Tallow.—This market is steady, at 41s 6d for P.Y.C [illegible] the spot, and 41s for delivery in the last three months. Home make abundant, at 40s, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 15s, old ditto, £3 to £4; new clover, [illegible] £4 16s, old ditto, £4 0s to £5 18s, oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Potatoes. New potatoes, though in abundant supply, command a steady sale, at from £7 10s to £9 per ton.

Hops (Friday) —The accounts from the plantations being tolerably favourable, our market continues to rule heavy at barely late rates. The duty is called £145,000 to £150,000 Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 0s; Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, [illegible]

[illegible] Hartley, 15s, Killingworth, 14s 3d; Holywell Main, 15[illegible]

Smithfield (Friday)—Although the supp[illegible] was, comparatively speaking small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at, in some instances a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. There were in the market 140 oxen and cows, 310 sheep and lambs, and 16 calves from abroad. The numbers of sheep were less than th[illegible] exhibited for some time past nevertheless, the sale for them was very inactive, at Monday's reduced currencies. Lambs—the supply of which was good—moved off heavily, at late rates. The veal trade was dull, yet we can notice no alteration in value. The sale for pigs was heavy, at previous quotations. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d, neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 672; cows, 131, sheep and lambs, 8950, calves, 461, pigs, 365

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade to-day at barely stationary [illegible]

[illegible] 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s [illegible] to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d [illegible] 3s 6d, prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, [illegible] 8d to 5s 8d. Robt. Her[illegible]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The gradual repayment of the sums lodged in the hands of the Accountant-General as Railway Deposits, begins to affect the value of money. This, added to the triumph of the Whig Ministry upon the Sugar question, and the generally pacific state of the whole of the Continent, has had the effect of giving a firmer tone to prices. Extensive bargains were done in Consols at the commencement of the week, and prices have been since maintained with much firmness, although the dealings have been of a more limited character. The absence of business towards the close of the week afforded no opportunity for any upward movement, but Consols closed firmly at 95⅞ to 96 for Money, and 96⅛ to ¼ for Account.

The Exchequer Market has not partaken of the improvement. It may be attributed in a great measure to the fact that a large amount of Exchequer Bills must be sold sooner or later, which have been hitherto lodged as securities for advances on Railway Accounts. This, added to the low rate of interest, deters the jobbers from offering better prices than from 9s. to 13s., at which quotation they close. Bank Stock is good at 208½ to 209. New Three-and-a-Quarters, 97⅞ to 98 India Bonds, 24s. pm. Annuities, 10 7-16ths.

The occurrences of most interest in the Foreign Mardet have been confined to Brazilian, Mexican, Spanish, and Portuguese Stock. Brazilian New Bonds on Monday quoted the advanced price of 87¾ for Money, but this price receded about 1 per cent the following day. A belief that the recent decision on the Sugar question will add largely to the Brazilian revenue, has since improved the price to 89 [illegible]57 Mexican continues very flat, at 25⅞ to 26⅛; the probability of another revolution daily strengthening. The last quotation is 26⅛. Portuguese Stock has not receded to any great extent, but the tenor of the Lisbon advices, both private and public, are extremely unsatisfactory. The Portuguese, to pay the dividends, must continue borrowing, as the people reject direct taxation, and the absurd prohibitory duties throw a larger proportion of the revenue into the hands of the smuggler. The stock, however, is tolerably well held; hence, the firmness in prices At the close of the Market, it marked 44½ 45 for the Four per Cents. There has been a decided improvement in Spanish Five per Cents., but a division in the Committee of Bondholders is very apparent. Six years have elapsed since any efforts have been made to even *capitalise* the coupons on the Five per Cent Stock, much less to pay the overdue dividends. The trifling amount requisite to meet the dividends on the Three per Cents, is so unequal to the dividends overdue on the Five per Cents, as to leave no justification for the course of delay pursued. Let the bondholders meet and be unanimous, and the Committee, whose duty it is to represent their claims, may possibly become more active. These remarks are offered in no unkindly spirit, but rather to forward an interest which from circumstances has not been urged with the promptitude that its magnitude merits. The closing prices are, Five per Cents, 26⅝ to ⅞; Passives, 5¾ to 6; Three per Cents, 36⅛; Dutch Two and a-Half per Cents are 59⅛; Four per Cents, 94½, Chilian, 100; and Russian, 113.

There is a decidedly improved tone in the Railway Market, and the better class of Scrips have been quietly dealt in. Newcastle and Berwick have advanced, upon the intention of an amalgamation with the Newcastle and Darlington, and London and York, for a decision on the part of the Direction to allow 5 per Cent. upon the deposits from June last. The registered list of proprietors gives 1200, which is favourable to the payment of calls from the number of holders. Hopes of its being finished by 1850 were confidently expressed. The Richmond proprietors have, for the present, declined selling the line to the South Western, anticipating that the traffic will enable them to demand better terms. South Western shareholders should see to this, existing arrangements being highly beneficial to their interests. At the close of the week, the market, although not animated, was firm, with a great and gradually extending business. Aberdeen, 9½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 129½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 6½, [illegible] and Exeter, New, 9½; Caledonian, 13⅜; Ditto Extension, 1⅜, Cambridge and Oxford, ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 26⅛; Cornwall and Central Devon, 1⅝. Derby and Crewe, 6⅞; Direct Manchester (Remington's), [illegible] Direct Northern, 1⅛, East Counties, £14 16s., 24½; Ditto, New, £10 16s., 7⅞ p; Ditto, York Exten, 1⅛. Edinburgh and Glasgow 74; Ely and Huntingdon 4½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 3¼; Goole, Doncast., and Sheffield, &c., ⅝ dis; Great South. & West. (Ireland), 29½, Great North of England, New, 60; Gt. Western, 152½; Ditto ½ Shares, 86; Ditto Quarter Shares, 23½; Ditto Fifths, 34½; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 5½; Hull and Selby, 105; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20: Lancaster and Carlisle, 63, Leeds and Bradford, 72, Leicester and Bedford, ½ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c ⅝ dis.; London and Birmingham, 232; Ditto, Thirds, 74½; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto, New, 4⅞; London and Brighton, 66½: London and Croydon, 23⅞; London and South Western, 76⅞; London and York, 1⅝; Ditto Half Shares, 1⅝; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, ⅝; Londonderry and Coleraine, 3; Lynn and Ely, 16; Manchester and Leeds, 115; Ditto, Half Shares, 53½; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; Ditto, Extension, 2⅝ p.; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 15; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 11¼; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ⅛ p; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 1[illegible] Ditto, New, 39½; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 122; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, New, 10⅞; Newcastle and Berwick, [illegible]; Norfolk, 27½; North British, 37½; Ditto, Half Shares, 13⅛; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 3⅛; North Staffordshire, 3⅛ pm; Oxford, Worcestershire, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Portsmouth Direct, 4¾; Preston and Wyre, Half Shares, 8; Richmond, 17⅝, Scottish Central, New, 8; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3; Shropshire Union, 1¼ dis; South Midland, ¾ pm; South Eastern and Dover, 45¾; Ditto, New (issued at £32), No. 1, 27⅝; Do. New (iss. at £33 6s. 8d), No. 2, 17; Do New (iss. at £15), No. 4, 3⅛; South Wales, 2⅛, West Riding Union, 2⅜ pm; Wisbeach and St. Ives, 3⅛, York and Selby, 77; York and Selby, Extension, 40½ -York, E. and W. Riding Extension, 13; Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅝: Direct Bombay and Madras, ⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 6½, East India, ⅝; Luxembourg, 1¾; Northern of France Constituted, 12¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7⅞; Over Yssel, 2¾ dis; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5¼; Paris and Rouen, 38¼; Sambre and Meuse, 3⅞, West Flanders, 3⅛. Real del Monte Mine, Unregistered, 32

Saturday Morning.—Consols were firm yesterday, at the previous day's prices. Mexican receded to 25⅝. The Share Market was firm, and the account, which was the heaviest that has been for a considerable period, passed off satisfactorily. Prices were generally looking up.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July [illegible]

Bankrupts.—F. B KETTLL, Brighton, horse deale[illegible] DOWALL and R. BROWN, 3 4 and 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, printers. F. MACQUEEN, Leadenhall street, City merchant. O. BURROWS and J GLIDDON Plymouth, brewers. J EVANS, Bristol, ar[illegible] Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, silk mercer. J. CARLISLE, West Derby [illegible] builder J S CHADWICK, Manchester, calico printer. E J INCHLEY, late of Drayton, Leicestershire. W. INCHLEY, late of Drayton, Leicestershire, corn dealer J. COATES, Leominster, tailor A W. J MASON, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, builder T S. SMITH, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, carpenter T. C FLETCHER, Nottingham, glass dealer. W. G. W TAYLER, Tywardreath, Cornwall, surgeon.

Scotch Sequestrations.—D. MORRISON and CO., Inverness, booksellers. J. B MAXTON and J DIXON, Leith, engineers. J. F. DIXON, Edinburgh, banker

Friday, July 31

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE[illegible]

Ordnance Medical Department. M Combe to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Savag

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

[illegible] nt of Militia. Lieut. H. Pole to be Captain, vice J. B [illegible] R. M Williams to be Ensign

Bankruptcy Annulled.—C. M. WILLIAMS, Bristol, ironmonger.

Bankrupts.—I BIRL, Harrow-on-the-Hill, grocer. J. J SUCH, Bolingbroke-row Walworth-road, auctioneer J WRAGG Melina-place, Westminster-bridge road, Surrey, iron-merchant. J. PALMER, Worthing, Sussex painter. W. ELLIOTT, Petworth [illegible] corn merchant. B. CLARK, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, export ale and porter merchant E. B. KILPIN, Isle of Wight, jeweller. A. WIKLIN, Camberwell, merchant. J CARNE, jun., Falmouth, grocer. D. WHITE, Bristol, potter. S. SAMUEL and W. SAMUEL, Birmingham, woollen-drapers and tailors. T. WILSON, Sheffield, grocer. J. JAMIESON, Leeds share-broker J HEATON, Park, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier. R. GILL, Richmond, Yorkshire grocer T I. RAYNER Bristol, Yorkshire, apothecary

Scotch Sequestrations.—H. HUTCHINSON, Edinburgh, wine-merchant W COLBAN Tain, baker. J. CAIRNS, Glasgow, stock and share-broker. D. MICKEL, Glasgow, tanner. T GIBSON, Falkirk, tanner

BIRTHS

On Sunday, in the Lower Close, Norwich, the lady of the Rev A Bath Power, of a daughter —At 8, Whitehall-place, Mrs John Clutton, of a daughter —At Hamilton-place, New-road the lady of Thomas Wakefield, Esq, of twins, sons.—At Whitgift-hall, Goole, the lady of [illegible] ptain Sir James Clark Ross, of a daugh[illegible] At Bedford, the lady of the Rev. Charles [illegible], of a son. At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of Georg [illegible] Bankes, [illegible]—At Beetley, Norfolk, Mrs. Edward Bradbury, of a [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Anchlecks House, Bai[illegible] axwell Hyslop, to Mary, third daug[illegible] hart Robertson, [illegible] mund Strangford, Esq, to Char[illegible] relicter of the [illegible] John Fimbrace, [illegible] —At Upper Clapton, Charles [illegible] to Emma Sarah [illegible] daughter of the late [illegible] hn Symonds, Esq [illegible] bridge, the Rev [illegible] B.A., to Anna, young[illegible] daughter of the late Swann Harrel, Esq.—At Rochester, the Rev. William Barlow, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon and Rev Frederick Hotham.—At Marylebone, Frederick Lewes Austen, Esq, to [illegible] daughter of the late John Penton, Esq.—At Reigate, George Giborne, Esq, [illegible] f the Hon. Company's Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, to Maria, second daughter of [illegible] Smith, Esq.—At Upper Clapton, George Weekes, Esq, to Lucy Ann, only daughter of W Boxall, Esq, Brighton.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Sir Richard Grant, R.N, to Lydia, widow of James Lambert, Esq.

DEATHS

At Lucerne, the Hon. Caroline Esther, wife of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. John S[illegible] Saumarez.—On the 22d ult., Mary, widow of the late Rev. Walter Bagot. —At N[illegible] Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Robert Fennell.—At Rotherfield Rectory, [illegible] the wife of the Rev Robert Gream, aged 63.—At the Rectory, Criccieth, [illegible] Jno Russell, Esq.—At Ripley, Surrey, Elizabeth, the relict of the late Rev. Geo Wal[illegible] On Tuesday the 28th inst., after a protracted illness, Susannah Harriet, the [illegible] composer, of Thavies Inn, Holborn, in her [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. TAGLIONI Most respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, her Friends, and the Public, that HER FAREWELL BENEFIT will take [illegible] 6th, 1846, when will be performed, for the Last Time this Season [illegible] PASQUALE Norina, Mdme. Grisi; Ernesto, Sig. Mario, Dr. Malatesta, Sig. Forn[illegible] Don Pasquale, Sig Lablache.

After which, the highly successful new and original Ballet Divertissement, entitled LE JUGEMENT DE PARIS; comprising a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion, by M Perrot, the music by Sig. Pugni, entitled LE PAS DES DEESSES, by Mdlle Taglioni, Mdlle L. Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito, representing the parts of Les Déesses, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdlle. James, Mdlle. Honore, representing the parts of Les Graces M. St. Leon, Paris, Mdlle. Lamoreux, L'Amour; Mdlle, Julien, L'Hymen; Mdlles. Cassan and Demelisse, Nymphes and M. Perrot, Mercu[illegible]

A Selection from a Favourite Opera, in which Mdme. Castellan will appear

After which will be presented the Second Act of the admired Ballet LA SYLPHIDE: La Sylphide, Mdlle Taglioni; La Sorcière, Madame Copere, James, M Perrot With various novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, comprising the talent of Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdme. Petit Stephan, Mdlles Honore, Demelisse, Cassan, James, Julien, Lamoreux, M. St. Leon, M Gosselin M Venefra, [illegible] The particulars of which will be duly announced [illegible] to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM, [illegible] Waterloo-bridge, Strand, under the Management of Mrs. KEELEY.—On THURSDAY [illegible] the Evening's Entertainment will consist of the Drama of ABOVE AND B[illegible] INTEREST, a NEW FARCE and (by particular desire, the [illegible] [illegible]OD AND RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, being for the BENEFIT of Mr and Mrs. KEELEY Tickets Places and Private Boxes, to be had of Mr. and Mrs. KEELEY, 19, Brompton-square, and of Mr GROGAN, at the Box-office

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Patronized by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal. Great and glorious success of our Military Achievements in India. Fifty-seventh night of representation. On MONDAY NEXT and during the week, the popular Spectacle of THE SIKH INVASION, or our Victories of 1846, written by — Stocqueler Esq., introducing the whole resources of the Establishment; Double Stud, Splendid Brass Band, &c. &c. Novel and popular Scenes of the Circle by the Foreign [illegible] Professors, Male and Female. The whole concluding with the Equestrian Drama of the PHANTOM KNIGHT, or the Fatal Kiss. Box-Office open from 11 to 5 Equestrian Tuition daily. Commencing each evening at 7.—Stage-Director, Mr T Thompson

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, convened by the National Temperance Society. This important Assembly of the Friends of Temperance from various parts of the world will hold its First Sitting in the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, on TUESDAY, August 4, 1846, to commence at Ten o'Clock, A.M.—TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus. Chair to b[illegible]

A GRAND SOIREE will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, on THURSDAY, August 6, at Half-past Six P[illegible] Admission, 2s. 6d each, may be had at the Office of the Society, 11, Tokenhouse[illegible] Bank of England, Hong Kong Tea Company 12 and 13, King William-street, and at the Tavern

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.—On FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7th, a GREAT DEMONSTRATION will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN, the Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'Clock. The most distinguished Home and Foreign Advocates will take part in the proceedings The following Delegates are already arrived.—The Ven. Archdeacon Jeffreys Bombay, Re[illegible] Stockholm, Rev Drs. Cox, De Witt, Patton, Skinner, Smucher, and Brinsmad[illegible] O[illegible], of the Wesleyan and Professor Elton, of the Brown Univer[illegible] Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union; Pohlman, Brainard, [illegible] Massey, Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith; Ward, Stafford, Henry Clap, and J Ashmead Esqrs. President Emory, Professor Caldwell, Revs. Dr. Beecher, Lyng, and Justin Edwards General Riley; E. C Delevan and Neal Dow Esqs., are hourly expected. Cards of Admission may be had at the following places —Temperance Provident Institution, 39, Moorgate-street Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row; Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-Without Hong-Kong Tea Company, 12 and 13, King William-street; Hart's Temperance Hotel, 159 Aldersgate-street, and at the office of the National Temperance Society, 11 Tokenhouse-yard; where, also, Private Boxes for F[illegible] Circle, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; [illegible] 11, Tokenhouse-yard.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY Tourniaire's Troupe—New Scenes in the Circle—Brilliant Fireworks—Splendid Illuminations—Diavolo's Descent—Firing of the Dragon Tower—Grand Concert Band of 70 Performers. Vocalists—Messrs. Sinclair, Binge, Hodges, Darcie, and J W. Sharp (the acknowledged best comic singer of the day); Mrs. John Roe, and Mrs. Aveling Smith.—Pa[illegible] of the Golden Bells. Doors open at Eight. Admission 2s [illegible], AUGUST 5, the FETE OF ST GEORGE. Mr. Green's Night Ascent [illegible]

VAUXHALL.—On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, the FETE of ST GEORGE, on which occasion Mr. GREEN will make a NIGHT ASCENT in his Coronation Balloon. Many new lights and new designs will be introduced on the Waterloo Ground previous to his ascending, which will be at Ten o'Clock. An extraordinary and novel discharge of Fireworks will take place from the Car. An immense Fiery Meteor will [illegible] exhibited, which, at a given altitude, will explode, and pour forth a volume of Golden Fi[illegible] and myriads of Coloured Stars. The Illuminations will surpass in brilliancy and design all that have [illegible] been done this season. The Arms of England will be beautifully displayed in variegated lamps The music, appropriate for the occasion, selected by Alexander Lee. Tourniaire's Troupe will introduce some new Feats of Horsemanship; and the fireworks will be considerably increased. Doors open at Eight. Admission 2s.

MONDAY, the 10th a GRAND MASQUERADE, on a scale of splendour that must place all others in the shade. Extra Military Bands have been engaged. Gentleman's ticket, 10s. [illegible], will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 3rd Mr. Nathan, of Castle-street, Lei[illegible]-square, has been appointed Costumier to the Royal Property

CREMORNE GARDENS.—ANOTHER BALLOON—THE GREAT NASSAU On MONDAY, AUGUST the 3rd, 1846, Mr GREEN will ascend with a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen, at Seven o'clock.—On this occasion, there will be a magnificent entertainment, including a GRAND MORNING CONCERT, and PUBLIC BREAKFAST, the admission to the whole only One Shilling. Children, half-price On this day will also be celebrated the annual festivity of the Ancient Order of Foresters "Court held at Treasurer Walford's, The Duchess of Clarence, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico."—The Brothers of the Order will appear in Full Costume [illegible] Magnificent Grounds, Park, Maze, Shrubberies—the Banqueting Hall, its superb [illegible] Galleries the newly erected Lavender Bowers and the Million-and-one natural attractions of this truly Noble Demesne, are thrown open to the Public, for Promenade and Inspection, every Sunday, at Half-past Four o'clock. No charge is made for ad[illegible] but every visitor is expected to take a Refreshment Card to the amount of Si[illegible] Cremorne can be reached from all parts of town by Omnibus for Sixpence, and b[illegible] boat for Fourpence.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON, or EUPHONIA (invented by PROFESSOR FABER, of Vienna).—Every Day and Evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly This greatest mechanical wonder ever accomplished or conceived, has been critically examined, and highly eulogised by the Emperor and Court of Austria, the King and Court of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer; Lords Eldon, Hawarden, &c.; and the prominent members of the principal scientific institutions in London It speaks anything and everything suggested by the audience in all languages, whispers, de[illegible] [illegible] including the air and words of "God save the Queen [illegible] has held conversations sufficient to fill a volume. Hours—From [illegible] past three to five, half-past seven to [illegible] Doors open half-an-hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children under ten, Half-price.

BRITISH and FOREIGN CLUB.—This new CLUB, under the Patronage of the Earl of Devon, Earl of Fortescue, Lord Metcalfe, Sir George Larpent and Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., its first-entered Members, will give its OPENING DINNER on MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 3, up to which time Candidates proposed will be [illegible] admitted without entrance fee. Annual Subscri[illegible] Town Members, eight guineas, and Country Members, living [illegible] London, six guineas Lists of Members, Tariff, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL [illegible] Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful [illegible] of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

GOODWOOD RACES.

THE COMING HOME. A COMIC PANORAMA, DRAWN BY LEECH. PRICE EIGHTEEN-PENCE. London: ACKERMANN and Co., Strand; RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge row; DORLING, Epsom, and all Booksellers.

TO THE BERLIN WOOL and FANCY TRADE. Published this day, price 6d., ornamentally printed, with four Illustrations, THE KNITTED LACE COLLAR RECEIPT BOOK; arranged by Mrs. G. J. BAYNES. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; and HUTTON and Co., 6, Newgate-street.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction, for general reading; containing original Essays, Tales, Articles descriptive of objects of Antiquarian or Historical Interest, Translations, Interesting Extracts, Poetry original and selected, with valuable Miscellanies; printed in a new and elegant type, with superior Wood Engravings, from original designs by the best artists, is published in the [illegible]

Weekly Numbers, 1½d.; Monthly Parts, 7d; Half Yearly Volumes, cloth, lettered, 4s. 6d. May be had of any Bookseller or Newsman throughout the country.

The Weekly Number (40) of SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for [illegible] Part of Little Jane— [illegible] May be ordered [illegible]

PART [illegible] AUGUST. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction, for General Reading, is now Ready, [illegible] pages of Letterpress, large 8vo., double columns, and several Wood Engravings by eminent artists.—Price Eightpence-halfpenny!!

* * * May be ordered of any Bookseller.

Now Ready, SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE.—VOL. I. (complete in [illegible]

NEW MUSIC.—The PIANISTA, No. 71, for AUGUST (now ready), contains Verdi's beautiful Opera, I LOMBARDI, price [illegible] Also New Editions of [illegible] Crown Jewels, Don Giovanni, Nino, Sonnambula, and [illegible] a large folio paper front engraved plates, only 2s. each Opera, or, [illegible] The 'Pianista' [illegible] at Love, music by Marian J. James, price 2s., or, post-free, twenty-four stamps.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY. Medium 8vo.
COPYRIGHT WORKS.
MODERN AND STANDARD AUTHORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
Arago's Lectures on Astronomy, 2s.
Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 3s. 6d.
British Biography, by G. L. Smith. Cloth, 10s. 6d.
Browning's History of the Huguenots, 6s.
Carrick's Life of Wallace, 3s.
D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation. Three Parts, each, 3s. 6d.
[illegible] Cloth, 10s. 6d.
[illegible] of the Swedes. First Portion. Cloth, 8s. 6d.
[illegible] Switzerland, &c., 3s.
Inglis's Solitary Walks, 2s. 6d.
Inglis's Tales of Ardennes, 1s.
Koch's History of Europe, 6s.
Leigh Hunt's 100 Romances of Real Life, 3s. 6d.
Michelet's History of France. Parts, each, 3s. 6d.
Ditto, Vol. I. Cloth, 10s. 6d.
Michelet's Life of Luther, 2s. 6d.
Michelet's "The People," 1s. 4d.
Michelet's Priests, Women, and Families, 1s. 6d.
* * * The above four in one volumes, as
Michelet's Miscellaneous Works. Cloth, 7s.
Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century, 2s.
Procter's History of Italy, 6s.
Ranke's History of the Popes, 12s.
[illegible]
The Favourite of Nature. Fourth Edition, 3s. 6d.
Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest, 7s.
Thierry's Merovingian Era, Essays, &c., 4s. 6d.
Ditto bound together, cloth, as "Thierry's Historical Works," 12s. 6d.
Tytler's Elements of Universal History, greatly enlarged, 4s. 6d.
Thiers's History of the French Revolution. Cloth, 25s.
[illegible] Consulate and Empire. In Parts, each, 2s. 6d.
[illegible] Exploring Expedition. Cloth, 10s. 6d.
In the Press,
[illegible] Henry's Life and Times of Calvin. Translated by Dr. Stebbing.
[illegible] and Philip the Second. From the French of M. Mignet.
[illegible] are printed in a very clear type, on the best paper, and a half-crown part contains as much as an ordinary 8vo. volume of 400 pages, usually charged 10s. and 12s. A more detailed prospectus can be had, gratis, of any retail bookseller. Any of the parts can be had, price 1s. extra each, in cloth. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE JOURNALS of the FINE ARTS on PHOTOGRAPHY. "A daguerreotype portrait, that could truly be pronounced a flattering likeness, we [illegible] never expected to see, that phenomenon, however, was presented to us on recently visiting the establishment of Mr. Claudet."—Athenæum, July 4. "We confess we had no idea of the possibility of producing anything so artistic and [illegible]"—Art Union, July 1. "Mr. Claudet's [illegible] miniature than anything we have yet seen."—[illegible] Gazette, July 4.

CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, lately [illegible] eulogised by the leading papers, and particularly by the journals of the fine arts [illegible] most exquisite miniatures. Mr. Claudet operates himself, and never allows an inferior portrait to leave his establishment. Ladies have the attendance of a respectable female. Open from [illegible]

"PHOTOGRAPHY.—The recent improvements made by Mr. BEARD in this magical department of science, certainly place it beyond comparison [illegible] methods of taking portraits. [illegible] clearing, [illegible] with an expression and effect which art can never hope to attain."—Illustrated London News, May 30.

Mr. Beard's Establishments are at 85, King William-street, City (where application for Licenses should be made); 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

LIVERPOOL. BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. DAGUERREOTYPE or PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, at the Establishment, MOUNT GARDENS, within a few minutes' walk of the Custom House, Liverpool. [illegible] Portraits are now taken in all states of the weather, including the most signal [illegible] that have been recently made in the art, some of which are peculiar to this [illegible] The most accurate colouring is now added to the process. Open daily, from Nine till dusk.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals, which can be had post free, by sending six (6) stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. N.B. Coins sent by post.

HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full [illegible] sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. Purchasers of Fenders, Fire-irons, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, and Kitchen Furniture, &c., may effect a saving of [illegible] per cent. by purchasing of R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, [illegible] may be inspected the largest Stock in London. Books of prices, with 200 drawings [illegible] Established 1818.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM [illegible] iron bedsteads, [illegible] general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best [illegible] plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for [illegible] baths, awns, &c., and flower-stands. [illegible] prices, in plain figures, for cash [illegible]

A RARE OCCURRENCE, even in times of Great Sacrifices.—[illegible]DISON has purchased of a retiring Manufacturer [illegible] whole Web Flouncing, amounting to several hundreds [illegible] the cost of making, [illegible] tion, in order to obtain a [illegible] sale. The price is only [illegible] Flounce. It resembles [illegible] This opportunity [illegible]

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, [illegible] during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price [illegible] far elasticity add lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of [illegible] favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentees in London [illegible] observe that, whether supplied by Agents in the country or abroad, each are stamped on the inside, H., J., and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq. | Baron L. de Rothschild.
Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
[illegible] proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.
Table of Premiums [illegible] yearly or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age next Birth-day	Age Fifty [illegible] Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	[illegible] Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	[illegible] Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]
July 30th, 1846.
By order of the Board,
THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small birds, with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 55s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

DRESSING-CASES.—FISHER, 188, Strand.—A large stock of CASES, with the new and improved Morticed Partitions, which cannot possibly break loose, warranted to stand the Tropical Climate. A good Dressing-case, either Ladies' or Gentlemen's, may be purchased from £3 to £50. Also, Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Leather Travelling-desks, &c.—188, Strand.

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES. (Late Tinkler's.)—RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and RIGG, respectfully invite the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to inspect their recherche Stock of FANCY SILKS, Laces, and Embroideries, Poil de Chevre, Batiste de Laine, Barege and Muslin Dresses, Barege and Cachmere Shawls, Gloves, &c.—Rigg, Wakefield, and Rigg, 22, Old Bond-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c., consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Watchstands, Beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, &c. Imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35 [illegible] at INGRAM'S Manufactory [illegible]

CHIMNEY, PIER, and PICTURE. At the expense of less [illegible] of UPTON and Co., 21, Pentonville-hill, opposite Penton-street; and of Shopkeepers in general.

GAS.—30 PER CENT SAVED by the new PATENT UNIVERSAL GAS-BURNER, giving the most brilliant, pure, and powerful light, with perfect combustion, at the smallest consumption. May be had, tested, and seen burning, from eleven till four, at the patentee's, 60, St. Martin's-lane. Also to be had of most gasfitters [illegible]

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at [illegible] JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

FOR WARM WEATHER.—BERDOE'S LIGHT SUMMER COATS will prove real, economical, and gentlemanly luxuries for the present weather, worn in lieu of ordinary cloth, and in appearance perfectly free from vulgarity or singularity, well adapted for Travelling, the Country, Sea-side, &c. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (North side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street. A large stock of really waterproof Over-coats, also Shooting Jackets, kept to select from.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose [illegible] ROWLAND'S [illegible] POWDER [illegible] H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s., or two in one parcel, 7s.

S. MORDAN and CO.'S PRESENTATION GOLD PENCIL CASES.—The increasing demand for these elegant articles has induced S. MORDAN and CO., to prepare a variety of designs, embracing a high degree of taste and novelty. To these Pencil Cases may be attached the unique EVERLASTING GOLD PEN, forming a handsome and very useful present.—To be obtained at all the respectable Jewellers and Stationers in the Kingdom.—Manufactory, 22, City-road.

S. MORDAN and CO.'S PATENT EVER-POINTED PENCILS.—The Public are cautioned against the numerous imitations of the LEAD POINTS required for the above pencils. Unless bearing the Stamp of "S. MORDAN and CO.," they will be found perfectly useless. The spurious Lead Points so frequently offered to the Public will not fit the points of S. Mordan and Co.'s pencil-cases, and, from their possessing so large a proportion of impure matter, they prove a source of continual annoyance to the purchaser.—Manufactory, 22, City-road.

HATS.—REDUCTION OF PRICES.—NEW TARIFF.—Wholesale, Retail, and Export Beaver, Gossamer, and French Velvet Hat Manufactory, 50, Old 'Change, Cheapside, London. Purchasers of hats are respectfully informed that at this establishment they may be supplied with every description of Hats, Caps, &c., manufactured on the most approved principles, strengths adapted to all sorts of wear and shapes varied and most modern. The choice from a large stock of newly-manufactured goods is offered, and the price will be found very low for the various qualities. French hats, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., French satin, best, 13s., extra rich velvet, the best which can be produced, 15s.; superfine beaver, 12s. 6d., 15s. best, 18s.; extra rich short nap, best beaver, 20s. Terms cash.—50, Old 'Change, one door from Cheapside, near St. Paul's.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This [illegible] respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be [illegible] in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES, and Machinery therewith connected, together with the very best description of Lancashire TOOLS of every kind. G. and J. Deane, having established a factory, under the superintendence of artists who have devoted much time and capital to the improvement of Lathes, beg to announce their determination to supply only such articles as may be confidently relied upon for accuracy of construction and finish. Chucks of every description, Slide-rests, Rose-engines, and other apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machines built to order.—DEANE'S, Gun Manufactory, 30, King William-street, London-bridge.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush [illegible] Clothes-brush, that cleans [illegible] Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna [illegible] at METCALFE and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street! [illegible] adopted by some houses.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES. ALDGATE [illegible]

The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business, and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart; and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions [illegible] Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment [illegible] Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the [illegible] book, entitled [illegible] Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood "of being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, [illegible] for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, [illegible] those who desire genuine cheap clothing should, to avoid disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate [illegible]

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

IMPOSTORS!—Rheumatic Pains, Weakness, Contractions of the Limbs, Deformity, and Spinal Affections.—CABBURN'S OIL and PILLS having been so generally successful in the Kingdom and various parts of the world, particularly in Ireland, from whence reports have recently been made by persons of high distinction, as to the restoration of children and adults, even when given over by the faculty, has induced unprincipled persons not only to attempt depreciating [illegible] Cabburn's Oil, for Rheumatism, &c.," being on the top of the capsule over the cork. Cases of importance to the afflicted, as to cures, may be seen in the Dispatch, Bell's Life, Lloyd's, and the Sunday Times, August 2nd, 1846 [illegible] Street, London.—N.B. Ask for Cabburn's Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, to be had of medicine vendors, in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., and the Pills in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.

Another Bud of England's royal Rose
Smiles on the Tree of Life,
Unconscious of the splendours which enclose
Its nascent destinies with honour's rife,
The infant pure presents its little brow
To the baptismal dews which come from Heaven,
While its high Sponsors undertake the vow
To guard the child from sin's insidious leaven.
Smooth be thy path, sweet Helena, on earth,
Worthy thy Sponsors' name and Parents' love—
Worthy the land that joys to claim thy birth,
Worthy that better, blessed land, above!

Last Saturday evening, the christening of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the Chapel, Buckingham Palace.

The Royal Family arrived at half-past six o'clock, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Maids of Honour, and the Grooms and Equerries in Waiting.

The visitors took their seats in the Chapel. In the front row, on the south side, were the following Foreign Ministers:—M. Van de Weyer, Baron de Moncorvo, Count de Kielmansegge, Baron de Beust, and Count de Jarnac. Their Excellencies wore their full diplomatic costumes, and the ensigns of their respective orders of knighthood.

In the second row were the following members of the Administration:—The Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Besborough, Earl Grey, Earl of Auckland, Viscount Palmerston, and Viscount Morpeth.

On the north side of the Chapel, the following occupied the front row:—The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. Behind them sat Lord Campbell, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Wellington was attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Ministers generally in the full dress official costume. The illustrious Duke and Lord Lansdowne wore the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Earl of Besborough and the Marquis of Clanricarde the Collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Lords Clarendon, Auckland, and Palmerston, the Collars of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The Chapel was brilliantly lighted by gas, which has been lately fitted up on Professor Faraday's principle of ventilation.

The altar was covered with crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold; and in its front stood the font, of silver gilt, placed on a fluted pedestal of white and gold.

Chairs of crimson and gold were placed on each side of the font, for the accommodation of the Royal Family and sponsors. There were purple velvet cushions at the foot of those appropriated to the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

At ten minutes to seven o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, and the Rev. Mr. Howarth took their stations at the altar.

The sponsors for her Royal Highness the infant Princess then entered the Chapel in the following order:—

Robert Laurie, Esq., Windsor Herald. | Albert William Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald.
Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of the Household. | Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household.
The Sponsors, viz.,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans.
His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge
Followed by the Ladies and Gentlemen of their Suite.
Her Majesty's Procession followed.
Two Heralds,
James Pulman, Esq., Norroy. | Walter Aston Blount, Esq., Chester.
Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour. | Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget. | Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel Arbuthnot.
Gentleman Usher, Col. Diggle. | Garter, Sir Charles J. Young. | Gentleman Usher, Sir William Martins.
Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain Francis Seymour. | The Vice Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard. | Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel Berkeley Drummond.
Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord George Lennox. | Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Marquis of Abercorn. | Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Lord Byron.
The Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue. | The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading [illegible] of Wales. | The Queen [illegible] Highness [illegible]
Her [illegible] Duchess of Gloucester. | His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, leading her Royal Highness Princess Alice.
His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. | Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.
His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, leading her Royal Highness Princess Mary.
Master of the Horse to the Queen, The Duke of Norfolk. | Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, The Duchess of Sutherland.
Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Countess of Dysart.
Maids of Honour,
Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, | Hon. Frances Devereux.
Bedchamber Woman, Lady Caroline Barrington.
Ladies in attendance upon the Royal Family.
Gold Stick, Marquis of Anglesey. | Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Foley.
Master of the Household, Colonel Bowles. | Master of the Buckhounds, Earl Granville.
Silver Stick, Colonel M'Dowall. | Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, [illegible]
Gentlemen in attendance upon the Royal Family.

The Royal Sponsors sat near the altar on the north side of the chapel, and behind them were the Treasurer of the Household (Earl Jermyn) and the Comptroller (Lord Marcus Hill). The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince George, the Princess Mary, and the Prince of Leiningen sat opposite the Royal Sponsors. The Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Sutherland), and the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Dysart) were behind the Queen. The Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, stood near her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

The whole of the costumes of the ladies and gentlemen were very elegant and magnificent. [illegible] white, of valuable lace and the richest satins or silks. The gentlemen were either in uniform or full court dress.

The Queen's dress was of rich white satin, of Spitalfields manufacture, striped with silver tissue, and richly trimmed with Honiton point lace. Her Majesty wore a wreath of white roses [illegible] Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and a splendid diamond George.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice had white net dresses, trimmed with Nottingham lace, over white satin.

The Prince of Wales wore a white Cashmere pelouse, bordered with silver.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family standing on one side, the Royal Sponsors opposite, and the Archbishop having advanced from the altar to the font.

The infant Princess, in the arms of the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, was stationed in the Chapel close to the font, above the Sponsors, and opposite the Queen.

The Primate immediately commenced the service; the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and the two attendant clergymen, remained at the altar.

On demanding the name of the Princess from the Sponsors, the Duchess of Cambridge named her "Helena Augusta Victoria," and the Venerable Prelate performed the ceremony in a most impressive manner. The first name is pronounced "Helena," with the accent on the first syllable.

After the baptism, the Princess Helena was returned to the arms of her nurse.

At the conclusion of the baptism, and at the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her Majesty knelt down, the Prince of Wales looked doubtfully in the Queen's face; but, at a sign from his august parent, he knelt reverently down, he and his sister, the Princess Royal, on either side of the [illegible], in front of which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined [illegible] prayer. (Our Artist has *illustrated this most impressive scene.*)

At the conclusion of the service the Princess was conducted out of the Chapel by the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

The infant Princess was dressed in a rich robe of Honiton lace over white satin.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales stood on either hand of her Majesty, and joined with the Queen in the prayers of the service. The princess Alice remained with the Duke of Cambridge.

The Royal Sponsors left the chapel in the same order as they entered.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family then left the chapel, after most graciously acknowledging the obeisances of the Archbishop.

Her Majesty's [illegible] additional performers [illegible]

[illegible] a state banquet was served in the picture-gallery, on one long table, extending nearly its whole length, and covered with centrepieces, vases, epergnes, and ice pails, all of silver gilt, the vases being filled with the choicest exotics and plants in flower, the whole brilliantly illuminated with wax lights in gold candelabra. The Queen was conducted to a seat in the middle of the table, on the east side, the Royal guests occupying opposite and adjoining seats. At the south end of the gallery was a splendid buffet of plate, including shields, salvers, tankards, and cups, many of the smaller articles wrought with precious stones; the Armada urn, the shield of Achilles, the Cellini cup, and the St. George tankard forming the centre compartment.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, gave the following toasts:—"The [illegible]," "The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Duchess of Cambridge."

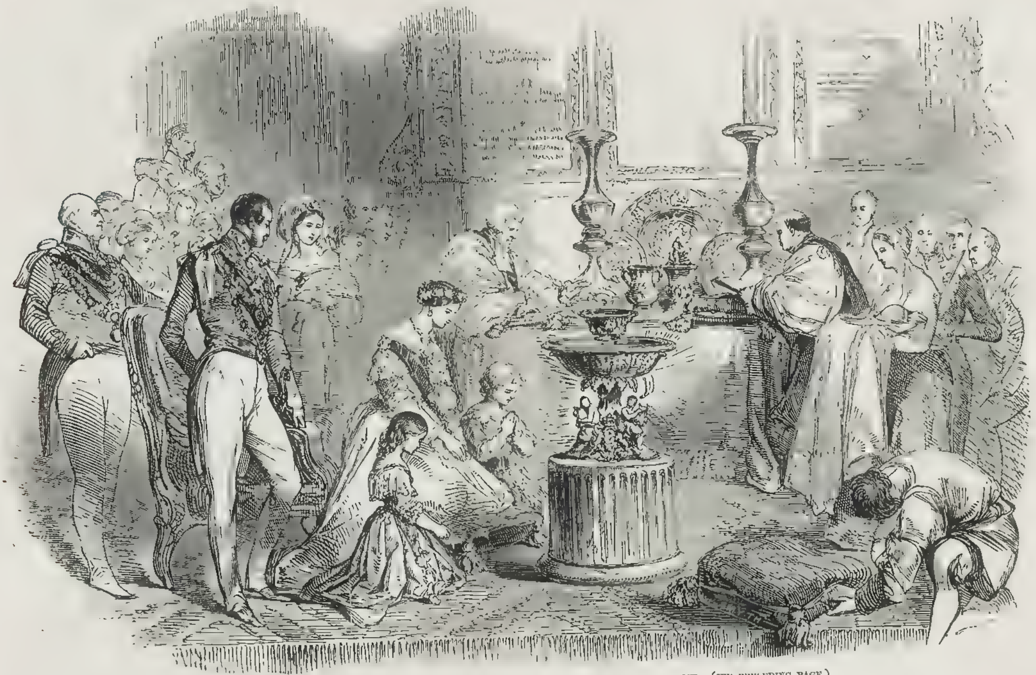
The last toast was given in honour of the Royal Duchess' birth-day, Saturday being the anniversary of her Royal Highness' natal day.

Her Majesty [illegible] full Court dress.

Refreshments were served [illegible] during the evening in the green drawing-room, and supper was served at eleven o'clock in the State dining-room.

The principal ornament of the supper table was the "Christening cake," made by Mr. Mawditt, her Majesty's [illegible] front of each pier having a column entwined with [illegible] miniature bouquets were inserted in vases placed [illegible]

The company took their departure shortly [illegible]



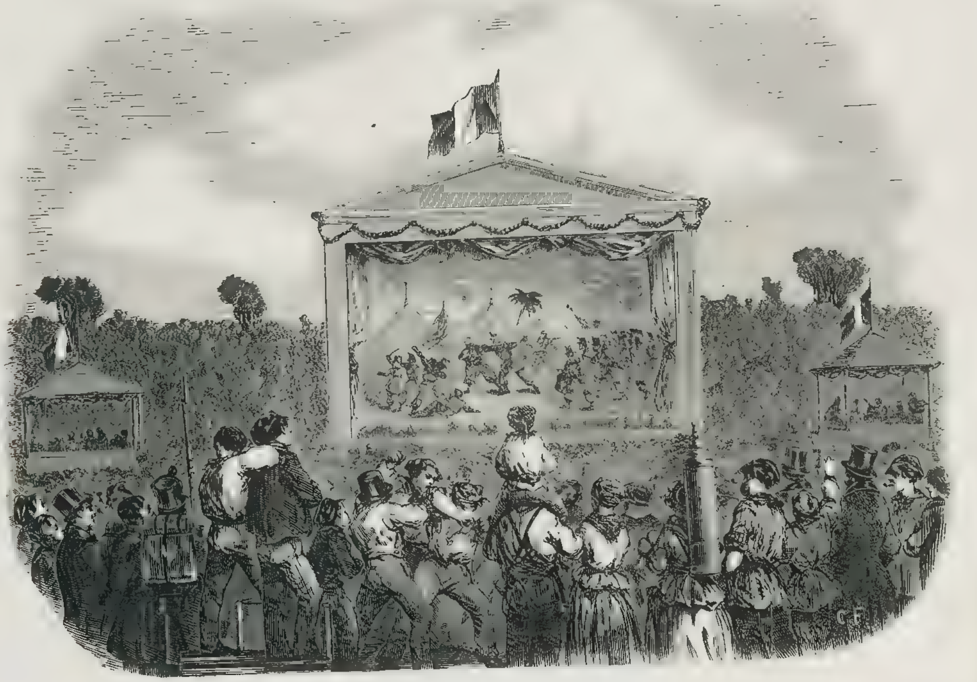
CHRISTENING OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—THE CLOSE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SHOOT LOUIS PHILIPPE.

It is with deep indignation we have to state that another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe. The following particulars of this atrocious occurrence are contained in a letter, dated Paris, Wednesday night, and published in a late edition of the *Standard* of Thursday:—

"I am sorry again to be compelled to communicate to you the information that another of those diabolical attempts which have but too frequently disgraced the history of France, has just been made upon the life of our good King, Louis Philippe. A large crowd was this evening assembled in the Tuileries, enjoying the concert of military music which was being performed in the gardens, in commemoration of the sixteenth anniversary of the glorious 29th day of July, at which time his Majesty was tranquilly walking in the balcony, showing himself to the assembled multitude. This was the moment eagerly seized upon by the diabolical regicide to attempt the murder of our beloved Monarch. The villain, mixing in the crowd, suddenly drew from his breast a long pistol, and immediately fired at the King, but, providentially, without effect. The man had no time to effect his escape; for, no sooner was the report heard, than he was immediately seized by the by-standers, and conveyed away in safe custody. From the lateness of the hour at which the occurrence took place, I have no time left to ascertain the name or whereabouts of the regicide, or any other than the brief particulars which I have above communicated. Of course, the most intense interest was excited among all the inhabitants of Paris, in order to ascertain whether his Majesty's life had been preserved, or whether he had sustained any personal injury; and when they had been assured that the King was unharmed, the most lively satisfaction was expressed that Providence had once more interposed on behalf of our beloved Monarch, and that the King still lives to promote the true interests, and secure the welfare and happiness of his country."

The period at which this flagitious attempt has been made—the anniversary of the 29th of July, when the French people struggled for their liberties—has naturally created additional excitement. As the fêtes commenced so late in the week, we have received but few particulars of them. The great scene of attraction is the Champs Elysées, where, as will be seen in our Illustration, a temporary theatre is erected, the performance generally representing some achievement of the French army. It is here also that the Mat de Cocagne is erected.



JULY FETE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

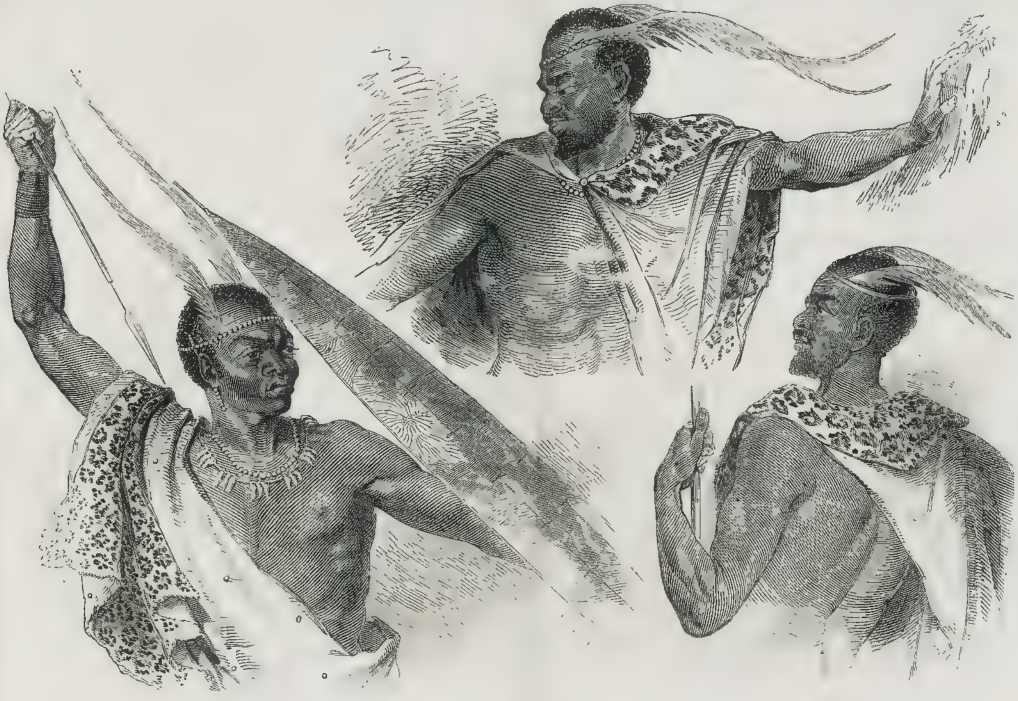
No. 223.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

IT is the fortune, or rather the misfortune, of all border districts to become the seats of violence and war, and to continue so, long after the interior parts of a colony or country are settled. This is the case even where nations akin to each other, and equally advanced in civilization, join their boundaries; still more likely is there to be strife where the white man approaches the territory of the savage; there "knowledge is power" in every sense of the term, and the superiority of the civilised man is at once felt, feared, and hated. He is submitted to as an inevitable evil; but the submission of the aboriginal inhabitant is only regulated by his weakness. Any cause that gives him a chance of recovering his lost position, revenging his wrongs, or gratifying the love of gain by plunder, which large sections of mankind have often preferred to labour, is sure to be seized. And, in an unsettled country with a wide frontier, and a boundless continent beyond it almost unexplored and unknown, such opportunities are not unfrequent. The population is thinly scattered; all parts are not equally defended: and though a savage race may be quiescent for longer or shorter periods of time, they have a quick instinct in detecting the weak points of a frontier or settlement; and, if capable of any organisation among themselves, are sure to fall upon it. If their numbers increase greatly in proportion to those of the Europeans, similar results ensue. Then the Colony is not always in the same state as to its defence; the Empire of England is wide, and her army comparatively small; if troops are wanted on the Banks of the Indus or the Sutlej, they cannot be at the same time at the Cape of Good Hope. Where the exigency is greatest, there strength is concentrated: other points must shift as they can. The best trust of the British Colonist is mostly his own right hand; the Jupiter of the Colonial Office is too far off to be invoked readily; and when he can be made to hear at all, moves but slowly; or sends a long and incomprehensible despatch, or letter of instructions, when the aid actually wanted is a couple of regiments.

Such a Border War we are at present engaged in with the Kaffirs; it is the old conflict between the invading white man and the savage, which is for-ever being renewed. When we remember to how late a period these predatory wars lasted, even in Europe, no one can be surprised at their existing now at the outposts of civilization. The "forays" of the Scotch and English borders are being re-enacted in the British settlements of South Africa, with a painful and curious identity of incidents. And it behoves the authorities to act promptly now, and on a better system hereafter; the enemy we have to meet is evidently not to be despised. We do not now come in collision with them for the first time; the race that inhabits the "steppes" of the interior of South Africa is strong and hardy, cunning, exceedingly numerous, and for skill in cattle-stealing and bush-fighting, unrivalled. The names of some of their chiefs have become known in Europe; formerly we were able to gain and keep—Hinza, one of the ablest of their chiefs, in alliance with us; but, possibly, there may be a "Young Kaffir" party, who, like "Young Ireland," renounces all Saxon connection, and not only talks of physical force, but uses it with considerable effect, as the losses of our colonists prove. The leader of the present movement against us is said to be a young man of a Chief's family, who had always been looked on by the settlers as an idiot, or something not far removed from it; have we here another "historical parallel?" Has Kaffirland produced an African Brutus, concealing his faculties under an assumed fatuity, till the hour of action arrived? At all events, the crisis must be met boldly and at once, or the dangers of 1826 will be revived.

Next to knowing ourselves, it is, perhaps, of the most importance that we should know our enemies; we add, therefore, a brief sketch of the general characteristics of the Kaffir race. We might have compressed them into as short a space as the old voyager whose chapter on the "manners and customs" of a savage tribe consisted only of one pithy sentence, "manners they have none, and their customs are very beastly." Neverthelesss, we owe something to our neighbours, and, therefore, indulge more extensively in detail. The Kaffirs, then, are a race with some affinity to the Negro; they are brown-coloured, the darkest among them coming from the north east. They have their own language, which our missionaries have been able to acquire, and use in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among them. That they do not practice its rules, cannot be made a peculiar reproach to them; few Christian nations, in their dealings with savages, have ever set the example. At present, the use they are making of their Bibles and Testaments is for loading their muskets against us: if they knew the history of the last European war, they might reply that men far better taught desecrated holy things quite as unscrupulously. They cultivate a few sorts of grain, but diet chiefly on flesh, milk, roots, and fruits—very good things all, when well cooked, and enough of them: the manufacturing districts, in 1842,



UMKEI. COBUS CONGO. NEGRIMMO.

KAFFIR CHIEFS.—(FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES.)—SEE NEXT PAGE.

saw many a worse bill of fare. Pigs, geese, hares, and fish, it is said, they refuse to eat—whether by some strange diffusion of the Mosaic prohibitions is not known, but there seems a trace of them.

Their great and favourite occupation is breeding cattle; they "glory in their goad and their talk is of bullocks." The employment is held in a sort of honour among them; and in one of the tribes—the Tambukis, we believe—the place in the village where the Herds are collected is at once their Parliament, Court of Law, Public Dining-place, Slaughter-house, Parade and Burial-ground of the Royal Family! Things, we may imagine, are rather primitive with such a combination of appliances. They hunt extensively, and are not particular as to what the game is; the gazelle and antelope serve when lions, buffaloes, elephants, and such minor prey are scarce; and sometimes, the lions in return hunt them. Of their religion but little is known; the differences of error and ignorance are countless; they have Priests, Magicians and Sorceresses; the Magicians are sometimes murdered if they fail; the Sorceresses are always believed—a deference to the fair sex that does the race infinite credit. The know the use of money, build kraals and villages of mud, and wood huts, and are expert in the use of the assagai or dart, which in their hands is a very formidable weapon; but the extent to which they have obtained fire-arms and ammunition by the suicidal avarice of the white-traders, makes them still more dangerous. Their chiefs are hereditary, and exercise despotic power.

Collect such a people in large numbers on a badly-defended frontier, armed, with farms and cattle all around them, and the havoc and destruction they can commit can readily be fancied. Their skill in cattle stealing and love of the pursuit is unsurpassable: the "reivers" of Scotland, the Donald Bean Leans and Rob Roys of our annals, are scarcely worthy to be named in the same breath with them. The ease with which they convey large herds of cattle from place to place, and the way they manage them, are said to partake of the marvellous. They have repeatedly spread consternation through the colony by their inroads; boundary treaties made with them have been always broken: it may be questioned if they understand such obligations. They must be met by force, or the colonists will be ruined. In the interview the deputation of merchants connected with the Cape had with Earl Grey, a short time since, Mr. George Greig said—

> From some knowledge of the frontier, and after a long residence at the Cape he could assure his Lordship that no description could convey an adequate idea of the misery and desolation which had been spread over the fine district of Albany in three short weeks. There was not even the allegation of a fault on the colonists' part; the aggression was wholly unprovoked. The case alluded to was far, very far, from being a solitary one. Many persons, previously wealthy, had lost the earnings of twenty years' labour, and were driven from their homes, and dependent for bread upon private bounty and Government rations. The thousands of wool-bearing sheep, horses, oxen, &c., which covered the settlers' farms prior to the incursion, were now nearly all stolen, lost, or killed, and the houses a heap of ruins.

To check the progress of these disasters, the whole colony is under arms, and the force that can be brought together numbers 18,000 men. The main difficulty will be, not to check the advance of the Kaffirs, but to prevent their harassing and perpetual attacks. We fear we shall have an Algiers of our own at the Cape, if the Kaffirs ever produce an Abd-el-Kader.

KAFFIR CHIEFS.

The originals of the annexed Portraits are three drawings by Mr. Pons, a clever artist, of Graham's Town. We annex a few biographical memoranda.

Umkei, or Umkye, is a chief of the Gaika tribe; the drawing of him was made by Mr Pons, at the request, and in the presence, of the writer of this brief notice.

Umkye is about 50 years of age; but, as the Kaffirs are unable to keep records, their ages are mere matters of uncertain recollection; and, from their appearance, very difficult even to guess at. He is stated to be one of the chiefs friendly to the British; but his alliance is not to be depended upon. When the insurrection of the Cape Corps broke out, a few years since, Umkye was supposed to be deeply implicated in it. An idea of the manners of Umkye may best be conveyed in a few anecdotes:—One day he called at the house of the writer, and asked for a *soopie*, *i. e.*, a glass of brandy, which was given him, as well as one to his interpreter; he then requested *sixpence*, which he received; and afterwards expressed a wish for "smoke," meaning tobacco, which was also granted him. He was accompanied by five of his wives (a Kaffir possesses as many as he chooses to maintain), and was so struck by the appearance of the lady of the house, that he termed her a charming "vrouw," and offered to buy her for a few cows, hinting that two or three of his vrouws might be thrown into the bargain, if an exchange would be desirable. This chief's wealth, he asserted, consisted of 50,000 head of cattle; which, at the South African value, of about £3 per head, formed, for that place, a large sum; yet he would ask for a few pence, or a bit of tobacco, with all the earnestness of a St. Giles's beggar. The Engraving represents him in his war costume, in the act of throwing the *assagai*; his skill in which is truly surprising. The leopard skin caross, and the plumes of the Kaffir crane, as worn round the head, are the distinguishing marks of a chief, none of less rank being permitted to wear them.

The diet of the Kaffirs consists of sour milk, pumpkins, and meat occasionally; and perhaps no part of the world exhibits a finer race of men. The women, as in all savage countries, are in appearance comparatively inferior to the men, and the labour is almost entirely performed by them.

Cobus Congo is a chief of some importance, and has always been friendly to the settlers. Twenty-five years' intercourse with them has much influenced his habits, which are civilised in comparison with his colleagues; though his original character, in which cunning predominates, occasionally displays itself; indeed this is a prevailing feature in all the Kaffir tribes.

One evening, at about sunset, he called with two followers upon a friend, at whose farm the writer was staying, to beg a cow and two or three sheep. This begging (so highly characteristic of the race) reminds one of the old Highland custom in Scotland of levying "Black mail:" in Kaffirland it is, from prudential motives, always complied with. The Chief was attired in an old soldier's jacket, a pair of leather trousers, and shoes of untanned sheepskin. He supped, and passed the night with us; rose early in the morning, and, after a hearty breakfast, departed with his presents, to enact the same scene at the next settler's abode. He shaved himself, and behaved at table with the utmost propriety.

Observing the writer, who had newly arrived in the colony, to be a stranger, he asked his name; and, slowly repeating it many times, detaching the syllables, declared he should always remember it. The next question was, had he any cattle? and being answered that he had not, but equivalents, the chief offered to sell some wives, at the rate of ten cows each, or two for fifteen. This offer being declined, a warm invitation was given to visit him in Kaffirland; and, among other inducements, was the promise of an ox being killed for the occasion.

Negrimmo is a plebeian chief, famed for skill in throwing the *assegai*; though, after some practice, the Europeans, from their superior strength of arm, become almost as expert as the natives.

The Kaffirs, by theft and illicit trading with the settlers, have acquired large quantities of muskets and ammunition; and, as recent intelligence shows, are using them in the present war with great effect.

PIUS IX.

The new Roman Pontiff, Mastai Feretti, is one of those characters that irresistibly attract the sympathy and respect of every man who can feel for the vicissitudes of humanity, and honour the virtues which triumph over them. What Louis Philippe is in the Tuileries, the present Pope is in the Vatican—a graduate in the school of adversity, and, therefore, well fitted to bear his honours meekly—a man of many sorrows, and the patient of strong passions, and, therefore, not likely to be callous to the misery, or implacable to the failings of others. There beams, moreover—no slight recommendation to a people of fervid soul like the Italians—a halo of romance round Mastai Feretti such as Abelard himself could have scarcely eclipsed. His Holiness, it is well known, commenced his career as a soldier in the Guarda Nobile of Pius VII.; and, while serving in that corps, composed exclusively of the Roman nobility, the young Guardsman fell desper[illegible] in love; and, as a matter of course, had a rival, and fought a duel—happily without fatal results. The lady of his ardent affection—which was by her fondly [illegible] reciprocated—fell ill, and died, leaving her lover a prey to the most poignant sorrow, which nothing could mitigate but the healing consolations of relig[illegible]

Abandoning, therefore, a military life, Feretti devoted himself to the Church, in which he was most powerfully patronised by "the Protestant Pope," Pius VII., whom he accompanied on the forced visit to Paris, to crown Napoleon; and also on his return to the Eternal City, after the Modern Alaric had been sent by the Allies to Elba. Next we find him as a missionary in Chili; and, during the sanguinary War of Independence in South America, the influence of the Roman monk was often and successfully exercised in mitigating the horrors of that fratricidal strife. Thence returned to his fatherland, his kind patron created him Bishop of Sologno, his native diocese; and thus, step by step, advancing, not only in the learning and piety of his profession, not only in its dignities and the high esteem of its dignitaries, but also in a knowledge of the people, their wants and wishes, the whilom guardsman succeeds to the Pontifical Chair amidst the rapturous plaudits of his own subjects and the good wishes of all Europe, with [illegible] one bigot exception—Austria. *Viva Pio Nono!* who [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the prisoner, flings down the chains of despotism, and [illegible] in the [illegible] of our age—Peace and Progr[illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris is in a state of excitement about the elections, which took place on Sunday throughout France. The result has been very favourable for the Government. We have not space to give a minute account, but as a general result it may be stated that the Ministry have a majority of about 120.

The Government party has only sustained three defeats. In two instances the Opposition candidates have defeated the old Ministerial members, and in one (Rouen) an Opposition candidate has been elected in the room of M. Barbet, the mayor, who has been promoted to the peerage. In the provinces, the loss to the Opposition has been much larger than was anticipated. In Paris, Ministers have gained one college from the Opposition. Among those of the Opposition excluded are two most conspicuous members of the Legitimist party, M. Gras de Neville, the oldest member of the house, and M. Bechard. The Minister of Public Instruction defeated the well-known Dupont de l'[illegible]ure; and M. Joly, one of the foremost of the Republic party, has been ousted at Toulouse. M. Casimir Perier has beaten General de Lamoriciere, the intended brother-in-law of M. Thiers, in the first college of Paris, although backed by all the foremost men of the opposition, aided by the *éclat* of military renown. M. de Cormenin, the author of a vast number of pamphlets on the civil list, and whose opposition to the dotation of the Duke de Nemours was in a great measure the cause of the failure of that measure, has been beaten by a large majority. M. de Larey, one of the most violent of the Legitimists, and one of those who made the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square, to pay his devotions to the old monarchy, in the person of the Duke de Bordeaux, has been beaten by a majority of upwards of 300 at Montpellier. The Duke de Mouchy (who, in consequence of the death of his father-in-law, now takes the title of Duke de Noailles), has also lost his election. M. de Genoude, a Legitimist, and the editor of the *Gazette de France*, has been elected in place of the Duke de Valmy.

All the Ministers have been re-elected. The Count de Salvandy has been elected for two places. M. Gustave de Beaumont has also been elected for two places. Several of the King's aides-de-camp, such as General Berthort, General d'Hondetot, Col. Jamin, &c., &c., have been re-elected. Among the Radical party, M. Arago and M. Ledru Rollin have also been re-elected.

In the second arrondissement of Paris M. Lefebvre has been rejected, and the Opposition candidate, M. Berger, has carried the day. This result has excited great surprise. The only other check of any consequence sustained by the Government is in the case of M. de St. Aulaire, the son of the French Ambassador in London, who lost his election in consequence of his supposed connection with the affair of the Pritchard indemnity.

Among the members the news of whose re-election has been ascertained are M. d'Eichthal, the banker, Marquis de Montalembert, Marshal Bugeaud, M. Dupin, &c., and among the new members, the Marquis de la Valette and M. Descloiseaux, the Under Secretary in the department of Justice.

No fewer than 40 Opposition deputies of the former Chamber have been replaced by Ministerialists, thus creating a majority of 80, independently of the very large majority possessed by the Government in the Chamber.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 30th ult. announces that Abd-el-Kader had positively retired into Morocco. On the 4th, whilst the Emir was at Teniat-Gassi, to the east of Ras-el-Ain, the Hamian Garabas induced him to execute a razzia upon the territory of the Beni-Guils, which was attended with no success. The most complete tranquillity prevailed throughout Algeria.

MEXICO.

We have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 29th of June.

The Mexican Congress was installed on the 6th, and addressed by General Paredes, in explanation of his policy and the situation of the country.

The insurgents of Guadalaxara, Mazatlan, and San Blas continued in arms, notwithstanding the efforts of Government.

The state of Durango was devastated by the Indian tribes.

The Californias had declared their independence of Mexico, it was supposed through American intrigues.

General Taylor, with the American army greatly augmented by volunteers, remained in possession of Matamoras, and had occupied the villages of R[illegible], Camargo, and Mier, on the right bank of the Bravo (or Rio Grande del Norte). He was expected to advance on Monterey and Santillo, where no resistance could be offered.

Vera Cruz was declared in a state of siege, and martial law proclaimed on the [illegible]th of June, as it was reported that the American squadron would attack the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th of July. The greater portion of the British, foreign, and Mexican residents had consequently left the city for the interior.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Opening of the Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes. The baths and wash-houses, recently erected for the use of the labouring classes, in the north-western district of the metropolis, were, on Monday, for the first time, opened to the public, the result fully justifying the opinion that such establishments will not only prove of the greatest benefit, but be eagerly sought after by the industrious and poorer classes of the community. The doors of the establishment in George-street, Euston-square, were opened on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and closed at seven in the evening, and the following is a return of the number of persons who availed themselves of the advantages afforded. Cold baths, 274, of which number 261 were males and 13 females; warm baths, 140, of which number 130 were males and 10 females—making in the whole 391 males and 23 females, and a total of 414 persons. On Tuesday, the baths were opened as early as five o'clock, and before eight they were used by upwards of 100 persons. The receipts for Monday from the penny and twopenny baths amounted to £5 11s. 9d.

The Health of the Metropolis.—A preliminary meeting of the members of the National Philanthropic Association, for the promotion of improved paving, cleansing, and drainage of the streets, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. It was stated that this meeting was called in consequence of a letter which appeared a few days since, addressed by the Lord Mayor to the Directors of the New River Company, in which it noticed that the metropolis was threatened with cholera, and therefore it was thought advisable to call a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of devising measures, if possible, to prevent the City from incurring the fatal consequences of the present menacing pestilence, and at the same time to urge the necessity of adopting good sanatory regulations. The Rev. James Harris was called to the chair, when several suggestions were made, and it was proposed that a general public meeting should be called, at which it would be advisable to invite the Lord Mayor to preside. The meeting was very thinly attended; many of those present were medical gentlemen, who stated that no Asiatic cholera was known to exist at present in London. A deputation to wait on the Lord Mayor was appointed.

The World's Temperance Convention. On Tuesday, the delegates appointed by the Temperance Associations throughout the world to attend the Convention arranged by the National Temperance Society of England, assembled in the theatre of the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. There were about 250 delegates present, including, in addition to those from English, Irish, and Scotch towns, representatives from the United States of America, the East Indies, and France. The object of the Convention is, to ascertain the state of the Temperance cause in all parts of the globe, to receive suggestions as to the most effectual method of extending the Temperance reformation, and to effect the formation of a Temperance Union throughout the world. Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, having been appointed chairman, rules for conducting the business were agreed upon. The speakers, from whom reports of the state of the Temperance movement were received, were the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Massachusetts; Dr. Benher (described as the father of the movement in America), from Connecticut; the Rev. Thomas Skinner, of Bath; Mr. Thomas Swindlehurst, of Preston; Dr. Grindrod, Mr. Clapp, Mr. George Johnson, of Edinburgh; and Mr. E Smith, of Sheffield. The Rev. Dr. Marsh said, as an instance of the esteem in which the Temperance cause was held in Massachusetts, that, at an entertainment given in honour of the inauguration of the President of the University, at which 600 of the chief citizens attended, not a single drop of strong liquor was drunk. In the Haslington Union there were no fewer than 150,000 reformed drunkards, and it was not at all uncommon to see 4000 children collected in one vast building, singing Temperance hymns. In the course of the proceedings, a man, called "Dickey Turner," and described as the author of the word "teetotal," was introduced to the meeting, and loudly cheered. After discussing the best method for extending the Temperance reformation, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday. The delegates resumed their sittings on Wednesday morning. Samuel Bamby, Esq., was called to the chair, after which, the Secretary, Mr. Biggs, read a paper giving a statistical account of the state, progress, and prospects of the Temperance cause throughout the country. The paper gave, as near as could be ascertained, a statement of the amount spent in spirituous liquors. In the town of Bury alone, no less a sum than £2 3s. 4d. was expended by every man, woman, and child. The quantity of spirits annually consumed in the United Kingdom was—in England, 7 [illegible] pints; in Ireland, 13 pints; and in Scotland, 23 pints per soul. A resolution was submitted, to the effect that total abstinence was the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, that the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is ruinous to the body and soul, and should not be permitted. A very long and animated discussion followed this motion, which passed with but one dissentient.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 1, were 1229, 635 being males, 594 females. The number of deaths registered in the same period was 1086, being 83 more than last week, 188 more than the average of five summers, and 119 more than the average of five years. The principal increase of deaths is from diarrhœa, the number having been 186; 30 more than in the preceding week, and 153 above the average of corresponding weeks during five summers.

Metropolitan Improvements. The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements have decided upon opening a line of communication between the points of junction of St. Martin's lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, and Long-acre, in a line through King-street, Covent-garden, to the Strand, demolishing all those wretched and filthy hovels in Angel-court and Rose-street, Long-acre. The street will terminate directly opposite Bedford-street.

The Weather.—The storm of Saturday has not at all reduced the temperature. It appears from a register taken from the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house, Hyde Park, that on Monday, at noon, the thermometer was at [illegible] deg. On Tuesday, at that hour, it was 76 deg. On Wednesday morning, during and after the storm, the temperature was much higher than on Tuesday. On Thursday, in the shade, the thermometer was at 77

The Topic of the Da[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lights?"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The business this evening was brief, and not important. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to various bills. Lord **Campbell** laid on the table a bill to amend the Irish Marriage Act, which was read a first time. The Baths and Washhouses Bill was read a second time; and the Small Debts Bill committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

New Writs.—A new writ was ordered for Chester, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who has accepted the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household. Also for St. Albans, in the room of the Earl of Listowel, who has accepted the office of a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Marine Condemned to Death at Cork.—Admiral **Dundas**, in answer to a question from Mr. Curteis, said that in the case of the marine recently condemned to death by sentence of Court-martial, on board H.M.S. *Queen*, at Cork, the Board of Admiralty were prepared to consider the case mercifully.

The Business of the Session.—Lord J. **Russell**, in reply to Mr. S. Crawford, said that the Government had come to the opinion that it would not be advisable to bring forward, this Session, a bill either for the permanent or temporary compensation to tenants in Ireland, on account of the difficulty of the subject. But at the very commencement of the next Session, the Government would be prepared to introduce a bill framed after mature consideration. Mr. **Labouchere** announced that the Government intended to proceed with and pass the Exclusive Privilege Trading Bill, the Rating of Property Bill, the Ejectment Bill, the Fisheries Bill, the District Lunatic Asylum Bill; and the Baths and Washhouses Bill. There was one measure, the Leases Bill, on which he was not yet able to announce a positive determination whether it should or should not proceed in the present Session.

Enlistment in the Army.—Captain **Layard** moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct inquiry to be made, how far the reduction of the period of service in the army from the present unlimited term would tend to procure a better class of recruits, diminish desertion, and thus add to the efficiency of the service? The hon. member recommended ten years as the period of service.—A discussion arose, but Mr. Fox **Maule** having intimated that the attention of the Government would be directed to the subject, Captain **Layard** withdrew the motion.

Various votes for the army were agreed to in Committee of Supply.

The Sugar Duties.—The Sugar Duties Bill was brought in and read a first time.—The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Tuesday.

The House sat only about an hour and a half, and the business transacted was not sufficiently important to require minute analysis.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Bill, the Burial Service Bill, the Art-Unions Bill, and the Irish Marriage Act Amendment Bill, were read a second time.

The Baths and Washhouses Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The sitting to-day was short and unimportant.

Sir R. **Peel** presented a petition from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, complaining that they did not enjoy corporate rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed in England.

On the motion of the **Attorney-General**, a Bill to authorise Writs for the Election of Members to serve for Chester to be directed in future to the Sheriff of the County of Chester, instead of to the Chamberlain of the County Palatine of C[illegible], was passed through all its stages, in order to become law before Saturday (this day), when the writ for the new election is made returnable.

Lord J. **Russell** gave notice that, in the course of the week, he should propose that the House should sit at noon daily, Saturdays included.

The Tobacco Duties.—Dr. **Bowring** moved a resolution, pledging the House to a revision of the Tobacco Duties, with the view to their reduction.—The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** objected to the motion, on the ground of the [illegible] amount of revenue which would be sacrificed by the proposed reduction. Mr. **Hume** was proceeding with a speech in support of the motion, when the House was counted out, shortly before six o'clock, there being only thirty-five members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday.

The House sat to-day from twelve to six; but the business was chiefly of a negative character; that is to say, time was occupied in discussing bills which were withdrawn.

Mr. **Mackinnon** withdrew the Cemeteries Bill, on the pledge of Sir George Grey that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill on the subject next session.

Mr. **Bouverie** withdrew the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, upon a similar understanding with the right hon. Baronet.

The Ejected Tenants (Ireland) Bill, the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses Bill, were severally withdrawn.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill, and the Baths and Washhouses Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Sir G. **Grey**, the Sugar Duties (Permanent) Bill was read a second time.

Lord **Morpeth** obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of the hereditary estates of the Crown; also, a Bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of lands vested in them under Acts for the improvement of the metropolis.

Lord **Morpeth** likewise obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious disorders, and for the more speedy removal of nuisances.

Mr. **Labouchere** obtained leave to bring in several Irish Continuance Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Joint Stock Banks (Scotland and Ireland) Bill.—The Earl of **Clarendon** moved the second reading of this bill.—The Earl of **Eglinton** said that he had considered the subject since he last addressed the House, and he should not continue his opposition to the bill. After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to.

The Small Debts Bill was read a third time and passed.

Poor Removal Bill.—Earl **Grey** moved the second reading of this bill.—The Duke of **Richmond** objected to the bill, and gave his opinion that it ought to be postponed to another session. After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Religious Opinions Bill.—On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Religious Opinions Bill, Lord J. **Russell** said the object of the bill was to remove some liabilities to which parties were subjected in consequence of entertaining certain religious opinions. Colonel **Sibthorp** strongly protested against any measure of this nature, which went to upset the acts of their forefathers—acts founded in truth and justice. At a future stage, as he saw a favourable opportunity, he would move that the bill be rejected.—A division took place. The numbers were

For the second reading	79
Against it	10
Majority	[illegible]

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Sugar Duties Bill. This bill went through Committee.

Several other bills were disposed of and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. R.*," *Glasgow.*—*We concur with you in thinking the Problem by Mr. Bolton in six moves, which appeared in the Notices to Correspondents in our last number to be one immeasurably superior to the far-famed Indian position on the wrapper of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Your solution of this beautiful piece of strategy is* [illegible]

"*A Chess* Φιλός."—*Is it possible you are unaware that the position you have forwarded as "originally from China" is none other than the Indian Problem, which was first published here nearly two years since?*

"Κατω."—*In Castling on the King's side, the King is played to Knight's square and the Rook to Bishop's square. In Castling on the Queen's side, the King is played to Queen's Bishop's square and the Rook to Queen's square. You can Castle after your K*[illegible] *been in check.*

"*Sopracitta.*"—*Your variation both on No 127 and No. 131 are erroneous* [illegible] *in the latter cannot be delayed beyond the stipulated moves. See our solution to-day.*

"*C. O.*" *We have already suggested the same variation in* [illegible]

"*C. L. G.*"—*See the Notices to Correspondents in the last Number.*

"*Chesso-Mania.*"—*We have not space to give the solutions you require.*

"*R. F. H.*," *Calcutta.*—*The promised communications will be highly acceptable* [illegible] *are those you have politely forwarded. The Problems from your collection shall appear immediately.*

"*T. N. W.*"—*It occasionally happens that the pressure of more important matters compels us to omit a portion of the Chess article. The Games promised have* [illegible] *in type three weeks, but want of room has driven us to omit them.*

"*Citizen D.*"—*The admirable games played by Messrs. Harrwitz and Kieseritzky blindfold, on the occasion of the Tournament at the London Chess Club last Monday, with those in the match now pending between Messrs. Harrwitz and Kieseritzky, have been received, and shall be given whenever we have room for them.*

"*C. L. G.*" *must be a very young hand at the science not to see how mate would* [illegible] *forced in No. 127, if Black, for his first move, took the Queen with Bishop. 1.* [illegible] *have not space to publish the solutions to the Enigmas. 2. You will find* [illegible] *address of an Amateur wanting to play a game by correspondence in our pres*[illegible] *Answers. 3. Apply at Messrs Caslon's, the type founders.*

"*Etonensis.*"—*Try your skill upon the difficult position by Mr. Kling, in this m*[illegible] *Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle": if you find the key to it in an hour, we shall think you a very promising aspirant for Caissa's* [illegible] *ber, no moving of the pieces, as in the former instance.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The position No. 280, in the current Numb*[illegible] *Chronicle," is one of the most remarkable ever published. It is in four m*[illegible] *only; and we have found no amateur yet, who has succeeded in solving it from diagram alone.*

[illegible] *the whole of the "Rousseau and Stanley"* [illegible] *"Chess-Player's Chr*[illegible] [illegible] *make a delightful* [illegible]

Solutions by "Valley-field," "Sempronius," "Ver-non," "Sopracitta," "J. W. N.," "W. F.," "G. P.," "Chess [illegible]ania," "C. O.," "H. T. M.," "J. F.," "Civis," "Alderman," "Major ——" "Marazion," "J. W.," Wells; "J. W. D.," "H. A. G.," "F. N.," and "Alpha," are correct. Those by "P. S.," Plymouth; "True Blue," "J[illegible]," "Tertius," "Philax," and "B. B.," are wrong.

*** An Amateur desirous of playing a friendly Game by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor [illegible] addressing "[illegible] G., Post-Office, Alford, Lincolnshire."

Solution to Problem No. 131.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Q to her Kt sq	4. Q to her R's sq (ch)	Q to R's 2nd
2. B to K R 5th	R takes B (best)	5. R mates	
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt		

Solution to Problem, No. 132.

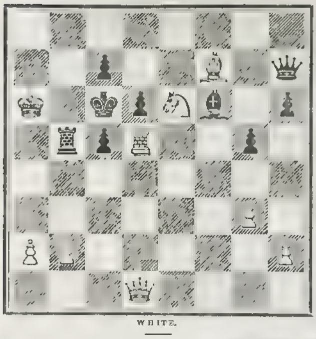
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. B to K B's 6th (ch)	K to Kt 5th	3. Q B P one	Q B P one (best)
2. P takes K B P (ch)	K to B 5th	4. Q B P one	Anywhere
		5. Kt mates	

Problem, No. 133.

By Mr. J. A. Christie.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAME PLAYED BY MESSRS. HORWITZ AND PERIGAL, AGAINST MM. KIESERITZKIJ AND HARRWITZ.

(For the opening moves see our last number.)

White, (Messrs. H. and P.)	Black, (Messrs. K. and H.)	White, (Messrs. H. and P.)	Black, (Messrs. K. and H.)
27. K to Kt sq	Q to R 5th	47. Q to B 3rd (ch)	Q R to K 4th
28. Q to K 3rd	Q to R 4th	48. Q Kt P two	Q B P two
29. B to K 2nd	Q to R 2nd	49. P takes P	Q P takes P
30. R to K Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th	50 Q R P two	K to B 2nd
31. Q to K Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	51. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K R to K 3rd
32. K R to K Kt 4th	B takes B	52. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
33. Q takes B	Q R to K 3rd	53. Q to Q B 3rd	K Kt P one
34. R to K R 3rd	R takes B	54. K to R 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
35. R takes Q	K takes R	55. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	Q R to K 5th
36. Q to Q 7th	Kt to K B 5th	56. Q to her 8th	K Kt P one
37. Q to K Kt 4th	K R to Kt sq	57. Q R P one	P takes P
38. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	58. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R 4th
39. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 3rd	59. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
40. K R P two	K R to K sq	60. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 4th
41 K R P one	Q R to K 3rd	61. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K R to B 3rd
42. P takes Kt	P takes P	62. Q takes P (ch)	Q R to K 4th
43. Q to her 2nd	K R to K 2nd	63. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K R to K 3rd
44. Q to Q 4th (ch)	Q R to K 4th	64. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to K 5th
45. Q takes Q R P	Q Kt P one	65. K to Kt 3rd	
46. Q to R 3rd	Q R takes K P		

Drawn game.

THE TWO FOLLOWING GAMES WERE PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. HORWITZ AND M. ST AMANT, DURING THE LATTER'S RECENT VISIT TO LONDON.

Black. (M. St. A.)	White. (Mr. H.)	Black (M. St A.)	White (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	16. Q P one (c)	Kt to Q sq
2. Q B P two	K Kt to K B 3rd	17. Q R to Q sq	K Kt P two
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	18. K Kt P one	K Kt P takes P
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt P one	19. K P takes P	Q R to Q Kt sq
5. K P one	Q B to Kt 2nd	20. Q R to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd
6. K B to K 2nd	K Kt to K 5th	21. K R to Q sq (d)	R to Q sq
7. Castles	K B to K 2nd	22. Q B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd
8. K Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes Q Kt	23. Q to her 3rd (e)	Q B to R 3rd
9. P takes Kt	Castles	24. Q to her Kt sq	Kt takes P
10. K B P two	Q B P two	25. Q R to his 2nd	Kt takes B
11. K B to his 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. R takes Kt	Q B P one
12. Kt to Q Kt 3rd (a)	Q to her B 2nd	27. Kt to Q 4th	B takes R
13. Q B to Kt 2nd (b)	Q R P two	28. P takes P	P takes P
14. Q R P two	K R to B 3rd	29. Kt to Q B 6th	R takes R (ch)
15. Q to her B 2nd	K R to his 3rd	30. Q takes R	B to Q Kt 2nd

And Black resigns.

(a) Q P one, and when the Kt moved, K P one would have been much stronger play

(b) This and the preceding move are miserably weak.

(c) The advance of this Pawn is not so potent now, since the Q sq is open for the Kt

(d) With the view to take P with P, and then play R to Q's 7th.

(e) After this, the game is irredeemabl[illegible]

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

White. (Mr H.)	Black. (M. St. A.)	White (Mr. H.)	Black (M. St. A.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	21. Q to her 5th, (ch) (d)	Q takes Q
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	22. P takes Q	Kt to Q 5th
3. K B P two	Q P two	23. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. P takes P	P takes P	24. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q R 2nd
5. B checks	Q B to Q 2d	25. P to Q 6th (e)	K R to Q 2nd
6. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	26. K R to Q B sq	Q Kt P two
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. K R to Q B 6th	Q R to K 3rd
8. Castles	K B P one (a)	28. R takes Q R P	Q R takes P
9. Q B P two	Q P one	29. R takes R	R takes R
10. Q Kt to R 3d	Q R P one	30. R to Q Kt 3rd	K to Q [illegible]
11. Q Kt to B 2d	B to Q 3d	31. R to Q B 3rd	[illegible]
12. Q P one	K Kt to K [illegible]	32. Q R P one	Q Kt P one (f)
13. Q Kt P two (b)	Castles (c)	33. P takes P	R to Q R 7th
14. P takes P	B takes Q B P	34. K Kt P one (g)	R takes Kt
15. Q R to Kt sq	K R to K sq	35. R to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
16. Q B to Q [illegible]	K Kt to K B 4th	36. R to B 7th (ch)	K to his 3rd
17. [illegible] to R sq	K R to K 2d	37. R takes B	R to Q 7th
18. K Kt to [illegible]	Q R to K sq	38. K to Kt sq	R to Q 8th (ch)
19. Q to K B 3[illegible]	K Kt to K 6th	39. K to Kt 2nd	K P one, and wins.
20. [illegible]	P takes B		

(a) [illegible] bend the purport of this strange development.

(b) [illegible] to have been played without reflection[illegible] Black might have taken the P [illegible] offered, without any apprehension

(c) [illegible] takes P, or Q Kt P two, would have been far more effective.

(d) Surely the doubling and isolating the Pawn here was not called for [illegible] perhaps to have given an outlet to the King [illegible] good move

(g) It was impossible to save the Kt. Had he played it to Kt sq, Black would have replied with R to R 8th, and afterwards P to [illegible]th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 34.—By M. Riboulet.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
K at his 2nd [illegible]	K at K R 7th	[illegible]	Ps at K R 2nd, K R 6th, and Q 2nd

White playing first, mates in four moves.

[illegible] By the Rev. H. Bolton

White.	Black.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his B 3rd
Q at K R 3rd	Q at K B sq
Kt at K 5th	R at Q R sq
Kt at Q B 5th	R at Q R 2nd
Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3rd, K 3rd, Q 5th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q [illegible]	Kt at Q Kt 2nd Ps at K Kt 2nd, K 5th, and Q 2nd

[illegible] plays, and mates in three moves

[illegible] Termination of a Game between M. St. Amant and Mr. Schulten of New York.

White (M. St. A.)	Black (Mr. S.)
K at Q B sq	[illegible]
R at K Kt 5th	[illegible]
R at Q [illegible]	[illegible]
Kt at K 3rd	[illegible]
Ps at K R 4th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd	B [illegible] Ps at K Kt 5th, K B [illegible]d, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd

White, having to play, mated in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We find by our advices from the Continent that the storm which raged so violently around the metropolis has visited the north of Germany and parts of Belgium in a varied but also destructive manner. At Munich it commenced as far back as the 22nd ult., the lightning being of the most intense character, killing three of the men employed at the terminus of the railway from Munich to Augsburg, and running along the wires of the electric telegraph, injured at least ten or twelve persons, besides other damage and loss of life yet to be ascertained. At Cologne, about nine on the evening of the 29th ult., there was a smart shock of earthquake; and in Liege the same was also experienced.

Letters from Lisbon of the 23rd ult. state that on that day her Majesty was delivered of a Prince.

A letter from Copenhagen, of July 23, says:—"Intelligence has been received from Iceland, of the date of June 24, that the measles were raging there so violently, particularly on the coast, that in the single parish of Alptanes 40 persons had died. The eruption of Mount Hecla had ceased. The potato malady was general in the neighbourhood of Odensee, and its effects were more pernicious than last year."

At a Court of Common Council held on Monday, the sum of 100 guineas was voted to Mr Waghorn for his exertions in accomplishing a rapid communication between India and this country. The sum of 200 guineas was originally proposed, but an amendment was pressed and carried by which it was reduced to half that amount.

A few days ago, says a letter from Vienna of the 24th ult., a young man, having a very melancholy air, who was standing at the door of one of the churches at Tokay, drew a pistol from his pocket as a newly-married couple were leaving the church, and fired at them. As there was a heavy charge of slugs in the pistol, he wounded them both mortally. Immediately afterwards he drew forth a second pistol, and, putting the barrel into his mouth, drew the trigger, and destroyed himself.

A letter from Hanover, of July 26, announces that King Ernest was entirely restored to health, and able to take carriage exercise. It would appear, from the opinion of medical men in Hanover, that his Majesty's illness had presented alarming symptoms.

A letter from Ems of the 29th ult., describes the shock of the earthquake experienced there as of a very decided and alarming character. It took place about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, when many families, from the early hours usually observed there, were retiring to rest. Under the great terror it caused, there was a general rush into the street; and at a concert which was then going on at the principal hotel of the place the confusion was extreme, owing to the efforts of the audience to escape from the building. Fortunately no serious injury or loss of life occurred.

Some mischievous persons have destroyed the list of voters placed on the different parish church-doors, and have obliged the overseers of most of the metropolitan parishes to employ watchmen.

On the evening of the 29th ult. three shocks of earthquake were felt in different parts of the town of Cologne. At five and twenty minutes to ten a house in the Peter's-strasse shook visibly. At Siegeberg, a town about twelve miles east of Cologne, similar shocks were felt at about twenty minutes past nine.

Letters from Rome of the 23rd ult., state that the greatest order prevailed, and all classes vied in evincing their gratitude to the new Pontiff. Deputations had arrived from Bologna to thank the Pope for the amnesty, and similar missions were expected from every part of the Romagna. The Pope had announced his intention of receiving all persons and all petitions twice in every week. The first reception, which took place on the 23rd, was numerously attended. All the political prisoners, with the exception of the reserved classes, had been liberated throughout the provinces.

A letter from Ancona of the 22nd states that a collision had taken place at Cezene, in the Romagna, between the Swiss soldiers of the garrison and the inhabitants of the place, in which a good deal of blood was spilt. The reason which led to it was not known. Three soldiers and about a dozen of the citizens were killed, besides the wounded. At the time the letter was written peace had been restored.

The Minister of Public Works in France, has, in consequence of the numerous accidents on the French railroads, and which have in a great measure arisen from the want of skill and the inexperience of the drivers of the locomotives, resolved to establish a school of instruction in Paris for this class of persons.

At two minutes past ten, on the evening of the 29th ult., three successive shocks of earthquake were felt at Frankfort; the direction being from west to east, according to one, and from north to south according to another version.

The oyster season commenced on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, at Billingsgate and Hungerford markets, with the promise of a more abundant supply, and of a superior quality to that of several years past. The custom of opening the hatches of the oyster boats for sale as the clock struck twelve on the night of the 4th of August, is now discontinued, in consequence of the loss of life that invariably occurred by the dealers crowding into the boats during the darkness of the night.

It is understood that Lord Clarendon is now occupied in preparing a bill having for its object the checking of railway absorption of capital.

A document signed by three thousand women of Philadelphia, and addressed in terms of congratulation to their sisters of England, on the termination of the Oregon feud, is now on its way to this country

Mehemet Ali arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., when he met with a distinguished reception. The Sultan received him standing, and conducted him to a chair close to his own, and then conversed with the Viceroy for about an hour. Simultaneously with the arrival of Mehemet Ali, a modification was announced in the Turkish Ministry. The famous Riza Pacha has been named Minister of Commerce, and the appointment of this enlightened man to such a post, and at such a moment, was thought to indicate some serious commercial negociations for which old Mehemet has a peculiar taste.

The communication between Portsmouth and London by electric telegraph is stopped for the present, the lightning having taken such effect upon the wires as to preclude the possibility of working the telegraph. At Farnham the shock communicated was so great as to throw down one of the posts which supports the wires, and the dial in the Gosport terminus is rendered useless by the electric fluid having passed into it and deranged all the machinery.

A return has been laid before Parliament relative to the sums received from the Chinese Government, under the treaty of Nankin, for the payment of debts due by Chinese merchants to British subjects. It appears, therefrom, that the total amount of sums received from the Ch[illegible] 3,000,000 dollars. Debts paid therefr[illegible] dollars, leaving a balance remaining [illegible] dollars. There are further [illegible] British subjects [illegible] not yet paid.

The remaining portion of the Oatlands estate, once the property of the late Duke of York, was sold by auction on Tuesday. There were fifteen lots, which fetched about £20,100; the grotto, with its rare shells, conchs, and valuable specimens of coral, minerals, and petrifactions, was knocked down for £1900. There was an active competition for the property.

From a return just issued it appears that the total cost of producing postage stamped envelopes since 1841, has been as follows:—In 1841, £4268; 1842, £5530; 1843, £5290; 1844, £6190; 1845, £6948; and in the first quarter of 184[illegible], £1846. Total, £30,075 1s. 5d. Repaid by the consumers, in addition to the retailers' profit, £31 068, leaving a profit to Government during the above years of £992, 18s. 7d. The number of stamps issued during the above period is 83,6[illegible]4,240.

The Antwerp papers state that the advices direct from Circassia differ in a material degree from the news published in the official journals of St. Petersburgh. Instead of the Russian troops proving eminently victorious in the recent affair which occurred between them and the Circassians, the latter are said to have harassed their opponents considerably, and given stronger proofs of their courage than any yet experienced.

The recent shock of earthquake appears to have been felt in many parts of Germany. At Marburg, it was so strong that several persons fell from their seats, and the bell of the Town Hall rang several times. In one house, where a party had assembled, the tea table was overturned

The inhabitants of Berne, in a meeting on the 1st instant, adopted the new constitution by a large majority.

The military commission of inquiry into the late events at Cracow has terminated its labours, and communicated the results of its examination, which are as follows. Out of 1250 prisoners, 200 have been sent into Austria and Russia, the rest remain at Cracow; 220 are in prison, and 830 have been set at liberty The civil commission, composed of two Prussian, two Austrian and Russian judges, with a President, will have to try the 220 above-mentioned prisoners, a labour which will occupy at least a year.

Mr. Cobden and his lady are gone to France. They sailed from Brighton for Dieppe on Wednesday.

The monument of Christopher Columbus, which the Sardinian Government has caused to be executed in marble, for the city of Genoa, is complete, and will be immediately erected on the Quay di Darsena. The inauguration will take place in September next, during the time that the meeting of naturalists is being held in that city. The King and the Royal Family will be present on the occasion.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert is expected in the course of this month to present new colours to the 13th Regiment, now stationed at Portsmouth. It is said that the Queen will most likely grace the ceremony by her presence

It is said in a letter dated Marseilles, Aug. 1:—"The mail steamer *Leonidas* entered this port last night. She reports that the squadron under the orders of the Prince de Joinville was cruising on the 26th about 20 miles from Malta. The small-pox raged with great fury on board the *Sovereign*, the Prince's ship, and the *Neptune*; and, in consequence, the sanatory office of Malta had increased the quarantine of the Prince's squadron five days."

The telegraph between Birmingham and Derby has just been completed. The distance is 41 miles. This completes the telegraph on the entire of the Midland line from Leeds to Birmingham, and from Derby to Nottingham and Rugby with the exception of the want of a few instruments on the road stations between Birmingham and Derby.

Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Cadiz on the morning of the 26th ult., and was received with military honours After witnessing a bull fight at Puerto-Santa-Maria, he was to have continued his voyage on the 27:

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

THE SECTARIAN SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

It is not this religious community, or that—it is not this political doct[illegible] or that, which we deprecate; but it is that vehemence and rancour, ecclesiastical and political, which are turning men aside, everywhere, from the cons[illegible] those truths which take a firm hold of the conscience, which, instead of [illegible] the temper, tranquillize it; which make man far more sensitive toward his own delinquencies, than toward the ecclesiastical or theological faultiness of others; which sicken men of the habit of dealing in denunciations; which make them tremble for themselves at the thought of God's thunderbolt, rather than grasp it to hurl at others. The diluted Christianism, the advances of which we dread, may well consist with sectarian fervour: but it will not consist with a deepened belief of the Gospel. The world has, in past times, seen Church zeal, and Pantheism, and Polytheism, enthroned together; and may see them again a[illegible] but not if Christianity entire, lodges itself in the hearts of men.—*North British Review.*

HIGH AIM OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

The following friendly hint is recommended to the very serious attention of Marshal Bugeaud: "That it would be the means of diminishing the annoyance experienced by the French soldiers, if they were allowed to practise firing at a statue on horseback: a prize to be given to the man who hits the figure. By attending strictly to this system, it is possible that in the course of a few years Abd-el-Kader may be shot instead of his horse."—*Almanack of the Month.*

OPENING OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE TO THE PUBLIC.

With the untimely death of Frederic Prince of Wales ended all the dignity of Hampton Court, which was soon, with more good nature than good taste, lent out—I know no other phrase—to the impoverished branches of noble families, to titled widows or honourable spinsters, or half-pay naval or military officers. The Palace was soon engrossed, not only by themselves, but by their furniture and papers. Possession made them presumptuous: one after another the apartments were closed to the public, and occupied by Lady Marys and their paroquets. Wolsey's Hall, alas! resounded no longer with the pipe and tabor sounding for the corantoe, nor with the dulcimer wailing out the notes to the pavone. Cobwebs were aloft in the noble roof, beneath were my Lady Sarah's boxes. In process of time it seemed to be forgotten that there was a hall, or had ever been a hall. When all the boxes were at last unkennelled, the existence of one was treated as a discovery—a national surprise. It required, indeed, almost a fortune to see Hampton Court in those days of iniquity. The few rooms that were shown were thronged by a hot crew, who had each to pay some toll to a virago of a housemaiden at each several door. "Pay a shilling here, sir!" sounded like a knell in one's ears. At length, after various obstacles, public and private—after bringing Mr. Hume himself from town to order Lady Mary or Lady Sarah's boxes moved out of this room (for, after the Legislature had interfered, the denizens of the Palace proved contumacious), the Palace was opened gratis in a Royal way to an anxious, palace-loving public. I remember, when young, considering that to see Hampton Court was an event only to happen once in one's life; now fancy walking in any day, and going there, too, if you liked, with no money in your pocket—only, perhaps, if you chose to be liberal, giving a poor, civil policeman a sixpence for an excellent little guide-book! It is like a vision; and Mr Hume, the chief promoter, deserves anything but a monument (for I hate monuments) for it. After the main part of the work was accomplished, there was still Wolsey's Hall to open and to clear. Now the hall is an excellent receptacle for old china, worm-eaten books, or title-papers, table linen, family pictures—it would even accommodate guinea-pigs and silkworms. I will not venture to declare *what* was in it, nor have we any right to inquire; but this I know, that it took many visits from Mr. Hume to *excavate*—for I fancy that might be an appropriate word—box from beneath box, and to insist upon some high born denizen of the great almshouse carrying it elsewhere. It is opened, and now, even with all its grave defects, it is a regal sight. One only feature disfigured it till lately. The interior was, until about eighteen months ago, guarded by policemen, who played with great propriety the same *rôle* as the housemaidens of old. They were efficient, but certainly did not look very like the servants of a palace. The Queen, on visiting Hampton Court, was shocked beyond measure at their blue and-white, Privy-Council-like costume; and commanded that, without delay, they should wear the undress Royal livery, and so they now do. It is vexatious to reflect that, by the injudicious though well-meant opening of the Palace on Sundays, this body of fine, and, as it seems to me, well conducted men, are kept away from divine service by this arrangement.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FAMILY AGE.

The present age, with reference to England, at least, may best be described as the family age. The idea of family is the ruling idea of the day. We have family newspapers and journals in quantities; and any object, intellectual, comestible, or otherwise, which would go to the heart of Englishmen, must convey the idea of family. If tea or breakfast bacon wishes to recommend itself, it appeals to families; and it was a prodigious hit which the upholsterer made, whose advertising carts some time since perambulated the streets of the metropolis, with addresses to "people about to marry." This was an appeal to families in all their stages; in their chrysaline and their butterfly existence; to mammas and papas, on behalf of their sons and daughters; and to the latter, on behalf of themselves and their posterity. The laudable predilection for family which has peculiarly distinguished the Saxon races, and which we are not induced to treat lightly, even whilst laughing at the impositions which are put upon it, is, no [illegible] of the causes of the stability of our political system, and of the [illegible]tension of our colonies, and was understood in its tenderest susceptibilities by the upholsterer, whose homage to the influence of family would have satisfied even the family mania of M. Michelet himself.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

What a bright scene is unrolled along the streets, like one of Stanfield's [illegible]ramas in a pantomime, when the sun condescends to shine upon a Sunday in Paris! What picturesque groups throng the Boulevards, wander along the alleys of the Tuileries, crowd round the tumblers, and the mountebanks, booths and shows, and games of every sort in the Champs Elysées? What a noise of organs and hurdy-gurdies fills the air! What colours flaunt abroad in gowns, bonnets, waistcoats, and cravats! Grotesque, ridiculous, piebald, confused and confusing, may the picture often be, but it is always a bright one. Take the reverse. What a vision of horrors is presented to the mind by a wet Parisian Sunday! Dirty crowded pavements, from which you are pushed by the emancipated *Bourgeois*, swelled with importance in his holiday dress, and rendered irritable by having that precious holiday dress spoiled by the wet—crashing cabriolets, in which the drivers, rendered more than usually insolent by their extra Sunday glass or two, use their best endeavours to drive over the slipping passengers, and miss them only by their awkwardness in driving—innumerable conflicting umbrellas, each asserting its right to drive the other down, on a day when every man deems himself a gentleman, and every woman a lady, tearing opposing silk bonnets, poking out unwary eyes, dashing, like wet dogs, thick sprays upon passing faces, and exciting angry oaths very unfitting such a day—the few church-goers losing the patience for which they have just prayed—the many pleasure-seekers grumbling at not finding what they seek—would-be elegants looking like drowned rats—boots rung to pieces—ringlets drenched—dresses ruined—hopes disappointed—rendezvous missed—companions not found—temper lost—ennui and spleen—above all the reeking mist, below all the dark mud, rendering the ennui and spleen mistier and darker still!—(From a very smart paper, "The Flâneur in Paris," in *Bentley's Miscellany.*)

CANUTE REPROVING HIS COURTIERS.

Six nations were now reduced into one general subordi—nation to the English king, who of course became the object of the grossest flattery, and upon one memorable occasion was nearly sacrificed to the puffing system of his injudicious friends. One day, when in the plenitude of his power, he caused the throne to be removed from the throne-room, and erected, during low tide, on the sea-shore. Having taken his seat, surrounded by his courtiers, he issued a proclamation to the ocean, forbidding it to rise, and commanding it not, on any account, to leave its bed until his permission for it to get up was graciously awarded. The court[illegible] backed the Royal edict, and encouraged with the grossest adulation this first great practical attempt to prove that Britannia rules the waves. Such a rule, however, was soon proved to be nothing better than a rule *nisi*, which it [illegible] possible to make absolute when opposed by Neptune's irresistible motion of course. Every wave of Canute's sceptre was answered by a wave from the sea; and the courtiers, who were already up to their ankles in salt water, began to fear that they should soon be pickled in the foaming brine. At length, the Monarch himself found his footstool disposed to go on swimmingly of its own accord, and there was every prospe[illegible] that the whole party would undergo the ceremony of an immediate investiture of the bath. The Sovereign, who was very light [illegible]shod, soon found that his pumps were not capable of getting rid of the water, which was now rising very rapidly. Having sat with his feet in the sea for a few minutes, and not relishing the slight specimen of hydropathic treatment he had endured, he jumped suddenly up, and began to abuse his courtiers for the mess into which he had been betrayed by their outrageous flattery. One of the attendants who had remained at the back of the others during this ridiculous scene, observed drily, that the whole party would have been inevitably washed and done for, if Canute had not made a timely retreat. The Sovereign was so humbled by this incident, that he took off his crown upon the spot, made a parcel of it at once, forwarded it to Winchester Cathedral, and never wore it a[illegible] *Comic History of England.*

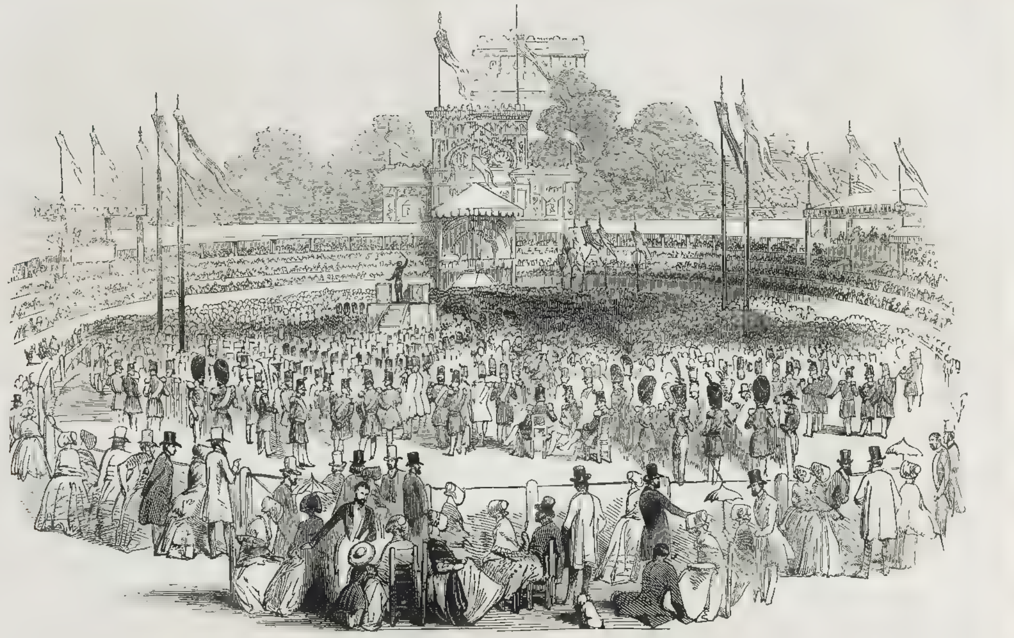
THE SCIENCE OF ASSOCIATIO[illegible]

The period in which we live is emphatically an era of association. Th[illegible]merce, the arts, the knowledge, the enterprise, the improvements, the chari[illegible] and the religion of the world, are moved by association. It has become a new science—the science of effecting the greatest possible good with the smallest means; and this by aggregating the wisdom and experience of the many, and making them bear upon a single object. By means of it, social prosperity [illegible] ceived a new impulse—the tears of the widow been dried up—the orph[illegible] oppressed—and hope, and joy, and gladness diffused over the civilis[illegible] It has laid hold of the purest elements of ethics and humanity [illegible] benefits convey the sweetest boon to the heart, its beneficence [illegible].

Charity twice blessed,
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes

By its enlarged and extended operations, it is destined to break down national asperity, and bring remote countries into the holy bonds of fraternal [illegible] already the English rose, the Scotch thistle, the green shamrock, [illegible] fleur-de-lis sweetly blend together; and, on this wreathed festoon, hangs the Irish harp; while the Western eagle, drawn from the land of boundless forest[illegible] over this entwined emblem of fraternity, and alights by its side, to partic[illegible] the banquet of nations—the banquet of universal knowledge, prosp[illegible]

[illegible]



GRAND CONCERT OF THE ARTISTES MUSICIENS, AT THE HIPPODROME, IN PARIS.

CARRIAGES FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

A very elegant *suite* of carriages has just been built by Messrs. Marner and Company, of Oxford-street, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, for his daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, on her marriage with the heir apparent of Wurtemberg.

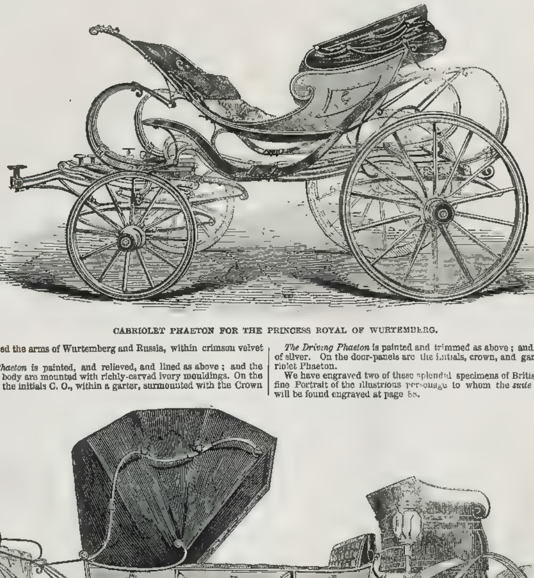
The *suite* consists of a Barouche, a Cabriolet Phaeton, and a Driving Phaeton. They are all open carriages, of very novel and tasteful design; and are highly creditable to the ingenuity of the artificers by whom they have been constructed.

The Barouche is painted celestial blue, relieved with lines of white and gold. The body is richly mounted with silver mouldings, and chased ornaments; the lamps have octagonal frames, and are surmounted with crowns, all of silver; as are also the axletree-caps and nave-hoops. The body is lined with rich blue figured silk, trimmed with blue and white silk lace. On the door-panels are superbly emblazoned the arms of Wurtemberg and Russia, within crimson velvet mantles.

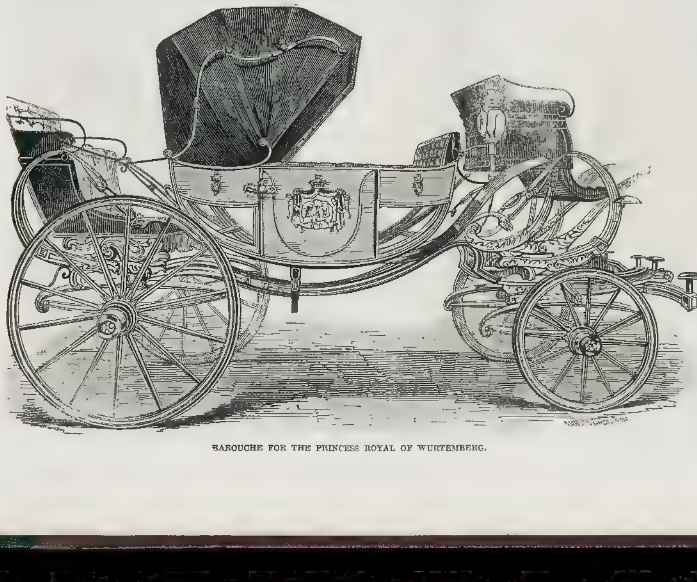
The Cabriolet Phaeton is painted, and relieved, and lined as above; and the splashing-iron and body are mounted with richly-carved ivory mouldings. On the panels are painted the initials C. O., within a garter, surmounted with the Crown of Wurtemberg.

The Driving Phaeton is painted and trimmed as above; and the mouldings are of silver. On the door-panels are the initials, crown, and garter, as on the Cabriolet Phaeton.

We have engraved two of these splendid specimens of British manufacture. A fine Portrait of the illustrious personage to whom the *suite* has been presented will be found engraved at page 85.



CABRIOLET PHAETON FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.



BAROUCHE FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

MONSTER CONCERT IN PARIS, AT THE HIPPODROME.

We noticed in our last publication the Monster Concert given at this edifice by the Association des Artistes Musiciens. Our Artist in Paris has supplied us with an Illustration of this interesting meeting, at which nearly 2000 players were included in the orchestra and 15,000 auditors, besides the thousands who filled the Champs Elysées. The conductor was M. Tilmant, of the Italian Opera; and the concert was under the patronage of the Duc de Montpensier and the Minister of War. The effect produced by the Prayer from "Moise," by Rossini, in the transition from the minor to the major, is described to have been electrical. Auber's "Fra Diavolo" overture, the *finale* of Berlioz's Funeral Symphony, a Military Fantasia by Mohr, a Chorus from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," some military pieces, and a Mosaïque on themes from Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," were included in the scheme. We regret to learn that, since the concert, a fire took place at the Hippodrome, by which the proprietors, MM. Laloue and Victor Franconi, are severe sufferers; but the rebuilding has commenced with great activity. The Committee of the Musical Association addressed a letter of condolence to the proprietors, as they generously had given them the use of the Hippodrome gratuitously. The funds of the Musicians have been increased by nearly £1200 by the concert. The band was selected from the regiments of Paris, Versailles, St. Germain, and Vincennes artillery, cavalry, infantry of the line, as well as National Guards. The Hippodrome is just outside the Barrière de l'Etoile, and has been celebrated for its Roman games, &c. Our Engraving represents M. Tilmant in the middle of the Estrade, with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, and the great entrance of the Hippodrome.

LITERATURE.

A Chart Illustrating the Architecture of Westminster Abbey. By F. Bedford, jun. Robinson.

The Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster illustrates the several varieties of Pointed Architecture with almost unmatched perfection. Hence, it is peculiarly adapted for the graphic exemplification in which the Artist of this work excels; as we have already pointed out to our readers, in noticing his clever "Chart of Anglican Church Architecture." In the present specimen, his correct drawing, and nice appreciation of picturesque effect, have produced a set of beautiful illustrations of the glorious old pile at Westminster; and, at the same time that his Chart is locally interesting, it teaches architecture in the most lucid and pleasing form.

Thus, Mr. Bedford has drawn the North Transept, the South Aisle of the Nave, and a compartment of the interior of the Nave, as specimens of *Early English*; not forgetting "the narrow lancet-shaped Arch; the elegant Windows, with their beautiful and simple tracery; the Piers, with slender shafts surrounding them, connected by moulded bands; the diaper-work covering the walls; the bold and deeply-cut mouldings, and light chaste groining of the ceiling; all indicative of the best and purest epoch of the style The Triforium all round the Church may be instanced as one of the finest in existence, for simplicity, beauty, and elegance."

Next, the *Decorated Style* is shown in the Western portion of the sides of the Nave, and Edward Crouchbeck's Tomb. Of the *Perpendicular*, Henry the Seventh's Chapel is, of course, the exemplar selected: a view is given of the interior, and of one compartment of the exterior: in both, the elaborate richness of the style is exquisitely delineated; and the Tomb of Edward III. is added, as a specimen of earlier date. We have, likewise, a general view from the North-east, and of the North Transept; thus showing the finest portions of the exterior.

These nine views are inclosed in a border of monumental details from the Abbey, principally from the Tombs, sculptural as well as architectural.

This is, to our thinking, the best companion to the Abbey yet produced: it contains the marrow of the technical descriptions, and it altogether supersedes the garrulous guide-books, whose injudicious prattling is but a shade in advance of the automatic pomp of the showman. A walk through the Abbey, with Mr. Bedford's Chart in your hand, will be a fine architectural lesson, not easily to be effaced from the minds of those who love to ponder amidst the temples which the zeal, piety, and taste of man have raised to the glory of God.

The European Library. Bogue.

This cheap and already popular Series progresses well, as regards the editorial choice of works. Roscoe's "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" has been succeeded by an edition of his "Life and Pontificate of Leo X.," in which the Editor, Mr. Hazlitt, has translated Mr. Roscoe's notes, and added some valuable illustrations from Count Luigi Bossi's translation of the "Life" into Italian: this evinces diligence and discrimination. The next volume is a translation of Dumas's "Marguerite de Valois," a romance of horrors and bloodshed, plots and intrigues, with a vast array of characters, mostly historical, all spiritedly drawn and well sustained. A translation of Michelet's "Life of Luther," by Mr Hazlitt, is well timed in this, the tricentenary year of the death of the Great Reformer: it avoids the uncompromisingly Roman-Catholic spirit in which Audin's work is written. Michelet's Memoirs are composed of letters and papers written by Luther himself, and are reputed to give a picture of the man as he was in life: to this the translator has adhered, and supplied certain connecting links in the narrative. The next volume is a reprint of the Rev. Joseph Berington's "Literary History of the Middle Ages," a work of good character, but, of late years, thrown into the shade by Mr. Hallam's admirable histories of the same period. Of Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," translated in "the European" Series; we have already spoken. To this the Editor has added the Great Statesman's "History of Civilisation," one of the soundest and most comprehensive works of our times. The last published volume is Galt's Life of Wolsey; with additions from Cavendish, and other sources. We are bound to add, that in all the editorial details, such as annotation and illustration, the "European Library" maintains the reputation gained by the industry displayed in its first volume.

THE GREAT STORM OF SATURDAY LAST.

THE SEWER AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

Cerannus, the King of the Thunder, looked down
From his cloud in the West upon London's big town;
And he swore by his bolts, as he rattled a few,
That he'd bother our sky-lights from Epping to Kew.
"Odds! donner und blitzen!" he cried, "I have been
In the North, on the Lakes, and in Gloucestershire green
The pranks which I played there it grieves me to think on,
I'll now look o'er London, as Nick over Lincoln."

Then laughed aloud the Thunder King,
And the lightnings flashed from his swarthy wing;
And he shied at the steeples, beginning with Bow;
But, as one Teddy Burke said, he found it "no go."
Though many and mighty the sins be of London,
While reigns there Religion it cannot be undone;
The spires, as conductors, give point to the foe,
And "Sic evitabile fulmen," we know
Then cried Dan Cerannus to brother Mac Hail,
"Shake Wenham Lake's sugar-box, go it *pêle mêle*
Fling open, old boy, all your grandinous sluices,
Cry 'Saturnalitias mittimus nuces,'
(And he placed his forefinger to th' orifice nasal)—
Let every hail-stone be large as a hazel,
Nay walnut. Now show 'em how cooling your spice is,
And pepper Old Thames, from the Nore to the Isis."

Last Saturday afternoon between three and four, the metropolis and its neighbourhood within several miles distance, were visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, rain, hail, and wind, of very great severity. The lightning was remarkably vivid, and the flashes followed each other rapidly. The rain was particularly heavy, and was accompanied by hailstones of a very large size, stated variously to be of the size of hazel and walnuts. The storm was at its height at a quarter to five and did not cease till half-past six. The damage done to property in London has been very great, not merely from the destruction of glass, but also from the floods, by which several houses have been destroyed, and many cellars inundated. The total loss must amount to many thousand pounds; estimated by some to amount to £100,000, but this appears to be an over-estimate. The violence of the storm will be best understood from the amount of damage ascertained to have been committed. There have been several very narrow escapes. Amongst them, perhaps, the most remarkable occurred on board the iron steamer *Citizen B*, which was proceeding down the river, at twenty minutes past five; when off the Red House, Battersea, she was struck by a flash of lightning, which passed round the vessel, and destroyed part of the starboard paddle-box, some of the woodwork being carried away. There were on board at the time eight passengers, beside the captain, engineer, &c. The captain had only just descended from the injured paddle-box, when it was torn away. A stack of chimneys at the house No. 21, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, was knocked down, and the house much damaged. It was empty. The Chinese temple, in Vauxhall Gardens, was also struck and injured. A large beech-tree at the bottom of the Italian walk was snapped off about four feet from the ground. (There is a belief among naturalists that the beech-tree is singularly defensative against lightning.)

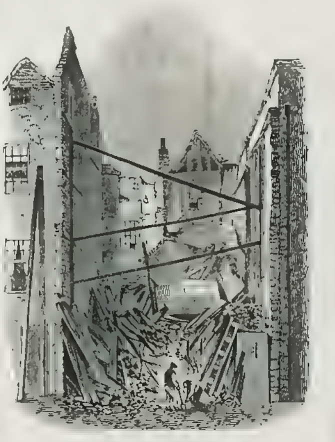
BROOK-HILL.

At Buckingham Palace, great damage was done. The Picture Gallery, in which are some of the most splendid productions of the old masters, was at one time in imminent danger; for, when the large hailstones, or, rather, irregularly shaped pieces of ice, had removed all opposition to the ingress of the rain, the Gallery was flooded to the depth of several inches, and the water assumed all the appearance of a natural current. No time was lost in removing all those pictures that were liable to be injured; and we believe that, in no single instance, has damage been done to any one. The more valuable pictures were ranged under the engraved plate glass, which successfully withstood the violence of the storm. Many thousand squares of glass are demolished; and, at a rough calculation, the loss in that article alone will be little short of £1,800 or £2,000.

LONDON, FROM BLACKHEATH, DURING THE STORM.

The Surrey Theatre had the skylights and windows demolished, and the quantity of rain which entered in consequence was so great, that the performance could not take place. The Nine Elms terminus of the Southampton Railway was extensively injured, as also was Astley's Theatre. Messrs. Fell, distillers, Waterloo-road, had eighty large panes broken. The Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo-road, had sixty squares broken. Messrs. Johnes, oil factory, Robert-street, had sixty panes broken. At the Surrey Zoological Gardens, the glass of the conservatory, in which the carnivora are kept, was completely destroyed, the cost of repairing which will amount to £200. The Euston-square station of the Birmingham Railway has suffered severely, much glass being broken. In Belgrave-square, almost every house has been damaged, some to the extent of £50. The New Houses of Parliament did not escape from the effect of this extraordinary visitation: the damage done to the glass-work has been very extensive. The tarpauling roof of the clock tower was forced off, and fell into the river The Botanic Gardens, Chelsea, have suffered to the extent of some thousands of squares; and the market-gardeners in the neighbourhood have been severe sufferers. The whole of the skylights of the Carleton-Ride (formerly the Riding-School) were destroyed, admitting the rain to the public records which were deposited beneath: by the exertions of firemen, policemen, and the persons on the establishment, the records were removed, but, necessarily, at the expense of the arrangement which has taken so long to accomplish. Somerset House, also, has suffered. It would, indeed, be impossible to detail the buildings wherein the glass has been demolished or damaged. The following may, however, be added to the foregoing:—The *Gazette* office, Cannon-row, Westminster; the Quadrant, Regent-street, the pathway under the colonnade being strewed with glass fragments; the Penitentiary, Milbank; the Shot-Towers on the Thames; the conservatory at the Pantheon, the Western Bazaar (the skylight which extends over the whole building being broken in); the Burlington Arcade, 2,736 panes broken; the Lowther Arcade (many of the goods destroyed, in addition to the skylights being broken); the Chiswick Gardens; the Botanic Gardens, Kew; and those in the Regent's Park. In Greenwich, Penn's factory, the Observatory, and the Hospital, have suffered. The houses in Clapham, Vauxhall, and Wandsworth roads, had all the windows damaged which were exposed to the storm. The damage is estimated at £1,000. Lark-hall Tavern has one side a complete wreck. Battersea, Clapham, Brixton, Stockwell, Kennington and Newington, Norwood, Camberwell, Walworth, and other places, present a scene of partial ruin. At the Metropolitan Police-office, Scotland-yard, 300 squares of glass were broken. The stables at the Admiralty, and every house in Whitehall-place, suffered severely—Lord Liverpool's and Sir W James's more than others. In Carlton-terrace, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street, damaged windows may be seen in every house.

At the Houses of Parliament fourteen men were engaged the whole of Sunday, merely cutting out the pieces of old glass left in the windows that were broken by the violence of the storm. The total number of squares demolished in the two houses of Parliament and Westminster-hall is upwards of 7000. The Law Courts at Westminster were completely deluged with water, and the windows broken. At Westminster Abbey very little, if any, glass was broken; but the roof being under repair, the rain fell through in such bodies that several men were employed on Saturday night to bale it out. At Lady Rose's mansion, in Old Palace-yard, a chimney-pot was struck down by the lightning, and nearly fell upon a man's head who was seeking shelter in one of the doorways. At Messrs. Cubitt's factory, Milbank, the damage done is considerable. It is stated that from 12,000 to 14,000 squares of glass are demolished, independent of the damage that must of necessity have been caused by the rain falling into the premises.



HOUSES IN MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN.

Messrs. Broadwood's pianoforte manufactory, in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, is likewise extensively damaged. One of the workmen stated that he believed nearly 8000 squares of glass were broken.

On the north side of the river the damage by water has been unusually extensive. In the Green-park, one of the sewers burst, which had the effect of flooding the parade in front of the Horse Guards. The flower beds in the St. James's-park inclosure were destroyed, and some sheep which were grazing there were only rescued by men wading up to their middle in order to reach them. Birdcage-walk was impassable for pedestrians. The Fleet ditch, which is carried to the second arch of Blackfriars-bridge, through a drain formed of strong iron plates, blew up with a tremendous explosion at the same instant Waterman No. 3 was passing, and the force with which the water was expelled was such that the vessel was driven with violence against one of the piers of the bridge, and was so much damaged that she was obliged to put back and land the passengers by one of the Citizen boats. The Fleet ditch being surcharged flowed into most of the cellars and underground apartments on the west side of Farringdon-street. The lower parts of the Angel Inn were so completely flooded that it was with considerable difficulty some sheep were got out. In some of the houses the water was five feet deep. In the lower parts of Clerkenwell and in the neighbourhood of the open parts of the Fleet ditch, the effects of the flood have been of a most serious character. In the district lying between Brook-hill (formerly Mutton-hill), Saffron-hill, and the upper end of the New-street, great damage occurred. In Bull's-head Court, Peter-street, the water rose five feet, completely filling the underground rooms, and sweeping cattle and furniture away. Three houses in Round-court, inhabited by many poor families, were partly carried away, and it was with the greatest difficulty the inmates escaped; and a warehouse belonging to Mr. Fox, drysalter, had one front washed away. A broker, residing at No. 1, Vine street, lost a quantity of furniture, which was washed into the Thames. Mr. Simpson, linendraper, has been a severe sufferer, having upwards of £15,000 worth of goods destroyed or damaged. Mr. Verge, the pastrycook, lost a load of flour, which he had received a short time previously. He and two men were nearly lost in attempting to save it. The flour floated against the door, which prevented them from getting out; and they were only saved by breaking up the iron gratings. At Mr. Lamplough's, chemist, the water rose to five feet, destroying large quantities of arrowroot, naphtha, spirit of wine, and other articles. Mr. Lamplough's loss is estimated at £1000. In Fleet-street the principal sufferer was Mr. T. P. Austin, Peele's Coffee-house; Shoe-lane, Mr. G. Walters, Blue Posts, and Messrs. Cooper and Phillips. The damage done to vessels on the Thames at Milbank and Chelsea has been very considerable, several boats and some barges being driven from their moorings. The St. James's Theatre, where there were eight extensive skylights, had between 700 and 800 squares of glass broken, which, giving admission to torrents of rain, much damage ensued to the recently-embellished ceiling. The House of Correction for Middlesex was flooded to a depth of several feet.

On the southern side of the river, the damage was still more extensive. Messrs. Harvey, of Lambeth-house, have had an immense quantity of goods damaged, the floors of the shops being covered with water. The Baptist Chapel, Waterloo-road, had three feet water. In the cellars of the Hero of Waterloo, there were between fifty and sixty tuns of water. In the Pear Tree Tavern, New-cut, the water was four feet deep. In the kitchen of Mr. Brookes, surgeon, Waterloo-road, the water was five feet deep. Much damage was also done in the neighbourhood of Fore-street and Princess-street. In Lower Stamford-street, the York-road, Princess-street, Canterbury-street, Lower Hatfield-street, and all the intervening avenues, the basement apartments were flooded. The cellar at the Elephant and Castle, Newington, was inundated to a depth of several feet; that of the Lamb and Hare, in Kennington-lane, was flooded to a depth of several feet.

In Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, it is stated that the lightning struck the wall of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, and tore up a tree in the garden.

The inhabitants of Blackfriars-road, too, have suffered very severely, their premises being flooded and inundated to the depth of several feet. The premises of Mr. Jones, linendraper, in the Blackfriars-road, were seriously damaged, and the pavement in front of the house sunk about two feet from the effects of the rain, rendering the footway exceedingly dangerous.

A very serious accident occurred during the storm, by the electric fluid striking a servant in the employ of Mr Staff, residing in the Westminster-bridge-road. She was standing at the window, when a sudden flash of lightning shattered the window, breaking the framework and scorching her hands and arms in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was called in. She was subsequently placed in bed, and lies in a very precarious condition. Considerable damage was done to the glass on the roof of the new Roman Catholic Church, in St. George's fields.

Another serious calamity took place at the residence of Mr. James Howard, fancy box-maker, residing in Herbert's-buildings, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, by which a woman named Smith, it is feared, will lose her life. It seems that Mr. Howard had a large platform fixed on the roof of his house for pigeons; and during the storm, the whole of the woodwork was carried by a sudden gust of wind into a neighbour's garden, at the rear of the adjoining house, falling on the head of the woman above named, whereby she received a severe laceration of the skull, and, it is feared, a concussion of the brain.

It would fill several pages of our paper were we to give details of all the damage that has been done. We, therefore, state generally that no part of London or its neighbourhood appears to have escaped. At the Western Exchange, Old Bond-street, the damage this Bazaar sustained was so extensive, that all business has been suspended, and the Bazaar closed till the repairs are effected. In the Opera Arcade, the whole of the circular skylights were destroyed, containing eight thousand squares of glass. Hungerford Market and arcade had all the skylights throughout the building destroyed. A gentleman residing at Grove-end, St. John's Wood, states that his gardener was at work at a forcing pump, in a room near the door, which was open, when a powerful current of electricity glittered in a stream of fire down the handle, paralyzing one side of his body. A female servant, standing at a table in the same room, was at the same moment driven a considerable distance, without the least injury; she describes the sensation produced by it as a most delightful one, and that it entirely removed a severe headache, which had caused her great pain the whole of the former part of the day, and, as she described it, "Made her as light as a feather." The man is now pretty well recovered. Some damage was done at the London and St. Katherine's Dock Hotel by the sudden irruption of the waters.

During the storm, a lad, named Muskett, a lighterman's apprentice, was employed on a barge in the Commercial Dock, Rotherhithe. He was walking along the gunwale with a quantity of steel bars on his shoulders, when the electric fluid first struck the warehouse opposite and then the lad, who was forced into the hold of the barge, while the steel bars fell into the dock. Immediate assistance was rendered, but the lad was quite dead. The warehouse sustained considerable damage by the lightning.

A correspondent of the *Herald* states that one hailstone, which broke his window in Carpenter-street, Westminster, measured three inches and five-eighths.

A depth of rain equal to four and a half inches fell, and on Sunday morning there was an additional half inch of rain, making the total depth of five inches. As the average depth of rain in a year in the neighbourhood of London does not much exceed twenty inches, we have had nearly the quantity of three months' fall of rain within twenty-four hours.

Judging by the damage done, this storm has been more severe than any which has visited the metropolis since the celebrated one of the year 1809.

In the vicinity of the metropolis, great damage appears to have been done.

DAMAGE IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON

During the violence of the storm, the electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Corvan, No. 17, Mornington-road, Camden-town. This took place about four o'clock, the shock causing the utmost alarm to the neighbourhood. The fluid [illegible] the chimney, which it shattered to pieces, and then passed down the chimney flue into the kitchen, in which was the female servant, who was at the [illegible] occupied in cleaning some plate. She became senseless, and was immediately attended to by Mrs. Corvan, who had her removed, as it was not possible, in consequence of the strong smell of sulphur, to remain there.

In the Mornington-road, the damage to new buildings was very great, no fewer than sixteen stacks of chimneys being destroyed. A quantity of lead was also melted. The houses on each side were also slightly damaged.

In the Regent's Park, above the Zoological Gardens, a portion of the bank of the Regent's Canal was washed away, some trees being forced down.

In the New-road, between King's-cross and Judd-street, in consequence of the sewer being overflooded, it gave way, causing a considerable extent of damage. The thoroughfare was, of course, instantly stopped.

In the neighbourhood of Holloway, the storm was very severe; and, just at its commencement, a gentleman, named Pritchard, residing at Colney Hatch, was riding in his gig, accompanied by his son, along the Holloway-road, when he suddenly fell forward, and was supposed to have been struck by the electric fluid. He was carried in an insensible state into the Cock public-house at Holloway, and received every attention from Mr. Wheeler, the landlord. Mr. Mann, a surgeon, was speedily in attendance, who pronounced the unfortunate gentleman to be in a strong apoplectic fit, brought on by the excessive heat.

In Bromley and the immediate neighbourhood, very much damage has been done to the several nurseries by the hail, several thousands of panes of glass being demolished. One of the hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, which fell at the latter place, when measured, was found to be of an angular shape, and upwards of three inches in circumference, the greatest width at the top being one inch and a half. So far as can be ascertained, no lives have been lost in the range [illegible] ality previously described.

The various licensed victuallers round Bermondsey and Rotherhithe have had their beer-cellars flooded to an alarming extent, rendering their goods quite unfit for sale, and destroying property to an immense amount. The houses in the Brixton-road presented a most singular appearance, and they seem to have suffered more in this part of London than any other. Windows were entirely demolished, and the occupants, in many places, placed large pieces of carpeting up, to guard against the weather, until the glass was replaced, giving the houses a very singular aspect.

Bankside, all the low-lying dwellings and warehouses were placed under water the whole of Saturday night; and one poor family narrowly escaped being drowned, owing to the bursting of a sewer in Bose-court. Kennington Church, also, received very serious damage, and a large quantity of glass was broken. The Church of St. Mary, Newington, sustained considerable injury, as well as the [illegible]s in the immediate vicinity.

About an hour after the storm commenced, the lower parts of Greenwich and Deptford were inundated. The flood, which poured from Shooter's-hill and Blackheath, down Groom's-hill and Royal-hill, completely choked up the drainage, and caused London-street and Church-street to be completely under water. The kitchens and cellars in this line, down to the Royal Hospital, and alongshore to the creek which divides Greenwich from Deptford, were in a most deplorable state from the same cause. The lower part of Blackheath-road, Deptford-bridge, and [illegible] The devast[illegible] [illegible] very great. Numerous sky-[illegible] and Victualling-yards. At the [illegible] court, the Police-station, and premises attached, much glass [illegible] damage done by the water getting into the apartments. The [illegible] windows in the factory of Messrs. Penn and Son, engineers, B[illegible]heath, suffered severely, upwards of 200 squares being smashed in, to[illegible] [illegible]rtions of the frame-work. More than 100 squares of glass were destroyed at Messrs. Weelhouse's distillery, Deptford-bridge; and nearly the whole of the glass frames and greenhouses in the market-garden and nursery of Mr. Loft, near the Kent Waterworks. Much damage was done, also, to the glass work and choice productions of Mr. Cormack's nursery, at New Cross.

In some parts of Kensington and Brompton, the basements were inundated by the water which descended from the higher parts of the neighbourhood, Notting-hill, &c. At King's-cross the damage was very extensive; the entire space from King's-cross to Acton-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, was flooded to a depth that prevented the inhabitants from either leaving or entering their dwellings, the road being impassable, and most of the kitchens being under water. The houses opposite the police station in Bagnigge-wells-road were nearly entirely under water. In this locality, Mr. Ker, baker, lost 36 sacks of flour; Mr. Greenwood's house, [illegible] Arms, was quite inundated, and much damage done. In Belgrave-square, the kitchens of many houses were two feet deep in water.

The village of Lewisham was under water, and presented a most melancholy appearance. Complaints of devastation from the floods have been received from Southend, Bromley, Woolwich, and neighbouring parts.

Mr Chandler, the grower of the Camellia Japonica, in the Wandsworth-road, lost upwards of £2000, by damage to his greenhouses and plants. Mr. Chandler [illegible] happy to add, are in good health; although, in more than one [illegible] her is stated to have died on Sunday, and the son to have, in con[illegible]e, lost his reason.

[illegible] Andrews, of South Lambeth, the pine-grower, suffered consid[illegible] [illegible] houses, and upwards of 2000 pines were destroyed.

A Correspondent of the *Times* says: "The small garden of the house in Cam[illegible]ell New-road, in which I was when the storm commenced, has an easterly aspect. There was no wind at the moment, and there was no perceptible drift in the shower; the hail seemed to fall in a direction nearly vertical, and, from the nature of the surface of the garden, it rested where it fell. From a spot [illegible] ing three superficial feet, and which was selected as a fair average of the ge[illegible] surface of the garden, I gathered 947 hailstones, the smallest of which weig[illegible] [illegible] grains, and the largest 84 grains."

On Wednesda[illegible] storm bu[illegible] the me[illegible], accompanied by [illegible] torrents of [illegible] peals of thunder. T[illegible]er continued [illegible]rly eight o'clock, when [illegible] dark and heavy, highl[illegible] [illegible]lled. About ten o'clock, another but less violent storm broke forth; the [illegible] less violent, and the thunder and lightning evidently more distant. [illegible], the day became bright and clear, and the heat oppressive, [illegible] S.S.E. The temperature at noon was 83 degrees [illegible], at eight o'clock, had not descended lower than [illegible]. The night was very dry and hot.

[illegible]posed, the descent of such immense quantities of rain had the [illegible]arging the sewers. In Round-court, Clerkenwell-green, two houses, in addition to those which fell on Saturday evening, were undermined and thrown down, and others have been placed in circumstances of danger. We have [illegible] heard of any casualty by the lightning. In fact the fluid did not strike downwards with the same force that characterised it on Saturday, the state of the atm[illegible] there accounting for the difference.

At about a quarter-past nine in the morning, during the thunder-storm, Mr Drake, the station-clerk at the Lea-bridge station on the Eastern Counties Railway, whilst standing on the platform, was suddenly struck by the electric fluid, which played about him for several seconds, and rendered him perfectly insensible for a short period; but after a lapse of time he recovered, and was able to attend to his ordinary duties.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN HOLBORN.

At a quarter past eleven on Sunday night, an alarming occurrence happened in Middle-row, Holborn-bars. Two houses, 22 and 23, suddenly fell in with a loud crash. Happily, just before, a police constable was passing, and, hearing the noise of the breaking of window panes, looked towards the houses, and saw them tottering and bulging. He warned the passers-by of the impending danger; and, whilst so doing, the inmates, to the number of ten or twelve, rushed out and escaped.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 9.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
TUESDAY, 11.—Dog Days end.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.
THURSDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
FRIDAY, 14.—Jupiter rises near E. N. E. at 11h. 12m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 15.—Assumption—Mars sets at 7h. 46m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 15.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. E.," Birmingham, should apply to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Arts.*

"*Evelyn" and "W. M. F."—"We guess" that we have not room for the Charades.*

"*J. L." will find the Electric Telegraph illustrated and described in Nos.* 104 *and* 154 *of our Journal.*

"[illegible] *F. S.," Dublin.—Declined.*

"*A Lover of Science" is trifling.*

"*J. R. J. S.," Liverpool.—To discuss the question as to "Duties" proposed by our Correspondent would not be doing our duty to Subscribers generally.*

"*Synopsis," Stockton-on-Tees.—*1. *Payment for one parcel of goods does not invalidate a claim for another previously supplied.* 2. *Real Estate, in all cases where it is not disposed of by will, descends to the heir. Personal Estate which is not disposed of by will goes to the administrator, to be by him applied in payment of the debts of the deceased, and to be distributed among his next of kin.*

"*J., an Old Subscriber."—The lines on "Flogging in the Army" are creditable to the heart of the Writer.*

"*G. W. K."—The work referred to by our Correspondent is "The Life of Francis the First," by James Bacon, 2 vols., 8vo., published by Bull, Holles-st., Cavendish-square.*

"*Ignoramus."—The bernicle, or barnacle, is a marine testaceous animal,—the duck barnacle of collectors, a common shell, fixed to a long, fleshy peduncle, and frequently found attached to floating timbers. It was long asserted to be the parent of the barnacle goose—an absurd error, now generally exploded.*

"†," *Exeter.—We are not aware whether Mr. Waterton is in England.*

"*H. S.," Plymouth. Write to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

"*R. C. P."—No.* 195 *of our Journal contains Portraits of the Ethiopian Serenaders.*

"*Inquisitor."—Tobacco water is destructive to earwigs.*

"*One Anxious to be Informed."—The name Helena has the accent on the first syllable, in every instance except in the name of the island in the Atlantic Ocean, in which the second syllable is long; but we cannot account for the exception, unless the island has been named by the original discoverers—the Portuguese, in whose language the accent is on the penultimate syllable.*

"*J. W. A.," Golden-square.—A Town, in its popular sense, is a large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is incident. (See the art. "Town" and "City,"* Penny Cyclopædia.)

"*A. A. C.," Taunton. See Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," vol. 2, one of the best of Knight's Weekly Volumes.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement" may obtain, at Windsor, Tickets to view the Castle.*

"*Φ," Leighlin Bridge.—Mr. Jeffrey, the patentee of the Marine Glue, resides at East India Road, Poplar: he has published a sensible pamphlet on the applications of his invention.*

IBRAHIM PACHA. *We have been misinformed as to the paternity of his Highness, who is not the step-son of Mehemet Ali, but his eldest and only surviving son. The Viceroy Mehemet Ali had three sons, viz., Ibrahim, Toussoun, and Ismael. Ismael fell a victim to revenge, by being smothered by fire, about 1822; Toussoun died of the plague; and Ibrahim Pacha is the survivor.—*Vide *a little pamphlet, entitled "The Life of Mohammed Ali; with the Quadruple Treaty, and the Official Memoranda of the English and French Ministers." Churton:* 1841. "*C. A. W." is thanked for this correction.*

"*M. W.," Bath. The set of china is valuable, though not worth £30 a-piece. Did Watteau paint china? we rather think his designs have been copied on china.*

"*W. D.," Norfolk. We do not decide wagers.*

"*E. H. S.," Paddington. We have not room, at present.*

"*L. D.," and "N. B."—Rigor is a shivering or slight convulsive tremor, attended by the sensation of cold: we have not yet heard it attributed to electricity.*

"*S. P.," Glasgow. The Archery sketch has not reached us.*

"*A Novice" should write to the General Post Office: what has a Newspaper Editor to do with Postal overcharges?*

"*Lat."—The Latin Bible, being imperfect, is almost valueless.*

"*J. T. W."—We believe not.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The literal translation of the Liverpool motto,* Deus nobis hæc [illegible] *is, "God made for us these goods."*

"*Alice" is too inquisitive: the case is not as she surmises.*

"[illegible] *H.," Exeter. The particulars of the award may be obtained of the Association.*

"*A Constant Reader."—Mr. Bain is the inventor of the Electric Clock: address "Committee Rooms, House of Commons."*

"*Kestrel," Exon.—*Ness *is from the Saxon, for a nose of land, headland, or promontory, as Sheer-ness, Loch-ness, &c.*

"*A Constant Reader."—Address "Cork——to be forwarded."*

"*Viator Cantab" inquires: "What is the pillar intended to commemorate, which is placed on the London and Cambridge Railway, between Broxbourne and Roydon?"*

"*S. W.," Sleaford, should address his complaint to the General Post Office.*

"[illegible]*."—See a detailed notice of the Electric Telegraph in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1843." There is, also, a pamphlet of notices, from various periodicals. There are several pamphlets and short treatises on the Atmospheric Railway.*

"*Poeticus's" letter of six sides.—Our only reply is, that the present Somerset House was commenced by Sir W. Chambers, in 1775, upon the site of the ancient Palace, which had been the occasional abode of Queen Elizabeth and other Royal personages.*

"*L. R. H., Bridgewater.—The signet is worth but a trifle.*

"*A. X."—We have not heard of the publication of Mrs. Crawford's Poems.*

"*A Ford."—The arms in question appertain to the Fords of Devon, Derbyshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts. They are also borne by Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq., of Ellel Hall, in the county of Lancaster. The motto is "Excitat."*

"*A Subscriber." Interest is a very important help in obtaining a commission; but still we think that, his name having been some time on the list, and a promise having been made, he has every chance of ultimately succeeding, unless by the delay he passes the age limited by the regulations.*

"*Paddy from Cork."—Borrani is an Englishman, and son of a physician of Cheltenham—Dr. Bosragon. Mr. Harrison is a Londoner, and was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and also of Mr. Rooke.*

"*Mercandotti." We believe that this once celebrated* danseuse *is in Paris.*

"*Philologue."* Prestige *is now an accepted English word, and signifies sympathy, fascination, or illusion. The "prestige in his favour" means a preconceived favourable impression, or the effect of vogue or popularity. It will be found in modern dictionaries. In French,* prestige *signifies also "deceit" and "imposture."*

"*A. V.," Chatham.—Our intelligent Correspondent mentions that "the cause of cockades being worn by servants was the duty levied by Mr. Pitt about the year 1785: as soldiers, who acted as servants to their officers, were exempted from the [illegible]ade, when in plain clothes, was carried by them as a mark of their exception. In point of fact, however, any person in this country may stick a cockade in his servant's hat, there being no law which prohibits individuals decorating their [illegible] with cockades, or dressing them in any manner they may think proper." "A. V." will oblige us by quoting some* legal *authority against the usage of "Right Honourable" by the daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls.*

"[illegible]*bscriber." A Captain in the Army, after he has sold out, generally bears the title of "Captain" by courtesy. There are, however, many instances of the abandonment of the appellation, on the retirement from the service.*

"[illegible]*mirer of Paris" is recommended to buy the "Hand-book to Paris."*

"[illegible] *The engraved Views of the Thames Tunnel, if not to be obtained there, may be heard of at Silcester's, 27, Strand. The price is 2s. 6d.*

"[illegible]*ser" is thanked for his very humane letter.*

"[illegible] *The Wenham Lake lies a few miles from Boston, 41° 21′ N. lat., and* [illegible] *long.*

"*O.," Liverpool. We have been politely* [illegible] *with the terms of the French Military S*[illegible], *as they would occupy more space than we can spare,* [illegible] *forwarded by post to "O.," as soon as we receive his full address.*

"*John of Procida." No.*

"*M. S." is thanked; but we have not room for the Original Melodies.*

INELIGIBLE.—"*Impromptu on Flogging.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

THE dinner at King's Lynn to Lord George Bentinck may be termed the political event of the week. It was the first great meeting of the Protectionists since their Parliamentary defeat, and, though only complimentary in its object, some declaration as to the policy of the future could hardly be avoided. The proceedings, therefore, acquired an importance beyond that generally attached to political and party festivals. As an acknowledgment of gratitude for services rendered, the compliment to Lord George Bentinck was well deserved. Honour to whom honour is due is a precept Englishmen never forget; nor do they withhold admiration of courage and perseverance when they have failed to secure success in the struggle. Many a gallant deed has been performed in a retreat, and the qualities that form the warrior do not always require the "blaze of triumph" to display themselves. Disadvantageous as was the position of the country party in the House of Commons in the late contest, it would have been much worse but for the noble Lord, who led and organised the opposition to the late Ministry with much ability and unquestioned zeal—one so strong and sincere, indeed, that he could not always confine it within the bounds of discretion. His party owe him much for his exertions, and the gathering at Lynn was a natural and creditable expression of feeling. Though the poet says

> Fame never crowns
> The champion of a falling creed,

Lord George Bentinck is likely to prove an exception to the rule. All the political reputation he enjoys has been gained during the decline and fall of a great system, which he boldly attempted to avert. It is not his fault that the system has perished; higher talents than the noble Lord possesses, and still greater zeal, if greater be possible, could not long have delayed the change. But he fought what he considered the good fight gallantly; he kept the faith to the last; and he has his reward in the admiration of his followers, not unmingled with the respect of those who were opposed to him.

To any expression of that gratitude and admiration there is nothing to object; but what is offered as an exposition of the future hopes and prospects of the Protectionists, is more open to criticism. Their hopes consist in an unconverted constituency, and their prospects in the theory of what Mr. Disraeli calls "reaction." As the first is but a contingency, and the last only a speculation, we fear the Protectionists will only deceive themselves if they put much trust in either. If all calculation is falsified by the results, if the change proves really as disastrous to the nation as the country party declare it will be, and if the measure regulating the trade in grain should deserve the epithet of "the infernal Corn Bill," which Lord George Bentinck applies to it, then certainly there will be a disposition to return to the abrogated system. What has been destroyed by the results of observation and experience, farther observation and more experience may warrant us in returning to, if they discover a mischievous effect. But without that, reversion to the past is impossible. Both parties must leave this to the great arbitrator—time.

As to the theory of "reaction" in which the Protectionists are told to put their trust, we have no confidence in it; it is more ingenious than sound; it may be cleverly argued, but cannot be borne out by proof. "Revolutions," said a great authority, "never turn back." England, says Mr. Disraeli, destroyed the Monarchy, and we are still ruled by a Sovereign of hereditary right; England overthrew the Church, and yet the Church is now the established religion of the State. Quite true; the forms revived, but how changed in substance! The Queen of England wields the sceptre, but cannot exercise the "prerogative" of the Stuarts. The Church is restored, but it is not now the persecuting Church of Laud; and in a third of the kingdom Episcopacy was not restored at all. In the case of each of these great changes, what was revived was not the identical institution that was overthrown: the people advanced, and rendered the exercise of the extreme power of the past impossible. If an institution or a system is shaken, it never recovers its pristine strength. Monarchy was abolished in France, as in England; and there, too, it has been restored; but Louis Philippe is not a Louis the Fourteenth.

In the progress of the world, we can perceive no steps backward, or the phrase would be a contradiction. And a system of law or legislation, once destroyed, has much less chance of revival than such an institution as Monarchy. If, then, the Protectionists trust to this theory of "reaction," they will deceive themselves. They will never be able to "call back yesterday, bid time return," more than the many who have wished to do it, and found it impossible. For the matter of the noble Lord's speech on this occasion, it strikes the reader as out of time and place. Why recapitulate the figures of arithmetic that failed of their work in the only place where they could be useful? It was like a physician giving a chemical analysis of the prescription that did not save his patient; it may be elaborately shown that they ought to have done so; but the world judges all things by results. And the injunction to the country party to "wait" till the current of public opinion turns or changes, forcibly recalls the illustration of the Roman satirist, *rusticus expectat;* but the river rolls on, and he who tarries on the bank, hoping it may flow past and shrink in its bed, to admit of his passing, may wait in his expectancy for ever.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday in the chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Royal, took an airing on Wednesday in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon. The Royal dinner party on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies the Count and Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Countess Vilain XIV., Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Charlemont, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Major A. d'Hanins de Moerkerke.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This being the second anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Majesty's youngest son, the bells of St. George's Chapel and the Parish Church commenced ringing merry peals at an early hour in the morning, which were continued at intervals throughout the day. At twelve o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance, under the superintendence of Mr. Pond, the Town Gunner, in honour of the event. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere battery, at Virginia Water. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to arrive at Frogmore Lodge to-morrow, from Clarence House, St. Ja[illegible]

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Monday, Viscount Seaham, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, was married to Miss Mary Cornelia Edwards, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—On Tuesday the marriage of Major-General Lord Downes and Mrs. Fleming, relict of the late Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and daughter of the late Captain Grant, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—The marriage of George James, Viscount Maidstone, eldest son of the Earl of Winchilsea, with the Lady Constance Henrietta, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, was solemnised on Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT NORFOLK HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a superb banquet on Wednesday evening, at Norfolk House, to a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. After the banquet the Duchess of Norfolk had an assembly.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel has left town for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

[illegible] about half an hour, but several measures were [illegible] Unions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Sugar Duties—The Report on the Sugar Duties Bill (No. 3) was received, after a short discussion.

Duty on Rum.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday he should move that the House should go into Committee on the Customs Acts with a view to propose a reduction of the duty on rum.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY

Lord J. Russell then rose and said, that, in moving the order of the day, he wished to make a general statement as to what the Government had done in regard to the punishment of flogging in the army. He would state the plan at present to be adopted. It was the plan of the Duke of Wellington, and he would say that he thought the noble Duke was quite right in believing that corporal punishment ought not to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, now to be provided that the maximum punishment should be fifty lashes. (Hear, hear.) Care would also be taken that the state of the weather should be such, and that the circumstances respecting the offender's health should be considered, so that the medical officer should be of opinion that the punishment might be inflicted without danger to the offender. The Government hoped to see the day when corporal punishment in the army might be altogether abolished; but it was a paramount object to ensure discipline in the army. He repeated that at present the Government did not think that the requisite discipline of the army could be maintained without the punishment. The noble Lord proceeded to state that the Government intended to ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and said that corporal punishment had been much diminished of late years. The Government entirely concurred with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.)

Dr. Bowring said that he had never before risen with such a deep feeling of responsibility, but he had hoped that the influence of public opinion would have induced the Government to abandon this abominable punishment. He hoped that the House would emphatically declare that whatever substitute might be provided, the abominable punishment of military flogging should no longer be endured. Under these circumstances, he should feel justified in persisting in the resolution of which he had given notice, "That, in the opinion of this House, the punishment of flogging in the army ought to be immediately abolished." The hon. member proceeded to read some affecting details of military punishment.

BRIGHTON RACES.—Thursday.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus	(Clay)	1
Mr. Ramsbottom's Q[illegible]rus		2

Sweepstakes of 3 sov. each, and 3 added. Heats, one mile.

Mr. Lee's Correct Card	1
Mr Jackson's Syntaxina	2

The Peers and the Sugar Duties Bill.—A meeting of Conservative Peers took place on Thursday, at the residence of Lord Stanley, in St. James's-square, for the purpose of considering the course which ought to be pursued in the House of Lords with respect to the Sugar Duties' Bill. The result was a resolution, agreed to unanimously, that at this late period of the session the question ought not to be carried to a division, however strongly Lord Stanley and other noble Lords may think it necessary on the introduction of the measure to the House of Lords to place their own sentiments on the subject, and those of the party generally, before the country.

Reported Death of Van Amburgh.—A letter from Voonsucket, United States, dated June 16, in a French paper, says:—"The celebrated Van Amburgh perished here on Monday, in a most frightful manner. He had been exhibiting his feats with his animals in a meadow, near Scituate; and a young lady having asked him whether he dared to enter the tiger's cage at feeding-time, he assured her there was no danger, and immediately ordered an enormous piece of beef to be thrown in. After a long contest, the meat was taken possession of by a fine tigress, who retired with it to a corner. Three times Van Amburgh vainly endeavoured to take it from her. The tigress roared furiously, and lashed her sides with her tail. The audience began to be alarmed; but Van Amburgh reiterated his assurance that there was nothing to fear, and continued his struggle with the tigress; who, at last, feeling herself wounded, threw herself on her rash antagonist, knocked him down, and buried her claws in his throat. In an instant the theatre was deserted, leaving Van Amburgh at the mercy of the maddened animal, who continued to vent upon him her rage until he became a corpse. After much difficulty the tigress was shot, and the mutilated remains of the beast-tamer recovered."

Expedition to South America.—An expedition which promises the most important results, both to science and commerce, is at this moment fitting out for the purpose of navigating some of the most unexplored rivers in South America. It is to be under the command of Lord Ranelagh. Several noblemen and gentlemen have already volunteered to accompany his Lordship, and the enterprising and scientific band, it is said, will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements shall be completed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France. The Attempt to Assassinate Louis Philippe. Joseph Henri continues in close confinement at the Conciergerie. He has confessed that he purchased the pistols for twenty-five francs of a dealer on the Quai de la Mégis[illegible] and that an entry would be found in his books as far back as six weeks since for that sum. He has refused to give any positive answer as to the nature of the charge put into the pistols. In his first declaration, he said that they were loaded with slugs, which he had made himself, but he refused to say of what metal they were made, adding, that, in all probability, they would be found, when, if shown to him, he could readily recognise them; but, until then, it would be useless to enter into any further details. The prisoner continues perfectly calm and composed. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the King has received a letter from Queen Victoria, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination.

New Zealand.—Papers of as late a date as March 7, from Wellington, New Zealand, have reached us. Their contents are of some interest. A most disastrous event had occurred in the settlement; one of the worst, in fact, that had ever taken place. More than thirty families settled in the valley of the Hutt had been driven from their houses by natives, who had seriously injured their crops, plundered their property, and in some cases committed acts of violence. From the Hutt district alone more than one hundred men, women, and children, had [illegible]en, robbed of every thing they possessed. Seeing the impunity with [illegible] outrages had been committed in the midst of a large military force, the settlers had nearly all left the Wainui-o-mate, while those residing on the Parirua road, after sending in their wives and children, had armed themselves for the purpose of resisting the anticipated attack of these native marauders. At first, the natives retreated from their clearings to the bush, but the troops unfortunately halted, and the natives attributing this to fear, refused to retire until they received compensation for their crops, a claim to which the Governor declined to accede until the natives quitted the district. The troops were then ordered to advance; but, as Captain Grey was officially informed that the natives had agreed to depart for Parirua immediately, and they actually did retire out of sight, the declaration was believed. The Captain, instead of ordering the troops to act, remained stationary. The offer of the [illegible] to enrol themselves as militia men was unwisely rejected; and Captain [illegible] it is said, misled by the advice of the legal gentlemen who assisted his predecessors, and assured him that the natives were justified in their pretensions, delayed further proceedings until the troops and the natives came into actual collision.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE SOLDIER FLOGGED TO DEATH AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday morning, the inquest on the body of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th Hussars, was resumed by Mr. Wakley, assisted by Mr. Mills, at the George the Fourth, public-house, Hounslow.

The inquiry lasted till nearly one o'clock the next morning. We subjoin the most important evidence, and also the result.

Sergeant John Darley said, I am a lance-sergeant in the 7th Huss[illegible] Did not make any complaint against Frederick John White before he was confined. I complained of him, on the 1st of June, to the orderly officer, William Russell, for having struck me across the breast with a [illegible] He (White) struck me on the evening of the 1st of June, about a quarter past nine, in the barrack [illegible] at Hampton Court. I was orderly [illegible] at the time he struck me. I went into the room at nine o'clock. On going round the room calling the roll the first time, White answered to his name, and I saw him. On going round a [illegible] absent, I observed White [illegible] a poker in his hand. His hand was [illegible]hich held the poker. I ordered him to put down the [illegible], but he did not do so. I ordered him a second and a third time, but he did not obey. I ordered the orderly corporal of the troop to take a file of men and confine him. As soon as I had given the order he knocked me down with the poker. The blow was struck across the chest I recovered myself, and ran out of the room, and I saw no more of the deceased until he was in charge of the guard. When I saw him in charge of the [illegible] drunk. I was hurt by the blow, and was in bed three days under medical treatment in consequence. He did not speak to me before he struck me. I had no previous quarrel with him. I was on friendly terms with him. There had been no previous dissension I never spoke six words to him except on duty. I had not been long in the troop with him. He was often the worse for liquor. I did not raise my hand to touch him before he struck [illegible] I gave evidence before the Court-martial. White pleaded guilty to the whole charge preferred against him.

[illegible] 15th, and he was [illegible] he got up, the flogging being on the Monday. After he could wear his shirt he was allowed to get up, and walk about the ward, and assisted in cleaning it out. He assisted to clean the ward and appeared perfectly well except his back. White assisted in cleaning the ward on the Saturday, the 4th of July. White went out every day after the 20th.

[illegible] asked how it was that the witness had said in his former evidence [illegible]e was in bed for fourteen days. Witness: No one has complained of [illegible], nor have I been reminded on the subject; but I have [illegible]r on the matter, and I am now more positive. White had made no complaint up to the 5th of July. I did not see any change in the weather to induce me to think that it was dangerous for White to go out. (The witness was here shown the medical case book.) I know when I saw the entries in the book. I am always present when the doctor makes them, and they are entered at the time they occur. There is an entry, dated the 4th, and, on my oath, I believe it was made on that day.

The whole of the medical and other evidence was then read over by Mr. Mills, the Deputy-Coroner.

It appeared that the following letter had been addressed by the deceased to the officers of the Court-martial:—

> Gentlemen, Having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against me, it only remains for me to urge some extenuating point, by which I may become entitled to some clemency at your hands.
>
> I am sure that it cannot be said that the unfortunate affair was premeditated. I never had a word of any kind but such as should pass between a private and his superior officer, having [illegible] geant Darley with that respect which was due to his rank; [illegible] deprived me of all constraint over myself, and obliterated from my memory those feelings of respect which had up to that time always influenced my conduct.
>
> I am well aware that an action committed under the influence of drink obtains but little consideration on that head, yet, from the absence of all vindictive feeling on my part, a[illegible] to the unconscious state I was in at the time of the committal of the crime. I have to [illegible] u will deal leniently with my case, and allow what I have urged to have some weight with you in coming to your decision
>
> I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, Fred. Wh[illegible]

Matthewson (the man who was flogged) and other privates were then called. They corroborated the testimony given on former occasions.

The Jury then retired. They deliberated for about half an hour, and returning at the end of that time, the Foreman read the following, as the unanimous verdict of the Jury:

"That the deceased soldier, Frederick John White, died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging of 150 lashes, which he received on the 15th of June, 1846, at the Cavalry Barracks, on Hounslow Heath, at Heston; that the said flogging was inflicted upon his back and neck, under the sentence of a district Court-martial, composed of officers of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, held on the 10th of June previous, duly constituted for his trial. That the said Court-martial was authorised by law to pass the said severe and cruel sentence; that the flogging was inflicted upon him by two farriers in the presence of John James Whyte, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the Surgeon of the said Regiment; and that so and by means of the said flogging the [illegible]k John White was caused. In returning this verdict the Jury cannot refrain from expressing their horror and disgust at the existence of any law among the statutes or regulations of this realm which permits the revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon British soldiers; and at the same time the Jury implore every man in this kingdom to join hand and heart in forwarding petitions to the Legislature, praying, in the most urgent terms, for the abolition of every law, order, and regulation, which permits the disgraceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer a slur upon the humanity and fair name of the people of this country."

The Coroner said he cordially concurred in the verdict which had been returned. His own impression was, that the unfortunate deceased was a man of unsound mind, and the reflections which must arise from a conviction of that fact could only be most painful.

Committal of Mr. R. Dunn, the Barrister, to Newgate. On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Dunn, the barrister, was brought before the Lord Chief Baron, at Chambers, on a warrant which had been issued by Mr. Justice Patteson. At the sessions held at the Central Criminal Court in June last, Miss Burdett Coutts and some of the other partners of the banking-house of Coutts and Co. went and preferred a true bill before the Grand Jury against Mr. Richard Dunn, for wilful and corrupt perjury, the defendant having attempted to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, against Miss Burdett Coutts, allegi[illegible] that she had given him the authority to draw on the banking-house for £100,000, and that she had committed an act of bankruptcy. After a true bill had been found, an application was made to Mr. Justice Patteson for a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant, which was granted five days after the defendant applied for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench, which was ultimately granted, the defendant being directed to enter into his own recognizances of £200, and two housekeepers in £60 each. Some weeks, however, elapsing, and Mr. R. Dunn not complying with the terms, the warrant was given to Inspector Shackell to execute, and on Tuesday evening, Shackell, with the aid of Langley and Shaw, succeeded in taking the defendant into custody, at his residence, in New-street, Covent-garden. When brought before the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Dunn argued with much ingenuity against the legality of the proceedings against him. His objections, however, were overruled, and, as he was unable to procure the requisite bail, he was committed to prison.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.

We find, from private letters and the provincial papers, that the storm of Saturday was felt with great violence in most parts of the country. There was also a storm on the previous Thursday, which did great damage. A dreadful flood occurred at Talsarn, near Aberayron, Cardiganshire. The Tivry burst its banks, and flooded the highway leading from Lampeter to Aberystwith for many miles, doing immense damage to the roads, in some parts of which, gaps ten feet in width were caused by the exciting current. But the heaviest visitation of the deluge took place at Talsarn: the river here, which had previously been comparatively tranquil, and is at no time of any great width or depth, rose, at about twelve o'clock, like a vast wall, and, dashing onward in its headlong fury, swept away twenty-five houses in the village, with all their contents. Not only property was injured, but even life did not escape. Dr. Rogers, of Abermeirig, a gentleman of property, and highly respected in the neighbourhood, was proceeding along the highway leading from Talsarn to Aberystwith, accompanied by his servant, both being on horseback. Suddenly, the vast flood swept across the road, and, in an instant, both men and quadrupeds were drowned, the sudden [illegible]sing all efforts at escape, suffocating and destroying its victims. The inhabitants of Talsarn, already horror-stricken at the calamity that had befallen themselves, found their sympathies aroused anew, when the dead bodies of Dr. Rogers and his unfortunate servant were whirled through their village by the infuriated stream. The lifeless carcases of their horses following their masters' remains, completed the dismal realities of this awful scene. After the violence of the storm had in some measure abated, the devastation that was perceivable was truly lamentable. Numbers of families had been rendered houseless, and, in consequence of the loss of their furniture, utterly ruined. Within the memory of man, no such flood has ever occurred in the Vale of Ayron. The loss at Talsarn is estimated at about £1,000, which, for the most part, is irremediable, since the inhabitants are principally of the poorer class.

The storm of Saturday last did much mischief in Kent. It extended itself to the neighbouring counties. In the neighbourhood of Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Farringdon, Cirencester, Wantage, &c., the storm was of a most awful description, and the damage sustained to vegetation generally is incalculable. At Cirencester, two sheep and an ox were killed by the electric fluid; and at Wantage, two sheep and a valuable horse were struck dead by the same powerful agency. At Oxford, the electric fluid did great damage to building property, hothouses, and gardens. The roof of the house of Mr. Dudley, situate near the river, was struck by the lightning. At Letcomb, near Wantage, the lightning entered the roof of a cottage, shattered a bedstead, and threw a child that the mother had just laid in bed on the floor, but unhurt. At Highworth, the servant of a Mr. Boyne got under a tree, with his horse, for shelter; the horse was killed, but the man miraculously escaped with a slight scorching of the forehead. At Henley-on-Thames, the flashes were awfully vivid and forked. The house of Mr. Musgrove was struck by lightning. Mr. Musgrove and a portion of his family were standing in a passage, through which the bell-wires passed, and were all struck to the ground, but happily without injury; the damage to his out-houses, plants, &c., contiguous to the dwelling-house, is very considerable. Some parts of Hampshire, &c., were also visited by the above storm, and serious damage was sustained by the electric fluid. At the Swan Inn, Inkpen, a small village about three miles from Hungerford, the paper on the walls was in many places completely stripped off: the lightning then followed the bell-wire to the kitchen, where the maid-servant was at work; her clothes caught fire, but her screams speedily brought assistance, and the flames were happily extinguished without her receiving much injury; and a boy, who was standing in a barn near the house, was knocked down by the lightning, but escaped with a few slight scars on the cheek; a great portion of the barn, however, was destroyed by the electric fluid.

The hailstones did considerable damage in the vicinity of Datchet and Horton. At Ditton-park, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, upwards of 2000 panes have been broken; nearly the whole of the extensive hot and green-houses having been totally demolished. At Slough, also, and the neighbourhood of [illegible]rnham, the hail which accompanied the thunder and lightning, has done very considerable damage. A great portion of the standing corn has been beaten down, and much injury has been sustained by the market gardeners in every direction.

A Correspondent at Leicester says:—"At six o'clock, P.M., Saturday, Aug[illegible] 1st, we were visited with an awful thunder-storm; at ten minutes past e[illegible] o'clock the electric fluid struck the octagon spire of the beautiful new church of St. George's, in Leicester, hurling the top part of the spire upon the roof, crushing the organ below; and the west side of the stump of the spire left standin[illegible] rent in twain.

"The sexton had been ringing the eight o'clock bell, and had got about fifty yards from the church, when this awful catastrophe took place. The bell which he had been ringing is down; the clock face appears scorched, the hands standing at eleven minutes past eight; a large body of masonry was driven from the spire 250 yards in a zig-zag direction, letting fall large stones, and breaking the slates of some houses it passed over, exploding and shattering the glass and frame of a window in the second story of a house in Church-street, occupied by Mrs. May: one piece of stone rebounded to a window on the opposite side of the street, breaking the sash and two squares of glass.

"The quantity of stones and dust, like pulverised old mortar, deposited in the room, was not less than a bushel, and about the same quantity was found in the passage below, the door of which was forced open.

"P. S. This event has caused an immense sensation in this town and neighbourhood."

On Saturday night last, the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham were visited by one of the most awful thunder storms. From half-past eight until midnight, the horizon on all sides was one continued glare, and during the greater part of that time the storm raged with unusual violence. Nottingham, however, escaped any serious damage; but at Nuttall, four miles distant, the electric fluid struck a large straw stack, in the farm-yard belonging to Mr. Joseph Falconbridge, and although the villagers turned out and rendered every assistance, and the rain was falling in torrents at the time, it was quickly consumed. At Bulwell, about two miles to the east of Nuttall, three horses, the property of C. Allcock, Esq., were killed; they were worth £100. The electric fluid had riven part of the flesh from their bodies, and passed into the ground, making five round deep holes. Except slight injury to a few crops of standing corn, which being over-ripe, had some of the grain beaten out, far less damage was done than might have been expected from so terrific a storm.

The storm of Wednesday was most severe, between the hills that range along the Medway, towards Maidstone, and it was difficult to see across the river owing to the rain and hail. Rochester suffered more damage than Chatham; in the former place they had hail-stones of large size, whilst at Chatham, not a bit of hail fell. The town clock at Rochester, which hangs half across the street, was split by the lightning, and Williams, the postman, on delivering a letter, was struck and forced back against a door-post, fortunately without injury.

At Fort-place, on the Maidstone-road, a wheelwright named Kemp, whilst engaged in lighting a fire, was struck down by the electric fluid, which descended the chimney, displacing a portion of the bricks at the top, and, after striking a chest of drawers, which were splintered in many parts, it again escaped by the chimney, a hole in which, as if made by a musket-shot, showing the spot; besides which, the chimney is rent for about four feet in length. Kemp's wife and child came down stairs to his assistance, and were nearly suffocated by the sulphurous effluvia; the man himself was lying senseless at the time, but shortly afterwards recovered, and has sustained no injury. At the Falstaff, in Troy Town, the lightning descended the chimney, and struck down a woman engaged in washing at the time, and she was so severely injured that she remains in a very precarious state. At a house in the same neighbourhood, the wire of the bells was struck and the bells set ringing. The barge *Busybody*, belonging to Mr. Barnes, lying off the ship pier, at Chatham, was struck, the sprit being shivered; and at the same moment, as if by the same flash, several of the chimney-pots on the houses in Nile-terrace, lying high above the river, were swept away. A man named Tranah, employed at work on the wall at Frindsbury, between the railway station and the property of the Rev. Mr. Formby, was struck down and received so much injury as to be almost deprived of sight. Several other persons, both within and out of doors, were also struck down by the electric fluid, but in no instance that has reached us with any more serious effect.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, Liverpool was visited with a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied with a tremendously heavy shower of rain. The almost unendurable heat which was experienced on Sunday, and the distant claps of thunder which were heard about midday, showed plainly that the atmosphere was charged with vast quantities of electric fluid; but it was not until about a quarter past ten on Sunday night that the town was visited with another thunder-storm, in which the flashes of lightning were very vivid, and the peals very frequent and audible. One peal in particular burst right over the town, so dreadfully loud that it carried terror to almost every breast. We are happy to learn that no injury to life was done, although several persons were knocked down in the streets, and the damage to property has been, comparatively speaking, trifling in amount. At about twenty minutes past eleven a terrible flash of forked lightning was visible, and, almost immediately after, the electric fluid struck a chimney in the centre of Mr. Pemberton's, the upholsterer's, house, at the corner of Colquitt-street and Duke-street. After striking it, a portion of the fluid went down the chimney, and in its passage filled all the rooms of the house with soot and sulphurous vapour. The parlour was covered with soot to the depth of three or four inches. Another portion of the fluid struck the outside of the chimney, descended through the roof, and, breaking one of the rafters, it then appears to have passed in a slanting direction along the edge of the rafter, and to have gone out of the house about two feet from the gutter of the roof. The inmates were greatly alarmed; but, providentially, they all escaped uninjured. The storm ceased about twelve o'clock, but there was a return of it about four o'clock, P.M., on Monday morning, which was not, however, so long in duration, or of so alarming a nature.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning occurred in the neighbourhood of Chichester, about nine o'clock, on Wednesday morning. The thunder, lightning, and rain were so violent and so alarming, that all the harvest folds were quickly deserted. One of the reapers was proceeding to a cottage for shelter, with his reap hook upon his shoulder, which attracted the lightning, and the poor fellow's clothes were in an instant scorched up, and he was struck dead. His body presented a shocking appearance.

BANQUET TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, AT LYNN.

A banquet was given, on Tuesday, at Lynn, to Lord G. Bentinck, by his friends and constituents; the object of which was to make what is called "a demonstration" in support of Protection About 700 persons were present.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Orford, who was supported on his right by Lord G. Bentinck, and on his left by the Duke of Richmond. Near the chairman were Lord Sondes, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Bagge, M.P., Mr. Christopher, M.P., Mr. Wodehouse, M.P., Mr. Bousfield, M.P., Sir J. Tyrell, M.P., Mr. Chute, M.P., and Mr. Sergeant Byles.

We have not room for the speeches; but our readers will, no doubt, be satisfied with a description of their scope and tendency

The Chairman toasted Lord George Bentinck as the head of the future administration of England. Lord George, in acknowledging the toast, spoke confidently of the revival of Protection, or, at least, of obtaining "compensation and relief for the agricultural interest." He characterised Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill as "the infernal bill;" and persisted that the agriculturists, although defeated, had turned the right hon. gentleman out of power.

Lord George indulged in a repetition of some of his statistics, to prove that the removal of Protection was injurious to the country; and, in conclusion, asked for honest and consistent men. "I believe," said Lord George, "the English nation is true at heart—that it hates now, as it has always hated, trickery and shuffling (cheers) that it abhors falsehood, and can see no difference between political and any other lying. (Loud cheers.) I know not what difference it makes in [illegible] whether a man obtains political power, and with power, all its emolu[illegible] and advantages by false pretences, or whether a humble and starving ind[illegible]l in the streets, to save his life and that of his family, obtains bread under false pretences. (Cheers.) Well, then, this is the position of affairs now. I am blamed by many of my friends, that I have turned Sir R. Peel out of power. (Loud cries of 'No, no.') But, gentlemen, I say, if Free-Trade is to prevail, let us have Free-Trade carried by honest men. (Great cheering.) This measure has been carried, I am sorry to think, by the assistance of a man to whom this [illegible]y must ever owe a deep debt of gratitude—I mean the Duke of Wellington. [illegible], hear) I believe it was carried, in a great measure, through his means, for he told the Peers of England that, to save the Queen from the Government of Cobden, they must consent to vote with their party. Now I, for one, say that I would rather be governed by Cobden than be governed by Sir R. Peel. (Loud cheers) Cobden I know as an open and an honest foe (hear, hear)—and one we felt no difficulty in repelling, until we were betrayed by that other Judas professing a regard for the poor (loud cheers)—and by false professing friends. (Renewed cheers.) I, therefore, call upon you to exert yourselves now, and show that you have still the courage, the manliness—still the spirit which has ever distinguished Englishmen, and that you will not consent to be made a base utensil to serve the dirty purposes of trading politicians." (The noble Lord sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.)

The Duke of Richmond spoke in a similar tone of confidence, that the Protectionists would be able to regain power at the next election, if they organized themselves properly.

The Lord Mayor's Visit to Oxford.—The Lord Mayor reached Oxford by special train, soon after eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, Alderman John Thorp, and invited his Worship and the Town-Clerk to dine with him at the Star Hotel. The Lord Mayor and his friends spent the day in visiting the chief attractions of the city and neighbourhood. On Thursday morning his Lordship embarked at eight o'clock in the state barge from Folly-bridge, accompanied by the [illegible] ladies, and proceeded on their way towards Basildon-house, near Pangbourn, where Mr. J. Morrison, M.P., entertained the whole party. The morning was [illegible]cularly fine, and the scene on the Isis at starting was both beautiful and animating. Thousands of persons were on each side of the river, and the Lord Mayor departed amid cheering, firing of salutes, and the enlivening music of his own band.—[Next week, we shall copiously illustrate this very interesting ceremonial.]

OLGA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

The Grand Duchess Olga—Nicolaewna, now Princess of Wurtemberg—is the youngest daughter of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia; she was born on the 11th of September (old style), 1822. She is said to be his favourite child, and all tourists and travellers who have visited the Imperial Court have paid a tribute of admiration to her extreme beauty. That her hand should have been sought by several Princes of the Royal Families of Europe, is by no means surprising; but more than one suitor was rejected, and it was understood that the Grand Duchess's attachment to her family was so strong that she was unwilling to quit its circle. During the last year the question of an alliance with Stephen, son of the Archduke of Austria, agitated the East of Europe, particularly the Hungarian and Sclavonian subjects of Austria; the Emperor, no doubt, wished to conclude the marriage, as the condition of adopting the Greek faith, imperative on all who marry into the Royal Family of Russia, was dispensed with in the case of the Archduke Stephen. But the match was broken off by a complication of political and religious causes, needless here to specify, and the Grand Duchess [illegible]ried, on the 7th of July, at St. Petersburg, to Prince Charles Frederick [illegible]xander, heir to the throne of Wurtemberg. The ceremony was performed at the Palace of Peterhoff, in all the double splendour of the Greek Church and the Imperial Court of Russia. The princely bridegroom was born on the 6th of March, 1823. The name, Olga, is that of a Russian peasant girl, who, in 946, was, by [illegible] of that day, raised to the throne, and, at her death, canonised. Similar elevations have not been uncommon in Russian history.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Paris papers furnish a few additional circumstances relative to the late attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The *Debats* says

"The King was on the balcony of the Tuileries; by his side were the Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Princesses; M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior; M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police; and General Jacqueminot. The King had not yet taken his seat. His Majesty began to salute the crowd, which welcome him with their acclamations. He held his hand on his heart -on that noble heart which has always beaten for France. A slight report was heard, and the King exclaimed, 'That is for me.' The persons about his Majesty imagined it to be the explosion of some firework; but the King calmly replied, 'No, there were two pistol shots, which were fired from that spot;' and he pointed out the place with his finger. And such, indeed, was the fact. A miserable assassin, who had stationed himself outside the reserved gardens, behind the statue called the Crouching Venus, had fired two pistol shots at the King. Amidst universal consternation, the King stood unmoved; he advanced in front of the balcony, showing, by his gestures, that he had not been struck, and commanded the orchestra to continue playing the national airs."

"The regicide Henri was visited on Thursday," (last week) says the *Constitutionnel*, "by M. Dufresne, the Inspector of the Prisons. Interrogated as to the motives of his attempt, the prisoner replied that, on the eve of becoming a bankrupt, and not possessing sufficient courage to commit suicide, he had opened the code to find whether there was not a crime punished by death without its being necessary to kill any one. He then conceived the design of firing at the King, but without intending to kill him, in order that the capital punishment might be inflicted on him for having attempted the King's life."

The *Moniteur* publishes the Royal Ordinance, convoking the Court of Peers for the trial of the regicide Joseph Henri. The Chancellor of France had given notice to the Peers to attend on Friday (yesterday) to constitute themselves into a court of justice for the purpose specified in the above ordinance.

It is believed that the Commission of the Peers who had been charged with the investigation of the attempt of Lecomte would be again assembled on the present occasion. It was composed of the Duke Pasquier, Chancellor of France, president; the Duke Decazes, and Messrs. Frank Carre, Barthe, Portalis, and Merilhou.

On Thursday morning (last week) the wadding of the pistols was found in the ditches of the Tuileries. "All the persons," says the *Commerce*, "who visit, in the garden of the Tuileries, the spot where Henri stood when he fired upon the Royal Family, declare that the best marksman would scarcely be able to kill the King at that distance with a carbine."

The following is the official account of the *Moniteur*:—

No! the country will not believe that another crime has been committed, yet such is the truth -the King has been fired upon.

The visible protection of Providence, which defies the malice of assassins, has for the seventh time saved this life, so dear and precious to France. This news will cause profound consternation in the country. We can hardly master our own emotion and grief.

The King, who preserved, under the circumstances, his usual composure, gave orders to continue the concert, and appeared before the public, to show that he had received no hurt.

OLGA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

The assassin was immediately seized by the by-standers, and interrogated. He stated that his name was Joseph Henri. He was aged 51, and was an ironmonger. His lodgings have been searched. He has confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the pistols belonged to him. He had long projected his crime. His intention was to commit the crime on the 1st of July, when he was on duty, as National Guard, at the Tuileries. He is small, and of slender form. He was decently dressed. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found upon him. At ten o'clock a Council of the Cabinet was held at the Tuileries. Immediately afterwards the King returned to Neuilly, and will depart tomorrow for the Chateau D'Eu.

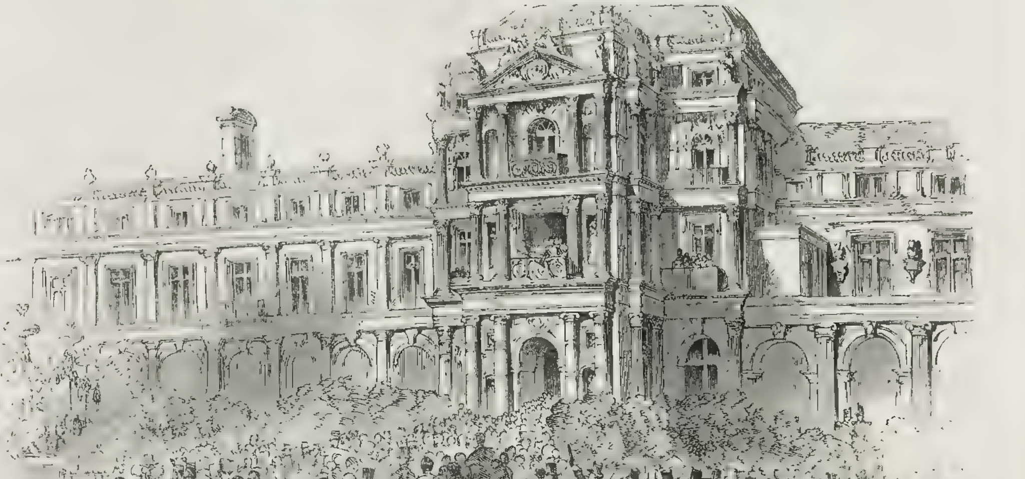
The prisoner, Joseph Henri, declared that he was not actuated by any political motive. He said he was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 francs, which, if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison; and that an account of his life would be found at his residence.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

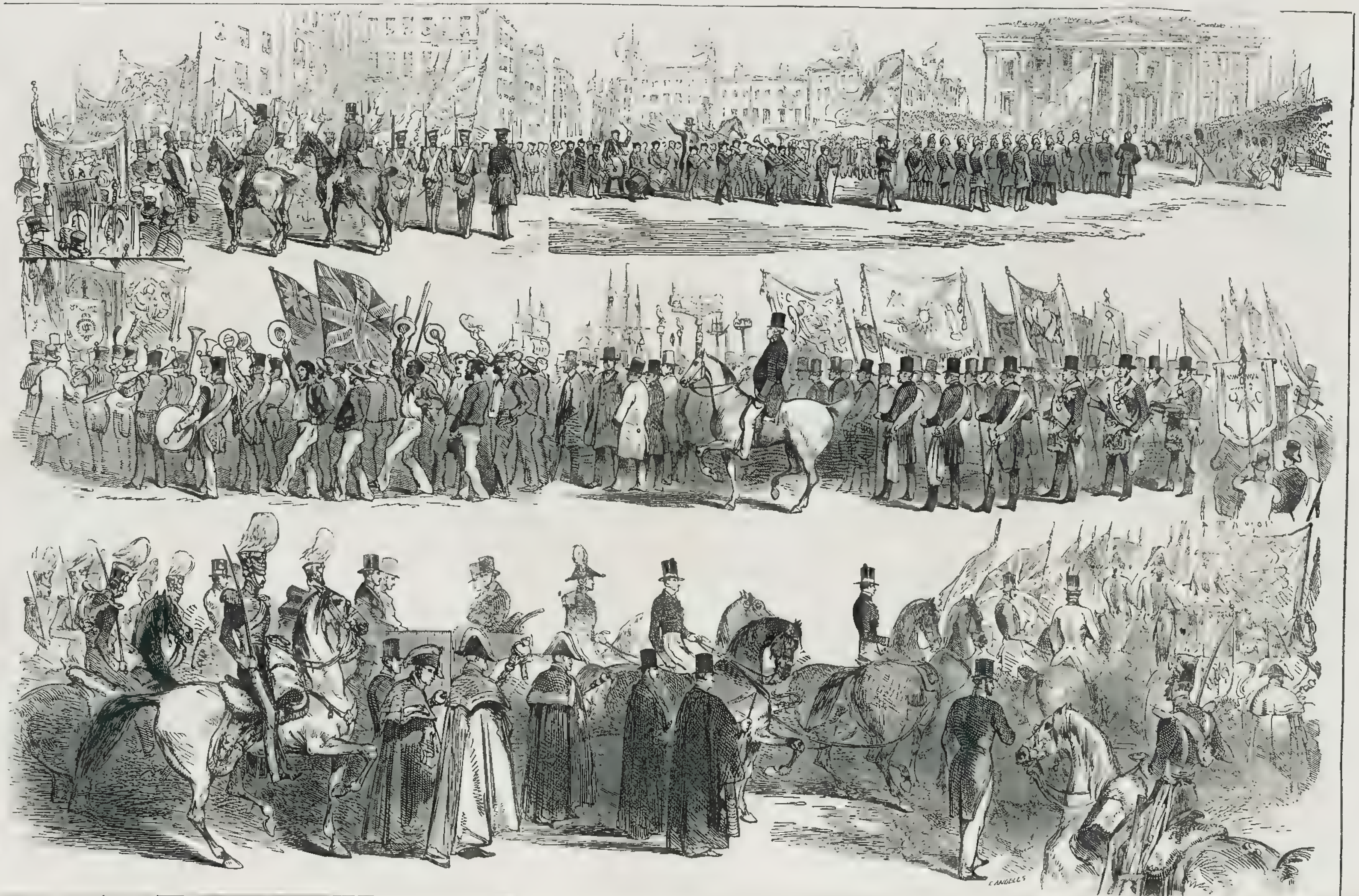
The anniversary of the last day of the Revolution of 1830 was, according to custom, celebrated on Wednesday, in the beautiful public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuileries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, his Majesty and the Royal Family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings and immediately overlooking the gardens; two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty from the promiscuous crowd promenading beneath; the concert was instantly interrupted, but the King, with the calm courage which has always characterised him, and which seems the inheritance of the sons of Henry of Navarre, directed the concert to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile the assassin, for both shots had been fired by one individual, was seized by a hundred hands; his arms (two pistols) were found upon him; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people, and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the 1st of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuileries, but had not found an opportunity

It appears that various sinister reports have been in circulation respecting the King. The *Débats* of Sunday alludes to them in these terms: "Alarming and completely false reports have been current in Paris to-day. It was reported that the King was struck with apoplexy; and on the other hand it was affirmed that a carbine had been fired at his Majesty, that he was wounded in the arm, and that the Duke d'Aumale had been killed by his side. These reports, we repeat, are entirely false. The Minister of the Finances to-day authorised M. Baudesson de Richebourg, the Commissary of the Bourse, to give them a formal denial. The Government received a telegraphic despatch, dated from the Château d'Eu, at half-past two o'clock. The King was in perfect health, and expected a visit from the Prince of Bavaria at three o'clock. We do not know with what object these rumours have been spread. Similar reports were current yesterday at Rouen, and produced a disastrous effect on the market. We do not know what object they can serve, but we cannot help expressing our indignation at them, and holding them up to the reprobation of the whole country."



THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE, AT THE TUILERIES.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE GREAT PROCESSION TO THE SITE OF THE SAILORS' H

THE FETES OF JULY.—PARIS, 1846.

The Sun of July on the Seine's breast is glancing,
The tricolor banner floats on the light breeze,
The glad notes of music, of laughter, and dancing
Are heard from the gardens of proud Tuileries.
Joyously ring out the bells from each steeple,
Loudly the Invalides' cannon reply
'Tis the Fête of the Nation, the King and the people
Assemble to honour the Days of July.

The Days, when surrounded by bigotry's wardens,
The Bourbon would trample on Liberty's shrine,
The Days when the battle shout roar'd through these gardens,
That the *Voice of the People* alone is Divine.
The Days when Lutetia display'd to the world,
An example of valour that never can die,
When stainless her banner, in triumph was furl'd,
And Europe applauded the Days of July.

Four lustres have passed, and the Orleans' sceptre
Was honour'd by mankind; for peaceful its sway,
France rose with the King whose sagacity kept her
Aloof from the councils that wrought her decay.
[illegible] a rival,
[illegible] to defy
Th[illegible]
That vainly would trample the crown of July.

And now How the cheek of Humanity blushes!
The serpent is found 'mid the garland of flowers,
In the day of rejoicing the regicide rushes
To bring down dire woes on the Tuileries towers.
The scourge, not the scaffold, should lecture the zany;
France spurns the low caitiff, and peals forth her cry,
Of *Live Louis Philippe* for many and many
Bright years to preside o'er the Fêtes of July.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

From the cold reception given to Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine," produced for the first time in this country, at Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday night, we feel convinced that the French *opéra-seria* is much more relished here than the *opéra-comique*. The latter requires a small theatre in order that no portion of the smart dialogue may be lost, and Drury Lane is too large for the artists habituated to speak in a more limited locality. Moreover, our audiences—although the French language is now understood or spoken universally—are not accustomed to the rapid mode of utterance of foreign actors, and are soon tired of long soliloquies; whereas, in the recitative, the musical pitch is always agreeable, or, at all events, does not become so soon monotonous. We are not, therefore, astonished that whilst "The Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Guillaume Tell," "La Favorite," and "La Juive," have excited immense enthusiasm, the spoken comic operas, "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Le Chalet," and "Les Mousquetaires," have been heard, comparatively speaking, with apathy.

Nothing but disaster has attended the "Mousquetaires" It was to have been the earliest novelty, but was postponed night after night, owing to Couderc's illness; and, at last, when he was able to *play*, he was still quite unable to *sing*; and Mr. Harley, at the end of the second act, had to appeal for indulgence on his behalf. Of course, the opera suffered materially by this contrariety; but, making every due allowance for the chief tenor's misfortune, we are still quite unable to account for the extraordinary popularity of "Les Mousquetaires," in Paris and Brussels. It has been running at the Salle Favart since February last, and is still drawing crowded houses The *libretto* is certainly one of the most interesting stories of its class, and, with such artists as Mdlle. Darcier, Mdlle. Lavoye, M. Roger, and M. M[illegible] (tenors), and M. Hermann Léon (basso), full justice must be done both to the acting and singing; but the music struck us as being heavy and dry, although beautifully scored. Halévy has not the buoyancy of Auber or Adam, and his inspirations require more than one hearing to catch their elegant import. The action passes in Poitiers, under Louis XIII., where the Court is assembled prior to the Siege of Rochelle. *Athénaïs de Solanges* (Mdme. Laborde), having been accidentally overheard by *Hector de Biron* (M. Boulo), a madcap, to avow her affection for *Olivier d'Entragues* (M. Coderc), one of the Queen's Musketeers, with whom, however, she has not exchanged a word, writes to her, making use of his friend *Olivier's* name. *Olivier* is really smitten with *Athénaïs*; and *Hector*, ignorant of this fact, manages to obtain an interview with her, whilst his friend has innocently consented to mount guard in his stead. On this mistake, the incidents turn; for *Olivier*, at the moment he has received news of a large accession of fortune, and that he is the Duc de Montbarret, by his uncle's death, is arrested for having killed an officer in a duel, and would have been summarily hanged by the Grand Prévot, by virtue of *Richelieu's* edict against dueling, but for the timely declaration of *Athénaïs* in his favour, that *Olivier* was with her, at the period indicated for the duel. This avowal is, of course, not highly creditable to the Maid of Honour; and *Olivier*, who is really quite innocent of the officer's death, expresses his gratitude to *Athénaïs* for such an immolation, when he discovers the trick that has been played. *Hector*, on finding the mischief that he has produced, repents, and provokes an old officer, *Roland* (Zelger), to mortal combat; but *Berthe*, another Maid of Honour, and friend of *Athénaïs*, attached to *Hector*, explains to *Olivier* matters; and, as *Roland* has perceived that *Hector* is seeking death, the life of the latter is saved in time to render explanations satisfactory for the *dénouement* of the two nuptials between *Olivier* and *Athénaïs*, and *Hector* and *Berthe*. This plot is ingeniously developed; and the contrasts of character between the sentimental and chivalric *Olivier*, and the wild, yet brave *Hector*, the stern duelist *Roland*, the interesting *Athénaïs*, and the *piquante Berthe*, have been well marked by the author, M. de Saint Georges.

The overture was much more lively than the vocal music, which contained more of scientific combination than of melodious imagery. Halévy is a musician of great talent, but he is not a genius; he has grace without freshness, elegance without charm. Madame Laborde had the most effective piece in the first act, "Bocage épais," the *cantabile* of which was far better than its *cabaletta*. The concerted piece, "Parmi les guerriers," in which the ladies choose their champions, is very clever and effective; and the March Finale with chorus remarkably striking. A quartet for two tenors and two soprani; a buffa aria for the basso, "Pas de beauté," cleverly rendered by Zelger; a pretty duo, "Comme un ange," sung by Couderc and Madame Guichard; and a vigorous finale, were the most attractive *morceaux* of the second act. The chorus of trebles, with an air by Madame Guichard, a most exciting duo between Couderc and Madame Laborde, and a quaint buffo duo between Zelger and Boulo, were the most prominent items in the third act. The costumes of the Musketeers were highly picturesque—indeed, the *mise en scène* was altogether good; but Couderc's indisposition threw a great damp over the performance, although his acting in the last act, when *Olivier* discovers that some unknown has made use of his name with *Athénaïs*, was finely acted. The opera was to have been repeated on Wednesday, but Couderc had a relapse, and the theatre was closed on that evening. [illegible] by th[illegible] [illegible]y with their presence [illegible] te:" the scena of *Marguerite*, from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," sung by Madame Laborde; and Adam's operetta of "Le Chalet," executed by Madame Guichard, Barielle, and Boulo. Madame Julien was the *Leonor de Guzman* Laborde *Fernand*, Massol *Alphonse*, and Barielle *Balthazar*, in "The Favo[illegible] Donizetti's work was superbly played, not only in the ensemble, but with great excellence on the part of the leading vocalists. Madame Julien has disagreeable moments, when she strains her voice, but her lower notes are rich, and her impassioned feeling rises in proportion with the dramatic situation, so that she enlists the sympathies of her auditory in a great degree without personal attractions to aid her influence. Laborde's *Fernand*, although not equal to Duprez's assumption, is one of considerable ability Massol's King is his best part. He gave the air, "Léonor viens j' abandonne," with perfect intonation and expression; and, in the celebrated *morceau*, "Pour tant d' amour ne soyez pas ingrate," created quite a *furore*. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments were, as usual, finely executed. It is to be regretted that the band is not equal to that of last year as regards stringed instruments, a portion having been left in Brussels for the German *troupe* now playing at the Grand Opera, but enough talent remains in M. Hanssen's present forces to render the orchestration effective. In the finale of the second act many amateurs were surprised to hear the four bars of Balfe's Pirates' Chorus in the Enchantress, note by note: but, in justice to Donizetti, it should be mentioned that "The Favorite" was written five years previously

We regret that the Brus[illegible] Company has been such a severe loss to the two amateurs who, from a love of art, and without contemplating the importation of these artists as a financial speculation, have guaranteed the entire e[illegible] The failure has been generally ascribed to the lateness of the season and the he[illegible] of the weather. We hope that it has not arisen from any insensibility to the merits of the best foreign operatic *troupe* ever heard in this country, for we should, indeed, regret such an imputation on our national taste.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Chertsey.—The usual quiet of this little country town was agreeably disturbed last week by the visit of Miss Dolby, Miss E. Birch, Signor Ferrari, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. John Parry, who were engaged for a concert at the Literary Institution. The opportunity of hearing London *artistes* so rarely occurs, that the room was crowded by a most fashionable and [illegible] cluding all the leading families of the vicinity, as well a[illegible] villages of Sunbury, Egham, Staines, Walton, &[illegible] larise the various pieces in the programme, as th[illegible] favourites of the London concert-rooms during the past season. Everything was received with the warmest applause; and the audience were evidently delighted [illegible] Miss Dolby was encored in "Thou art [illegible] from my gaze," and "Terence's farewell." In the latter ballad she fairly bewitched her hearers; and John Parry, having sang Albert Smith's songs of "Foreign Affairs," "Young England," and "Fayre Rosamonde," closed the entertainments, like a play or a novel, w[illegible] devolved upon Mr. Brinley Richards an[illegible] Signor Ferrari ably contributed to the vocal portion of the programme, and were most heartily complimented thereon.

Miss Romer, Messrs. Harrison and Borrani. These vocalists have had great success in their trip to Ireland. The Irish press comment in most flattering terms on their performances.

The Italian Opera in Paris.—The season commences on the 1st of October. The *troupe* engaged comprises Grisi, Persiani, Marietta Brambilla, the great contralto; Mario, Lablache, Ronconi, Celleni, Corelli, and Tagliafico, who belonged to the company last season, and the new artists are Mdlle. Peppina Brambilla, a sister of the celebrated contralto, and of Teresina, who is now a *prima donna* at Naples, Mdlle Angiola Albini, and the famous baritone, Coletti.

Rossini.—*La France Musicale* states that Rossini's resolution is irrevocable not to write any more on the stage, and that his Cantata in honour of the Pope will be his last composition. He is now occupied in writing his memoirs. The *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, on the other hand, has the annexed article: "Rossini's *new* opera has at length arrived in Paris; it is not a *mythe*: it is really the 'Donna del Lago,' with a new overture, and four new pieces. It is accompanied by a letter, in which Rossini not only assumes the entire responsibility of the work, but expressly prohibits the change of a single note in the rehearsals. Gardoni, Bettini, Anconi, Barroilhet, Mdme. Stoltz, and Mdme. Rossi-Caccia, are included in the cast. Mdlle. Nau was offered the part of the attendant, enriched with a cavatina. We do not advise her to accept it."

Jenny Lind.—Mdlle. Lind is expected in Stuttgard in October.

Sivori.—This violinist departs for the United States next month.

Lover, it is stated, also contemplates a tour in America. The Ethiopian Serenaders terminated their prosperous season at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday evening, by a benefit. Carlotta Grisi danced at the benefit of her sister, Ernesta Grisi, the vocalist, at the St. James's Theatre, on Tuesday night. A rehearsal takes place this morning, at Erard's Rooms, in Marlborough-street, of a new opera, called "Le Demon de la Nuit," composed by M. Godefroid, the harp player, for the Brussels Company. M. Godefroid is a Belgian. Next week will close the campaign of the Brussels *troupe* at Drury-Lane Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

In addition to the usual excellent stores of entertainment provided for us by the great lyrical and choregraphic artists, who have throughout the season, now alternately, and now together, appeared for the amusement of the Opera votaries, the presence of Taglioni, and her appearance in combination with her sister *ballerine* has given a more than usual brilliancy to the performances of the few last weeks, as the crowded and elegant audiences have testified.

Thursday was her benefit; and but that we have lately expatiated so largely on the merits of this admirable *danseuse*, we could with pleasure dilate on such performances, for example, as that of the "Sylphide," the ballet of all others most adapted to her style, and in which her exquisite grace and poetry of motion appear to the highest advantage. Having last week, devoted, however, much of our space to descriptions of Taglioni's performance in the famous "Pas des Déesses," together with that of Grahn and Cerito, we must repair omissions which want of space then necessitated, and compliment St. Leon and Perrot for the part they take in this divertissement. To the latter, as composer alone of a *pas* so peculiarly ideal, so graceful, and so admirably adapted to show off the peculiar powers of each of the three great *danseuses*, great praise is due. But it is also as a dancer that, on this occasion, he surpasses himself. We are not great admirers of pirouettes, and we think the effect of a graceful flying step is often impaired by the apparently inevitable twirl at the end; but those executed by Perrot and St. Leon excel, for the marvellous power and activity they display, and the celerity with which they are executed, anything we have seen before. As to St. Leon, his cooperation in some of the *pas d'ensemble* is truly admirable.

There is one step especially in which Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito come on, holding each other by the hand, while St. Leon follows behind them, vaulting so high, that his head and shoulders are, for the moment, seen above them all, in which this display of wonderful activity produces an excellent effect. We must not omit to notice *en passant* the charming performance of Louise Taglioni, who almost always obtains an *encore* for her pretty twinkling steps—a compliment which, though fully merited, is a great one, when such *danseuses* as Taglioni Grahn, and Cerito are all present.

"Anna Bolena," "I Lombardi," and "Don Pasquale" have been the operas of the week, the light melodies and drollery of the latter affording an agreeable contrast to the solemn and tragic grandeur of the two others. It is difficult to persuade oneself that the same artists are seen in these three operas, so totally do they alter their styles of singing and acting, according to the occasion; and so closely do they identify themselves with parts entirely opposed to each other.

HAYMARKET.

The translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, which was first brought out about two years ago at Covent Garden, was reproduced at the above house on Monday evening, on the occasion of Mr. W. Farren's benefit, the principal character being sustained by Miss Helen Faucit. Although it was this young lady's first performance of *Antigone* in London, yet it appears that, in the other capitals of the United Kingdom, she has gained the greatest applause by her impersonation; and we alluded last week to the present made to her by the heads of the Dublin University, in testimony of their high admiration of her performance. From what we witnessed on Monday, we are bound to say that the warmest eulogiums have not been unfairly awarded to her. With all the vivid recollection of Miss Vandenhoff's admirable acting, and the bias apt to accompany a first impression, we can state that a more finished and classical performance has seldom been witnessed. Miss Faucit has studied *Antigone* deeply, not only according to her own good sense and perception, but evidently under higher guidance; so that she completely realised every expectation that could properly be formed with regard to a pure and correct interpretation of the character From her very first appearance to her departure with the guards, not a point w[illegible] lost; nor, indeed, was there one made which did not tell generally with the audience. Even when she was not speaking, the mute eloquence of her action riveted the attention of the house as much as her declamation had done. Her reception was most enthusiastic, and she was throughout loudly applauded, more especially in the scene with the orchestral accompaniment, in which she anticipates her doom, and pourtrays the different phases of feeling incidental to her position. Mr. Stuart was an effective *Creon*, and Mrs. Edwin Yarnold played *Ismene* in her usual natural and unaffected manner. The other characters call for little remark, as little is required of them beyond a plain, straightforward delivery of the speeches set down for them. Mrs Stanley, however, nearly jeopardized the good effect of one of the scenes, by an artificial tragedy-queen kind of exit, which provoked a general titter. We cannot award much praise to the chorus—forty in number according to the bill, and twenty-six as we counted them. Their performance was never above mediocrity, and, at times, sufficiently bad to be mildly hissed. However, at the fall of the curtain, the applause was very hearty and general; and Miss Faucit being loudly called for, was led forward by Mr. Farren to acknowledge the compliment. In the *entr' acte*, Mr. Farren sang the "Old English Gentleman" in character; and Miss P. Horton was encored in "Lucy Neal." But, sweetly as she gave this touching ballad, it lost much of its effect, compared to that created by the Ethiopians; being, in a measure, a dramatic song that requires the usual accessories. In this instance, a chorus was sung behind the scenes. "The School for Scandal," for the first time, at half-price, concluded the entertainments.

LYCEUM.

The farce of "The End of June," produced here on Monday evening, promises to become a favourite, albeit the incidents are not altogether new, nor indeed can the piece itself be called so; the plot being nearly the same as that of the musical farce, "Thirteen to the Dozen," which was brought out exactly twenty years ago at the Haymarket, with Liston in the principal character of *Knippen Clipper*. The story is that of a village tailor (Mr. Keeley), who has a piece of stuff, of a peculiar pattern, given to him to make into waistcoats for a party of conspirators, that they may know one another by this token. From the stuff the tailor contrives to "cabbage" a sufficient quantity to make a garment for himself, and from this is of course taken for one of the gang, and, in consequence, is involved in all manners of scrapes and dilemmas. The watchword of the party is "The end of June;" and, the time of the action being the depth of winter, this observation constantly recurring, so bewilders the wretched little ninth of a man, that he firmly believes himself to be at last in the clutches of the Evil One, and regards the fatal pattern—a black and scarlet plaid as symbolical of a gridiron over a blazing fire, destined for him. At last, however, fortunately for him, everything is explained, just as he is about to be arrested on the day of his marriage.

Mr. Keeley, as the tailor, was excessively droll; and on him the entire business of the piece rested. His assumption of utter helpless terror, as, one by one, the conspirators address him mysteriously, was inimitable; not less excellent was his transition from mere apprehension to the wildest despair. He delivered a "tag" at the end of the piece, claiming the indulgence of the audience for such a trifle: but this was scarcely needed, as the laughter was incessant, and the reception of the farce completely favourable.

We regret to hear that Mr Willmott, the able stage-manager, has seceded from the theatre, in consequence of some managerial misunderstanding.

A new farce is in rehearsal at the Princess' Theatre, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain the principal character.

A new piece, called "The Fortune Hunter," will shortly be produced at the Haymarket.

VAUXHALL.

In spite of our still being under the influence of St. Swithin, the watery saint has this year withheld his favours from Vauxhall Gardens in a most unprecedented manner. And even when he chooses to visit us with a storm he either selects a day on which the "Royal Property" is not open—last Saturday for instance—or he gets rid of his rainy wrath quite soon enough in the day to determine pleasure-seekers upon venturing out. All this week the Gardens have been crowded, especially on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Green made a night ascent in his balloon, and discharged a quantity of fireworks from the car, with greater effect than we have ever before witnessed. The evening was very favourable for the voyage, and the moon was shining brightly at the time of the ascent, so that the balloon could be seen for some time in its course, which appeared to be towards the S.W. as long as it was visible. The horsemanship alone is worth a visit: the scenes in the circle being by far the best of their kind in London; and if the old conventionality of jumping over the strips of canvass could be abolished they would be perfect. Madame Louise Tourniaire is as graceful a dancer as an *ecuyère*, and in a "Pas Styrien," on horseback, was loudly applauded; and the time between the different scenes is well filled up with Mr. Barry's drolleries. A love of dancing is wonderfully on the increase, to judge from the indefatigable avidity with which the amusement is pursued at Vauxhall. As soon as the fireworks were over, an excellent band commenced playing polkas and quadrilles with much spirit, and the "votaries of Terpsichore," as we believe it is proper to call them, were hard at work when we left,—at an hour we would rather not state precisely.

Mademoiselle Rachel has, we are happy to say, recovered from her indisposition. She has been playing, as usual, at the St. James's theatre this week; and was announced to appear in "Jeanne d' Arc" last evening. We shall notice the performance at length, in our next.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

If ever a place was named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, it assuredly is the case with the edifice in Dublin which is denominated "Conciliation Hall." The primary object of its founders was, not to reconcile the minds of the people to the Government they lived under, but to make them as dissatisfied as possible. Having, for some years, endeavoured to calm and pacify the spirits of their fellow-subjects by monster meetings, hints about "England's weakness being Ireland's opportunity," chuckling allusions to the chances of French and American wars, and other similarly soothing syrups for the popular feelings, the great men of the Hall have now begun a little friendly course of *Conciliation* amongst themselves.

Smith O'Brien, the Hero of the Cellar, commences rebellion against the mighty Dan. Young Ireland with Meagher and Duffy at her head, joins the mutiny; and after a debate of exquisitely Irish turbulence, Juvenile Hibernia secedes in a body, leaving the veteran agitators alone in their glory.

Young Ireland has a longing for physical force. The old Danites prefer the system of moral force; which, in their mode of working it, certainly justifies Roebuck's definition of moral force meaning *physical force in perspective*. O'Connell's system is to keep the masses up at concert pitch, but never actually to sound the note of insurrection; to keep the gun always loaded, primed, and cock'd, but to disclaim all idea of ever pulling the trigger. Young Ireland is, like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, tired of blarney, and ready for a row. This party scorns metaphysical subtleties, and pretty openly avows that its adherents must be,

> Those who do build their faith upon
> The holy text of pike and gun.

The sword, however, is Mr. Meagher's favourite weapon, and he assures us that by a somewhat funny botanical process "it blossoms into flower, to deck the patriot's brow."

In order to show the beauty of physical force,

> By precept and example too,

this sample of adolescent Milesianism attacked, in the street, last Saturday, *vi et armis*, Captain Broderick, one of the opposite section of the "Conciliators;" for which exemplification of his theories, the said Meagher has been bound over to keep the Queen's peace—and had better have been also commanded to hold his own.

The quarrel is a mighty pretty one as it stands; and, perhaps, these would-be Repealers of the Union may be acting characteristically enough, when they thus begin by repealing all union among themselves

On this side of St. George's Channel, the weather has been the principal topic of attention; and some very lively performances by "Bold Thunder and brisk Lightning" (as the old dramatist was said to have called them) have really made a recurrence to this usually stupid staple of English conversation a little more justifiable than is generally the case.

> Fera diluvies [illegible]
> Irritat amnes;

And Fleet-ditch, which, as Pope sang of it.

> With disemboguing streams,
> Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,

has burst its barriers, and devastated Mutton-hill—

> Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto;

while drawers, butchers'-blocks, dead kittens, and other treasures, have been swept away by the resorbent stream, through its subterraneous caverns, into the abysses below Blackfriars-bridge.

Fervently hot is still the atmosphere in which noble Lords and honourable members are yet doomed to linger a little longer, to despatch the last dregs of their senatorial duties. Audible gaspings for fresh air rise from committee-rooms, and active exertions of the Government whippers-in are needed to prevent both morning and evening sittings from terminating prematurely in a "count-out." Half of the unfinished [illegible] of legislation is handed over to the tender mercies of another [illegible]n; the other half is bolted through at railroad pace. A few days suffice to administer an aperient to the Court of Common Pleas; and that ancient Court is no longer to be hermetically sealed against all those who do not wear the black patch on the wig, which betokens a sergeant-at-law. Drainage, Deodand, and Local Court Bills proceed with the same rapidity—which is much promoted by the ab[illegible] in the House, at this season, of nearly all the legal members, through their being engaged on their respective circuits. These learned gentlemen will, however, have ample compensation, in the amount of litigation which this system of making laws in a hurry always creates.

In the Great Civic War, the Lord Mayor has conquered. He *ha*[illegible] to Oxford, as Conservator of the Thames, in spite of the Common Council; and the Metropolitan state barge has been moored on the bank of the Isis—an object, we are told, of great attraction to the denizens of those academic regions

His Lordship bears his honours meekly; and the Oxford Correspondent of the *Times* informs us that, as it appeared to be his Lordship's wish that his visit should be as private and unostentatious as possible, there was nothing beyond a little additional bustle.

Far different this to the pomp which, in bygone years, Venables displayed, and the pen of Dillon immortalized. Still the influence of the illustrious visitors has been felt by Oxford, and there has been much banqueting: the influence of Oxford has in turn been felt by her guests, and one of his Lordship's retinue has celebrated the event in Horatian strains. Our readers will observe in this ode some appropriate allusions to the thunder-storm and floods in the City, of which we have spoken elsewhere; and there is a very pretty sprinkling of geological learning, but we fear that Professor Buckland was not at our poet's elbow when he wrote, and the niceties of strata and epochs are not quite minutely attended to:—

SAPPHIC ODE TO THE LORD MAYOR,

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISITING OXFORD, IN AUGUST, 1846.

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ, &c.—Hor Od. Lib. 1, O[illegible] 2.

Surely enough we've had of hail and thunder,
Rattling along, like 'busses on the pavement;
Surely enough has watery St. Swithin
Frightened the City;*

Frightened the *gents*† and dilettante wise men,
Fearing some age aquatic w[illegible] returning;
[illegible]ing the scenes geologists delight in
[illegible] were coming.

When along Fleet-street Ptero-dactyls wandered
Saurians had the freedom of the City,
Crocodiles took their chambers in the Temple.
So did Hyænas.

Have we not seen the Thames‡ roll down to London
Laden with filth and floods from upper regions,
Threat'ning the Bank,§ the Monument,|| the Mansion
House with destruction?

Who ¶ will come forth as river-conservator
Who'll go and stop the mischief at the Isis?—
Get on the train, the barge shall go by water
Alderman Humphery!

Come if thou wilt, too, sage Sir Peter Laurie
Round whose decisions jokes are always flying **
Come thou thyself, great Whittington's suc[illegible].
Lord Mayor of London!

Let not the Thames be set on fire at Oxford
[illegible]t it pour down like Phlegethon by Wap[illegible].
[illegible], if you, in interfering,
Burn your own fingers.

Take your own time †† in going back to Guildhall—
Here let us rest 'mid academic bowers,
Let not a cry for limiting expens[illegible]
Hu[illegible] you h[illegible]

Here for a time let Oxford men my-Lord you;
Here return thanks we'll drink you[illegible] bumpers;
Let not the Common Council cut such capers,
Lord Mayor Johnson ‡‡.

---

* Terruit urbem

† Terruit *gentes*, grave ne rediret
Sæculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra
[illegible], &c.

‡ Vidimus flavum Tiberim, &c.

§ Labitur *ripâ*.

|| Ire dejectum monumenta
Regis.

¶ Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi, &c.

** Quem Jocus circumvol[illegible]

†† Serus in cœlum redeas, &c.

‡‡ Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos
Te duce, Cæsar.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

(*Continued from page 62.*)

The ball at Mrs. Joyce's was very like balls in general. I have heard it positively said that the company at [illegible] divided into three sorts. [illegible] mere circumstance of "[illegible]" the scene as a rich [illegible] must certainly be culled; [illegible] to disappoint! For a br[illegible]ason these merge, while their places are filled by youthful successors, into the second class, those who have discovered that "going out" may be but a *triste* affair after all; who put the question to themselves, whom shall we meet? be it the friend that is loved, the lion to be stared at, the singer to be heard, the conversationist to be enjoyed, or, it may be, the partner in an innocent flirtation to be trifled with. Alas! for the third class, dreadful to believe in it; can there be people, matronly dames and patriarchal gentlemen, who think the question "What shall we have to eat?" and to whom the *carte* of the banquet is the most charming of paper except that issued at the Bank

I am afraid there is a fourth class; people who go into the gay world from circumstance or habit: who are neither *gourmands* nor *gourmets*; who are far from the friends they love; who have outlived the season of flirtations, and who are too broken in heart and in spirit to rally their energies in the search of new enjoyments. These wear no outward badge, but they are to be recognised by the initiated, nevertheless.

Margaret Clifford had already thought and felt too much to belong exclusively to the first class; she was just passing out of it into the second. But she spent a delightful evening, though she could not look at her bouquet without thinking of the absent giver. Her self-respect, too, perhaps insensibly to herself, was fostered and gratified by the gracious [illegible] in which she was received and entertained. Her pupils were too young to join the party; there was no "governess" association with her presence; no solicitation that she should make her musical talents conducive to the amusement of the guests; no absence of the thousand little courtesies that mark a watchful assiduity in the hosts.

Catherine Joyce was a warm-hearted, high-spirited girl, a good deal spoiled, as the phrase is, by the excessive indulgence of her mother's sisters, with whom a great part of her early life had been spent, and who had doted upon her, but with a selfish weak fondness, that treated her only as a pet and plaything—a creature of impulse as might be expected from such a training, and yet self-willed and obstinate in her resolutions when formed. Fully conscious of the power and sweets of independence which her fortune would give her, and of which she already, in some measure, tasted, through the handsome pocket allowance awarded to her by her guardians, she was yet of too generous a nature to love money except for its uses. Morbidly sensitive on the subject of her isolated position she would have given half her fortune to purchase disinterested affection; but the suspicions and jealousies so mischievously implanted in her childhood were not to be easily uprooted. A warm friendship—notwithstanding that bar to friendship, inequality of position—was in process of forming between Catherine Joyce, the heiress, and Margaret Clifford, the governess, and the history of the latter being invited to the ball, though apparently somewhat complicated, was, in reality, simple enough.

Mr. Joyce had expressed a wish to that effect to his amiable and obedient wife; intimating a desire that she should be treated with all the consideration due to an esteemed and honoured guest. Moreover, the thing was done so dexterously that Catherine felt in it—as was intended—a double pride and pleasure: pride, that her friend was beginning to be estimated as she deserved to be; and grateful pleasure, to find that her feelings, her wishes, were consulted on such an [illegible]. Never had she seemed so amiable, or in such high spirits, as on the day and evening of the ball. Yes, it was evident that wayward temper was only to be ruled through its affections.

I think the sun looks down on few things more beautiful than one that is very often laughed at and despised—Woman's Friendship! Unselfish, long-enduring, self-devoting is it; possessing, especially in girlhood, not a few of the characteristics of first and passionate love. The same deifying of the object is there—the same absorption of all interests in one; and this goes on until a "destiny is fulfilled" [illegible] for weal or for woe, [illegible]. If for weal, true [illegible], that sympathises and rejoices, [illegible] its moonlight lustre on the [illegible] path, [illegible] through life's darkest and most wintry hours; and, great [illegible] to be a lesser, lighter thing than humanity's yet holier [illegible]tions. But if the "destiny" be not for "weal;" if love's sun be a thing to scorch, not cheer; if it pass away, leaving a ruin behind, then does woman's friendship gleam out again like a planet after an eclipse, to comfort and console in sorrow and sickness—to cheer and assist in adversity—and to defend in absence from the harsh of tongue and bitter of judgment. And—for humanity is frail—if suspicion or error creep in between them, Woman, believing in the Good, forgives, and trusts again, where Man would hate and slay!

But, to return. "I am going to introduce you to a great friend of Papa's," said Miss Joyce to Margaret Clifford. "I don't much admire him; but he has begged me to make him known to you."

As is so often the case on such occasions Margaret did not catch the name of the elderly-young gentleman who was brought forward to her, and most probably would not have enquired it afterwards of her friend, had not her curiosity been piqued by his evident endeavours to make himself agreeable: endeavours which were not altogether successful. "Sefton, Mr. Charles Sefton," was the answer she received, and at the moment Catherine was addressed by some one else, and no more was said. But the coincidence of having met with a namesake of her younger friend, led to a conversation the following day, in which she learned many particulars connected with the family, and that the two were brothers.

Now the truth was, that, since the conference between the two gentlemen which was described in the last chapter, Mr. Charles Sefton had altered his ultimate plans without materially changing his present tactics. He really admired Catherine Joyce very much—even her very waywardness had a certain attraction for one who looked upon women as having "no characters at all;" and he had begun to think he would much rather have her for his wife, and thus possess her twenty thousand pounds, than connive at risking it even in the most promising speculations. Indeed, he had dwelt sufficiently on the idea to fe[illegible] excessively annoyed at the evident satisfaction with which Miss Joyce received the attentions of a certain Frederick Drayton, who appeared to him in the light of a young and good-looking, and, therefore, formidable rival.

The individual in question was a very common-place person. London abounds in specimens of the class; and imitations of it are to be met with even in remote country places. Excellent dancers are they, and they excel especially in the waltz and polka; tolerable singers, for amateurs, and for the most part they can accompany themselves on the piano or guitar; can speak a little bad French and worse Italian, and—threaten German. They have been known to make an acrostic on a lady's name, and are great authorities in all matters of fashionable gossip; for which multifarious accomplishments they are generally looked on as desirable acquisitions at a party, and often attend two or three in one night. The *genus* have sometimes a small fortune, about sufficient, in their own opinion, to supply them liberally with kid gloves, cigars, and patent leather boots; but which a few exert their ingenuity to live on entirely; while others dawdle over some pursuit that may bring them in a trifling addition of income. But, however small their means, their allowance of brains is usually still smaller; for the intelligence of one really sensible man might commonly be divided with advantage among three of the species.

It was quite true that the handsome, high-spirited Catherine Joyce had suffered herself to become fascinated by a creature of the above description. It is useless to attempt any explanation of things of this sort; and, certainly, it is understandable that, of the two, a girl of twenty might prefer even Frederick Drayton to Mr. Charles Sefton. But, then, she had a wider choice!

What the French call *besoin d'aimer*—the necessity of loving—has more to do with these early fancies than anything else. The heart will cling "to the nearest, if not to the loveliest thing;" and it is no use wondering at or scolding about it, whatever else may be done. Perhaps, if the warm and true friendship which was forming between Catherine and Margaret had matured to the intensity of unlimited confidence, events might have wreathed themselves very differently. As it was, Margaret Cl[illegible]rd suspected, and sorrowed for her friend, but dared not [illegible].

It was [illegible] days after the party, that Margaret was on [illegible] [illegible] to her of great consequence; and her flushed cheeks, trembling voice, and tearful eyes, [illegible]rmed her words, and almost alarmed her friend.

In a few moments they were *tête-a-tête*, hand locked in hand, the arm of one round the waist of the other, and Catharine's head leaning on Margaret's shoulder. But the particulars of the interview must be reserved for another chapter.

(*To be Continued.*)

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION AND YOUNG IRELAND.

Considerable excitement prevailed on Monday in the vicinity of Conciliation Hall; numbers of people assembled in the vicinity of the house, and the hall itself was crowded. Many of the Catholic clergy were present; and, on Mr. O'Connell's entrance, he was received with unusual enthusiasm

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Jun., M.P. for Dundalk, was called to the chair

Mr. O'Connell handed in £74 from the clergy of the diocese of Asaph. A letter from Bishop O'Higgins accompanied the remittance, earnestly approving of the conduct of Mr. John O'Connell at the last meeting, expressing horror, indignation, and disgust at the conduct and doctrines of the Young Ireland party, and closing with a lengthy denouncement of the *Nation* newspaper, as a disciple of Voltaire and Diderot, and an enemy of religion and truth.

Mr. O'Connell afterwards read a letter from Bishop Cantwell, enclosing £90, and stating that the clergy of his diocese had lately refrained from subscribing to the Association entirely in consequence of the doctrines and conduct of the Young Ireland party. Dr. Cantwell proceeds to deplore Mr. Smith O'Brien's secession, to land the course taken by Mr. John O'Connell at the last meeting, and to promise the "venerated Liberator" the support of all that is good and great in Ireland, towards his moral and peaceful aims.

Mr. O'Connell subsequently addressed the meeting. He said he had scarcely physical force to lay before it the details of the topics he wished to submit. He regretted the dissensions which had sprung up in the Association; but the fault was not his, but of those men who opposed the doctrine of moral force. He regretted the secession of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had joined the Association at a perilous time. He feared that gentleman was lost to the cause of Repeal, and that he would not turn away from the dangerous path of the Young Irelanders. (Hear hear.) If he came back, and placed himself under the banner of moral force and peaceful agitation, he would be cordially welcomed. But, in stating that, he (Mr. O'Connell) gave up not one particle of his principle—that principle upon which the Association was founded. He (Mr. O'Connell) stood there in the presence of his God; he stood before the clergy of his church, before the representatives of the wealth, the influence, the virtue, and the morality of the metropolis; and he would with confidence refer to all that had been done for the Repeal, and also to the position—the proud position held now by the Irish Repealers. (Cheers.) He would call on them now to support that Ministry which had professed so much good for Ireland. Yet, would he give up the Repeal agitation? Oh, Heaven forbid! (Great cheering.) Yet he would give the Ministry every support, as long as they did good for Ireland

The rent exceeded £400.

Dundalk Election.—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., has been elected member for Dundalk. The candidate was proposed by Dr. Coleman, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Cartin. Mr. O'Connell, on being declared duly elected, addressed the constituency, and in the course of his speech assured the independent electors, that although he "had not the gift of the gab, he was his father's son."

Death of the Bishop of Kildare. This venerable prelate breathed his [illegible] Glassnevin, near Dublin, on Tuesday morning. His Lordship had been in [illegible] state for some time. He was nearly 90 years of age. The bishopric of Kildare is one of the ten doomed by Lord Stanley's Act. The duties will devolve upon the Archbishop of Dublin. The revenues of the see will pass to the [illegible]stical Commissioners.

[illegible] **the Royal Exchange, Dublin.**—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the [illegible] of this fine structure was discovered to be on fire, caused, it is understood by the negligence of some plumbers, who had been at work during the day. The alarm was promptly given, and a number of engines being speedily set to work, in the most effective manner, the fire was got under before four o'clock, not without doing considerable damage to the roof and the lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institute.

POLICE.

THE LORD MAYOR ROBBED.

At the **Mansion House** on Tuesday, a young man, one of whose names is *John Fitzsummons*, was brought before Alderman Gibbs, upon the charge of having robbed the Right Hon. John Johnson, the Lord Mayor of London, of a watch and [illegible]s, value 60 guineas

Mr. Hobler attended for the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor stated that on Monday evening he came to the City terminus from Blackwall by the railroad in the ten o'clock train, and was waiting with some friends who accompanied him for a conveyance to the Mansion House. He was hustled by several persons, amongst whom was the prisoner; and one of the number, who was shorter in size than the prisoner, snatched his watch, chain, seal and key, and ran off There was no policeman on the spot, but soon after the robbery [illegible] committed, a policeman made his appearance, and took the prisoner, who said he had come from Gravesend, into custody

In answer to questions from Mr. Hobler, his Lordship said he felt his watch go from him as the prisoner passed. He valued the watch, because when he became of age his father presented him with it. He was waiting at the steps at the time for his carriage.

Mr. John Wood, of Falcon-street, stated that he was standing close to the Lord Mayor at the time, and he saw the prisoner and a shorter man in front of his Lordship, and four or five others about the spot He did not know that the Lord Mayor had been robbed until he heard his Lordship call for the police and say that he was robbed.

Mr. Hobler: Did the prisoner attempt to run away?—Witness: I did not see that he did.

Alderman Gibbs: Did he appear to you to be acting in concert with the shorter man?—Witness: Certainly. I should say they were decidedly acting in concert together.

Alderman Gibbs. How did it happen that there was no policeman at the terminus?—Inspector Woodroffe said the terminus was under the superintendence of the K division of the metropolitan police, and the City police had never had anything to do with that district.

The prisoner proved to be the man whom some months ago Daniel Forrester apprehended at Masterman's banking-house, suspecting that he was lurking about the place for the purpose of committing a robbery

[illegible] on the prisoner's person were found a white silk handkerchief with a broad [illegible] border, which he seemed very anxious to get back from the officer, and a [illegible]

It was stated in the justice room, that within the last few days, bank notes and gold to the amount of upwards of £3000 had been stolen in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House.

The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Foot. It is reported that the Colonelcy of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, vacant by the demise of Sir George Murray, will be conferred on Sir John Macdonald, Colonel of the 42d Highlanders and Adjutant-General of the Army, and that he will be succeeded in the latter regiment by Sir James Macdonnell, of the 79th. Major-General D'Oyly, from the Grenadier Guards, it is thought, will be gazetted to the 79th.

Pay to Officers. The new warrant for the regulation of the future grants of unattached pay, retired full pay, and half pay, has just been issued from the War-Office. It contains no less than 48 articles, and is signed by the Hon. Sidney Herbert, late Secretary at War The warrant certainly places retired officers in a much more advantageous position than they have hitherto occupied. The 24th article states that, in order to make a better provision for officers of long and meritorious service, a limited number, twenty regimental lieutenant-colonels, shall receive an allowance of £100 a-year each in addition to the usual rate of half-pay.

A Marine Condemned to be Hanged.—A Cou[illegible] Tuesday (last week), on board the *Quee*[illegible] named James Sayer, a private of the Cha[illegible] that vessel. There were three charges against the prisone[illegible] upon superior officers, while in the discharge of their duty. The assaults did not appear to be very serious ones. The prisoner was found guilty; and the Judge [illegible]d the following sentence upon him:—The Court, having well and maturely considered the evidence, declares the first and second charges proved, and that the third was not proved, and adjudged that *private James Sayer be hanged by the neck from one of her Majesty's vessels*, at such time, and on board such vessel [illegible] the Admiralty should direct. The President (Admiral Sir [illegible]h Pigott) told the prisoner that he could not offer any hope of his sentence being mitigated.

[illegible] **Case of Poi**[illegible] [illegible]eds by the deat[illegible] of Mr Charles H[illegible] shopkeeper, residing [illegible]et, Quarry hill, in that town, and his wi[illegible] poison, on Saturday [illegible] Mr. Hebblethwaite was about twenty-eight [illegible] age, and was a mem[illegible] very respectable family, but both [illegible] for some time past le[illegible] somewhat irregular lives, and it is gener[illegible]ly conjectu[illegible] poison (opium) had been taken voluntar[illegible]y by himse[illegible] at least; but whether or not by his wife, may never, probably, be brought to light. An inquest has been held upon the bodies, but the evidence did not clear up the mystery. The Jury returned an open verdict, to the effect that both the deceased died from the effects of opium, but there was no evidence to show how it was administered.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The Sailors' Home! The Sailors' Home!
How cheering are the words! They come
[illegible] manly string
[illegible]
[illegible] Home, [illegible] "Poor
[illegible]"
Can give "wide barth" to th' harpy
pack
The syren fiends of ruin's dome:
God's blessing guard the Sailors' Home!

For here the brave and honest tar,
Whose prudence rarely mounts to "*par*;"
Whose very virtues have been made
Meshes whereby he is betrayed
Here finds he, 'gainst the sharks on land,
A certain succour, heart and hand;
And here his merits may become
An honour to the Sailors' Home!

Time tempests wear the bravest mast—
Too soon broods sickness o'er the blast;
Too soon is manhood's voyage o'er,
When breakers meet life's bark on shore
What beacon burns the light of hope,
And bids the tar with ills to cope?
What port smiles through the ruthless
foam,
And cheers brave Jack? The Sailors'
Home!

Nobly, Eliza—Sovereign sage—
Gave to her tars life's anchorage,
Where the rough comrades of the wave
Spin out their yarns of battle brave,
Of wonders rife in distant seas,
Of shipwrecks dire and furious breeze;
Their log of life—most chequer'd tome—
At Greenwich ends—the Sailor's Home

And here, by Mersey's golden tide,
Well may a noble Prince feel pride
(The pride and pleasure to do good)—
In founding the Tar's Home, where food
For mind and body, and the soul,
Rescues brave Jack from Want's control,
And worse than want—foul pleasure's
gnome,
That robs the Sailor of his Home.

Then be that Home with blessings
crown'd;
And long may Liverpool abound
With the true hearts, right British all,
Which raised for Jack his homestead
hall;
And long and happily may live
The Queen and Prince, whose virtues
give
Pride to our flag where'er we roam,
And succour to the Seaman's Home.

In accordance with our intimation of last week, we proceed to complete our graphic commemoration of the Royal Visit to the good town of Liverpool

On Friday morning, the whole population were again on the alert from an early hour. All the flags, festoons, and other decorations, which had been put up for first welcoming the Prince, were retained, and all the shops were shut: the whole people seemed to be in the streets, and the houses, except the windows and balconies opening on the main streets, which were filled from an early hour in the morning with a gaily-dressed and expectant company, were almost deserted.

All this anticipation had in view the laying of the foundation of the new building, the "Sailors' Home"; preliminary to which ceremony there was to be a monster procession of all the trades, societies, fraternities, and associations, in the place; with all their flags, insignia, and bands of music.

The procession was formed, according to the arrangement previously ordered by the Mayor, soon after half-past nine o'clock, in the North Haymarket, in the order given in our last week's Journal.

The formation of a procession of between 7000 and 8000 people naturally took up some time—more than had been calculated by the authorities; for they had appointed that it should call at the Judge's lodgings at eleven o'clock, at which place the Prince and his suite were to have joined it at that hour. But the extreme length of the procession so delayed its progress, that it did not reach that point till after twelve. The Prince then joined the procession, which proceeded at a rate as rapid as possible down Norton-street, Seymour-street, Russell-street, Clarence-street, Mount-pleasant, Oxford-street, Abercrombie-square, West-side, Bedford-street South, Falkner-street, Catherine-street, Canning-street, Sandon-terrace, Rodney-street, Leece-street, Bold-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and South John-street, to the site of the new building, opposite the Post-office.

The large Engraving at page 89 will convey to the reader some idea of this vast demonstration pouring through the streets of Liverpool. The whole line of route (and it must have traversed a distance of four or five miles) was alive with human beings, the houses decorated with flags, and the windows filled with spectators. As each particular trade, or body, defiled past, they were saluted with cheers by those among the crowd who took any especial interest in them; and, sometimes, a rivalry was produced that was highly amusing. But the chief interest seemed to centre in the sailors: whenever that rolling rollicking mass of dark blue was seen coming up, shouting, laughing, cheering, an infection seemed to be communicated to the spectators, and they cheered too, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, carried completely away by the enthusiasm of the moment. The Prince was received in the most enthusiastic manner throughout this long progress

At the site of the Sailors' Home, a vast mass of persons had assembled from an early hour. The arrangements were admirably made, so that there was no confusion. A raised platform, capable of accommodating several hundred persons, commanded an excellent view of the open space below, in which the ceremonial was to take place; and the vast area which forms the site of the building was lined on all sides by visitors, chiefly ladies, who were accommodated with seats. At length, by great exertion, the movements of the vast body who formed the procession were sufficiently accelerated to allow of the Prince's carriage being drawn up to the ground, where he was received by Mr. Aikin, the Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee, and greeted with acclamations by the assembled spectators. Some delay here took place; but the Committee and Freemasons having arrived with the Trowel, after some preliminaries, Mr. Starkie, the Grand Master of the Freemasons, performed the usual ceremonial, and a glass vessel, containing coins, a list of the donors, the Liverpool papers of the week, and other matters, was placed in the centre of the stone. The orifice was covered by a plate with the following inscription:—

This foundation stone of the Liverpool Sailors Home was laid July 31st, 1846, by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Institution, in the tenth year of her reign, and in the mayoralty of David Hodgson, Esq. Trustees Ralph Brocklebank, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan Gibb, William Potter, Robert Rankin. Committee. James Aikin, chairman; Charles Cotesworth, vice-chairman James Tyrer, treasurer Thomas Darnley Anderson, John Irvine Curry, auditors; William John Tomlinson, honorary secretary, John Lewis Phipps, Josias Booker John Abraham Tinne, William Prowse, James Bold, George Kendall, John Clint, John Archer, Robert Bibby, Thomas Chilton, Joseph Pinder, Joseph Williamson, George Atkinson, John Bond, William Ferguson, Thomas Berry Horsfall, George Grant, William Shand, Andrew Low, John Palmer Younghusband, Robert Cochrane Crosbie, Christopher Bell, R.N., Thomas Sands, Alexander Cu[illegible]ham Dunlop, Robinson Duckworth. The Rev. William Maynard M[illegible], chaplain, J[illegible]n Cunningham, architect.

Mr. Aikin then addressed the Prince in the following speech:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—As Chairman of the Committee to the Liverpool Sailors' Home, it is my duty to express to your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for your kindness and condescension, in consenting to lay the first stone of the building to be erected on this site. Your Royal Highness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. That this object will be effected by the means proposed, is no longer a question of doubt. The business of the Sailors' Home has already commenced, and is now in active operation. During the last fifteen months, in premises hired for the purpose, the characters of 60,000 seamen have been registered, and 5,000 have been shipped on voyages, and in vessels of their own selection. The wages of a still greater number have there been paid, and a safe deposit for their money has been provided. The savings' bank, in addition to the bank of deposit, forms an important part of our plan, and the success of this arrangement already presents a fair prospect of inducing those improved habits which arise out of a feeling of prudence and independence." Mr. Aikin then acknowledged the gracious patronage of Her Majesty on the Institution, and spoke of the warranty for its proper management, and then handed the Trowel to the Prince.

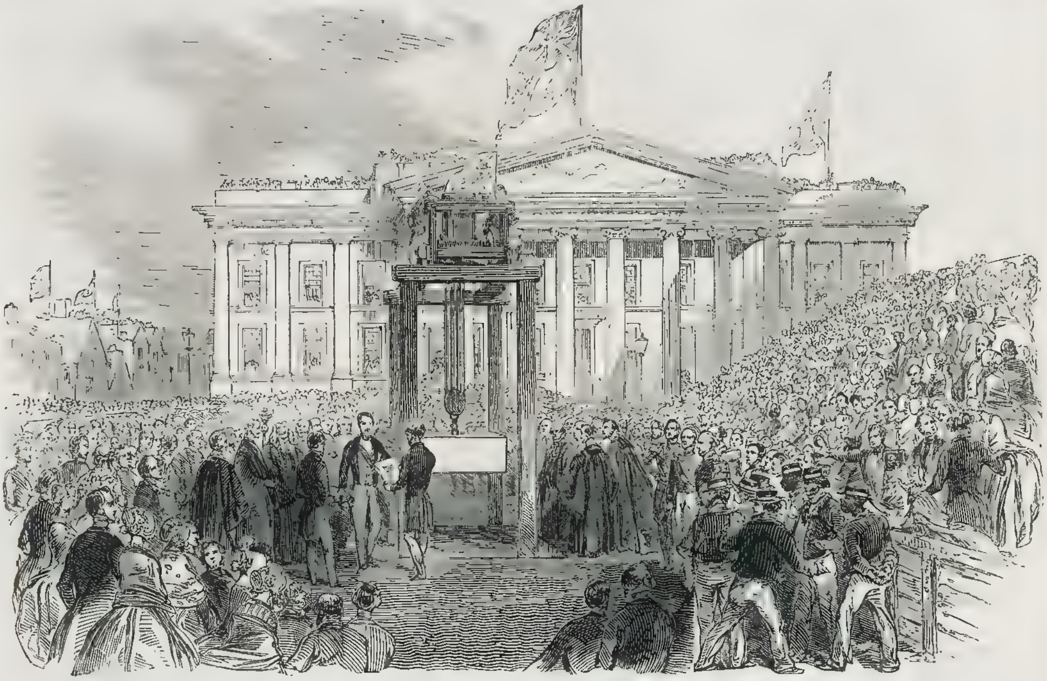
His Royal Highness replied as follows:—"I return you my best thanks for this loyal address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this Institution and its future prospects. I join with you in fervent prayer that the realisation of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shown such liberality, may be further insured by the solemn act we are about to perform, and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

His Royal Highness then deposited the several articles in their places, and the stone was lowered amidst the loudest acclamations of the assembled multitude

"Rule Britannia" was sung by the party of glee singers, the band and the whole of the company joining in the chorus.

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, senior rector, then delivered the following prayer:—

[illegible] that thy faithful people d[illegible] we humbly beseech thee to accept the prayers which [illegible]ssful progress of the undertaking which has now [illegible] that without thy blessing all human [illegible] vain, and that we can do no good thing without thee. Prosper, then, O Lord, this [illegible]k to a happy termination, and grant that what has now been begun in thy name may be [illegible]. Thou hast commanded [illegible] to love one another. We render [illegible]teful thanks that thou hast put it int[illegible] the hearts of thy servants to establish [illegible] as a means of inc[illegible]sing the comforts, supplying the wants, and help[illegible] who go down to the sea in ships, and occupy [illegible] humble instruments of that pro[illegible] with which this great commerc[illegible] so signally favoured. May [illegible] have been most actively engaged in promoting this work of mercy be spared to witness its completion, and when, in thy good time, they shall be gathered to their fathers, raise up [illegible] thee, a continued succession of benefactors that so the spirit of benevolence which [illegible]rth to this institution may never be wanting to [illegible]. And as to those who are to be the future inmates of [illegible] to them a sure refuge in the [illegible] ocean are passed, they may find it a haven of peace Grant that [illegible] those temptations [illegible] periodical return to their [illegible]tion and consolations which will be here provided for them, may be the means of bringing many of them to thee of preserving them from sin here, and from the effects of sin hereafter. May they be rooted and built up in Jesus Christ, established in faith, zealous in every good word and work, and abounding ever more and more in thanksgiving to thee, and in [illegible] gratitude to their earthly benefactors. May thy fatherly hand ever be over them, may thy holy [illegible] be with them, and so lead them to the knowledge and obedience of thy word, th[illegible] be numbered amongst the [illegible] of thy faithful servants [illegible], we pray that both they who give and they who receive may be united together in one holy bond of union; and, when earthly things have passed away, when their respective duties have been discharged in this world, and their mortal race is for ever closed, may they at last meet together in thy heavenly kingdom These our prayers we offer unto thee, in the name and through the media-



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE "SAILORS' HOME," LIVERPOOL.

tion of thy blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, in whose perfect form of words we conclude our petitions. Our Father, &c.

His Royal Highness joined in the responses. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and his Royal Highness drove direct to the railway station.

One of the most animated scenes of the Royal Visit was the Cruise in the Mersey, which we have engraved at page 92. The river at this moment presented a most beautiful appearance. Vessels of every description, from first-class ships and steamers, with manned rigging, and hundreds of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen crowding the decks, to "trim-built wherries," laden with joyous spectators, until the gunwales were within a dangerous proximity to the water. The day being beautifully fine, the glittering reflection of the sun's rays on the studded waves, added infinitely to the animation and brilliancy of the scene.

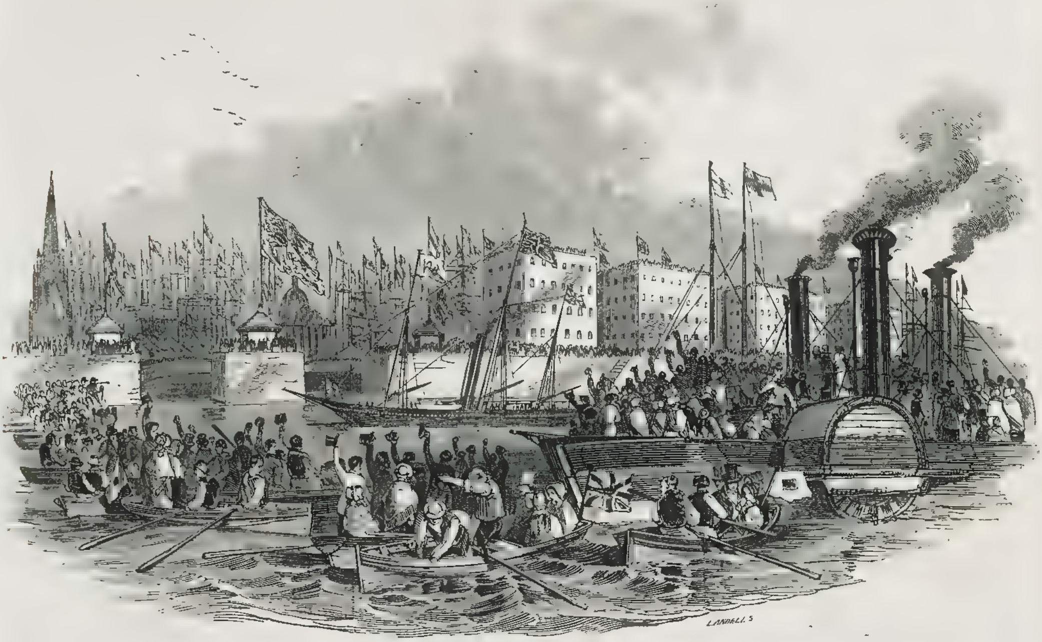
THE SAILORS' HOME.

The Institution will be called "The Liverpool Sailors' Home, Registry, and Savings' Bank." Its establishment was first suggested at a public meeting at Liverpool in 1841, when the objects of the Institution were thus explained by the founders:—"To provide for the seamen frequenting the port of Liverpool, board, lodging, and medical attendance, at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and extortion, and encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages; to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement; and to afford them the opportunity of receiving religious instruction. A reading-room, library, and savings' bank shall be attached to the Institution; and, with the view of securing to the able and well conducted seaman a rate of wages proportionate to his merits, a registry of character shall be kept. Among the ulterior objects in contemplation, are schools for sea apprentices, and the sons of seamen, with special regard to the case of children who have lost one or both their parents."

In a very short time, the patronage of her Majesty was obtained, and donations were made to the Institution to the amount of £15,000. The annual subscriptions soon reached £300. Temporary premises were opened in Bath-street, and, by the end of 1845, no fewer than 3,332 sailors had registered themselves—a convincing proof that such an Institution was necessary.

Of the Elevation we gave an Engraving last week. The style of architecture is Elizabethan; and its antiquated gables, towers, vanes, and ogee headed roofs, will present a beautiful contrast with the vastness and grandeur of the Custom House, at the eastern end of which it is to be erected. Its site possesses a frontage to Hanover-street of 168 feet; to Paradise-street, of 53 feet; to Canning-place, opposite the Post-office, of 95 feet; and to the back passages leading from Canning-place to Paradise-street, of 175 feet. The principal entrance front, opposite the Post-office, is divided, by the bays common to the Tudor style, into five compartments. At each of the four angles of the building there will be a square tower, 104 feet high, with ogee headed roofs, surmounted with gilt spires and vanes. On each of the two sides fronting Hanover-street, and towards the back passage, there will be, between the extreme towers, five breaks or projections. These, as well as the projected divisions of the other fronts, will finish with broken culvilinear gables, with brackets, pinnacles, &c.

In the gables towards Hanover-street and Canning-place, there will be scrolled shields placed upon the top, with ornamental and characteristic devices. The gables on the front, towards Canning-place, will also be studded with ornamental devices, the centre one being adorned with the Royal arms; and on the apex will be the sculptured figure of a vessel's hull, stern on, in which the mast, rigged with shrouds, will form a most appropriate flag-staff. Beneath the gables will be caryatides, supporting blocks with ornamental pinnacles, scallop shells, &c. Over the centre doorway and window there will also be ornamental designs. The building will be extremely well lighted, the whole of the four fronts being filled with mullioned and transomed windows. An open balustrade will extend round the top of the building between the gables and towers, and the roof will be asphalted, for the purpose of forming a promenade for the sailors, to which easy access can at all times be had, and which will be so lofty as to command a view of nearly the whole extent of the docks and the shipping in the river.



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.

The family of this excellent, and much-to-be regretted Hindoo gentleman have enjoyed an eminent and wealthy position in Calcutta for more than a century. Joyrum Thakoor (now Tagore) held the office of Aumeen of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, and head native revenue supervisor, previous to, and at the time of the capture of Calcutta, in 1756. From the eldest son of this reputable and opulent personage, descended Dwarkanauth Tagore, the subject of this notice. Dwarkanauth was born in 1795, and, while yet a child, inherited vast estates and immense wealth from his family. He was brought up wholly in the tenets of Hindooism; but, at an early age, he displayed a predilection for European society. When eighteen years old, he entered into extensive commercial enterprise with great spirit and energy. In 1821, he was appointed to the high office of Head Steward of the Salt Department, and he there so acted as to secure the approval and friendship of every member of the Board. Indeed, during his whole life, this Hindoo, of powerful mind and princely soul, has seemed less the proprietor of almost boundless wealth and resources, than the agent of them for the public weal.

His biography consists in a continued series of acts of wise and sumptuous benevolence, and in a course of uniform and persevering support given to her Majesty's Government in India. To the District Charitable Society of Calcutta he presented £10,000; he founded and endowed a Medical College; and he sent, at his own cost, two students to the London University: no public project of value appeared in India without his name and his copious donation attached to it. He allowed no trammels of caste to interfere with his endeavours to reform or abolish the much of cruel and shocking—such as the Suttee—that exists in the Hindoo code; and he himself ventured to Europe, bringing with him his youngest son and his nephew, to advance and finish their education there. For his services to his country, the East India Company had struck and given to him a gold medal of large value, and Queen Victoria had added her own miniature, with that of Prince Albert.

Dwarkanauth Tagore had recently come, for the second time, to this country. He always found the most flattering reception here, and he mingled much in society, where his polished and pleasing manners, and his ready intelligence, made him very popular; he also took much delight in visiting, and making inquiries respecting the various institutions, manufactories, and works, in England, and in even frequenting often places of rational public amusement.

THE LATE DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.

In the full vigour of his manhood and his faculties, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two, death has put a stop to the noble career of this great and good Hindoo.

Dwarkanauth Tagore had, some time ago, symptoms of serious ill-health; these, the change to this climate latterly warded off, until a return of fever, heightened by some organic disease of the lungs, proved fatal to him. He expired on the 1st instant, at his residence, St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street.

His death may be regarded, especially in India, as a public calamity. There is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful, more excellent, among the native population of our vast Eastern territories than the manner in which those who are rich among them, employ their wealth. Be the sect Mussulman, Brahmin, or Parsee, we find instances such as those of Sir Jamsetzee Jeejebhoy, and this lamented Dwarkanauth Tagore, frequently recurring—instances where every selfish feeling is cast aside; where wisdom, charity, and benevolence are the sole springs of action; and where the very accumulation of the gold becomes sanctified in its use. Do not such examples vividly recall the parable of the Samaritan; and, thunder-tongued, re-echo in the Christian's ear that Divine direction, "Go, and do thou likewise?"

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT WINCHESTER, K.H.

This distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo veteran entered the Army early in life: he was appointed an Ensign in the 92nd Regiment, on the 18th September, 1805; and, in that gallant Highland corps, he continued to serve for near forty years, rising through the different degrees of rank, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, the 28th June, 1838. Colonel Winchester was in the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807; and he fought at nearly all the battles and engagements during the Peninsular War. In 1815, he was wounded in the left arm, at Quatre Bras; and his right arm was fractured at Waterloo. He had latterly retired on full pay: his death took place at his residence, in Edinburgh, on the 23rd ultimo.

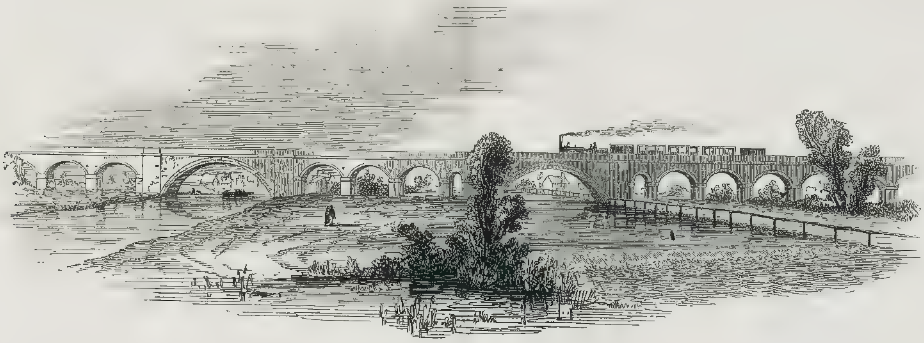
LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Louis Bonaparte was the fourth son of Carlo Bonaparte, by his wife, Letitia Ramolini (Madame Mere), and, consequently, was the youngest brother but one of Napoleon. Louis was born on the 2nd September, 1778; and, of course, rose to eminence in accordance with the transcendant fortunes of his Imperial relative. In 1806, he became King of Holland, but resigned the sceptre in 1810, when he found that his monarchy was to be no more than a vassalage of the French Empire. After his abdication, he adopted the title of Count of St. Leu, and, from that period, passed his life in private and dignified retirement.

His wife was Hortense Eugenie de Beauharnois, the daughter of Josephine by her first husband, and the step-daughter of Napoleon. This marriage proved anything but a happy one; the issue was one son, who died young; a second, named Napoleon Louis, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, killed in the insurrection in Romagna, in 1832; and a third and now only surviving son, Charles Louis Napoleon, born 20th April, 1808, who lately effected his escape from the Château of Ham. Hortense, the consort of Louis, was more fortunate as an author and musician than as a wife. Her "Partant pour la Syrie," enjoys a lasting reputation. The poor Queen was created by Louis XVIII. Duchess of St. Leu, and died in 1837, at Areneuberg, in Switzerland, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Her husband, the ex-King Louis, the subject of this notice, continued for many years to live in the strictest privacy at Florence, entirely aloof from politics or state intrigues. He latterly laboured under paralysis. His death occurred on the 25th ultimo, from a sudden attack of apoplexy, the effects of which caused a profound lethargy, and he expired without the slightest shock or convulsion.

Thus, then, of France's "Imperious Cæsar dead, and turned to clay," there now survives but one brother, Jerome, Prince of Montfort, ex-King of Westphalia. For an account of him, and, indeed, of the whole family connections of the late Emperor Napoleon, we would refer the reader to a very elaborate article in the number for this month of the "Patrician."

THE LATE LOUIS BONAPARTE.


LONDON AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—THE WANDLE VIADUCT.

THE LONDON AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

This new line of railway has just been opened to the public.

In our Journal of the 25th ult., we briefly described the course of the line. A great portion of it is but a few feet above the natural surface of the country, and many of the roads are crossed on a level. There is one cutting of about 18 or 20 feet deep, and a viaduct of some length; but the works have been of a very easy character. The country through which the line passes does not present many picturesque views, the property almost throughout being circumscribed by orchards and market gardens. The want, however, of the beautiful along the line is amply compensated by the lovely scenery in the neighbourhood of its terminus.

We have engraved the principal work on the line, the Viaduct, crossing the river Wandle and the valley, just before entering Wandsworth: it consists of 22 arches, three of which are 70 ft. span: it is 1100 feet in length.

According to the *Railway Chronicle*, "this line is a remarkable example of the rapidity of railway construction in the present day. The Royal Assent for its formation was only given in July last year; and since then, and before the close of the July of this, the road, to the extent of some eight miles, has been completed. The line has, in fact, been completed in about nine months, or at the rate of about a mile a month. The line is of Mr. Locke's engineering, and has cost only £170,000, the original estimate being £260,000. These are facts which deservedly make Mr. Locke so popular with shareholders. The estimated passenger traffic is 1,600,000 passengers annually, and the charge per passenger is to be, for first class, 1s.; second, 10d.; and third, 8d."

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—THE PIKE.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

In our last paper, Barbel Fishing was left half told, like "the story of Cambuscan bold." Such breaks result from our eagerness, as we have previously intimated, to plunge at once "*in medias res*"—to "have with you at the fish," without considering whether the hook be properly baited or no: but, as a narration whether in prose or rhyme, which should not only begin, but also end, in the middle, would be very like the anticipated Story of the Knife-Grinder's Political Grievances, we here resume the unfinished theme, and re-knot our line for Barbel Fishing.

Father Walton, who was by no means "*fast*" as an Angler, but enjoyed the sport soberly and discreetly—just as Philip Nye would wag his thanks-giving beard at a rich Elder's wedding-feast—has declared that "fishing for Barbel is, at best, but a dull recreation." Looking at the simple act, for itself and by itself, performed *solus* by any amateur or master of the Gentle Art, we entirely agree with the "Sage benign," who, doubtless, speaks from experience—who, having groaned under the load of half a hundred-weight of Barbel, caught during a long day's solitary angling in the Thames or the Lea, has discovered, on reaching [illegible] can he, on reflection, feel vain of having killed some fifty fish which are neither good to use nor to give away?

Yes, Barbel Fishing, considered simply by itself, and without its exhilarating accessories of fine weather, pleasant company, and good cheer—"veal pie, sherry, cigars, and grog"—is, indeed, but a dull recreation; and we should as little think of "enjoying" it *solus*, as we should think of "enjoying" a solitary supper off Barbel, where the meagreness of the fare was to be compensated by its abundance. To the solitary Barbel-Fisher who prepares his own *mance*, and who boasts of killing a hundred-weight in a day, we wish no worse punishment than that he should eat all that he kills. Barbel Fishing is not a favourite recreation with the young; in itself, it has for them no charms; and boys—unless when ill brought up—have no relish for the [illegible], the "sherry, cigars, and grog," which give a fillip to the spirits of the seniors, frequently stimulating them to such a degree as to make them imagine that they have been enjoying Barbel Fishing, when, in fact, they have only been making merry over creature comforts in a punt. It is, indeed, in consequence of this pleasing delusion, that Barbel Fishing chiefly finds favour with social men of middle age.

No river in the kingdom affords better Barbel Fishing than the Thames, from Richmond to Windsor; and parties who wish to enjoy the amusement will find no difficulty in obtaining a supply of rods, lines, and baits, from the fishermen of any of the intermediate villages, who, during the season, attend on Angling parties, and let punts on hire. Teddington, Kingston, Hampton, and Shepperton, may be mentioned as the places most frequently visited by Barbel Fishers. It is by no means unusual for a party to take a hundred-weight of Barbel in the course of a day's fishing. The best time of the day to angle for them is, from dawn till nine in the morning; and from four in the afternoon till sunset: and the best months are August and September.

The usual way of angling for Barbel in the Thames, is from a punt, moored athwart the stream; and the place which she occupies is called the "Pitch." In some swims, or Barbel holes, where one Pitch is decidedly better than another, the fishermen who let out punts, and supply baits and lines, take the best in turn. Experienced anglers, therefore, who are fond of the sport, frequently bespeak the services of a fisherman for the day on which he has the best "Pitch." The charge for a punt, with lines, rods, and baits, is about seven shillings a day.

The rod for Barbel fishing ought to be about twelve feet long, similar to a trolling rod—that is, rather stiff than flexible. It should have rings for the line to run through, and a reel is indispensable. A line of silk and hair is as good as any, and it ought not to be less than thirty yards long; as a strong fish will frequently run out that length before he can be turned. The foot-length ought to be of strong gut; and, when a float is used, shotted according to the strength of the current. Two hooks, about ten inches apart, are commonly used, and the [illegible] a ball, formed of bran and clay, mixed with gentles, is generally placed on the line immediately above the lowest shot, which should be about six inches above the upper hook.

[illegible] strong enough to hold the fish. The Barbel takes the bait very leisurely, seeming rather to suck it into his mouth than to seize it between his jaws. The usual baits for Barbel are well-scoured lob-worms, or gentles; but the latter are to be preferred. New cheese is also used as bait in some parts of the country; and Barbel will sometimes take a piece of the boiled gut of a sheep, or a piece of well soaked *greaves*, when they will not touch any other bait. Balls of ground bait—composed of clay, bran, sheep's intestines, boiled and minced small, or pieces of soaked greaves, together with a few gentles—are to be thrown into the water from time to time, for the purpose of keeping the fish together. The duty of preparing those dainty "*mince balls*" usually devolves on the fisherman who lets the punt and attends on the party. We may here mention, for the information of juvenile anglers, that greaves is the refuse animal matter, from which all the fat has been extracted by the tallow-chandlers.

When a large or strong fish is hooked, he should be allowed line, but not with too easy a hand, and the Angler ought to use every endeavour to prevent him [illegible] to escape altogether. When one of the party has hooked a fish, the others ought immediately to pull up their lines; for, should they happen to get entangled with that which holds the fish, he is almost certain to be lost.

Barbel are very insipid; and, however they may be esteemed by some Anglers for the sport which they afford, they have no value in the eyes of a pot-fisher. It is said that the best mode of dressing them is to split them down the back, and broil them; and we, from experience, can declare that, at the best, they are bad. We have tried them boiled, fried, and broiled: but are unable to say in which state they are least palatable. The spawn of the Barbel is said to be extremely dangerous when taken as food; and even the flesh is said to be unwholesome. Sir John Hawkins, in his edition of Walton, has stated that a servant of his, who had eaten part of one, though cautioned not to taste the spawn, was so violently affected that his life was in danger. So much for the Barbel.

The Pike now demands our attention; though, at present, we must be content with merely taking a glance at him, without entering into any detail of the [illegible] we shall do our best to fix a barbed hook, either single or [illegible] formidable jaws.

The Pike has been termed "the fresh water shark;" and from the numerous instances [illegible] that a Pike, in Lord Gower's Canal, at Trentham, seized the head of a swan, as she was feeding under water, and gorged so much of it as brought both himself and the bird to a "*dead fix*:" Pike couldn't swallow Swan—Swan couldn't withdraw her head from Pike's gullet—consequently both perished. The Pike has been known to [illegible] of a woman, as she was wading, and the hand of a man, as it was idly hanging over the side of a boat. Besides his carnivorous propensities, he has even shown a taste for the precious metals; for, in December, 1764, a large Pike, weighing twenty-eight pounds, was caught in the river Ouse, Cambridgeshire, in the stomach of which was found a silver watch, with a black ribbon, and two steel seals. The maker's name, "Thos. Cranefield, Burnham, Norfolk," was engraved on the watch; and on inquiry, it was found to have belonged to a gentleman's servant, who was drowned [illegible]

[illegible] March, and the young reach the length of eight to ten inches, the first year, twelve to fourteen the second; eighteen to twenty inches the third. After their third year, it has been estimated that, if well supplied with food, they would increase about four pounds in weight annually, for six or seven consecutive years. At what age they cease to grow, [illegible] The Pike, barring accidents, is a long-lived fish: Pennant mentions one that was ninety years old; and Conrad Gesner "tells a *story*" of another that was at least two-hundred-and-sixty-seven years old, and weighed three-hundred-and-fifty pounds. This we consider to be a *big one*, in both senses of the word.

What we have here said of the Pike is merely an intimation to our Angling friends to prepare their rods and tackle, in order that they may accompany us on a trolling excursion next month, when the water, being more clear of weeds than [illegible] for our sport. X. Y.

The late B. R. Haydon.—A general meeting of the committee for promoting the subscription to make a permanent provision for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Haydon, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Thatched House Tavern. Among other active members of the committee present were Dr. Bowring, M.P., Dr. Darling, M.D., the Rev. J. S. Boone, D. T. Coulton, Hon. Sec., &c. W. Longman, Esq., presided. The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the previous meetings, from which it appeared, that since the first meeting, held at the chambers of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, on the 30th of June, about £1,400 had been subscribed. The fund now amounted to nearly £1,700, from which [illegible] to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Coulton had received a letter enclosing £10. Among the subscriptions received from distinguished individuals within the last few days, the secretary announced the Earl of Dartmouth, £21; the Duchess of Somerset, £10; Earl Fortescue, £10; G. Hudson, Esq., M.P., £20; W. Ewart, Esq., £10. Mr. Coulton stated that steps had been taken to forward the subscription in the various provincial towns, and that letters had been received from Liverpool stating that a subscription was in progress in that town under the auspices of an eminent member of the Stock Exchange, who had succeeded in collecting a considerable sum for the family of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, the poet.

Funeral of Dwarkanauth Tagore.—The remains of the above highly-esteemed and distinguished foreigner were on Wednesday consigned to their last resting place, in a vault within the grounds of the General Cemetery, Kensal-green. In accordance with the wish of the son of the deceased the funeral was conducted in a private manner. On arriving at the cemetery, the cavalcade filed off into the unconsecrated portion of the ground, where, nearly opposite the en[illegible] riages, and remained standing by the grave until it was lowered to its appointed place. As the mourners were about to retire they were requested by Nogendranath Tagore to remain until the vault was closed—a desire which they, of course, at once complied with. This occupied some time. At length a huge stone having [illegible] ground. The son of the deceased was attired in an Indian costume composed wholly of black cloth. Mohun Lal and the other Indians wore the ordinary brilliant costume of their country. The coffin containing the deceased's remains had a very magnificent appearance. It was covered with puce silk [illegible] language, and the second a translation of the same in English, as follows:—"Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore Zemindar, died 1st August, 1846, aged 51 years."

The Dublin and Cashel Railway.—The first train [illegible] the Dublin and Cashel Railway, started for Carlow on Tuesday morning, where it arrived in perfect safety. The train returned at a speed often attaining, in the long straight runs, fifty-five miles an hour, and without the slightest oscillatory or other unpleasant motion.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been on a very moderate scale, hence the show of samples of that article to-day was small; still, however, owing to the prevailing fine weather, the demand was exceedingly [illegible] Nearly 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. All descriptions were a mere d[illegible] cheaper. We had a limited quantity of barley on offer, yet the sale for it, as w[illegible] was excessively dull, at barely late rates, and a clearance was not effected. Very large [illegible] oats, viz., 23,410 quarters, have reached us. This caused the oat trade to rule dull, and prices to have a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 1230; barley, 100; oats, 370. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 160. Foreign: wheat, 11,670; barley, 5460; oats, 23,410. Flour, 1950 sacks; malt, [illegible] arters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 46s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 43s to 57s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 51s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s. Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s, ditto, white, 22s to 26s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s.

Seed Market.—We have no alteration to notice in the value of any kind of seeds, the demand for which is in a very inactive state, with full average supplies on offer.

Linseed, English, sowing, 39s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 43s. Hempseed, 35s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 7s to 9s. Tares, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £20 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s to £11 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 47s 5d; barley, 26s 11d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 39s 3d; peas, 35s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 38s 4d; peas, 35s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very inactive state, yet prices rule about stationary.

Sugar.—The importers having given way somewhat in price, a good business has been doing in East and West India sugars; but, foreign qualities—owing to the proposed change in the duties—have an upward tendency.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee are in very slow inquiry, at late rates.

Rice.—This article is held firmly, at very full prices.

Provisions.—The supply of good Irish butter on offer is small, yet the demand is very inactive, at barely late rates. In foreign and English butter very little is doing, yet prices are supported. Prime parcels of bacon are quite as dear; but all other kinds are much neglected. The market for barrelled pork is firm. There is very little doing in hams. For lard, the inquiry is firm, at extreme currencies. In all other kinds of provisions, comparatively little is doing.

Oils.—Linseed oil is rather more inquired for, at full prices. In all other kinds, very few sales have taken place.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 15s; old clover, £4 5s to £5 17s; new ditto, £3 5s to £5 0s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s [illegible]

Tallow.—We have a fair demand for tallow, yet prices, owing to the large supply of home-made, are with difficulty supported.

Wool.—Privately the demand for all kinds of wool is heavy, yet the quotations rule about stationary.

[illegible] readily command £7 to £9 per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Favourable accounts [illegible] exceedingly heavy, and the whole of the hop districts, owing to which the demand here is exceedingly heavy, and prices are not supported. The duty has advanced to £155,000. Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 0s; Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 6s. Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 0s to £8 12s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Tees, 15s 3d; Braddyll's Hetton, 15s 3d; Lambton, 15s; Stewart's, 15s 3d; Killingworth, 14s; Wharncliffe, 14s 3d, and Wylam, 14s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market, to-day, was again somewhat heavily supplied with beasts, both as respects number and quality. The demand for that description of stock was, therefore, in a very inactive state, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, last week's prices. There were on offer 240 beasts, 430 sheep and lambs, and 34 calves, from Holland. The numbers of sheep were not to say extensive, while the mutton trade was tolerably firm, at full currencies. In lambs—the supply of which was good—a fair amount of business was transacted, at late rates. With calves, owing to the large supply offering, the trade was very dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The pork trade was heavy, at late rates. Milch cows moved off heavily, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to [illegible]

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had rather a slow demand this morning at but little variation in prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the commencement of the week the English Market was almost deserted, Shares absorbing nearly all the attention of the speculators. The English Funds were consequently flat, and the absence of business tended to a depression of prices. This heaviness continued until Wednesday, when a decided fall occurred. The Consol Market closes heavily at 95⅝ ⅜ for Money, and 96 to ⅛ for Account, [illegible] change, and to this is mainly attributable [illegible] Bills remain at about the previous week's quotations, quoting 12 to 8 premium. Bank Stock is firm at 209 to 208½; Reduced, 96⅝ to ½; and New Three-and-a-[illegible]

[illegible] about one per cent. from Monday's price. Various bargains were done at prices ranging from 24½ to 25¼, but the last quotation is 24¾. Spanish Five per Cents. have receded from 26¼ to 25⅛, the transactions having been very few during the week. The Three per Cents. are about 36¼, not a bargain having been registered since Tuesday. Passives are 6 to 5¾. Chilian are 100. This price is a proof of what a continued line of honourable policy [illegible] effect, even though necessity may have formerly rendered a compromise inevitable. Portuguese Five per Cents, are 42¾. Four per Cents., 42. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. [illegible] and Four per Cent. Certificates, 94½ to 94.

Towards the close of the previous week, an increasing animation in the Share Market was evident; but, on Monday, the alteration in prices became so startling, as to attract universal attention. Had it been confined to the registered and dividend-paying lines, not so much surprise would have been felt, as it might [illegible] however, anticipated by those [illegible] both present and prospective, the basis of their operations. As the week advanced, these anticipations were fulfilled. Buyers found plenty of sellers; and advantage was taken, in numberless instances, to get out at the [illegible] There has been a gradual receding in prices generally; but, at present, not to the extent of the late rise. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, Caledonians, London and Yorks, Lynn and Ely, North Staffordshire, and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, have best maintained the improved quotations. Eastern Counties have not materially improved, although the Report was well received: a dividend of 9s. per Share was declared. It is proposed to give the holders of the old £14 16s. Shares a bonus of £4 per Share; and a call of £1 4s. will be shortly made to complete the amount. The Chairman estimates the next dividend at 8 per cent. The closing prices of the Shares most dealt in is subjoined. Aberdeen, 9¼; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2¼; Birmingham and Gloucester, New (issued at 7¼ discount), 32¼; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7⅝; Buckinghamshire, ¼ dis.; Caledonian, 15⅞; Ditto, Half Shares, 1⅝; Ditto, Extension, 1⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 27¼; Cornwall, ⅞; Direct Manchester (Remington's) ⅛; Direct Northern, 3; Eastern Counties, 2¼; Ditto, New, 8⅛ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 2¼; Eastern Union, 43; Ditto, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Quarter Shares, 13¼; Edinburgh and Northern, 11¼; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., ½ dis; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), 1⅛; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30¼; Great North of England, New, 50⅛; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 23½; Lancaster and Carlisle, [illegible] Leicester and Bedford, ½ dis; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, [illegible] Birmingham, 234; Ditto, Thirds, 73½; Ditto, Quarters, 32; Ditto, Fifths, 2¼; London and Brighton, 66¼; London and Croydon, guarant. Five per Cent., 10⅛; London and Greenwich, 9; London, Hounslow, and Western, ¾; London and South-Western, New, 27¾; London and York, 2¼; Lynn and Ely, 16½; Lynn and Dereham, 13¼; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 3⅛ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 88; Ditto, Quarter Shares (A), 16½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 11⅝; Manch., Buxton, & Matlock, 1¼ pm.; Manch. & Southampton, 1⅞; Midland, 146; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44½; Ditto, New, 12; Newcastle and Berwick, 28½; Norfolk, Tenths, 3; Ditto, Extension, 2¼; North British, 39¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 14⅞; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 3⅞; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅛; North Staffordshire, 4¼ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9; Portsmouth Direct, 5⅞; Preston and Wyre, 37½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, ⅛ dis.; Scottish Central, New, 8¼; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Shropshire Union, ⅞ dis.; South Midland, ¾ pm; South Eastern and Dover, New, 18½; Ditto, New, 21½; Ditto, New, 3⅝; South [illegible] Welsh Midland, 1; Wilts, Somerset [illegible] 1½; York and North Midland, —; Ditto, Half Shares, [illegible] Cranch, 49; Ditto, Extension, 39¼; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 13¾; Anglo-Belgian, 2⅛; Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅞; Bordeaux, Toulon, and Cette (Mackenzie), 1½; Ditto ditto (Espeleta), 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 6¼; East Indian, ⅞; [illegible] Namur and Liege, 3⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, [illegible]; Paris and Lyons Consolidated, [illegible] and Havre, 27⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; West Flanders, 3⅞.—Real del Monte Mine, unregistered, 3½.

Saturday Morning.—Flatness predominated in the English and Foreign Markets [illegible] depression of about ⅛ per cent. Rail[illegible]

Powers of Railway Companies.—The booksellers of London have had a meeting, at which a resolution was agreed to condemnatory of the clause in the bills of certain railway companies, authorising the opening of packets and charging separately for each parcel included. This resolution was embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, which has been presented by Lord J. Russell.

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.

The opening of the line between Nottingham and Lincoln took place on Monday morning. The weather was exceedingly unpropitious. The opening [illegible] left Derby for Nottingham at half-past eight o'clock, accompanied by George Hudson, Esq., the Chairman of the Midlands; Mr. Ellis, the Deputy-Chairman; Sir Isaac Morley, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., the Mayor of Derby, and several members of the Corporation, and a large number of the Directors, accompanied by several ladies. The line had been previously inspected by General Pasley, on Friday, who expressed his great approbation of the manner in which the works had been completed, and stated that it was the finest line over which he had hitherto travelled. The train reached the Nottingham station about ten minutes before nine o'clock, where great numbers of spectators were assembled to witness its arrival. The carriages were gaily decorated with flags; and, on the train moving slowly into the station yard, it was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the immense multitude which had assembled in the vicinity. The procession was joined by several of the gentry of Nottingham, who, with their ladies, had been invited to Lincoln.

About half-past [illegible] and the train moved slowly on towards Lincoln, greeted by the cheers of thousands of spectators, who lined each side of the meadows. The train arrived at Newark about half-past ten o'clock, and an immense population had assembled, notwithstanding the pelting of the pitiless storm, to witness its arrival. After a few minutes' delay, the train was again placed in motion for Lincoln, where it arrived in safety at a quarter before eleven o'clock. At this period nothing could be more unfavourable than the state of the weather; the rain poured down in torrents. The Mayor of Lincoln and several of the authorities, had assembled to welcome the arrival. When Mr. Hudson and the Directors alighted from the carriage in which they were seated, they were greeted wi[illegible] cheers, and the bells of the churches rang merry peals. A few minutes after twelve o'clock the train, to which was attached an additional number of carriages, set out on its return to Nottingham, where it arrived at half-past one o'clock. The distance from Nottingham to Lincoln is thirty-three miles. After remaining half an hour, and having obtained a large accession of company, the train again set out at two o'clock on its return to Lincoln, where a public dinner took place at five o'clock.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 4.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 3.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Sutherland: D. Dundas, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

County of Kilkenny: R. Smithwick, Esq., in the room of the Hon. P. Butler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. [illegible]

BANKRUPTS. [illegible] on-the-Hill, grocer. J. C. MORRIS, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinet maker. F. WATERS, Church-street, Hackney, cheesemonger. A. T. EDWARDS, Idol-lane, Tower-street, City, bricklayer. J. PRITCHARD, Seymour-place, Camden-town, butcher. E. W. PHILLIPS, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in glass. S. TIPPLE, Norwich, tailor. T. W. CLARK, Stroud, [illegible] drapers. J. CAINES, Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, corn-dealer. W. BLANSHARD, Caverley, York, grocer. W. WATSON, Hardcastle, Yorkshire, lead-merchant. J. PAYNE, Bristol, millwright. T. WINFIELD, Bristol, tea-dealer. H. F. ALDRIDGE, Liverpool, musicseller. T. SIDDORN, Liverpool, ironmonger. P. CORLESS, Wigan, Lancashire, tea-dealer. H. COWIE and J. CLARK, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—F. A. LYON, Hillburgh, cutler. A. BROWN, Calton, Glasgow, cow-feeder. W. BOYNE, junior, Nethert[illegible] of Grange, Elgin, cattle-d[illegible]

Friday, Aug. 7.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 7.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. H. S. Baillie to be Captain, vice Bastard; Cornet F. W. Berkeley to be Lieutenant, vice Baillie; S. G. L. Fox, to be Cornet, vice Berkeley. [illegible] Guards: R. J. Loch, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Power. [illegible] Lieut. A. Robertson to be Captain, vice Reid; Cornet F. D. Hibbert to be [illegible] J. A. Freeman to be Cornet, vice Hibbert. [illegible] J. Vandeleur, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Parlby. 10th: Lieut.-Col. W. Parlby, to be Lieut[illegible]

[illegible] tenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham; Lieut. and Capt. J. Forbes to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible] Lieut. C. L. Cocks to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Forbes; Ensign [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Cocks.

2nd Foot: Lieut. C. F. Studdert to be Lieutenant, vice H. Piercy. [illegible] R. J. Robb, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackey. 6th: Major J. Crofton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Griffiths to be Major, vice Crofton; Lieut. E. J. Blanckley to be Captain, vice Griffiths; Ensign W. F. G. Servantes to be Lieutenant, vice Dowker; Ensign H. M. Blackburn to be Lieutenant, vice Blanckley; Lieut. C. H. Dowker to be Adjutant, vice Mansergh; Quartermaster W. Lee to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign. To be Quartermasters—Sergeant-Major J. Croker, vice Lee; Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Pollard. 10th: Assist.-Surgeon E. Mockler to be Surgeon, vice Grant. 12th: Assistant Staff Surgeon W. Dick, M.D., to be [illegible] Capt. H. Caley to be Major, vice Semple; Lieut. J. Ker to be Captain, vice [illegible] J. H. Moore to be Lieut., vice Ker; H. W. Palmer to be [illegible] Assistant Staff Surgeon T. M. Fishbourne, M.D., to be Su[illegible] Surgeon, vice Moline. 23rd: Second Class Staff Surgeon R. Smith to be Surg[illegible] 38th: Capt. A. O. Creighton to be Captain, vice Bristow. 39th: Brevet-Maj. M. G. Nixon to be Major, vice E. W. Bray; Lieut. W. C. Wolfe to be Captain, vice Nixon. [illegible] 43rd: Assistant Surgeon H. Macke[illegible] vice Fraser. 91st: Assist.-Surg. W. J. Power to be Surgeon. 93rd: A. Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Irwin. 95th: Lieut. H. Swettenham to be Lieutenant, vice Hayes. 96th: [illegible] 97th: Sergeant-Major P. Carroll to be Quarter[illegible]

[illegible] ment: Captain H. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Creighton. [illegible] Rifle Regiment: Lieutenant H. G. Hayes to be Lieutenant, vice Swettenham.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—R. H. EASUM, Commercial-road East, rope-maker. R. KENWORTHY, Liverpool, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—W. ASHDOWN, Chatham, ironmonger. S. MILTON, Barking, Essex, sail maker. H. CLARK, Watling-street, City, brush-manufacturer. Z. PEARCE, Bradford, Wilts, clothier. T. H. SPENCE, Newca[illegible] RUSSELL and R. RAMSBOTTOM, Salford, builders. J. WARD, Birm[illegible] W. CHAMBERS, South [illegible] Somersetshire, corn-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. SCOT, Trinity, writer to the Signet. A. CUMMING, North Ulst, cattle-dealer.

BIRTHS

On the 3rd instant, at Swineshead Abbey, Linco[illegible] Etruria, St. John's-wood, the lady of James M'Adam, Esq., of a son.—At Langton Rectory, [illegible] of John Ra[illegible] [illegible] Watson [illegible] Camroux, of a [illegible]

MARRIAGES

At Hampstead, Joseph Toynbee, Esq., F.R.S., to Harriet, only daughter of Nathaniel Holmes, Esq.—At Pimlico, J[illegible] George Sheppard, Esq., to Harriet Anna, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas John T[illegible] Milburne James, Esq., to Maria, fourth daughter of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.

DEATHS

At Southampton, Frederick Barwell, Esq.—At Calverly Park, Tunbridge Wells, Mary, relict of the late W. Hally, Esq., in the 85th year of her age.—On the 3rd instant, of apoplexy, John Quincey Harris, Esq.—At Islington, in the 68th year of his age, Charles Bucke, author of "The Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature," &c.; "Hail! and Farewell," [illegible]—In New Bond-street, Mari[illegible] sonage, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joshua Bennett, aged 30.—At Muswell Hill, John [illegible] Esq., aged 71.—At Baden-Baden, Elizabeth Blanche, youngest daughter of G. P. R. J[illegible] Esq.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Joseph Bridgett, Esq.—At Crosby, Liverpool, Thomas Worrall Smith Grazebrook, Esq.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged twenty-nine, Louisa Byron, third daughter of the Rev. John William Cunningham, vicar of Harrow.—August 4, Anna Maria, wife of John Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Last Night but Two of the Season.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully inform[illegible] that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 13th, 1846, when w[illegible] Mozart's Chef-d'œuvre, IL DON GIOVANNI [illegible] Giovanni, Sig. Fornasari; Leporello, Sig. Lablache; Masetto, Sig. F. Lablache; Il Commendatore, Sig. Botelli, and Don Ottavio, Sig. Mario.

In the course of the evening, the highly successful new and original Ballet Divertissement, entitled LE JUGEMENT DE PARIS; comprising a new and [illegible] Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion, by M. Perrot, the music by Sig. Pugni, entitled LE PAS DES DEESSES, by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito, representing the parts of Les Déesses; Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdlle. James, Mdlle. Honore, representing the parts of Les Graces; M. St. Leon, Paris; Mdlle. Lamoreux, L'Amour; Mdlle. Julien, L'Hymen, Mdlles. Cassan and Demelisse, Nymphes; and M. Perrot, Mercure.

With other novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, comprising the talent of Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdme. Petit Stephan, Mdlles. Honore, Demelisse, Cassan, James, Julien, Lamoreux; M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. Venafra, M. Bertrand, M. Di Mattia, and M. Perrot. The particulars of which will be duly announced.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.—Tourniaire's Wonderful Troupe. Novel Scenes in the Circle. [illegible] geous Chinese Pageant—Brilliant Fireworks. Splendid Illuminations. Admission 2s. Doors open at Eight.

VAUXHALL.—GRAND MASQUERADE on MONDAY [illegible] The Rotunda Theatre will be thrown open at Ten o'Clock; Tourniaire's Troupe will make their entrée, and their unrivalled steeds will dance a Quadrille, and conclude with a favourite Galopade. The Ball Room will be most splendidly decorated with choice flowers and refreshing shrubs. A grand Military Band, under the direction of Mr. Creaton, of the Grenadier Guards. [illegible] The grand Orchestra Band, conducted by [illegible] Gouriet, of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Twelve Masters of the Ceremonies. Great preparations are making to present to the public a VENETIAN CARNIVAL, superior to anything of the kind hitherto attempted at these Gardens, or any Theatre in the Metropolis. Tickets to be had of Mr. NATHAN, Costumier to the Royal Property, [illegible] Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s. Ladies, 7s 6d. Doors open at Ten. [illegible] unless in costume. The wines supplied by G. Olivier and Co., 67, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Under the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Great and glorious success of our Military in India. Sixty-third night of representation. On MONDAY, August 10, and during the week, the popular Spectacle of THE SIKH INVASION, or our Indian Victories of 1846, introducing the whole resources of the Theatre; Double Stud, Splendid Brass Band. Novel and popular Scenes of the Circle, by the British and Foreign Professors, Male and Female. The whole concluding with the Legendary Spectacle of the PHANTOM KNIGHT, or the Fatal Kiss. Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commence at 7.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON, or EUPHONIA (invented by PROFESSOR FABER, of Vienna). Every Day and Evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This greatest mechanical wonder ever accomplished or conceived, has been critically examined, and highly eulogised by the Emperor and Court of Austria, the King and Court of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer; Lords Eldon, [illegible] During the last few days, it has held conversations sufficient to fill a volume. Hours—From eleven to twelve, half-past twelve to two, half-past three to five; half-past seven to nine.—Doors open half-an-hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children under ten, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL [illegible] by [illegible] RYAN [illegible], on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT [illegible] RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. [illegible]'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. CLARK, M'NEILL, and CO'S. PATENT UNIVERSAL GAS-BURNER. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

PRICE EIGHTEEN-PENCE.

THE COMING HOME!!!

A COMIC PANORAMA, DRAWN BY LEECH.

London: ACKERMANN and Co., Strand; RENSHAW and KIRKMAN, 12, Budge-row; DORLING, Epsom; and all Booksellers.

DR. MADDOCK on DISEASES of the LUNGS and HEART. "We seriously recommend all persons who are predisposed to, or are suffering under, these complaints, to consult this able work. The treatment pointed out is at once novel, simple, and natural, and is undoubtedly highly efficacious."—Literary Journal.—Third Edition, price 5s. 6d. SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row.

LONDON ART UNION PRIZE ANNUAL, Second Volume [illegible] Engravings Beautifully Executed in Mezzotinto and Line. Royal Quarto, Cloth Gilt, £2 2s., or Proofs, Elegantly Bound, half Morocco Gilt, with Device, £4 4s., India Paper Proofs (only 25 Copies taken off) Splendidly Bound, Whole Morocco, Elegantly Tool'd and Gilt, £12 12s. Publisher, R. A. SPRIGG, 106, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, London.

HONOUR to BEETHOVEN.—NEW MUSIC Just Published. BEETHOVEN'S QUARTETTS for two violins, tenor and bass, complete [illegible], Nos. 1 to 17, Edited by M. S. ROUSSELOT, as performed by the Beethoven Quartett [illegible] the same. Nos. 1 to 6, each 9s.; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, each 10s. 6d.; Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, each 12s.; or, the entire set, price £6 6s. London: Published only by Messrs. R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street, Musicsellers to her Majesty.

READ THE LONDON PIONEER.—The Cheapest Penny Paper in the World: contains half-a-crown's worth of Reading—many beautiful stories, among others "The Unwedded one," by Mrs. Fullwood Smerdon; "The Gascon," a splendid Historical Romance, by Amelia Edwards; "Martin the Foundling," by Eugene Sue, &c. &c. &c. Published in Weekly Numbers at One Penny, and Monthly Parts at Sixpence, by B. D. COUSINS, Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn, London, and sold by all Booksellers. No. 16 is this day published. Part 3 is also ready. All the numbers are in print. Purchase one of them and judge for yourself.

Just Published, price 10s. 6d.,

A DICTIONARY OF MODERN GARDENING. By GEORGE WM. JOHNSON, Esq., Author of "Principles of Practical Gardening," "The Gardeners' Almanack," &c. * * * This Work is designed for all garden cultivators, whether for profit or pleasure. Though containing more than 700 closely printed pages, it is in form a most convenient hand-book for ready reference on every horticultural subject. It [illegible], Predatory Insects, &c. The science, as well as art, of gardening is fully detailed, and the whole illustrated with references to other authorities, and Drawings of Edifices, Tools, Modes of Pruning, Training, Grafting, &c. ROBERT BALDWIN, 47, Paternoster-row.

[illegible] MOTHER.

In 12mo., price 6s. cloth, a New Edition of

A GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE to YOUNG MOTHERS, on the Physical Education of Children. By M. J., late COUNTESS of MOUNTCASHEL. * * * "This book is the production of many years' experience, and much reflection; and the Author trusts that it will be of use to those for whom it is designed—the anxious mother, the attentive governess, and the careful nurse."—Preface.

London: ROBERT BALDWIN, 47, Paternoster-row.

FRENCH GRAMMAR FOR PRIVATE TUITION.

In 8vo., price 12s. in cloth, the Ninth Edition of

A GUIDE to the FRENCH LANGUAGE, especially devised for Persons who wish to [illegible] the assistance of a Teacher. By J. J. P. LE BRETHON.

A KEY to the EXERCISES in the above Work, by means of which any person of a mature understanding may acquire the elements of the French Language practically, as surely as if a professed teacher were sitting by his side, and, with a very superficial knowledge of it, may teach it to others. Directions are given in the Key to parents not accustomed to teach languages, who wish to instruct their children, with the assistance of this book, how they must proceed. Price 8s.—London:—ROBERT BALDWIN, 47, Paternoster-row.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

VOL. IX. [illegible] QUEENS of ENGLAND; comprising the [illegible] MARY [illegible]

II.

HORACE WALPOLE'S MEMOIRS of the REIGN of GEORGE the SECOND. Edited, with a Preface and Notes, by the late Lord HOLLAND. Now First Printed. In 8vo., in 3 vols., with Portraits, 36s., bound.

III.

HOCHELAGA; or, ENGLAND in the NEW WORLD. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq., Author of "The Crescent and the Cross." 2 vols., small 8vo.

IV.

THE WILD IRISH GIRL. By [illegible]. Forming the New Volume of "COLBURN'S STANDARD NOVELS." Complete, for 6s., bound, with Portrait.

V.

PETERSBURGH and MOSCOW. A Visit to the Court of the Czar. By RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, Esq. 2 vols., 21s. bound.

The following are Just Ready.

VI.

TRAVELS and TRAVELLERS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Authoress of "The Barnabys in America," "The Robertses," &c. 2 vols., small octavo.

VII.

LOST and WON; or, The Love Test. By the Author of "The Maid's Husband." 3 vols.

VIII.

THE SEVENTH and CONCLUDING VOLUME of THE NELSON LETTERS and DISPATCHES.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.

Now ready, in small Octavo,

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES IN EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM, ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN.

This Plan, embracing the facilities afforded by the reduced postage, railroads, and steam vessels, will extend the accommodations of one of the largest Libraries of the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the [illegible]. Sent gratis and post free, to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. [illegible] and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES. Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoops, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and [illegible] Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from [illegible] guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory [illegible] road, Finsbury square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY. This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and efficient Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry. For proof of the [illegible] durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.

Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed T[illegible], without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq. | Baron L. de Rothschild.

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund: John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the [illegible] donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age [illegible]	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.		
	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.
25	3 16 4	1 19 0	0 19 8	3 5 5	1 13 3	0 16 9	2 16 2	1 8 6	0 14 11

Policies may be effected daily.
July 30th, 1846.

By order of the Board,
THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals, which can be had post free, by sending six (6) stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. N.B. Coins sent by post.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

DRESSING-CASES.—FISHER, 188, Strand.—A large stock of CASES, with the new and improved Morticed Partitions, which cannot possibly break loose, warranted to stand the Tropical Climate. A good Dressing-case, either Ladies' or Gentlemen's may be purchased from £3 to £50. Also, Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Leather Travelling-desks, &c. 188, Strand.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. [illegible]

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

BED FEATHERS.

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto 2s. 6d.
Foreign	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto 3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, have introduced a new fabric for varicose veins, weakness, &c., which possesses sufficient elasticity for drawing on, and compression to afford the required support without the trouble of lacing. It has been pronounced [illegible] the convenience of its application, and efficiency in its uniform pressure.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, [illegible], general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best [illegible] plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c., and flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s., best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. To its gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentees in London, and care should be taken to observe that, whether supplied by Agents in the country or abroad, each are stamped on the inside, H., J., and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

SPORTSMEN who wish to be effectually protected from the RAIN, are invited to try BERDOE'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING-JACKETS, which (without being air tight) are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. A large stock of first rate Garments [illegible] OVER-COATS [illegible] that these Garments are REALLY completely impervious to the rain, and not so in NAME only. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, and (shortly at) 96, New Bond-street.

LADIES.—M. NUNN is SELLING OFF his pretty and ugly Foreign and British Summer Stock of Ladies' Dress, Bonnets, and Night Caps, Capes, Canzous, Sleeves, Gumpes, Habit Shirts, and similar indispensable articles of dress, including heaps of novel collars, the prices of which, in very many instances, are absurdly low. BABY LINEN of all kinds. Attention is called to a quantity of Needle-worked Long Robes and Short Frocks, at prices that ought to draw tears, when we reflect at the pitiful remuneration that must have been given by one Christian to another for working them. By way of giving an idea of price, a Long Robe or Short Frock may be had for Two Shillings!!!—MARTIN NUNN, 259, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, Price 4s. 6d., may be had of all perfumers in the United Kingdom, and is the only safe and certain antidote to superfluous Hair, on the Face, Neck, or Arms. Directions enclosed are simple, and lead to certain success. Sample packets, 2s. 6d., post-free, may be had at GRAFFTEY'S, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street.—N.B. Sole proprietor of GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN HAIR DYE-INFALLIBLE, and also of the elegant BALMA POMPEIANA, for dressing the Hair.

GOWLAND'S LOTION for Purifying the Skin and preserving the complexion. The use of Gowland's Lotion is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin, accompanied by the brilliant circulation which constitutes the tint of beauty; whilst as a refresher it preserves the most susceptible complexion, and sustains to a protracted period the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., Quarts 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The Extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business, and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart, and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85 and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154 and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Duke of Richmond's Mistress Jean	(Abdale)	1
Lord George Bentinck's Jollity		2

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Count Bathyany's Gannet	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Waller's Columbus		2

The Town Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.

Mr. G. Hobson's Chatham	(Esling)	1
Mr. Wall's c by Coronation		2

The Marine Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. Heats.

Duke of Richmond's Cherokee	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Pratt's Decdora		2

AQUATICS.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—On Saturday last Doggett's Coat and Badge were rowed for from the Old Swan, near London-bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea. The competitors were John Prince, William Nugent, Matthew Dewing, William Johnson, James Smith, and John F. Wing. Wing came in first, and Prince second, but he was 100 yards behind.

LONDON YACHT CLUB.—On Monday the second match of the season came off. The *Lady Louisa* at starting took the lead, and kept it to the flag-buoy off Gravesend, which she reached at thirty-five minutes past two o'clock, followed by the *Cygnet*, five minutes later. The *Mischief* had previously been thrown out of the race by an accident to her gaff. The *Lady Louisa* returned to East Greenwich at twenty five minutes past five, beating the *Cygnet* by a quarter of an hour.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—THE SILVER SCULLS CONTEST.—The great contest for the Winkfield sculls came off on Monday evening. According to the conditions of the wager, the gentlemen who aspire to the honorary distinction row their trial heat on the 3rd of August, and the winner contends with the holder on the succeeding 10th. On this occasion, however, the race was decisive in its trial, as Mr. Chapman, who has won them three or four [illegible] expressed his intention of not again contending for the symbol of amateur superiority. The distance was, as usual, from Westminster to Putney with the tide. Mr. Russel, 1; Mr. Whalmsley, 0; Mr. Fellowes, 0; Mr. Dodd, 0. Mr. Russel won by about a hundred yards.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—This aquatic festival, under the patronage of the Queen, is fixed for Tuesday next, at Ryde. The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, Commodore Fleming, and Captains Locke, R.N., Brigstocke, R.N., Carter, R.N., and Green, Q.S., are the committee of management.

RICHMOND AMATEUR REGATTA.—This regatta took place on Wednesday. Scullers' Match: First prize, silver model wherry; second, pair of silver sculls. Won, after three heats, by Ellis; Wilberforce second.—Pair Oars' Match: First prize, pair of silver cups; second, a pair of silver oars. Was won by Plunket and Duplan, first; Walton and Wilson, second.—Four Oared Match: First prize, silver oars and rudder; second, silver medals. The *Sylph*, Twickenham, won by three lengths.—The prizes were presented by C. J. Selwyn, Esq.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

> How many things by season season'd are
> To their right praise and true perfection.
> SHAKSPEARE.

THE most essentially national of all British sports is, undoubtedly, yacht sailing. In riding the horse "without remorse or ruth," we have rivals [illegible] of the world than one: many nations produce as skilful marksmen; woodcraft, as a type of war, is carried on more characteristically against the tiger of the jungle than the fox of an acre of gorse; but where shall we look for pleasure afloat, in fitting guise and with apposite appliance, save on the glad waters of our island seas and rivers? When, early in the present century, yachting became a [illegible] pastime, a site was selected for its head-quarters which [illegible] might have been proud to [illegible] her court. Cowes has since become a marine St. James's—a spot that may truly, and in the best sense, be called "gentle and aristocratic." Facing that fair port of the Wight—the island of the blest, as the guide books denominate it—lies Southampton Water, an "ocean stream" in the legitimate application of the phrase, complete in natural and artificial beauty. On its shores stand goodly specimens of ancient and modern architecture: Netley Abbey, the poetry of tower and hall; Cadlands, the prose of comfortable stone and mortar, while, far as the eye may reach, spread noble woodlands and teeming valleys—the ideal of sylvan landscape. Here it was that, during the early portion of the week, the Royal Southern Yacht Club celebrated its annual aquatic festival.

That Society was first established in 1838—being then called the Royal Southampton Yacht Club. The Commodore was James Weld, Esq. It continued to gain popularity, and, of course, patronage, for a short space; and then a change came o'er its spirit. At that crisis, Mr. Knight volunteered his services for the rescue, as Secretary; and, with a new name—that which it at present sails under, and a new Commodore, the Marquis of Conyngham—better days smiled upon it. In the season of prosperity, it was proposed that the Club should have a becoming local habitation; and straightway, last year, a Club-House was commenced, facing the entrance to the Royal Pier, which, on Monday last, was opened with a ball and supper. It is a very handsome structure, splendidly fitted up, and replete with all luxurious convenience. But, "alack and a well-a-day," next comes the reckoning! The cost of this temple of Thetis was £6000 or thereabouts; and there was, in hand, £1500 to meet it. A special meeting was, consequently, called for this day—with such results, as we shall detail in our next. For the present, our affair is with the pastime of the occasion.

Tuesday set in with gorgeous weather and a light breeze, to be wooed to some favour by means of the muslin canvass which yachts are wont to spread in such emergency. Between the pier and the mouth of the Itchen half the Royal Yacht Squadron was moored, surrounded by a vast fleet of miscellaneous craft. The list was a fair average one. Five prizes, ranging from a plate of £45, for yachts not less than 20 tons nor more than 45, to one of £10, for boats not exceeding 12 tons, were offered for competition; but the first was a draw, as the conditions required at least three vessels to start, and only one could be found to enter *the lists* with the redoubtable *Heroine*; consequently, the Second Class, for yachts not less than 20 tons and not exceeding 35 O.M., became the first issue in importance—and this brought to the post the following field:—

YACHTS.	TONNAGE.	OWNERS.
Ino	[illegible]	H. G[illegible], Esq.
Secret	25	— Smith, Esq.
Vixen	25	J. J. Heighington, Esq.
Belvidere	25	Lord Alfred Paget.
Fawn	25	J. F. Selby, Esq.

For the £25 Plate three were entered; and, for the £20 Prize, five. Twelve o'clock was the hour named for the start, and in the rules it was written, "No allowance will be made for the old and worn-out excuse of *not being ready*, the Committee having determined that the time shall be *strictly* adhered to." It was, therefore, rather odd that the gun to "slip" did not fire till half-past one: the time not adhered to being the consequence of the delay caused by *sealing down* the yachts' platforms, to prevent the ballast being shifted! As the yachts for the £35 Plate were [illegible] The *Fawn* made fast by her bobstay to the stern-post of the *Belvidere*, and fouling was the order—or rather, disorder—of the day. With the reader's leave, we will accompany this division of the squadron. The course lay from the winning buoy off the Royal Pier at Southampton, round the north-west buoy of the Sturbridge, abreast of Ryde; and, as the breeze was what is called "a soldier's wind," the distance out and home again was done without a board.

The run down to Calchot Castle pretty well told the tale of the match. There the *Secret* was a mile or nearly a-head, was never caught, and won cleverly, leading the van like a clipper as she is. At one time, the *Belvidere* looked as if she meant mischief; but, in the run home, she became as sluggish as ever, and the *Fawn* beat her soundly for second place—the *Vixen* nowhere. The £25 prize was won by the *Zuleika*; the £20, by the *Mazeppa*. Truth compels us to state that the management of the details was not popular; and that, in the course of the night, nearly all the Yacht Squadron craft left the river. Wednesday only produced the attempt at a single race—"a grand time race for yachts of any tonnage." For this there came to the post

YACHTS.	TONNAGE.	OWNERS.
Alarm	42	E. Jekyll, Esq.
Zuleika	20	Morris King, Esq.
Ino	25	H. Gibson, Esq.
Mazeppa	14	C. Brom[illegible]
Termagant	15	R. Wrig[illegible]
Sea Nymph	[illegible]	C. W[illegible], Esq.

The latter got off the first, but off Calchot the *Alarm* was well placed. In returning, however, it became a stock calm, and a drifting match ensued, of no interest but for those engaged. In the evening, the Club dined at their new House; the noble Commodore was not present.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The subscribers were so fully occupied in arranging their Goodwood accounts—and they were enormously heavy—that very little attention was bestowed on future events. Money, we are glad to say, was "easy," and, greatly to the credit of the ring, the settling, on the whole, was very good. The St. Leger quotations show two or three important changes.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First	10 to 1 agst Traverser (t)	25 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh
6 to 1 —— Grimston	12 to 1 —— Iago	40 to 1 —— Poynton
7 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	12 to 1 —— Fancy Boy	

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	30 to 1 agst Planet (t)	50 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong (taken)
22 to 1 —— Epirote	40 to 1 —— Bingham (t)	

CRICKET.—On Monday the first of the "return" matches of the Marylebone Club (Kent *v.* England) was commenced at Canterbury, in the presence of a very numerous and fashionable assemblage. The game lasted Monday and Tuesday, and exhibited most scientific play. The result was that Kent won in one innings by three runs, the scores being—Kent, first innings, 94; England, both innings, 91.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB-HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS chaste building—which, since the last season, has been erected for the use of the members of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club—was opened on Monday last, the day preceding the Regatta, agreeably to announcement.

At noon, a Royal salute was fired from the battery of the Secretary, James M. Knight, Esq., whose office adjoins the building we are about to describe. There was a liberal display of bunting from the lofty flag-pole, or mast, in front of the building during the day; and a ball was given to 200 persons, in the Club-room, in the evening.

The site of the new Club-House has been judiciously selected; the building forms a pleasing ornament to the southern part of the town, and, from its proximity to the Pier, and consequent easy access to the water, must be, as a matter of course, very convenient to the lovers of aquatic sports. The new edifice is in the Italian style of architecture, although we should rather term it the *mixed modern English*, comprising a "wee bit" of each of the orders of the ancients. The plans were furnished by Thomas Sauden Hack, Esq., the architect, Mr. George Brown, of Southampton, being the builder.

The internal arrangements are very complete. On the first-floor is the Club-room, which extends the whole width of the building, 49 feet in length, by 21 feet, and 15 feet 6 inches in height, in which are five windows, opening on a capacious platform over the portico of the building. On this floor also, are the Committee-room, ante rooms, &c. On the second-floor are eight bed-rooms, over which, in what may be termed the roof, is a well ventilated smoking-room, for the accommodation of the members; and above is a platform, from whence the most beautiful views are obtained of the Southampton water, the Solent, and even as far as the Needles, with the whole of the Isle of Wight in the distance.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

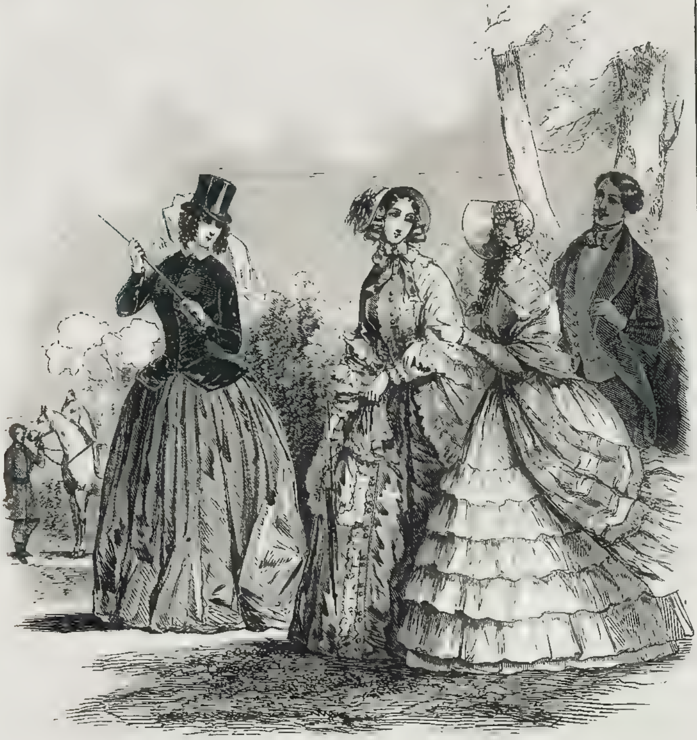
LONDON will very soon be no longer the head quarters of fashion; the fickle deity will betake herself either to the sea-side, or to those magnificent mansions whither the aristocracy retire to ruralise during so many months in the year. There, doubtless, will take place numberless *réunions*, for which our *élégantes* are now making preparations.

Travelling bonnets—those called Chapeaux Chemin de Fer (Railway Bonnets) are made of a close shape, and in rather coarse, but light, straw. They are very simply trimmed with Chinese green, pink, or Nemours blue sarsnet ribbon, without flowers. Capotes of glacé silk are still worn, but they must be covered with tulle.

For more dressy occasions, bonnets are always made of illusion or Brussels tulle, and trimmed, when they are of a pink colour, with a bunch of forget-me-nots without leaves, or else with auriculas; they are also [illegible] bouts, willow, or a feather of the same colour as the bonnet. [illegible] made of lace, lined with crape, either China green, blue Elodie, or pink. [illegible] Nemours blue crape bonnets are still worn. They are trimmed with oat-ears.

At the Opera, and at the few lingering balls given in defiance of the heat, the toilettes are all of the lightest description. Embroidered tarlatan, illusion tulle, and crepe lisse, are the only materials chosen by the fair votaries of the dance. The dresses are always made with three and even four skirts, looped up with green garlands, or with very large flowers, and surrounded with green leaves.

A very much admired style of dress, is one made of sea-green crape, trimmed with white flowers and green leaves. This colour, which by candlelight



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

might be taken for blue or verdigris, is as original as it is new. The body is made *en Blouse*, with long floating streamers.

Flowers are still very much worn in the hair, either in wreaths or singly; the forms of the wreaths vary according to what is most becoming the fair wearer.

It is still the fashion to wear very large bouquets in the front of the boddice, and also in the hand; the intense heat has now rendered the fan an indispensable appendage.

The most favourite morning dresses are foulards, with small running patterns, in blue and white, lilac and white, chesnut and white, or dust coloured Taffetas d'Italie; or, for occasions when something more is required, silk dresses embroidered down the front of the skirt, or else trimmed with flowers, of which the heading must be of a darker shade than the flounce itself; the number of flounces is now happily reduced to four. Dresses with embroidered Gothic borders or patterns, black on lilac, or Nemours blue, or violet *en écru*, are also very pretty for morning wear. Another charming toilette for the promenade is a dress of very clear tarlatan, embroidered all over with large spots, and lined with blue sarsnet.

All the mantillas, &c., are made in embroidered tarlatan, lined with a light gauze of a colour suited to the dress.

We have made an arrangement to receive our drawings of Fashions from the Editor of the *Modes Parisiennes*, the most elegant and distinguished of all the Journals of the Fashions, and patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Subscriptions for this work are received by Madame Frederick, No. 40, Albemarle-street: it is forwarded direct from Paris, and is received in London every Tuesday morning, price, for six months, 12 shillings.

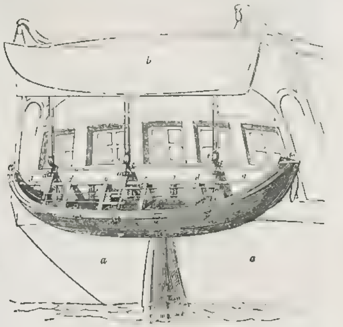
THE ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB-HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PORTABLE LIFE-BOATS, AND LIFE-RAFTS FOR SHIPS. BY COMMANDER GEORGE BEADON, R.N.

THE ingenious inventor having devoted his attention to this branch of seamanship for many years, during which time he has tried scores of plans to prevent loss of life in cases of shipwreck, it appears to him that a boat or raft should be suspended to every sea-going vessel, and that it should be so constructed as not to prevent ships carrying the full complement of boats necessary for the performance of the ordinary duties

The mere act of lowering it should render it fit for use, with its gear, paddles, and appointed crew complete. It should free itself from the tackles, without requiring to be "unhooked," an operation fatal to so many boats, before they can get clear of the side. When fairly off, the means of propelling should be such as can be plied in a sea-way; they should be light, strong, and capacious, and of little draft.

The most perfect Life-Boats being very soon rendered, in a sea-way, imperfect rafts, Captain Beadon considers it preferable to meet the probability of immersion half way, by quitting the ship in a raft, which, if well managed by an *accustomed* crew, with paddles, would afford a safer means of reaching the shore than a boat, although, in idea, it may not appear so pleasant. The natives of South America and of India will, with their catamarans, land through surfs which we dare not attempt with boats.



BEADON'S FOLDING LIFE BOAT.

The Cut represents the stern of a vessel and the *Folding Life-Boat* eased down below the stern-boat, and in the act of opening:—a a, ship. b b, stern-boat. c c, stem and keel d d d, water hinges, attaching the thwarts, t t, to stanchions, l l [illegible] e e, tackles "toggled" to a span, t t t, by toggles, f f f, to which are [illegible] of a given length, wound round small reels or bobbins fixed above [illegible] h h [illegible] the spans. i i, drop stanchions. k k, oars with universal rowlocks attached. There is a sliding bar which keeps all firm when open. m m, rowing chocks with sockets When the tackles, e e e, are eased down longer than the toggle lanyards the toggles, f f f, must come out and the raft will be disengaged.

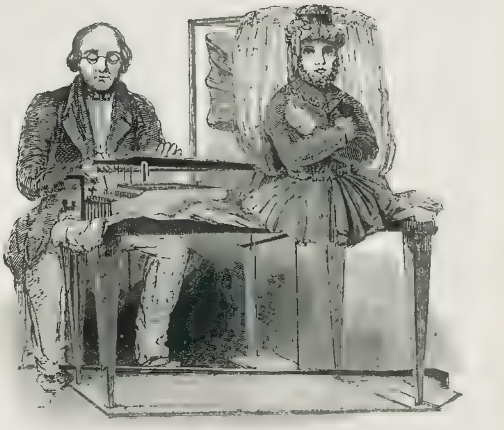
The principal feature of the Folding Boat is that the thwarts are divided in the middle, and there hinged to upright stanchions, which pass, through a gang-board, about eight inches wide, into the keel. The second tier of thwarts are hinged to the gang-board, and form seats for the rowers. Next comes the bottom, of good, substantial elm plank, well braced, and also hinged to the keel. At the extremities of these thwarts are ash moulding pieces, running round on each side, and hinged to the stems. This comprises the framing, to which is battened prepared strong canvass, or other suitable material, enveloping the whole, and forming, when open, a perfect boat; none of the canvass being exposed, except at the sides, where it is protected by the battens.

She is opened by spans fastened to the extremities of the upper tier of thwarts, on each side: in the centres of these spans are rings, or thimbles, through which are passed the eyes of the tackle straps, which suspend the Boat, through these eyes, wooden or iron pins are passed, with lines attached to them; and, when the slings at the stems are cast off, and the whole weight of the Boat is brought upon the spans, the framing opens, forming a perfect boat. Between the mouldings or frame-work are air vessels, which become inflated on the opening of the Boat during the operation of lowering; strong flexible hoses, or air tubes, also surround the sides, into which air is forced by a bellows formed under the gang-board: in case of emergency, this would render her buoyant, although full of water. The *available* space occupied by a Boat of this description would be eight inches; which, extended, would be a Boat 26 feet long, 7 feet beam, 2 deep—and could be ready in thirty seconds.

The chief feature of the Life-Raft is, its hinges suffering it to fold up when suspended.

THE EUPHONIA.

WE noticed this new Speaking Automaton a fortnight since, and then recorded its feats *arte loquendi*. It is stated by Professor Faber to be the result of twenty-five years' labour! It is well observed in the *Athenæum*:—"It is in vain to apply the 'Cui bono?' to a matter like this. It is quite true that mechanical figures, in heads and turbans, with their lungs in red baize and worked by machinery, are not in themselves utilities—the more particularly as their talking machinery requires the impulse of a real living and talking man, who might more conveniently have done the talking at first hand. As an example of inductive and mechanical skill, however, such an exhibition as this is well deserving of attention; and there is no difficulty, besides, in imagining a number of purposes to which the discovery of any artificial means for producing vocal articulation might be applied with valuable effect. It is, in any case, an old scientific problem; and anything that brings us nearer to its solution would have an interest, were it for that reason alone. We believe this invention of Professor Faber comes closer to that result than any previous 'instrument made with hands.'"



THE EUPHONIA, OR SPEAKING MACHINE.

Still, the writer continues: "This is, like all similar attempts which have preceded it, only an approximation, though a nearer approximation, to the thing proposed. It requires all our sense of the ingenuity and perseverance which have been bestowed on the work, to induce our assent to the proposition which calls the voice a human voice; but we recommend it to notice as a remarkable result of contriving skill and scientific patience."

In this light, the Euphonia has been numerously visited and inspected.

The Speaking Head of Roger Bacon, and similar inventions of much earlier date, show that the idea of applying machinery to imitate life, is of some antiquity, and that considerable success was not deemed impossible. One of the greatest masters in this way was Vaucanson, with his duck, his flute and flageolet players; but even he must *duck* his diminished head before the Euphonia of our day.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 224.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE DUKE AND THE ARMY.

FREQUENTLY as the Duke of Wellington has had occasion to testify to the high character of the British soldiery, he never did so with more heartiness and effect than on Tuesday evening. The opportunity of doing so, too, was a good one—better than that of writing a despatch. All the courage, devotion, and stern endurance that Wellington has chronicled was exhibited under a system calculated to chill and repress many of the better qualities of the soldier. Colonel Napier speaks of the achievements of our army in the Peninsula as increased in merit by the fact that they were performed by men who fought "under the cold shade of aristocracy;" while the French, under the Imperial system, were stimulated by hopes and rewards that never brightened the career of our "rank and file." It was the defect of our system: the Duke of Wellington often felt the disadvantage of it. he has been known to complain of the strictness with which his hands were tied by the "authorities" at home with regard to rewards and promotions; he could do little but "recommend" in cases of good service; all honorary distinctions were the gift of the Sovereign, and the Duke has always, from a sense of loyalty, refrained from interfering with its exercise: under such circumstances, the result was certain. Honours and rewards, crosses, medals, and clasps, became the objects of political intrigue; the friends and connections of the predominant party were sure of prizes in the Lottery, if they could show the faintest claim to them; where that interest was not possessed, the most brilliant services went unmarked. The force of circumstances, of course, compelled some departures from the general rule, and there were cases of great and unfriended merit getting its due honour; but they were just enough to blind the mass of men to the system itself, and enable great abuses of a trust to be committed with impunity.

Promotion in the English Army has been so completely a matter of purchase or interest, that in but few instances were the officers of the higher grades unconnected with influential parties at home. In all distributions of honours, they were pretty secure. A glance at the Army-List will confirm this statement. But descend a little in the scale of rank, and we find the subaltern officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates, who struggled through the long and hard-fought campaigns of the Peninsula, without any emblem of their services at all; the chiefs blaze with orders and decorations; the great body of the army has nothing. Often and often has this been complained of, and with great justice; but no ear has been given to all representations from the aggrieved parties.

The Duke of Wellington, true to the principle he had laid down to himself in this matter, declined to interfere; and the denial of this honorary distinction remains a source of discontent in the army to the present day.

We only mention this as exhibiting one phase of our system. The same cold policy that was so sparing of honours to all but the luckily connected—a matter very distinct, one would imagine, from military merit—was lavish of punishment. Every victory of our arms has been gained by men who for every fault were liable to the lash; and who, by no merit whatever, could rise above a certain level. Time has wrought some improvements in both respects: an almost unlimited and discretionary power of punishment was restrained; but still its infliction was capable, in some cases, of producing death. Again and again were efforts made, and almost exclusively by civilians, to abolish the power; but they were always met by the same objection, that there was no other way of maintaining discipline. Some officers, however, at last made the experiment; it was found possible, even amid the difficulties that parsimony and the carelessness of official routine places in the way of better means. And even under the modified practice, cases occurred at intervals that were really disgraceful to a civilised community; and one such case has at last given the death-blow to the system.

The speech of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on Tuesday is evidently the beginning of a new era in our military system: it is forced on by the much greater influence that public opinion has acquired over public men. Those who underrate the representative system and scoff at the Reform Bill, should look at the treatment that *all* proposals for improving any class or body met with before that political change. Sneers, scorn, contempt, absolute denial of the remedy, without inquiry into the abuse. Forty years did the Slave-trade struggle for abolition; not till the representation was placed on a wider basis did slavery in our own empire, as an institution, follow it. Count the number of great changes late years have produced, and we shall soon perceive how much society gains from the people having a real share in the governing power. It is the vice of small knots and corporations of men to be mean and cruel. A great public, properly informed, is neither one nor the other; though those who administer its affairs make it appear so.

The defects of our military system, with its exclusiveness of ranks, its tests of birth and wealth, as the fitness to command, are essentially those of a "proud aristocracy;" or, what is still worse, a rich oligarchy. Their elevation is not the real one of worth and talent; and they only feel secure in extraneous means of support and influence over others. The rudest expedient is the easiest, so brute force is adopted. But the end of this is coming; and this one change is the precursor of a thousand. Let no one fear that these changes will be for the worse, either for the army or the nation. Glad are we to see the sternest of all disciplinarians, one of the

THE PROPHECY OF THE FLOWER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

last of that series of great soldiers which the wars of the French Revolution produced, and the greatest English General since the days of Marlborough, preparing the first process of the change. He "speaks as one having authority." To the army itself the change will come better recommended than had it proceeded from one less experienced. But we would remind the public that, in the limitation of the power of flogging, nay, in its total abolition, they will by no means have done all its duty. Mere negation is cheap and easy to any system; but something positive must take its place, and here, what will be required will be something more solid than declamation and sympathy. For all the improvements we hope to see in the condition of the soldier, the nation must be prepared to pay; it cannot have good service and cheap service at the same time. Nothing could be less costly than terror and whipcord; but in that as we resolve to put our trust no more, we must be ready for the alternatives.

THE PROPHECY OF THE FLOWER.

The name of Vidal must be already well known to our readers, by his charming sketch "Curiosity," an engraving of which we gave in a former number. We this week give another specimen of the same artist; it is a copy of the engraving by Messrs. [illegible] of Paris, [illegible] exhibited by M. Vidal in the Exhibition of the Louvre, of the present year. It represents a girl consulting the flower [illegible] the practice is not wholly unknown in England, [illegible] it ranks with the many other little superstitions [illegible] have furnished so many themes to poetry and painting. [illegible] a beautiful sketch of Margaret plucking the leaves from the flower, from one of the scenes in "Faust."

Vidal is very popular in this country; engravings from his sketches [illegible] almost every print shop. His female figures [illegible] [illegible] This remark is peculiarly applicable to the new series, of which the present Engraving is one. M. Vidal's beauties have an elegance and reality, possessed by no other living artist, with the exception of Gavarni; they recal to the mind the celebrated girls' heads of Creuze. Vidal executes in several crayons, a mode which has become now as great a rage as it was in the last century; but it has been much improved by the discoveries of our modern water-colour painters; in fact, it might be termed a combination of the two systems.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The most recent visitor to France and guest of Louis Philippe's court is the Prince Royal of Bavaria—come, some say, to influence the Government as regards the Bavarian [illegible] guided by his desire to [illegible] wards King, spent the happiest days of his life as a Colonel in the French service. From one of his suite I have learnt that her Royal Highness the Princess William of Prussia, wife of the brother of the King, and heir to the throne, will visit England at the end of the present [illegible] accomplished woman, who has managed to fix the [illegible] a whole novel of inconstancy.

Louis Philippe has once more turned sailor at Eu, delighted at his marine prowess [illegible] Treport, and Dieppe, were it not that [illegible] the shores of Great Britain, [illegible] news of his [illegible] days Count de Jarnac, [illegible] singularly, went to Paris to give away his sister, [illegible] to the Queen, to M. de Lasteyrie, the grandson of Lafayette, and one of the most thorough-paced and sincere Radicals of France. The Count de Jarnac being detained at Eu had this singular result, that the whole of the habitually numerous French Embassy to the Court of St. James's was [illegible] Count d'Asterg, [illegible] unfortunate non-election of his son; whilst the return of the second secretary of Embassy, Count Louis de Noailles, was prevented at the last moment by the death of his father, the Duke de Poix.

The greatest sensation is created in Paris by the nomination of the Marquis of Normanby to the Embassy to the Court of the Tuileries. The interest in the eyes of Frenchmen is, that the Marquis has [illegible] Minister of State and a Viceroy of Ireland, [illegible] a great *dilettante* and lover of art, [illegible] of Great Britain at this Court is certainly one of the most [illegible] artistical *Grand Seigneurs* that ever visited Paris. [illegible] is no wise hurried; and I know positively that Lord Normanby intends going to take the waters at Vichy before assuming his high diplomatic functions.

We are, here, far from having recovered from the effects of extreme heat: a celebrated chymist, M. Payen, has lately [illegible] and [illegible] milk and coffee for breakfast, [illegible] this season every year [illegible] count for the [illegible] countrywomen, which is general [illegible] This year, the heat has not only increased fearfully the number of lunatics, but likewise of suicides. Of the latter, the number is now appalling in that once happy France which was wont to laugh at English spleen of the true Briton, and at the number of good folks across Channel who killed themselves to get rid of *ennui*, and of the November fogs. The number of suicides, which already created so much astonishment in 1827, when they amounted to 1,542, last year already [illegible] men as a capital resource, in case of great difficulties arising in their finances, and nothing is commoner than to behold two lovers asphyxiate themselves with charcoal, [illegible]

Of late, no less than six parishes of France have been [illegible] still greater, [illegible] Governments, the maintenance of the energy of the nation, and the exciting of [illegible] because, in France, a too great majority for Government in the Chamber one year, has always awakened the lower classes to revolt, and proved destructive to the next Government that followed. Now, however, all the different shades of Opposition combine to sink differences, and close their ranks: the resistance will be sufficient to control. The Legitimists have lost 11 deputies of their party, because they have not marched with the age, and their opinions are now antediluvian. There are four lawyers [illegible] the press, three are added—M. Leon Faucher, of the [illegible], M. De L[illegible] of the *Esprit Publique*; and that fierce writer of the *Gazette de France*, a priest, and a Legitimist, M. De Genoude. From new elements so eccentric, strange scenes are [illegible] of Deputies. In the meantime, the Parisians are enjoying all jokes and tricks played off at the elections. Much amusement has been excited by one perpetrated in Paris, at the expense of a once all-powerful, and now expelled Conservative—M. Jaques Lefevre, the ex-member for the second arrondissement of Paris, whose election was implicitly relied upon by Government as well as himself. A man, genteelly dressed in black at a critical hour of the election day, rushed into the house of M. M——, the bookseller, and frightening his wife by the mysteriousness and pressing appearance of his manners, got introduced to the good bibliopolist, who was in his bath, and told him he was the chief valet of his friend M. Lefevre, who sent him to tell him that if he did not come and vote at once, he was lost. The man of books rushed out of the bath, huddled on his clothes, and followed precipitately his deceiver, who took care so to guide his hand that he only discovered just too late that he had put in his voting ball for his friend's antagonist—M. Berger—now a member of the Chamber.

Before I terminate, I must state to you, for the benefit of the tradesmen of London, a new and effective mode of recovering debts due to them. Yesterday a man walked [illegible] student, with an immense placard on his back, on which was written, [illegible] me the amount of thirty bottles of claret, and here I am going to walk until he has cashed my bill!" The wine had long since gone the way of all juice of the grape, and money was scarce with the gay student, but he made gigantic efforts and raised the required sum, for he could not stand the laughter of the crowd, of which a new volley exploded as each fresh passenger read the placard.

FRANCE.

The elections in France are now all concluded; and the *Journal des Débats* gives the following as the final result of the returns:—

Conservatives	289
Opposition	168
Majority for Ministers	121

Out of 457 nominations, 289 belong to the Conservative party, and 168 to the Opposition. On the whole, the new Chamber contains at this moment 110 new deputies. 82 are Conservatives—34 of whom were elected in the place of ancient Conservative deputies, and 48 replace deputies of the Opposition; 28 belong to the Opposition—9 of whom were elected in the place of ancient deputies of the Opposition, and 19 replace Conservative deputies. The Conservative party obtained a double election; and the Opposition, four. The Conservative gains 49 nominations, and loses 23. Thus, the definite result yields to the Conservative party, in addition to the ancient majority, 26 nominations more than to the Opposition.

The journals mention the arrival at Paris of "l'illustre chef de la Ligue contre les Céréales, M. Cobden."

The Chamber of Peers assembled a day or two ago to receive the communication of the Royal ordinance of the 29th ult., constituting it a court of justice for the trial of Joseph Henri, and then went into a secret sitting, under the presidency of the Chancellor, on the subject of the ordinance. M. Hébert, the Procureur-General, and M. Bresson, the Avocat-General, named in the ordinance, were present. After hearing the requisitory of the Procureur-General, the Court formed itself into a Chamber of Council, at which a decree was drawn up, ordering the usual preliminary arrangements, and appointed the Duke Décazes, Count Portalis, Baron Girod (de l'Ain), and M. Laplagne-Barris, to assist the Chancellor in the examination of the prisoner. There were 131 Peers present. The Examining Commission of the Court of Peers, under the presidency of Duke Pasquier, attended by the Registrar-in-Chief, M. E. Cauchy, have commenced the interrogation of Joseph Henri.

The President of the Court of Peers interrogated Henri, on Monday last, at the Conciergerie. M. Laplagne Barris, it was stated, would be charged with drawing up the report on the attempt, but it was not expected to be read before the opening of the Parliamentary session, announced for the 17th instant. The pistols used by the assassin were not, as had been pretended, mere pocket pistols that could carry only a distance of from six to fifteen paces.

"If we are correctly informed," says the *Journal des Débats*, "a bullet fired from them would strike a wall, but without precision, at the distance of a hundred yards. A board half an inch thick was pierced by a bullet fired at sixty [illegible] were repeated [illegible]

[illegible] back to England, to obtain further information on the system of the Penny Postage now in force in England. It appears certain, from this fact, that the Ministry, in conformity with what it has promised, intends, in the next session, presenting a Postage Reform Bill, of a more complete character than that previously brought in."

The Chamber of Peers and the new Chamber of Deputies is to meet on Tuesday next. The session will be a very short one, as no public business of any kind will be entered upon, and the only object of it is to enable the Chamber of Deputies to verify the returns of the members, and to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries. The session will close in the first week of September. The *Débats* states that, contrary to general expectation, the King will open the Parliament in person; but that, in his speech from the throne, his Majesty will merely express the pleasure and satisfaction it gives him to see himself surrounded by the Representatives of the nation. The Chambers will send up an address in answer to the speech; and, after the routine business for which the session is held, the Chambers will adjourn to the end of the month of December or beginning of January.

[illegible] insurrection in favour of Abd-el-Kader among the tribes of the province of Oran.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome to the 1st inst. state that the excitement caused by the [illegible] arranging the case of future proceedings. It is said that he [illegible] Ministerial *exposé*, and that the Pope has announced his determination annually to make known the state of the finances, and to solicit plans for their amelioration.

The new Government is in the highest degree popular, and Rome is [illegible] is equally tranquil, and the Pope and Cardinal Gizzi are as popular there as in the capital.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, after a very quick passage from Halifax, [illegible]

After one of the most strenuous struggles ever known in any political body, the Tariff Bill from the House of Representatives finally passed the Senate of the [illegible]

As might have been expected, there was great excitement on the subject, and the doubt of its passing is proved in the fact of its having been finally carried by the casting vote of Mr. Vice-President Dallas; the Senate itself, on a division, were equal, and the Vice-President, by giving a casting vote in favour of the bill, succeeded in carrying it. Mr. Webster was the great opponent of the measure; his speeches are reported at enormous length in the American papers, but it is hardly necessary to recur to his arguments. The measure has now become law, [illegible] passing of this great measure, [illegible] only topic of discussion in the New York papers; everything appears to be sunk in the general excitement on this all important matter.

[illegible] exertion was being made to prepare for an effective advance up the river to Monterey. Camargo had been converted into a depôt for supplies, with a view to ulterior operations.

From Vera Cruz the advices are to the 25th July. These advices, in the opinion of the American journals, and in that of Mr. Webster also, lead to the impression that a determined effort is to be made to repel the hostile attacks of the United States; and, it is said, that the Executive had received authentic information to that effect. Paredes, up to the 7th ult., had not left the capital, deterred by the fear of an immediate revolt. A slight attempt in the city had been successfully suppressed. The blockade of Vera Cruz was still maintained. A [illegible] force of 300 Mexicans, who fired on the boats and wounded one man. The *Princeton*, lying close by, opened her fire upon the chapparal and concealed breastworks, and soon silenced the battery. The Mexican account of the affair is, that they had three men killed and several wounded, and that the Americans lost one officer and some men. The American account is, that the Mexicans had six or eight wounded and three killed, and on their own side only one man wounded. Arista had issued a proclamation to the troops of the division, declaring that his and their honour was affected by the disastrous action of the 9th of May, and he states that he has demanded an investigation, which the Government had granted. Late advices from Yucatan would seem to throw some light [illegible] upon the entire separation of the department from Mexico.

INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 1st of July arrived on Tuesday. The other dates are Calcutta, June 19; Madras, June 22. We have no news from China. The Mail had been overdue some days, and apprehensions were beginning to be felt on the subject. It appears that the Mail arrived at Suez on the morning of the 27th [illegible] miles from that port, experienced a severe gale which caused her considerable injury, and obliged her to return. She reached Bombay on the 30th June, when the Mail was transferred to the *Semiramis*, which had a favourable passage to Aden. From thence the Mail was conveyed to Suez by the *Atalanta*.

The news by this mail is unimportant. The chief item is the surrender of Fort Kote Kangra. Our troops having, with no inconsiderable exertion overcome the difficulties of the march, sat down before the place on the 28th of May. The Commander and his Chiefs having come forth to endeavour to make conditions, were informed that the only terms which could be allowed them were those of unconditional submission; that, if within the hour the garrison resolved to submit, they would be permitted to retire, carrying with them a single bundle each. All arms, ammunition, stores, and property of every kind, with these exceptions, were made over to us. The evacuation took place in the course of the day, and by the afternoon the British flag waved from the battlements of a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable.

The monsoon had set in most favourably; the sufferings of the poor were diminished, and the cholera had lessened its ravages.

Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. In L[illegible] satisfaction. Money was difficult to be had there. The Government was determined preparing to enforce its claims upon the Nawab of Moultan; he was preparing to defend his town. At Peshawur, the Sikh soldiers had exhibited symptoms of insubordination from want of pay; but some advances had partly pacified them. Gholab Singh was busy in regulating his newly-acquired country.

Scinde enjoys complete repose.

The Governor-General was at Simla, in good health; he was expected in the Jullunder Doab after the rains.

The Rajah of Ludwa, who had been betrayed by the Sikh Prime Minister, Rajah Lall Singh, was coming as a prisoner into the British territory to be detained for life.

A Bombay [illegible] the *Bombay Castle*, has been [illegible] suspicion fell upon some persons belonging to her crew.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir G. Arthur, who had [illegible] was better, and preparing to go into the Deccan. It was said that he was waiting for a successor from England, before he took his departure from India. His period for holding the reins of [illegible] retirement is expected.

Sir Henry Roper, the Chief Justice of Bombay, was also making preparations for resigning his appointment. Much speculation was afloat as to his successor.

Both at Bombay and at Calcutta we have no change to record in commercial or monetary matters; the former continuing very dull, and the latter very tight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

The Sugar [illegible] passed in the House of Commons [illegible] exclusive benefit of the planters in the colonies. He contended that this measure would not only procure for the British consumer a sufficient supply of sugar, but would give it to him at a reduced price, while, at the same time, it would bring an addition of half a million of money into the Treasury. He denied that it would give any stimulus to the slave-trade, and asserted that the West India colonies themselves did not object to the bill, when assured of facilities to free immigration, and the abolition of their differential duties. To these two subjects the Government had promised to direct their careful attention. He ridiculed the idea of taking the gold, diamonds, coffee, cotton, and other products of slave labour, and even of carrying, and refining to sell again, slave produced sugars, while we made exception to one particular description of sugar alone. This was, indeed, laying ourselves justly open to the charge of hypocrisy.

Lord Stanley remarked on the extraordinary rapidity of change which characterised the present time, and more especially the present Parliament, which would go down to posterity as the rapid propulsion Parliament. The principle of excluding slave-grown sugar had been maintained till now, not merely as a con[illegible] system of Protection under [illegible] producers of free-grown sugar were assured of the continued guarantee of an Act of Parliament; but, in July, a new Government comes into office, and, without the slightest hesitation, a new Sugar Bill is brought in, which, in the month of August, was submitted, he would not use the mockery of saying to their deliberation [illegible] it was by the use of arguments [illegible] "famine" was ludicrous. From the West Indies we expected a supply of 120,000 tons, from the East Indies 80,000; 46,000 tons were actually shipped from the Mauritius; 20,000 tons of free-grown sugar were anticipated, and there were [illegible] Protection, [illegible] to expose them to the cheaper labour, and the vast and fertile soil of Cuba and Brazil. Were they prepared to incur the moral guilt and responsibility of adding ten or twenty thousand slaves annually to the slave population of these countries [illegible] one halfpenny per pound, and [illegible] strictions on emi[illegible] Africa would be [illegible] period of the Session, divide the House on his amendment.

Lord Denman declared his irrecon[illegible]

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the bill. He argued that because our efforts on the coast of Africa had failed, and because the poor consumer of this country was liable to a heavy imposition for his sugar, the Government were [illegible] the measure. He suggested to [illegible] his amendment.

Lord Ashburton [illegible] without a majority [illegible] desire of going to a general election with a cry of cheap sugar. The noble and learned Lord commented in a vein of irony upon the changes of opinion avowed by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Sandon, and the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Hogg; and affirmed, on the authority of Sir John Rae Reid, that the merchants connected with the West Indies were refusing to send out the usual supplies, under the belief that their security would be affected by the present bill. Passing from individual to general considerations, he reviewed the arguments in support of the bill, contending that slavery and the slave-trade had so isolated the question of the cultivation of [illegible] took, not to resist any change, but actually to create one which would tend actively and positively to stimulate the African slave trade.

Earl Grey spoke at considerable length in favour of [illegible] Trade. He accused Lord Brougham of having hung back, when in office, from giving any assistance to Lord Ripon, in preparing the Slave Abolition measure, and declared that the noble and learned Lord's opinion on this question would not be held at the value of a pin by any man, woman, [illegible] country.

Lord Brougham having defended himself from these taunts,

Lord Stanley [illegible] bill to be read a first time.

The Marquis of Lansdowne immediately moved that the bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Lord Stanley then moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

[illegible] it was negatived without a division.

The House sat till one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat till one o'clock the [illegible] There are to be morning sittings till the end of the session.

Newly Elected Member.—Lord Robert Grosvenor took the oaths and his seat for Ch[illegible]

Private Business of the House.—Mr. Hume submitted to the House eight resolutions, with the view of reforming the manner of transacting the private business. After a discussion, resolutions 1, 3, 4 [illegible] 6, were agreed to: the others were withdrawn.

Ordnance Estimates.—After long and tedious discussions upon several unimportant subjects, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates, and several votes were taken.

Reduction of the Duty on Rum.—The House went into Committee on the Customs' Duties, and the duty on colonial rum was reduced one shilling.

The Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Labouchere moved the second reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. After a long debate, in which a great many honourable members took part, the House divided—

For the second reading	56
Against it	23
Majority for the bill	33

Several continuance and official bills were forwarded a stage; and on the Sunday Trading Bill the House was counted out at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, there having been only fourteen members present

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Military Flogging.—Earl **Fortescue** presented a petition, praying for the abolition of flogging in the army, and took occasion to pass a high encomium on Colonel Whyte.—Lord **Brougham** also bore his testimony to the gallant Colonel's general conduct, and expressed his opinion that the charges brought against that officer were unfounded.—The Duke of **Wellington**: My Lords, it is my duty, in considering the conduct of the gallant officer whose name has been mentioned, and in referring to the subject brought forward by the noble Earl who first addressed you, and the noble Lord who followed him, as well as by my noble and learned friend, to assure your Lordships I have no doubt whatever in stating that the slightest blame does not attach to any officer in connection with the late unfortunate transaction. With respect to the subject generally, it has long been the wish of all those connected with the command of the army, and particularly of the illustrious individual who was my predecessor in that command, that the punishment should be diminished in the greatest possible degree. (Hear, hear.) It has been my invariable practice, since I first had the honour of a command in the army, to make every endeavour to diminish the punishment, so as, if possible, to lead by degrees to its entire discontinuance My Lords, this has been the object of all my arrangements throughout the service, ever since I first commanded a regiment, now not less than fifty years ago. (Cheers.) But really, my Lords, the fact is, that it is impossible to carry on the discipline of the British army without some punishment of that description which the individual shall feel. This has been found to be invariably the case; and so much has it been the case, that, even when it was thought possible to discontinue it altogether, as had been recently tried in the East Indies, where, under an order of the late Governor-General, the punishment was entirely discontinued, it was found necessary to re-establish it, owing to the impossibility of carrying on the duties of the service without it, the troops amongst whom it had been abolished having mutinied in the most remarkable and disgraceful manner—in a manner, in fact, calculated to disgrace their country, and the nation in the service of whose Government they were acting. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, in consequence of the feeling of the Government, of the Parliament, and of the public on this subject, I have taken upon myself to issue an order greatly to diminish the severity of the punishment; and I hope, with the arrangements made in future, and with an alteration in the law, it may still further be diminished, so as to lead to its final discontinuance. (Hear.) I must, however, beg your Lordships to observe, that, if we are to have an army, we must have it in a state of discipline (hear, hear)—a state of subordination to command, and of obedience to the State. (Hear, hear.) This country does not like an army under any circumstances; but in no case would it bear any but the best troops that can be had. I entreat your Lordships to remark, that you cannot have an army, if, unfortunately, it should lose its discipline and habits of subordination and good order; but your Lordships may rely upon it that I will continue to do what I have always endeavoured to do—that is, to diminish the punishment as much as possible; and I hope I may live to see it abolished altogether. (Cheers.)

The Occupation of Cracow by the Austrians. Lord **Beaumont** drew attention to the late insurrection in Gallicia, and the subsequent occupation of Cracow by the Austrian forces, contrary to the treaty of Vienna, and which he believed might have been prevented if this country had had a consulate in the free city of Cracow. The noble Lord moved for certain papers connected with these transactions, and urged on the Government the necessity of making representations respecting them to the Government of Austria. The Marquis of **Lansdowne** admitted that it was for the interests of Europe that the Republic of Cracow, the last vestige of Polish independence, should be maintained in its integrity, under the guarantees of the treaty of Vienna. But the disturbances, of which Cracow was the centre, menaced the peace and order of all Germany, and it was with the assent of the three Powers that the Austrian troops took possession of Cracow, though he was unable to account for the fact why they were not withdrawn on the termination of the disturbances. Communications had already passed upon the subject, and he believed the three great powers—Prussia, Russia, and Austria—were contemplating restoring it to its former position as soon as it could be done with safety to the peace of the three surrounding territories, although he believed that no formal representation had as yet been made to the Court of Austria on the subject.—The Duke of **Wellington** said there could be no doubt but the occupation of the city of Cracow was a violation of the treaty, and the matter had been under consideration, and explanations of a satisfactory character had been given. In point of fact, if ever the breach of a treaty was justifiable, this was that one, as far as regarded the temporary occupation of the city. After some observations from Lord **Kinnaird**, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Irish Arms Bill. Mr. B. **Escott** gave notice that on Monday next, on the motion to go into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, he would move that the House go into Committee on the bill that day three months.

The Late Court-Martial at Cork. Mr. **Ward**, in reply to a question, stated that the law officers having determined that the Court-martial held at Cork, which lately sentenced a marine to be hanged, was illegally constituted, the proceedings had been declared null, and the offender had been sent back to his company.

Railway Speculation.—Lord **John Russell**, in answer to Mr. Williams, stated that the Government would frame some measure for the regulation and examination, in future sessions, of Railway Bills, and would make some proposal relative to the formation of a Railway Board; but they had found that it would be both undesirable and impracticable to inerfere with the application of capital to railway enterprise, and that, therefore, they would not meddle with that part of the subject.

The Deodands Abolition Bill, and the Death by Accidents Compensation Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Art-Unions Bill were agreed to.

The House, which had met at twelve o'clock, adjourned from three to five o'clock. On its resumption, a few petitions were presented, and then a count out took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

A good deal of miscellaneous business was disposed of to-day.

Mr. **Mackinnon** withdrew his Smoke Prohibition Bill, on an assurance from Lord Morpeth that the subject will be taken into consideration by the Government.

The Religious Opinions Bill went through Committee, after considerable discussion, and a division on an amendment proposed by Mr. B. **Escott**, which was rejected by 53 to 10.

Mr. **Muntz**, on the third reading of the Gauge of Railways Bill, proposed the addition of a clause, rendering it imperative that the Birmingham and Oxford line should be laid down on the broad as well as the narrow gauge. After some debate, this was negatived by 46 to 15, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill was read a third time, but the question that it do pass was postponed, in order to consider some objections raised against it by Captain **Pechell** and Mr. G. **Palmer**,

The British Possessions' Bill was read a second time.

Several official Bills were promoted, and some returns ordered, and at 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Royal Assent.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Arts Union Bill, and several Railway Bills.

Lord **Brougham** complained of the treatment which a gentleman named Ouvrard had received, in consequence of a person, calling himself an engineer, having sworn that he owed him £1050, and that he was about to leave the country. On that statement Mr. Ouvrard was arrested, and committed to a lock-up in Chancery-lane, where he remained from Wednesday until Monday, when the affidavits were filed, denying the charge against him. Mr. Ouvrard was then remanded until Wednesday, in order to allow the other party to file affidavits in answer, and, after the case had been heard by the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Ouvrard was at once discharged. His Lordship thought the case a very hard one, and that the law, in this respect, required some explanation, for, if affidavits were to be filed in this manner, a man might be confined for twelve months.

Sugar Duties Bill.—On the motion for the second reading of this bill the Bishop of Oxford strenuously opposed the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. After a brief discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	28
For the amendment	10
Majority for the second reading	—10

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House met again this day at twelve o'clock.

Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. T. S. **Duncombe** asked what course of proceeding it was intended to adopt on Monday next, in respect to the Irish Arms Bill. He suggested, if alterations were to be made in various clauses, it would be better to go into Committee *pro formâ*, have the bill printed, and take the Committee on Tuesday next.—Lord **John Russell** said there was some very important business fixed for Monday, and therefore he had no objection to the proposition of the hon. member for Finsbury. He hoped, however, that on Tuesday he would allow the bill to go on regularly, and hon. members would not press their notices of motion until it had gone through Committee.—The arrangement was agreed to.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord J. **Russell**, the Religious Opinions Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The British Possessions Bill went through Committee.

The Ejectments (Ireland) Bill was reported, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock, until five o'clock.

The Speaker resumed the chair at five o'clock.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. **Escott** moved for a return of persons flogged in the army in Great Britain and Ireland, in the years 1845 and 1846, to the end of July; specifying—1. The offence. 2. The regiment, the place of station, the time. 3. The sentence. 4. The order for its execution. 5. Whether the trials were open to the public, or only open to the regiment, or with closed doors. 6. The number of lashes inflicted, and the day. 7. How soon after punishment the man was able to return to his duty, and at what place he was then quartered. 8. Whether death has followed within twelve months of the flogging, and the date of such death. 9. Whether the punishment was inflicted, if in cavalry regiments, by the trumpeter or farriers; if in infantry regiments, by the privates or drummers, and with what instrument. 10. Copies of the surgeon's minutes of all such punishments, and subsequent observations on their consequences.—He believed these returns were necessary for the full consideration of the subject

Mr. **Fox Maule** said, he had trusted that the hon. member would have felt satisfied with the statements of his noble friend, he honestly had made to the House in relation to corporal punishment. He could not consent to the whole of the return, as he considered it would be interfering with the discipline of the army, and confidence ought to be given to the Commander-in-Chief. He felt bound to oppose the motion after the first three heads, but to part of them he agreed, and was willing to consent to a return.

After a discussion the return, as suggested by the Government, was agreed to, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Repairing the Streets of London.—A notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Sewers that some of the great thoroughfares will be impassable to every description of vehicle. The carriage-way is to be repaired in Old Fish-street, Long-lane, Upper Thames-street, and Fleet-street. The latter is closed, and will remain closed for six weeks or two months, owing to the great length of time required to make a new bottom of concrete, in which the stone is to be laid, the present bed having been cut up and partially destroyed by the formation of the new sewer, and the laying down of gas and water-pipes. The carriage-way is to be relaid with the three-inch cube granite, similar to that which was laid down last year in Ludgate-hill, Holborn-hill, and Snow-hill. At present there exists great difficulty in getting good workmen, as well as stone from the quarries in consequence of the demand for the railways. When finished, it is alleged that Fleet-street will not require any great repairs for the next twenty years, the three inch cube Aberdeen granite being estimated to last for forty years in places where only an ordinary traffic takes place. All large thoroughfares are in future to be paved with this stone, as soon as the existing contracts for wood-pavement expire. The following places are to have new sewers:—Laurence Pountney-lane, and Laurence Pountney-hill, Ducksfoot-lane, Cloak-lane, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, Little Bush-lane, Bride-lane, Poppin's-court, Hosier-lane, the north end of Shoe-lane, Bouverie-street, and the precinct of Whitefriars; the whole of which are to be commenced within the next month.

Enlargement of Smithfield Market.—Smithfield Market is to be further enlarged. It is intended to remove about twenty houses on the north side, which will give an additional space of nearly an acre of ground

Shipowners' Society. On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. Shortly after one o'clock Lord George Bentinck entered the room, and was received with many marks of respect. Among the principal shipowners present there were Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. William Buckle, and Mr. A. Chapman. The chair was taken by Mr. George Fred. Young. Mr. Symonds read the report. Mr. A. Chapman, M.P., moved that the report read be received and adopted. Lord George Bentinck, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Some subordinate resolutions were then proposed and carried.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis. The deaths registered in the Metropolis, in the week ending August 8, amounted to 1135, being 237 above the average of five summers, and 157 above the average of five years. The excess arose principally from zymotic diseases, of which diarrhœa is the most prominent; the deaths from that in the week being 162 above the average of five summers. The temperature of the week was 3 deg. 6 min. above the average. The births in this week were 1265.

POLICE.

ROBBERY OF THE LORD MAYOR'S WATCH.

On Tuesday, *James Fitzsimmons*, the man charged with having robbed the Lord Mayor of a gold watch and appendages, on Monday week, at the Blackwall Railway Station, was re-examined at the **Mansion-house**. Considerable curiosity was excited, which was increased from its being known that the prisoner has been for some time distinguished as a prominent member of the swell mob, and that he had been brought before the Lord Mayor himself a few months ago, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, from Masterman's bank, where he had been watching for victims

The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Hobler, walked into the bar with great confidence.

Mr. James Hartley, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, solicitor, stated that he was standing with the Lord Mayor, when the prisoner and the smaller man, who was described by the other witnesses, were together, close to his Lordship. Witness fixed his eyes upon the two men the moment they came out of the carriage on the railway.

The prisoner (to the witness): Come, come, speak up so that every one may hear you.

The witness: They came suddenly in front of his Lordship. In a moment the shorter man disappeared, when the Lord Mayor cried out that he was robbed. From the manner in which they both acted it was quite evident to me that they were acting in concert, and I at once judged from their appearance that they were bad characters.

The prisoner: Oh, dear! so you know a thief by his looks, do you?

Alderman Gibbs: Did you observe them in conversation. Witness: Certainly.

Mr. John Hall, of Bishopsgate Without, warehouseman, confirmed the statement made by the other witnesses, in which the prisoner and the shorter man were described as being in concert. The witness was behind the Lord Mayor when he saw the prisoner and his companion close to his Lordship. When the Lord Mayor called the police, the prisoner slunk back.

Here the prisoner, at the desire of Alderman Gibbs, put on his hat.

Alderman Gibbs: Put it more completely on your head. The prisoner: I can't. My head's too big. The hat is just as I wear it always. What more can be wanted?

Alderman Gibbs: Is there any one else here who has anything to say against the prisoner?

Mr. John James Harris, watch-manufacturer, of East Smithfield, here stepped forward, and said that he had a charge to make against the prisoner. He then stated that, on last Friday week, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, a person of gentlemanlike appearance, and taller than the prisoner, walked into the shop, and asked to see some patent gold levers. Witness showed him three, and he wished to see still better, and spoke about not taking any Geneva watch, or any watch not of English make. Witness then handed down a fourth watch, with a heavy gold chain. There was a lady in the shop at the time, who was known to the witness, and who was looking at ear-rings; and at that moment the prisoner entered, and pushed roughly by the lady to reach the party who was looking at the watches. In an instant, by a wonderful sleight of hand, the watch and chain disappeared, and the prisoner too, followed by his companion.

Alderman Gibbs: What did the prisoner say upon entering the shop?—Witness: When he squeezed by the lady to get to the place where the party was looking at the watches, he said to me, "Mr. Harris, what do you charge for cleaning a patent lever?" I replied 4s., and the prisoner went out, and after him went the other party, and so rapidly was the thing done that they were both out of the shop before I discovered that the watch was off.

Mr. Hobler: Was the prisoner the person who took the watch?—Witness: One of them had it.

Mr. Hobler: Did you see the prisoner touch the watch at all?—Witness: I say there was extraordinary sleight of hand made use of, and one of them certainly took the watch.

Alderman Gibbs: Should you know the tall man?—Witness: Directly.

The Prisoner: I am entirely innocent of both of these charges

Miss Susannah Harris said she was in the shop when the prisoner entered and asked her father what he would charge for cleaning a patent gold lever. She was positive the prisoner was the man, and she was confident that she saw the other man hand the prisoner something.

Alderman Gibbs: Is there any one else here who has anything to say against the prisoner?

Here a lady in deep mourning stepped forward, and said, I should not like to swear, but I am almost convinced that that is the countenance of the man who robbed me of £42 at a banking-house in Pall-mall East, on Monday week. I was at the time in a state of great agitation, having just left my husband on his death-bed. I think three of them followed me into the banking-house. I had two distinct views of the prisoner. He had pushed the door open for me as I entered, and he also pushed it open for me as I retired.

Alderman Gibbs: Can you swear to his identity?—The Lady: I should not like to swear to him. I think I can swear to him. The face is exactly that face.

Alderman Gibbs remanded the prisoner till Thursday next.

It is reported that the Lord Mayor's watch was broken up immediately after it disappeared from his Lordship's fob, as in the absence of the prisoner it fell into the hands of some of the juniors of the fraternity, who got rid of it with all possible expedition. It is supposed by some that if the prisoner had escaped at the time of the robbery, the watch would have found its way back to his Lordship by as rapid a mode of communication as that of which Mr. Harris complained when speaking of the magical departure of his property.

The prisoner was again examined on Thursday, and again considerable curiosity prevailed. Miss Harris spoke positively to the prisoner, as the man who had come into her father's shop; and Mr. Alderman Challis, who presided, said he should commit the prisoner upon the charge of stealing the gold watch and chain in Mr. Harris's shop. The prisoner, as before, conducted himself with great flippancy, and said the charges had been trumped up against him. He protested that he was never in Mr. Harris's shop in his life.

Accident at the Paul's Wharf Regatta.—While the competitors for the prize of a purse of sovereigns, given by the inhabitants of the Castle Baynard, Queenhithe, and Vintry Ward, were struggling for the priority of place on the commencement of the second heat, on Monday, one of the crew of the four-oared cutter (blue), named John Hawkins, was drowned by the boat capsizing.

Lamentable Accident at the South-Western Railway.—A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday evening, at the terminus of the South-Western Railway. A plate-layer, James Begally, of Woking, ran down the line to be in time to go by the half-past six o'clock train to Woking, when, the Mercury engine backing, the tender knocked him down, and the wheels passing over his body, completely cut him in two.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

SYMPATHY FOR CRIMINALS.

The *form* in which sympathy with criminals gets manifested is often disgusting enough. There is nothing to be said of pic-nic parties to the scene of a horrid murder; to the relics of hanged scoundrels being sought and paid for at a higher price than the relics of saints and martyrs were in old times; nor to irreverent, almost blasphemous exhibitions of the "happy death" and "hopeful end" of miscreants, at whose crimes we feel a horror. All that sort of thing is an unutterable abomination; still, there must be a *cause;* it could not exist, except in right of being a genuine sentiment, a protest of the deep sympathy between man and man—the voice of the universal brotherhood, which makes us all one nature. It is the beginning of a better spirit. Formerly, when judicial torture was part of the administration of justice, criminals were not regarded as human beings; they were only an impersonation of evil deeds to be expiated in their person. It was in accordance with the secret desire of seeing vengeance taken on a [illegible] deed, which lies at the bottom in all human hearts, and the natural cowardice, which, even more than moral reprobation, instigates barbarous punishments; each one hoped that thereby the evil might be frightened from his own door; as a farmer nails up a dead kite over his barn, that his poultry may dwell safe under its shadow. Of late, the feeling has been gaining ground that no man, however bad, ought to be put to death. The cowardly, selfish impulse which made men formerly anxious to put away criminals, as the most compendious mode of preventing further danger, in the fear lest their own turn should come next, has given place to a better spirit.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

IMPROVEMENT OF PARIS

The achievement which will be remembered in connexion with the reign of Louis Philippe, with the most grateful feelings by the philanthrophist, is, undoubtedly, the example he has afforded even to the advanced civilization of Great Britain in his efforts for the repression of gambling and prostitution He has accomplished what the English authorities have not even thought of attempting. There are now no public gambling tables in Paris, and even private play is subject to so many restraints that it has been stripped of half its evils The purest female may now walk the public thoroughfares of the city by day or by night, without the risk of having her sight outraged or her ears polluted by the indecencies which are still suffered to prevail in the most frequented streets of the metropolis of Britain. The theatres and other places of public resort are equally purified Even the Palais Royale—that temple of vice—has been thoroughly reformed; and it is due to the present King to add, that this reformation has been effected by a large sacrifice of his private revenue; a considerable portion of the rental of the Palais Royale having arisen from the extensive and long-established gambling-rooms by which it was occupied, and by the employment of the loftier stories for still more impure, and not less profitable purposes. It is well known that the Palais Royale is the private property of Louis Philippe.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A SHAKSPEARE COLUMN.

We have a Nelson Pillar, and a Wellington Arch; it is high time we should possess *a Shakspeare Column.* The site of sites for its erection is, in our judgment, either of the gardens in the New-road, which would bring it into a right line with Portland-place, south, and the Broad Walk, Regent's Park, north; thus placing it to the eye, midway between two vistas, on a length of way, which we calculate, by rough measurement, to be a full mile in extent. The statue of the Duke of Kent, at the top of Portland-place, is lost in a sort of Jack-in-the-green diminutiveness; just as Charles the Second, beneath the Nelson Pillar, looks like a Tom Thumb mounted on a steed of Lilliput.—*Hood's Magazine.*

WHAT ARE THE SURVEYORS OF PAVEMENTS ABOUT?

This very necessary question we would meet with another: What are the Masters of these Surveyors—the general public—the particular parish boards, authorities, and vestries—about, that there is any necessity to make any inquiries after the doings, or the non-doings, of their appointed, and well-paid servants? In the sphere of our own peregrinations, we know of hundreds of "buck-traps"—thousands of "horse-holes"—numberless kerbs, atilt, or aslope, waiting the opportunity to fracture knee pans, arms, legs, ribs, or thighs, as the event may prescribe—sundry coalhole-pans, looking out for a fat incumbent, to carry as much of him as his own ponderosity shall force through, into the cellars below—hosts of gratings, string-tied, nail-propped, or wire-bound, ripe for some equal mischief—and all coolly and publicly lying in wait to wound, and bruise, and injure, and destroy, without the least cognizance of them on the part of those whose occupation it ought to be, and who are paid to have them noted down, remedied, and set to rights!—*Hood's Magazine.*

FOREIGN NOBILITY.

The Chevalier F. de Taples, in his recent work, "La France et l'Angleterre," states that, "in Russia there are 500,000 nobles; that Austria numbers 239,000; that Spain, in 1780, reckoned 470,000; and that France, before 1790, had 360,000, of whom 4120 were of the *ancienne noblesse;* and that, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the contrary, we have only 1631 persons, from Dukes to Baronets, who possess transmissible titles." There are, however, in the United Kingdom some two to three hundred thousand persons who are *nobles* in the Continental sense of the term.—*The Patrician*

SCOTT, THE NOVELIST.

Of all novelists, Scott, perhaps, most happily attains the mean between amusement and instruction. Without pandering to the follies and vices of humanity, he stimulates curiosity, and makes reflection a delight. He deals with human machinery in such a way as to invest his tales with the stateliness and probability of history herself. You are not wandering in the clouds of Germanic mysteries—you hold no converse with sentimental demons or talented imps; the ruddy face of England, and the flaxen locks of the Northern Sister, are not more faithfully represented than the manly independence of the one, or the impulsive energy of the other. On such an arena, he gives the reins to a fancy tempered by the overmastering power of reason, and rendered solid by historic lore. With a genius only inferior to Shakspeare, in the creation or reproduction of human society, he invests his characters with the true air of poetic illusion. They are men who breathe like ourselves, whose existence seems not improbable to us, but are, at the same time, infinitely superior in their attributes to the common run of men. They are, in fact, true poetic characters. Scott seldom violates the rule which makes the principal subject of a tale a *hero*, and all his attendants heroic. The attention of mankind must be won by something rich and strange before it can be instructed.—*Union Magazine.*

LAMMAS DAY.

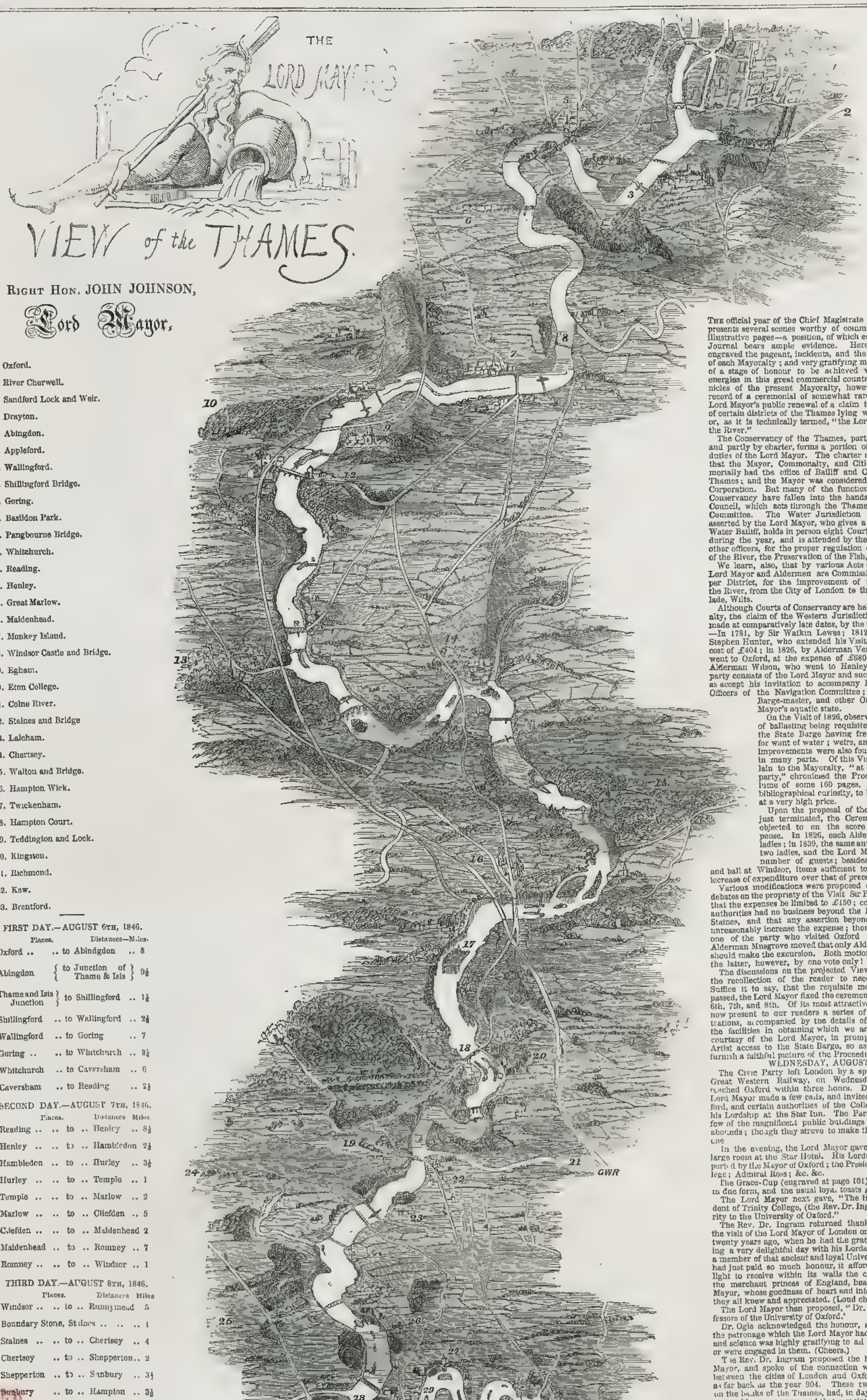
Lammas Day is celebrated in London by a rowing match on the river Thames, instituted by Thomas Dogget, an old actor of celebrity, who, in the year after George I. came to the throne (1714), gave a waterman's coat and a silver badge, to be rowed for by six young watermen, whose apprenticeship had expired the year before. The claimants set out at a given signal, when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, near London-bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea. At Exeter, the day is signalized by a fair, the charter of which is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed, and carried through the city on a very long pole, decorated with flowers and ribands, and attended with music, parish beadles, and "the mobility." It is afterwards placed on the top of the Guildhall, and then the fair begins; on the removal of the glove the fair terminates.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

LACK OF NOVELS.

We are labouring under a woful dearth of novels. Fashionable novels we get, it is true; the admirable Mrs. Gore produces half a dozen or so in a season; but we can't live upon fashionable novels alone, and the mind wearies rather with perpetual descriptions of balls at D——— House, of fashionable doings at White's or Crocky's, of ladies' toilettes, of Gunter's suppers, of *déjeûners*, Almack's French cookery, French phrases, and the like, which have been, time out of mind, the main ingredient of the genteel novel with us. As for historical novelists, they are, or seem to be, asleep among us. What have we had from a great and celebrated author, since he gave us the "Last of the Barons"? Nothing, but a pamphlet about the Water-cure, which, although it contained many novel and surprising incidents, still is far from being sufficient for a ravenous public. Again, where is Mr. James? Where is that teeming parent of romance? No tales have been advertised by him for time out of mind from him who used to father a dozen volumes a year. Where, finally, is the famous author, upon the monthly efforts of whose genius all the country was dependent? Where is the writer of the "Tower of London," "St. James's," "Old St. Paul's," &c. What has become of the "Revelations of London"?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE END OF THE SEASON

The London season was in a confirmed state of rapid decline; so far gone, indeed, that immediate change of air to a more congenial climate was universally agreed upon by everybody. The carriages sensibly diminished in numbers in the Parks and at the West End; Opera orders were abundant, and sometimes people [illegible] box who had never been in one before, and displaying their innocence thereof by buying a bill and hanging it over the edge, pinned to the amber satin, and mistaking Mario for Allen, and Balfe for Mr. Lumley. The Concerts were all over, and the light halls of Willis and Hanover-square, and the dirty—we had well-nigh said "grubby" oven of Her Majesty's Theatre, no longer bottled up well-meaning people, who had been guilty of no offence, and therefore did not deserve such treatment, from noon till dewy eve. Fashionable entertainments, too, diminished. *Thès dansantes* and *déjeûners à pied*—from lack of seats—were no longer chronicled. St[illegible] were promised more grouse, by Highland marauders, than all the moors could furnish; coloured shirts, of wild and wondrous patterns, hitherto christened "*Regatta,*" were suddenly converted into "*Shooting;*" and "Gent.'s Joinvilles" retired into private life, to make room in the windows for "Bonnie Heather [illegible]," as worn by the superior classes at Perth and other game pitches There were no more *fêtes champ*(aign)*êtres*, no more marvellous exhibitions. Indeed, it became a question difficult to answer, where the wonders went to,—the mannikins and Boshiesmen, the oxen, horses, and iceberg dogs,—the living statues and waxen celebrities, that collectively drew the shillings from the popular pocket, as the loadstone rock of the "Arabian Nights" whilom did the nails from the argosies that came within the sphere of its attraction. Everything was getting dried up and dusty. Plants outside windows turned brown, and mignionette went very wild, and was not replaced; for the long flower-laden barrows ceased to come round, the people having found out that their contents always died two days after purchase, in spite of every care. Even ladies and gentlemen appeared parched up for want of water, and betook themselves accordingly to aquatic districts; and shutters closed, and servants were put upon board wages, and nobody was at home any more for several months.—Albert Smith, in *Bentley's Miscellany.*



THE LORD MAYOR'S VIEW of the THAMES

Right Hon. JOHN JOHNSON,

Lord Mayor.

1. Oxford.
2. River Cherwell.
3. Sandford Lock and Weir.
4. Drayton.
5. Abingdon.
6. Appleford.
7. Wallingford.
8. Shillingford Bridge.
9. Goring.
10. Basildon Park.
11. Pangbourne Bridge.
12. Whitchurch.
13. Reading.
14. Henley.
15. Great Marlow.
16. Maidenhead.
17. Monkey Island.
18. Windsor Castle and Bridge.
19. Egham.
20. Eton College.
21. Colne River.
22. Staines and Bridge
23. Lalcham.
24. Chertsey.
25. Walton and Bridge.
26. Hampton Wick.
27. Twickenham.
28. Hampton Court.
29. Teddington and Lock.
30. Kingston.
31. Richmond.
32. Kew.
33. Brentford.

FIRST DAY.—AUGUST 6th, 1846.

Places.	Distances—	Miles.
Oxford ..	.. to Abindgdon	.. 8
Abingdon	to Junction of Thame & Isis	9½
Thame and Isis Junction	to Shillingford	.. 1½
Shillingford	.. to Wallingford	.. 2¼
Wallingford	.. to Goring	.. 7
Goring ..	.. to Whitchurch	.. 3½
Whitchurch	.. to Caversham	.. 6
Caversham	.. to Reading	.. 2½

SECOND DAY.—AUGUST 7th, 1846.

Places.	Distances	Miles.
Reading ..	.. to .. Henley	.. 8½
Henley ..	.. to .. Hambledon	2½
Hambledon	.. to .. Hurley	.. 3½
Hurley ..	.. to .. Temple	.. 1
Temple ..	.. to .. Marlow	.. 2
Marlow ..	.. to .. Cliefden	.. 5
Cliefden ..	.. to .. Maidenhead	2
Maidenhead	.. to .. Romney	.. 7
Romney ..	.. to .. Windsor	.. 1

THIRD DAY.—AUGUST 8th, 1846.

Places.	Distances	Miles
Windsor ..	.. to .. Runnymead	5
Boundary Stone, Staines ..	.. ..	.. 1
Staines ..	.. to .. Chertsey	.. 4
Chertsey	.. to .. Shepperton	.. 2
Shepperton	.. to .. Sunbury	.. 3¼
Sunbury	.. to .. Hampton	.. 3½
Hampton	.. to .. Kingston	.. 4
Kingston	.. to .. Teddington	.. 2½
Teddington	.. to .. Richmond	.. 2
Richmond	.. to .. Kew ..	.. 3

The official year of the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis presents several scenes worthy of commemoration in our illustrative pages—a position, of which each volume of our Journal bears ample evidence. Heretofore, we have engraved the pageant, incidents, and the great official acts of each Mayoralty; and very gratifying memorials are they of a stage of honour to be achieved with well-directed energies in this great commercial country. To the chronicles of the present Mayoralty, however, pertains the record of a ceremonial of somewhat rare enactment—the Lord Mayor's public renewal of a claim to the jurisdiction of certain districts of the Thames lying west of Richmond, or, as it is technically termed, "the Lord Mayor's View of the River."

The Conservancy of the Thames, partly by prescription and partly by charter, forms a portion of the multifarious duties of the Lord Mayor. The charter of 3 Jac. I. recites, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens have immemorially had the office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Thames; and the Mayor was considered to represent the Corporation. But many of the functions attached to the Conservancy have fallen into the hands of the Common Council, which acts through the Thames and Navigation Committee. The Water Jurisdiction is, however, still asserted by the Lord Mayor, who gives a deputation to the Water Bailiff, holds in person eight Courts of Conservancy during the year, and is attended by the Water Bailiff and other officers, for the proper regulation of the Navigation of the River, the Preservation of the Fish, &c.

We learn, also, that by various Acts of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are Commissioners of the Upper District, for the improvement of the Navigation of the River, from the City of London to the town of Cricklade, Wilts.

Although Courts of Conservancy are held in every Mayoralty, the claim of the Western Jurisdiction has only been made at comparatively late dates, by the following Mayors: —In 1781, by Sir Watkin Lewes; 1812, by Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who extended his Visit to Oxford, at the cost of £404; in 1826, by Alderman Venables, who, also, went to Oxford, at the expense of £680; and in 1839, by Alderman Wilson, who went to Henley, at £1000. The party consists of the Lord Mayor and such of the Aldermen as accept his invitation to accompany him; besides, the Officers of the Navigation Committee; the Water Bailiff, Barge-master, and other Officers of the Lord Mayor's aquatic state.

On the Visit of 1826, observations were made of ballasting being requisite in several places, the State Barge having frequently grounded for want of water; weirs, and other important improvements were also found to be required in many parts. Of this Visit, too, the Chaplain to the Mayoralty, "at the desire of the party," chronicled the Proceedings in a volume of some 160 pages, which is now a bibliographical curiosity, to be purchased only at a very high price.

Upon the proposal of the Visit which has just terminated, the Ceremonial was loudly objected to on the score of the great expense. In 1826, each Alderman invited two ladies; in 1839, the same authority also invited two ladies, and the Lord Mayor an unlimited number of guests; besides giving a dinner and ball at Windsor, items sufficient to explain the great increase of expenditure over that of preceding Views.

Various modifications were proposed during the recent debates on the propriety of the Visit Sir Peter Laurie moved that the expenses be limited to £150; contending that the authorities had no business beyond the Boundary-stone at Staines, and that any assertion beyond that point would unreasonably increase the expense; though Sir Peter was one of the party who visited Oxford in 1826. Again, Alderman Musgrove moved that only Aldermen and Sheriffs should make the excursion. Both motions were negatived; the latter, however, by one vote only!

The discussions on the projected View are too fresh in the recollection of the reader to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that the requisite motion having been passed, the Lord Mayor fixed the ceremonial for August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Of its most attractive scenes we shall now present to our readers a series of picturesque Illustrations, accompanied by the details of the Journey; for the facilities in obtaining which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Lord Mayor, in promptly affording our Artist access to the State Barge, so as to enable him to furnish a faithful picture of the Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

The Civic Party left London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday morning, and reached Oxford within three hours. During the day, the Lord Mayor made a few calls, and invited the Mayor of Oxford, and certain authorities of the Colleges, to dine with his Lordship at the Star Inn. The Party also inspected a few of the magnificent public buildings with which Oxford abounds; though they strove to make their Visit a private one

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave a Banquet in the large room at the Star Hotel. His Lordship presided, supported by the Mayor of Oxford; the President of Trinity College; Admiral Ross; &c. &c.

The Grace-Cup (engraved at page 101) was passed round in due form, and the usual loyal toasts given.

The Lord Mayor next gave, "The Health of the President of Trinity College, (the Rev. Dr. Ingram), and Prosperity to the University of Oxford."

The Rev. Dr. Ingram returned thanks, and alluded to the visit of the Lord Mayor of London on a similar occasion twenty years ago, when he had the gratification of spending a very delightful day with his Lordship and party. As a member of that ancient and loyal University to which they had just paid so much honour, it afforded him much delight to receive within its walls the citizens of London, the merchant princes of England, headed by that Lord Mayor, whose goodness of heart and integrity of character they all knew and appreciated. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed, "Dr. Ogle, and the Professors of the University of Oxford."

Dr. Ogle acknowledged the honour, and remarked that the patronage which the Lord Mayor had given to literature and science was highly gratifying to all who felt an interest or were engaged in them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Ingram proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and spoke of the connection which had subsisted between the cities of London and Oxford, which he dated as far back as the year 904. These two important cities, on the banks of the Thames, had, in days gone by, been associated in many ways, and that association, he doubted not, had been beneficial to both. The still closer communication by railway and the advancement of art would unite them still more, so that the connection between Oxford and London might be important to the whole world. He hoped that the stream which ran through the two cities would continue to flow as peacefully as it did a thousand years

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO OXFORD, AND VIEW OF THE THAMES.

ago, and that happiness and greatness might be the lot of all who dwelt upon its banks. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he would give "The Health of the Lord Mayor of London, and Prosperity to the First City of the World." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he rejoiced to find that his journey to Oxford had renewed those old associations and awakened those kindly feelings which, from the last speaker, he was glad to hear had subsisted between the two cities almost from time immemorial. As the Conservator of the liberties of a great city, it was his duty, as well as the duty of all who hold similar posts of honour, whether in Oxford, London, or elsewhere, to see that the rights and privileges entrusted to their keeping were not impeded or interfered with. (Cheers.) He was pleased that the Court of Aldermen had required him to take the View of the river Thames: he had done so with pleasure and delight, and a better opportunity had never been afforded for so doing. He was sure that his fellow-citizens would not be angry with him for the course he had taken, especially after receiving a report which he intended to make, and which, he doubted not, would be equally satisfactory to them and to their friends at Oxford. In conclusion, he sincerely hoped that the connection of time and the bond of unity would long exist between the two cities that flourished on the peaceful banks of the fruitful Thames. (Loud Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "the Health of the unpaid Magistracy of London who had passed the Chair," and of "the Aldermen below the Chair;" these toasts being responded to,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Oxford," and mentioned that that gentleman's brother served the same office last year, and that both brothers had so earned the good opinions of their fellow citizens that he believed if there was a third brother the city of Oxford would select him for Mayor next year. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mayor of Oxford said he thanked the Lord Mayor and the company for the honour they had conferred on him and the Corporation of Oxford. He assured them that, considering how closely the two Corporations were connected by charters, customs, and associations, in that particular office, it was a feature in his Mayoralty that he should pride himself on, in having the pleasure of seeing the Lord Mayor within the walls of this ancient and loyal city. (Cheers.)

After the toast of "the Sheriffs" had been drunk with cheers, and responded to,

"THE GRACE CUP," AT OXFORD.

Sir Chapman Marshall observed, with respect to the cause and necessity for the Lord Mayor's taking the View of the Thames, that, although his Lordship's jurisdiction did not extend beyond Staines, still they were deeply interested in the state of every part of the river. Twenty years ago, the Commissioners of the lower district complained that the Corporation neglected their duty and caused them to expend £15,000 in improving their locks and embankments; and unless the Lord Mayor did make the View, it would be impossible to know whether others did their duty, and made such repairs as were absolutely necessary for the general interest of the Commissioners. (Cheers.)

The toasts that followed were "The Lady Mayoress and the Ladies," "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee," "Mr. Deputy Brown and the Common Council of London," "The Lord Mayor's Chaplain," "The Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk of London," "The Town Clerk of Oxford," &c.

The Lord Mayor then left the chair, and the company withdrew to take coffee.

[We now proceed to detail the journey, which the reader will find illustrated in the annexed map-like picture of the Route, from Oxford to Kew.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

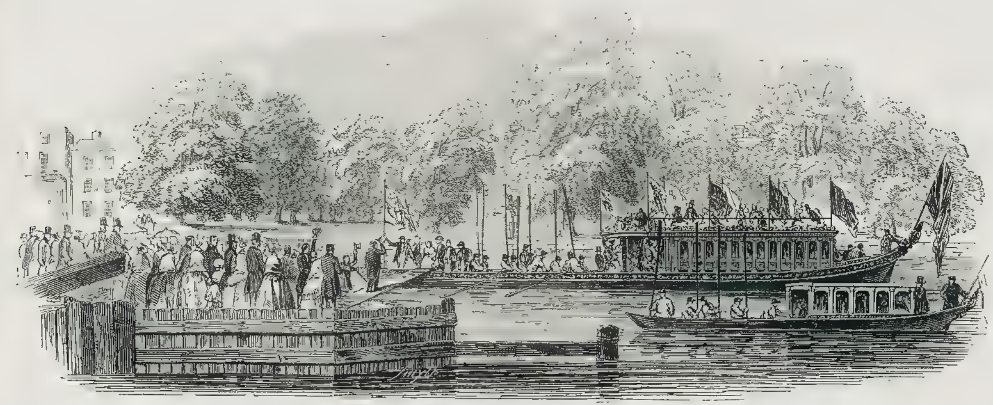
The Civic Party at the Star rose early, and having breakfasted, proceeded to the point of embarkation, at Folly Bridge, which crosses the Isis, at the southern entrance into the city. The banks of Christ Church Meadow, and every spot from which the embarkation could best be seen, was crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the visitors.

The morning was bright, and the State Barge, with its splendidly emblazoned scarlet silk banners, waving in the sunbeams, had a most brilliant effect; whilst the official import of the occasion was denoted by the City Marshal bearing his mace, and the Royal standard waving at the bow of the richly carved and gilded craft. The great barge was followed by the shallop of the Water Bailiff, rowed by eight watermen. In another boat, provided with an awning, was the military band of the West Essex Yeomanry; and, in a third boat, was the Yeoman of the Lord Mayor's Household, who had charge of the provisions for the Civic Party; and a goodly freight it was of cases of wines, delicious fruits, &c.

At a quarter past eight, the entire Party having embarked, the gay flotilla departed amidst loud cheering, firing of salutes, and the enlivening music of the band.

Oxford, viewed from this point, is a beautiful and affecting scene; presenting, as it does, "a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley from groves which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose," and each of which

With more than language, spirit-like appeals
To the high sense impassion'd nature feels.



THE EMBARKATION AT OXFORD.

Nor was this train of reflection broken by the first object on the river-bank—the venerable tower of Iffley Church, opposite Iffley Pound Lock. The former is, perhaps, the finest relic of Norman church architecture in the kingdom.

The banks of the river are flat from Iffley. At a short distance on the left, the Cherwell enters the Isis, to the left of which lies Shotover Hill, whence there is a charming view over the city of learning and the rich adjacent country.

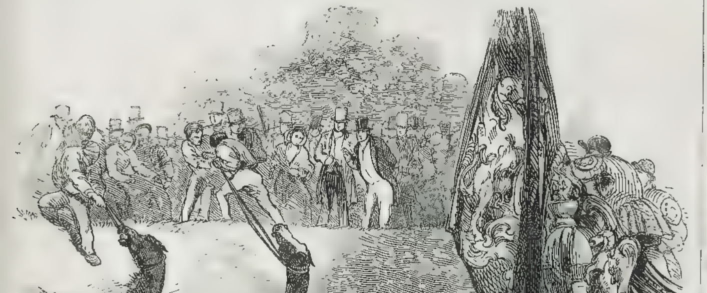
Next were passed Sandford Lock and Weir; after which, the water falls seven feet, and the picturesqueness of Nuneham Courtney, with its embosoming woods, are seen to great advantage, by the river, taking a bold sweep to the right, and showing the noble mansion of the Archbishop of York.

The Civic Party next passed Culham Bridge and the town of Abingdon, "in ancient times a famous city, goodly to behold, full of riches, encompassed with very fruitful fields, green meadows, and spacious pastures:" the latter remain in all their glory; and the bridge, built in the reign of Henry V., is a picturesque relief to the structures of the same class built in our times.

The river-banks, however, soon lose their picturesqueness: the village of Appleford has little to attract notice. Soon after this, the river makes a sudden northern bend towards Clifton Ferry; from which place the Thames was made navigable to Oxford, by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-first year of James I.

At these several points, the Civic Party were warmly cheered by the crowds of all ages, whom the glittering spectacle had attracted to the river side, where groups of rosy children harmonized with a delicious profusion of wild flowers, and a scene of luxuriant nature such as few painters can depict. Nor were bells, "the poor man's only music," as Coleridge called them, silent amidst the gaiety but they pealed forth their welcome from the several church towers, and alike heightened the festivity on bank and barge.

Just before reaching Shillingford Bridge, the right bank of the river, overhung with ash, beech, and oaks, their gnarled roots reaching to the water's edge, and the sedgy verdure variegated with the foxglove, the convolvulus, the wild-rose, and water-lily—and these, again, backed by ripe corn in golden heaps—all made up a scene of indescribable richness. At the opposite bank, almost immediately



ACCIDENT AT BENSON LOCK.

CULHAM BRIDGE, ABINGDON.

[illegible] Bridge [illegible] the Thame with the Thames [illegible] being [illegible]

[illegible] Party next passed [illegible] Lock [illegible] the fourth district of the Thames. Here an accident happened, which occasioned some delay. One of the horses slipped from the towing-path into the river, and in his struggle to extricate himself, pulled in his companion horse: the driver jumped into the stream to their rescue, and great anxiety for the result was manifested among the crowd at the Lock, as well as among the Civic Company. At length, several men succeeded in getting out the horses, and the Lord Mayor generously rewarded the rescuers by giving them a sovereign.

Wallingford Bridge was next reached; and, from this point, the country is charmingly undulated. The bridge is a handsome stone structure of nineteen arches; and here, and at Wallingford Lock, were crowds in holiday clothes, who cheered the Civic Party most lustily. Wallingford is a town of the ancient Britons, and is, probably, as old as London itself: close to the river-side are the ruins of its fine old Castle, famous for the sieges it underwent in the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda.

[illegible] the Lock the left shore has [illegible] like [illegible] wooded [illegible] Mongewell, the seat of the late Bishop [illegible] About three miles from Wallingford, the river is crossed by the Great Western Railway [illegible] was passing at the time the water pageant reached the bridge, and threw its cumbrous magnificence into contrast with the speed of the locomotive wonder!

The river thence glides through some fine country, backed by hills, past the village of Goring, on the left, and that of Streatley on the opposite bank. Here the Civic Party landed at Sanders's Wharf, where Mr. Kipling, formerly a member of the Corporation of London, had made arrangements for the Lord Mayor's reception. On examining the locks and works in this district, they were found to be in [illegible]

At [illegible] were in waiting for the party, [illegible] after [illegible] the newly-built lodge of Basildon Park, the seat of James Morrison, Esq., M.P., who had hospitably invited his fellow-citizens to dinner. On reaching the mansion, they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, to whom the Civic Party were severally introduced by the Lord Mayor. The mansion was designed by Carr of York, for Mr. [illegible] Sir Francis Sykes [illegible] purchased by Mr. Morrison. [illegible] a centre [illegible] two wings [illegible] style, and ornamented with four [illegible] columns, supporting a pediment with a bold cornice. The interior is spacious and elegant; the Grand Saloon is painted by T. de Bruyn, in imitation of bas-relief.

The Party were, unfortunately, an hour behind the time expected. Upon entering the Drawing-room, they found assembled a large number who had been invited to meet the Lord Mayor. The Lady Mayoress had come direct from the Mansion House, attended by the Chaplain, and Admiral and Mrs. Ross; there were, also, Sir Claudius and Lady Hunter; Aldermen Humphery and Farncomb; Mr Dillon; the Mayors of Oxford and Reading; several county Magistrates; the Clergy [illegible]

The [illegible] accommodation of the visitors [illegible] and modern artists, besides sculpture, costly mosaic tables, [illegible], &c.

The Banquet was served in the splendid Dining-room in truly magnificent style: it comprised turtle and venison, and every delicacy; the fruits were of the finest varieties, and had been supplied from the forcing-houses at Fonthill Abbey, which is, also, Mr. Morrison's property. The table appointments were much admired: the massive ormolu candelabra, bearing wax-lights, alternating with baskets of the most exquisite flowers, had an enchanting effect; whilst the gold [illegible] sideboards presented a most gorgeous display of [illegible] taste. After the Banquet, the entire party rose, and drank "The [illegible] Her Majesty." The other loyal toasts having been drunk,

Mr. Morrison said, that in rising to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor, [illegible] his own and Mrs. Morrison's [illegible] City of London, connected with it in a mercantile point of view, and [illegible] his own industry, obtained everything he could desire; associated as he had been with the merchants of London and its Corporation, having repeatedly partaken of the civic hospitalities, not only in the Mansion House and the halls of the Livery Companies, but at the splendid banquets given in the Guildhall of the City of London, it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to have the opportunity, in his humble way, of showing some mark of respect to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Corporation of London, and the merchant princes by whom he was surrounded, and to convince them that he had not forgotten their kind attentions on the spot in which he had spent the principal years of his life; and, although at present his time was occupied in other pursuits of a public nature, [illegible] City of London, and hoped he should ever continue [illegible]

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, [illegible] the respect and esteem [illegible] City of London was the first mercantile city in the world, and it was by the industry [illegible] such men as Mr Morrison, that England, above all nations, had arrived at its present mercantile greatness.

Mr. Morrison next proposed "The Health of the Aldermen of London," whom he welcomed most heartily to Basildon.

The toast was replied to by Sir S. C. Hunter, who stated this to be the third View he had attended since he had been a Member of the Court of Aldermen.

The Lord Mayor [illegible] "The Health of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison," adding [illegible] of their [illegible]

Mr. Morrison [illegible] expressed his gratification in entertaining [illegible]

"The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was then drunk.

The ladies then retired, and were soon followed by the gentlemen, to a superb ball. The Civic Party, however, having eight miles to go to their hotel—the Bear, at Reading—left comparatively early, but the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

By this arrangement, the portion of the river between Streatley and Reading was not surveyed by the entire party. It may be briefly stated that, in the route, Goring corresponds to Streatley, as Whitchurch does to Pangbourne, and Moulsford does to South Stoke, on the Oxfordshire bank of the river. Between Pangbourne and Whitchurch is a [illegible] the river, of many straggling arches. Purley Hall was next passed; it was once the seat of Warren Hastings, but not of Horne Tooke, as generally supposed. There are locks at Mapledurham and Caversham, [illegible] place. The Great Western Railway crosses the river at Moulsford, by two noble bridges, of similar design; and the line thence runs, at a short distance from the Berkshire bank of the Thames, to Reading. In the variety of its scenery, and the interest of the villages with which it is studded—some of them of the Norman age—this portion of the route [illegible] scarcely a parallel.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the Civic Party assembled at the High-bridge, Reading, where they were greeted by a large company, who were stationed in a barge on the Kennet, gaily decorated with flags and garlands of [illegible] A salute of maroons was also fired; [illegible] accompanied by the Mayor of Reading and his family. The morning was, unfortunately, hazy, and [illegible] rain.

The Civic Party now proceeded past the pretty village of Sunning, with its ivy-mantled tower, from which bells pealed forth their primitive music. On the opposite bank, in Oxfordshire, the church of Shiplake has a very pleasing effect: at the Lock here, the children of the Wargrave Charity Schools greeted the Lord Mayor with cheers long and loud; and his Lordship gave the little folks a sovereign [illegible] day.

[illegible] towards Wargrave, near which the Loddon slow "empties itself into the Thames, according to Drayton,

> Contributing her store,
> As still we see the much runs to more.

From the high ground, near this village, we obtain a fine view of the Thames towards Reading; with the groves of Shiplake on one side, Sunning Hill and the green heights around on the other, and a pleasant ait in front of Sunning Bridge. To the right lies Park Place, the beautiful seat of E. F. Fuller Maitland, Esq.; [illegible] the water's edge is a picturesque [illegible] Mr. M[illegible] Mr. M[illegible] steward, who [illegible] the Lord Mayor, and invited his Lordship to inspect [illegible]

[illegible] bend, and discovers a fine view of Henley Bridge, a handsome balustrated stone structure. Henley, with its finely-proportioned church tower, and its town backed by an amphitheatre of woody hills, merits all the admiration it has received from Thames tourists. The river here recals Denham's eloquently descriptive lines:—

> Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
> Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full.

We should here mention, that the first Lock from Reading was under repair and the Commissioners had just completed an extensive new bridge and high towing-path above Henley.

On leaving Henley and near the entrance of the county of Buckingham, Fawley Court, built by Inigo Jones, is seen on the left; and in the middle of the River, opposite this fine domain, lies the most beautiful island on the Thames, shaded with trees of noble growth.

The Berkshire side of the River, after passing Henley, has but little scenery that can be compared with the woody amphitheatres of the opposite county, till [illegible] Abbey, a band was stationed on the lawn, [illegible] came to the water's edge to witness the Lord Mayor's progress; but, on the barge making towards the shore, the spectators hastily retired, as if to take care of their provisions; the Party did not, however, land, the gipseyers were relieved from their apprehension, and returned to the river-side.

[illegible] it was once a Cell to the Cistercian Monks of Woburn, and, in the middle of the last century, the seat of a "mock monastery." Throughout this part of the district, Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the Commissioners, accompanied the Lord Mayor, and pointed out the various locks and works, explaining to his Lordship the course [illegible] of the Navigation [illegible] and,

[illegible] ated at Harleyford and the adjoining ponds. At Marlow, the quarry woods on the Berkshire side are seen in their bold beauty, hanging over the river, which here divides in two channels, and one being reserved for Marlow Poundlock, occ[illegible] a fine fall. Hedsor and Cookham were next reached; the barges passed [illegible] the "hanging woods" of Cliefden and Taplow—

> With their beechen wreaths the king of rivers crowning.

The mansion at Cliefden has an imposing *façade*; but the magnificence of its woods soon carries the spectator from its artificial beauties: its luxuriant heights and undulations, the variety of its oaks, beeches, firs, and maples; its vast and verdant lawns; and its chalky steeps, chequered with foliage—combine to render the whole scene a fine treat for the lover of the picturesque. At Cliefden Spring, [illegible] ripples down a gentle declivity into the river, is an octagonal temple, for [illegible] would consider this fail as the [illegible] and the gay [illegible] of the Civic Flotilla, presented a scene of gorgeous beauty, to depict which would almost exhaust even the magic pencil of Turner himself:

> Here earth and water seem to strive again;
> Not, chaos-like, together crushed and bruised
> But, as the world, harmoniously confused

At Cliefden Spring, where the Civic Party landed for a short time, the Vintners' Company were dining; it being their annual excursion-day to mark their cygnets; the Royalty of the swans in the river belonging exclusively to her Majesty, and the V[illegible] Swan [illegible] who take "up" the cygnets, wore swan's feathers in their hats, to denote their occupation. (See an account of the custom in No. 116 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

[illegible] place [illegible] Buckingham kept his [illegible]

[illegible]

The property afterwards fell into better hands: the mansion was greatly improved by Frederick, Prince of Wales, and George III. passed some of his early years in this delightful retirement. The centre of the house was destroyed by fire some fifty years since. The view from the terrace commands the river

> Flowing,
> To Windsor-ward again.

But, neither poetry nor sentiment is the staple of life; and, at Cliefden, the Civic Party withdrew to the saloon of the State Barge, to partake of an elegant [illegible] beneath the awning [illegible] Mr. Graham, the Secretary to [illegible]

The Lord Mayor entertained, in addition to the Civic Party, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Navigation; and dinner being over, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, his Lordship cordially expressed the gratification he felt at seeing at his table the Chairman of the Commission which had done so much to improve the Navigation of the Thames, and thereby increase the facilities so necessary to the conservancy of the river of that great city over which he had the honour to preside. His Lordship then referred to the very valuable and interesting information he had received on the View, and proposed "The Health of Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the upper district of the Navigation, and might he live many years to continue his valuable assistance to the Commission."

Mr. Barker then returned thanks in an able address, and referred to "the approbation expressed of the improvements made since the last visitation in the works upon the canal," adding that since Alderman Wilson's survey "many valuable suggestions then made by the Court and their officers, had been carried into effect." Mr. Barker then adverted to the necessity for reducing the tolls along the whole line of canal, in conformity with the wishes of the Lord Mayor; stating that no pains had been spared to convince the private lock-holders of the necessity of assenting to "one unanimous scale of reduced tolls," lest they should drive all the traffic to the railways. Whenever one of these locks came into the market, the Commissioners endeavoured to purchase it and gave it up to the public. Mr. Barker then proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and expressed his readiness, and that of his brethren of the Court of Aldermen, to attend whenever the Commissioners of the upper district thought that their attendance, advice, or assistance would in any way tend to promote the interest of the navigation of a river from which the Corporation [illegible] The Lord Mayor then [illegible] Mayor of Reading [illegible] Mayor of that important town."

The Mayor expressed [illegible] of Reading, in his person, [illegible] the Lord Mayor. It was now just forty years since he formed one of four hundred boys, who were drawn up in order by their schoolmaster, to do honour to the then Lord Mayor of the City of London (Sir Claudius Hunter). He well remembered the impression it made upon his mind. He little thought at that time he should one day be honoured by such an invitation as he had then received. He was authorised by the Corporation of Reading to express their regret that his Lordship's time would [illegible] of their testifying, in the manner [illegible] London [illegible] Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor, [illegible] the Lady Mayoress was so bad a sailor that he could not persuade her to come upon the water. Her Ladyship followed them *en route* as near as she could by land; he expected to find her at Windsor, where he should be happy to introduce his guests, as well as at the Mansion House on the 13th instant, when he hoped to [illegible] then proposed, "The Health of Mr. Graham, the Secretary to the Commission."

Mr. Graham, in returning thanks, stated that he had kept the Commissioners clear of litigation; and explained that the mistake of a lock-keeper having that day demanded and taken toll from the Civic Party arose from the keeper being a new man. Mr. Graham [illegible] three Commissioners to the monthly board, and the whole meeting quarterly to confirm the proceedings. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with all the Mayors of the towns through which the canal passed, were Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament."

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Aldermen of London," for which Alderman Farebrother returned thanks.

The next toast was, "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee of the City of London." Mr. Hall, after thanking the company, stated that the Commissioners had lately attended them at Reading, upon the subject of reducing the tolls, when suggestions were thrown out by each board of various improvements that might be made in both districts, for mutual advantage.

Alderman Wilson then addressed the company, and prefaced "The Health of the Absent Commissioners," by remarking that the alterations made since he was up the river, the improvements in the mode of constructing the locks, and the very excellent state of repair in which they found the works generally, showed the great zeal and activity of the Commissioners. The Corporation of London were at the present moment performing a most important work near Penton Hook Lock, which would materially benefit both districts, and to which the Commissioners of the upper district had most readily and most liberally contributed £500. Who would say after this that these visits were useless and a waste of the City funds? He thought it was a great pity that those who were so anxious to find fault with the Aldermen did not not take the trouble to make themselves [illegible] He was glad to think [illegible] fully expected that next time it was taken he would [illegible] one of the party, and give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience in matters relating to river navigation.

Sir C. Marshall said he was sure that any one who had doubts or scruples upon the propriety of this survey, would immediately have had them all removed had he been present that day.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of Mr. Leach, the Corporation Surveyor."

Here the ringing of bells, the shouts of the multitudes that lined the banks, and [illegible] the party had safely arrived at Windsor, [illegible] proceeded to the White Hart Inn, where [illegible]

[illegible] to Windsor, the weather was fairly [illegible] After leaving this beautiful seat, the [illegible] crossed, at Maidenhead, by the [illegible] of the Great Western Railway [illegible] time captive here.

We next pass Dorney, a fine old "Court" house; nearly opposite lies Monkey Island and its fishing temple; Bray, immortalised by its vicar of vicissitude; lower lies Down Place; and then Clewer,

> Where Thames and Isis' heir
> By lowly Eton glides, and Windsor proudly fair.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

The Civic Party, having breakfasted at Windsor, embarked on board the State Barge, at Windsor Bridge, at nine o'clock, under a salute of maroons, and a company of Life Guards on the river bank.

On reaching Datchet Bridge, Alderman Lucas and [illegible] the barge, in one of the Vintners' Company's boats. Runnymead, Magna Charta Island, and Ankerwyke were next passed. "The Thames here," says Mr. Mackay, "flowing at our feet, shines in the sunlight like a ribbon of gold upon a cloth of green velvet: and every steeple upon which the eye rests, every knoll, [illegible]

[illegible] we reach the point at which the Colne flows into the Thames, and a little [illegible] Staines Bridge is the CITY BOUNDARY STONE, where an olden ceremony [illegible]

The State Barge being moored close to the edge of the meadow, the Civic Office-bearers embarked, and, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, grouped around the Stone [illegible] "God bless the Queen, and Prosperity to the City of London." Three cheers were given; the band played "God save the Queen;" cake and wine were distributed among the Party, and small coin was thrown among the crowd.

There is an old custom of bumping at the Stone the Sheriffs and Aldermen who [illegible] Watermen [illegible] Sheriff Laurie, and while they were bumping the [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] Alderman Hughes [illegible] when [illegible] Alderman Moon descending from the stone, he was instantly bumped. Those who had been so served then paid certain fees, and were declared Free Watermen of the River Thames. The whole party then re-embarked; the Lord Mayor having given the usual direction that his name, as a record of his visit, should be painted on the Stone.

We have engraved this singular scene of immunity. The entire party, with the superb City banner placed on the Stone, and surrounded by other colours, had a very striking effect. The stone is ancient; it is sculptured with the City Arms, and is raised upon a square pediment, which bears the inscriptions, and is ascended by steps. On a moulding around the upper part is inscribed "GOD PRESERVE THE CITY OF LONDON, A.D. 1280."

Nearly opposite Staines, and at a short distance from Egham, lies Cooper's Hill, or, as Pope sings:—

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] flow!
> Here his first lays majestic Denham sung

Laleham has few attractions, save for anglers. Opposite, stretches Chertsey Mead, with its farms and villas; and its neat town and church, not forgetting the Porch House, where—

> The last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue.

[illegible] we next reach Shepperton, with its little church [illegible] the river Wey [illegible] Walton, and its [illegible] at the village favouring the opinion that here the Romans crossed the river.

The Thames is now narrowed by thick banks of [illegible], but the tower of Sunbury Church, its Lock, and Weir are soon seen. Lower down [illegible] Hampton, with [illegible] the Mole, with the [illegible] terminated [illegible] the State Barge, to partake of a banquet prepared for [illegible] the *Maria Wood*, moored off Hampton Court Palace, after which they left for town in carriages.

THE NAVIGATION.

To return to Penton Hook, between Sunbury and Hampton. On arriving here, the Water Bailiff pointed out to the Lord Mayor the situation which his Lordship had directed to be staked for the preservation and increase of the fishery without interfering with the navigation of the river.

The works in progress near Penton Hook, for facilitating the navigation between Bell Weir and Penton Hook Locks, are [illegible] being carried on [illegible] the Navigation [illegible] Mr. Leach, the Clerk of the Works, [illegible] the Lord Mayor by Mr. Hall, the Chairman, who [illegible] measures adopted by the Committee for improving the City District. [illegible]

[illegible] page 104.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 16.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity—Bonaparte born, 1769.
MONDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
TUESDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803—Twilight nearly ending.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk off Spithead, 1782.
THURSDAY, 20.—Bloomfield died, 1823—Bernadotte crowned, 1810.
FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
SATURDAY, 22.—Pompeii and Herculaneum buried by volcano, 63.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending August 22.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M.	A.	M.	A.	M	A	M	A
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
[illegible] 25	[illegible]	11 42	0 0	0 15	0 40	1 4	1 27	1 48	2 [illegible]	2 2[illegible]	2 [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. B. F."—We do not believe a person can obtain a commission in the army after the age of twenty-one or two.

"L. M. [illegible]"—[illegible] Wilberforce [illegible] Bishop of Oxford, was, previous to his consecration, [illegible] of Surrey and [illegible] of Winchester. He is third son of the late eminent philanthropist, Wm. Wilberforce. The Bishop's address, in [illegible], Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

"A. V.," Chatham. Our Correspondent's reasoning satisfies us that no person, whatever may be his or her rank in society, is entitled to be designated "Right Honourable," excepting Peers and their Wives, and those Commoners who are Members of the Privy Council.

"Kettering."—The Countess Vitzthum XIV. is one of the Ladies of the Palace (Dames du Palais) to the Queen of B[illegible]. The numerals attached to her title [illegible] the [illegible] Countess of the name.

"An [illegible] Subscriber."—Sir James E. Tennent, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

"A C[illegible] Subscriber," Leamington, should write to some Dealer in Second-hand Books.

"Philo-Linneus."—Next week.

"Jessy," Malta.—The Registrar of the Charter House will give the required information.

"A Yearly Subscriber," Cork, may receive the Number by ordering it through his Bookseller.

"[illegible]," Toronto.—The Views shall appear as soon as the interest of the subject justifies their publication.

"S. S.," Chelsea, is thanked for the information.

"Theodosius."—We have not room for the Lines on Lime-jar.

"A Subscriber."—We do not know of any redress to be obtained in the transaction between A. and B.

"W. D. B.," Reepham, should apply to Mr. Webster, Coin Dealer, [illegible] street, Covent-garden.

"A Subscriber," Reading, should obtain the interest of a Railway Director.

"Le Solitaire" should write to the Nobleman.

"J. R.," Ulverstone, is thanked, but we have not room for the Sketch.

"A Novice." "Palmyra" is an historical romance; but the principal characters—as Zenobia—are not fictitious.

"A Continued Subscriber, A. K.," may obtain any Numbers of our Journal at 6d. each, through any Bookseller, who will also bind the Volumes at 5s. 6d. each and upwards.

"H. L.," Ramsgate.—Apply to the Secretary to the Canada Company, 13, St. Helen's-place.

"A Subscriber," Newport.—The President *steam-ship sailed from New York for England, on her fourth voyage, in March, 1841: her precise fate remains, to this hour, a melancholy mystery.*

"Angelo" should complain to the Secretary to the General Post Office.

"A. P.," Liverpool.—The settlement will be legal, provided the husband be solvent.

"J. A. P.," Manchester.—From 2s. to 3s.

"A Constant Reader," King's Cross.—We have not heard of any intended reduction of the Coast Guard in Ireland.

"An Artist," Stockwell, is thanked.

"[illegible]"—"[illegible] Folly" is a name sometimes given to an [illegible] rather than the [illegible] of the [illegible].

"A Subscriber," Liverpool.—It is etiquette to address a letter to the Private Secretary to the Prince.

"A Subscriber in the North."—Mr. S. Beazley is the author of "The Roué."

"K. M. B." should address a letter to the Secretary of the Society.

"Poor Pat."—Warts may be removed by caustic, or acetic acid: soft warts by Gowland's Lotion.

"C. D. C." is thanked for his intention, though we cannot adopt his hint.

"[illegible]"—J. S. [illegible]

"A[illegible]," Weymouth.—[illegible] published in Paris and London. [illegible] Works on Painting may be worth our Correspondent's attention.

"An Amateur [illegible]" should apply to the Messrs. [illegible]

"J. C. I.," [illegible] the impression of the Woodcock of Haydon's [illegible] Mr. Harvey, the draftsman, and engraver of that [illegible]

"A Wild Flower," Bury.—We have not room.

"Exeter."—Mr. Waterton is now at Walton Hall, Yorkshire.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

THE new Ministry appears to have made its first false step, on difficult ground, it must be granted, but it is one that few were prepared for. That the Government which ousted its predecessors on an Irish Coercion Bill, should, within—almost within—"a little month," embarrass itself with the least efficacious and most unpopular of coercive enactments, does seem strange. It must be set down to that mysterious influence of office, which acts like those hardening and petrifying springs, that transmute the softest substances into matter of flint-like rigidity. The kindest intentions in Opposition become converted into harshness by contact with the Treasury Bench.

When the interval between the gentle declarations and the severe practice is unusually short, the contrast becomes most unfavourable to the party making them. What may really be the result of necessity, is liable to be ascribed to want of principle; we do not think it is altogether a laxity of political morals. It is rather carelessness of speech, and want of foresight. Generous sentiments easily overflow; and the temptation to place oneself in favourable contrast to an opponent is irresistible, when it costs nothing but words. This was the error of the Whigs in opposing the Irish Arms Act: in 1843 they had but a remote prospect of office, Peel was in the fulness of his strength; the new Tariff had awakened but a slight alarm in his followers—the Corn-Laws stood apparently the firmer for their modification; their repeal was among the remotest of Parliamentary contingencies. The Whigs seemed condemned for some years to the cold shade of Opposition. In that situation they indulged largely in that very safe species of philanthropy which runs no risk of being tested by deeds. Like Chaucer's Prioress, they were "all conscience and tender heart;" and we doubt not that they were in a measure sincere; they believed that they would act as they spoke; they only forgot the trammels and practical necessities of office and its responsibilities. Considering that many of them had been holders of office, the oversight was rather culpable; they should have recollected that their return to the place of power might come again, and that they would have to deal with the same dangers; if they had not discovered any new mode of meeting them, it was imprudent to indulge in such strong denunciations of the old. It is only justice to Lord John Russell to say that he is less chargeable in this respect than most of his colleagues; he received the Arms Bill a legacy from his predecessors, the heir-loom of all the rulers of Ireland for two generations, and his opposition was mostly confined to the new powers introduced into it; but his regrets of the necessity of such a policy were so strong that no one could suppose he was prepared to continue it. After his speech on the Coercion Bill, it appears almost unaccountable; after the acknowledgment by the late Government that in practice the Arms Bill was altogether a failure, it seems astounding; after declaring himself that he is ready to strike out its most stringent enactments, to "draw its teeth," as it has been expressively termed, the persisting in an useless but offensive measure seems an absolute infatuation. And again we are thrown back on the influences of office as the only explanation of the phenomenon.

It is on those of the Ministry who are less broken in to the duties of Downing-street, that this step will prove the most damaging; they were more generous and unreserved in their declarations than their more experienced colleagues, and have, in supporting such a direct piece of garrison government, to make a wider departure from former speeches; Hansard is awfully against them. They will probably repent that, like the player-queen in "Hamlet," they "did protest too much," finding that they now cannot "keep their word." The debate on this question has had a chilling, discouraging, and, we may add, lowering effect. After all the professions of equality, justice, conciliation, are these to be mere words? Can nothing be thought of but the old and confessedly worn-out expedients of arbitrary powers, degrading enactments, domiciliary visits—all, in fact, that makes Irish policy the reverse of English? It is a pity that Lord John Russell did not boldly break and throw aside the weapons of the gloomy times of Pitt and Castlereagh, especially as they are useless. Every one must have remarked that, in the trials and examinations of men arrested for the crime of agrarian outrages in Ireland, no provision of the Arms Bill ever appears to have led to the apprehension of the criminal, to have impeded him in the commission of the act, or to have prevented him from gaining possession of weapons to do it with. No Minister has yet explained the exact mode in which the Bill effects what is supposed to be its object. No doubt, the Government, by its means, knows who has registered fire-arms; but they are the very persons who would not use them unlawfully; it is the men who would evade still more stringent laws than this, who are the guilty. For these exceptional cases, the whole country is vexed and irritated, by what is done under the Act, and still more, perhaps, by the knowledge of what may be done, wherever ill-will or private feeling may exist. Like the Continental Passport system, which is kept up, it is said, to facilitate the arrest of criminals, it subjects the whole of society to endless annoyance and trouble, on account of the few desperate characters who set law at defiance. There are thieves and murderers in all countries; but it is monstrous to treat every man as if he was a thief and murderer, or would become so. And in both cases the huge network of precaution is useless; it merely creates a vast amount of annoyance to the honest part of the community, and does not render the commission of crime or the escape of the criminal impossible; if it did, it might be better submitted to. Pursuing the analogy, we find it hold good in both systems. Every man who travels on the Continent bears with him a document of suspicion; he is described, measured, designated, tracked from place to place, and has to submit himself perpetually to the surveillance of a political police, as if he were really—

A fellow by the hand of nature marked,
Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame.

Of what use is it? Murders and robberies are committed under all this, and assassins and thieves often escape; we would back our Forresters and the Detective Force, without such assistance, against any of the police of France or Germany. So with the Arms Bill; the bulk of the community are subjected to restrictions that do not check the desperate men who break through them. A freer and healthier state of things would be much safer and a good deal better.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court at Osborne House.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal [illegible]ly are at Osborne House. It is not probable that her Majesty will return to town before the prorogation of Parliament

The Queen Dowager. Wednesday was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who completed her fifty-fourth year.

Departure of the King and Queen of the Belgians.—Their Majesties the [illegible] and Queen of the Belgians, left Osborne House on Wednesday morning. [illegible] and his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied them into [illegible]mouth Harbour, and Prince Albert escorted them in the Royal barge to the [illegible]ing at the Clarence Yard, and from thence to the railway carriages, and immedi[illegible]ly afterwards returned to her Majesty, who had remained on board the yacht, which was moored off the buoy near the King's Stairs. On their arrival in town by the South Western Railway, the King and Queen of the Belgians departed [illegible] Woolwich, where they embarked in the afternoon on board the *Garland* for Ostend.

[illegible], Thu[illegible] Evening.—(From ou[illegible]) [illegible] of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, who has completed her 54th year, was celebrated to-day with the usual rejoicings and demonstrations of respect. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the Parish Church of St. John rang merry peals in honour of th[illegible] event, and at noon, royal salutes were fired from the Belvidere at Virginia Water, and the Corporation Ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of Mr. Pond, the town gunner.

The Lord Mayor's Dinner to the Ministers.—On Wednesday next the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies, and a large party of the Nobility, at dinner. About 180 will sit down to a most splendid entertainment.

Aristocratic Marriage.—On Wednesday morning, the marriage of the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P., eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke, to Miss A'Court, daughter of General A'Court, was solemnised at St George's Church, Hanover-square. The Right Rev the Bishop of Salisbury officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a select family circle.

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire, on Wednesday, left Devonshire House on a Continental tour of some months' duration. His Grace [illegible] and then proceed to Italy and Con[illegible] on his return to this country will go to St. Petersburgh to visit the Emperor of Russia.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS FRIDAY

Railway Bills. Lord **Lyttelton** presented a petition from the retail booksellers of the city of Worcester, complaining of the efforts of the Railway Companies to introduce clauses into their bills, authorising them to break open parcels to ascertain whether they contain more than one enclosure.—The Earl of **Clarendon** said the practice was not general, and he thought it a very hard and improper one. He had no hesitation in saying that he thought such a power ought not to be allowed. He would take care the subject should be attended to, and thought it desirable to pass a standing order to prevent the insertion of such clauses (Hear)

It was stated by the Earl of **Auckland**, in reply to Lord Brougham, that the Earl Dundonald's invention would be put to the test

The Australian Waste Lands Bill, on the motion of Earl **Grey**, was read a second tim[illegible]

The Sugar Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but the business in the early part of the day was not important

The Wexford and Waterford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed

Milbank Prison. In answer to a question from Mr. W. Williams, Sir G. **Grey** said he had appointed a Commission to inquire into the alleged malpractices at the Milbank Prison. The Commissioners were the Earl of Chichester, Lord Seymour, and Mr. Bickham Escott

Opening of Public Institutions on Sundays.—Mr. **Hume** moved that, with the view of lessening the temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and of promoting thereby the welfare of the working classes especially, and also of society generally, it is the duty of a Christian Legislature to open the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places calculated to afford [illegible]nocent amusement and instructive recreation, for the reception of visitors on Sundays and on holidays, at such hours after morning service as gin-shops and public-houses are open. The hon. member contended that it would be beneficial to the morals of the public to allow the British Museum and the National Gallery to be open on Sundays.—Lord J. **Russell** said he was in favour of the proposition, and in that opinion he was borne out by the Commissioners of Police, who felt satisfied that the more innocent amusements were open to the public on [illegible], the more drunkenness decreased He did not, however, think that the [illegible]ght to adopt any resolution on the subject.—Mr. **Hume** said he was [illegible]d in having drawn attention to the subject, and would not press his motion to a division.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The first vote agreed to, was that a sum not exceeding £132,000 be granted for the purpose of purchasing meal, potatoes, &c., for districts in Ireland in which [illegible] disease existed

[illegible] vote was for a sum of £20,000 towards defraying the expenses of alterations and the enlargement of Buckingham Palace. Mr. **Hume** objected to the vote; he considered it too large. The **Chancellor** of the **Exchequer** justified the vote Her Majesty had been put to very considerable inconvenience from the [illegible]r accommodation for herself in family in Buckingham Palace. And the House should bear in mind that this was the first application her Majesty had [illegible]de for any grant of public money since her accession to the throne. ("Hear, [illegible] hear," from both sides of the House) The total expense of the proposed [illegible]ation was calculated to amount to £150,000, but the sum at present asked [illegible]s only £20,000.—Mr. **Williams** opposed the vote. It would be much better [illegible]ve the money to the suffering and starving population of this country and [illegible] few words from Lord **Lincoln** and Mr. **Williams**, Lord [illegible]y surprised that any hon. gentleman could object to this vote, on th[illegible] ground of excessive expenditure; at the same time recommending the [illegible]tion of a new palace, which could only be done at a much greater expense. The Sovereign was obliged to spend part of the year in London, and, t[illegible]refore, there ought to be a suitable and convenient residence for the Royal Fami[illegible] [illegible]nd the Court. The plans for the proposed alterations in Buckingham Palace were suggested by the late Government, who, had they remained in office, intended to have put them into execution. He trusted next year Buckingham Palace would present a more handsome appearance than at present. (Hear.)

Upon a division, there appeared

For the vote	55
A[illegible]	6
Majority in favour of the vote	—49

The next vote was for a grant of £4500, to make good damages to palaces and public buildings, by the storm of the 1st of August instant

After some other votes had been agreed to, the House resumed, and d[illegible]sed of the orders of the day.

New Zealand.—Mr. **Hawes** obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Government of New Zealand. The House [illegible] after seven o'clo[illegible]

A[illegible]ged Defect in the Corn Bill [illegible] deputation from the Corn Exchange [illegible]upon the Lord Mayor, to rep[illegible]at that, in consequence of an error in the Corn Bill, the duty chargeable upon [illegible]e, meal, and peas, would be much [illegible] than before the passing of the act The Lord Mayor gave his opinion [illegible]ording to the reading of the act, ry[illegible], beans, and peas would be charged an additional duty of 100 per cent. He was sure that the framers of the act never intended this. The Lord Mayor then said he would undertake to make [illegible] to remedy the evil.

Indisposition of the Marquis [illegible] from Dublin [illegible]s that the noble Marquis has bee[illegible] taken dangerously ill at Curraghmore. [illegible]s had arrived for the Surge[illegible]n-General (Sir Philip Crampton), who left immediately for his Lordship's seat, in the county of Waterford.

Sir Charles Wetherell.—We learn that more favourable accounts were received on Thursday as to Sir Charles Wetherell's health; a favourable change had taken place, and Sir Charles had given signs of returning consciousn[illegible] Sir B. Brodie and Dr. Taylor had held a consultation, and it was understood that they considered recovery probable. The learned gentleman, however, is in a very precarious state. He will not be removed from Preston Hall for the pre[illegible]

Death of Mr. Ward Intelligence was received in town yesterd[illegible] of the death of G. H. Ward, Esq, at his residence in Hertford, at an advance[illegible] The deceased gentleman was father of the Honourable Secretary to the Admiralty. He was the author of "Tremaine," and formerly held the office of one of the Lay Lords of the B[illegible]

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

Serious Accident to Sir Charles Wetherell.—We lament to state that [illegible]cident happened to Sir Charles Wetherell, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, on Monday morning. The learned gentleman had arrived at Maidstone by train, and was desirous of going on to Rochester, for which purpose he had engaged a one-horse phaeton, with a driver, and proceeded towards the latter place, taking what is called the Lower-road, skirting the river Medway, for the purpose of passing through the village of Wouldham. On arriving near the seat of Charles Milner, Esq., Preston Hall, some trifling circumstance caused the animal slightly to mend his pace; on which Sir Charles, who was sitting on the box with the driver, unhappily caught hold of the reins, and the horse, darting to the side of the road, dashed the carriage against a heap of stones, which caused it to upset, throwing Sir Charles to the ground with great violence. The learned gentleman, on being raised, was found to be most alarmingly injured. The driver and Sir Charles's valet escaped unhurt. Sir Charles was immediately conveyed to Preston Hall, and was attended by Mr. Dennis, of Aylesford, and Dr Taylor, of Maidstone; but so serious did these gentlemen consider the state of their patient, that the valet was soon after dispatched to London, to procure the attendance of an eminent physician. Lady Wetherell has arrived at Preston Hall. The unfortunate gentleman met with every possible attention and kindness at the Hall. The latest accounts from Preston Hall are of a very unfavourable nature. Sir Charles, who is labouring under concussion of the brain, was unable to speak, and the worst results are feared. He was wholly unconscious of everything around him, and unable to recognise Lady Wetherell, or his brother, the Rev. Mr. Wetherell. The learned gentleman had been to [illegible]n, to see an estate he had purchased, and was intending to return to town [illegible]ravesend.

Deaths During the Late Storm.—During the dreadful storm on Wed[illegible], four men were killed by lightning, whilst reaping in a field [illegible]m, between Norwood and Croydon; three of them were struck [illegible]spot, and the fourth was taken away insensible, and died soon after. [illegible]man was killed, at the head of a team of horses, at Chislehurst. Mr. C[illegible]ttar has held an inquest on the body, when the verdict given was, "Died by the visitation of God."

The late Murder of a Policeman at Dagenham.—Two men, named Dennis [illegible]nn, and John Henessey, and a woman named Ellen Rankin, have been examined at Ilford, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of George Clarke, [illegible]ceman, on the 30th of June last. The circumstances of the murder have [illegible]n mentioned in our journal. The evidence of a boy named Walsh, went to [illegible]ow that the prisoners had been walking in the wheat fields in Kent, and that [illegible] woman was heard to s[illegible] the [illegible] a poli[illegible]an, and [illegible]hat he was found dead in the morning. Sweeney then remarked [illegible] was foolish of her not to keep a secret. The witness, Walsh, stated that he saw Hennessey and Flynn together at the Smith's Arms, Coodham, Kent, on the mornin[illegible] Ellen Rankin made the statement about the murder. A witness named Felix Sweeney, deposed as follows:—"I reside in Bal[illegible]-court, Tooley-street. I was at work on Wednesday last, for Mr. Giddens, at Coodham: and in the afternoon I was sitting round a fire with Rankin and Flynn, who worked on the same farm, when Ellen Rankin said she had no occasio[illegible] only for beating [illegible] policeman, or having a row with a p[illegible] I cannot say which. She th[illegible] something about a policeman being found [illegible] field with his head off, but I did not pay much attention to her words, nor do I [illegible]ything to her in reply. [illegible]e first to wo[illegible] [illegible]e policeman being in the field with h[illegible]ey, m[illegible] foolish to talk of such a thing he o[illegible] he had be[illegible] boy Welch was presen[illegible] at the convers[illegible] not heard of a policeman having been murdered. The prisoner Henessey was not there, and I don't think I ever saw him before." It further appeared, that on searching a bag which was taken from the prisoner Rankin, two odd white gloves were found, [illegible] as are worn by the police. The prisoners protested their innocence. They were remanded for a week.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is confidently reported in Winchester that her Majesty intends to honour that city with a visit in the course of next month. Winchester, it will be remembered, was once the metropolis of the kingdom.

Letters from Malta of the 31st ult., state that the French squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, which had been admitted to pra[illegible] the 30th, was to sail on the 1st inst., for Sicily.

A Correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says, that Sir Thomas Wilde, on his elevation to the bench, returned the fees which he had received in causes yet untried—"a departure from precedent," he adds, even more heterodox than his refusal to accept any in the case of O'Connell and the State traversers."

A letter from Rome, of July 26, says:—"A picture of Michael Angelo, and another of Raphael, have just been discovered here: the first, representing the placing of Christ in the tomb, and the other the portrait of the celebrated Cardinal del Monte, similar to the fresco in the Vatican. Both works were purchased amongst a number of old, valueless pictures. One by Mr. M'Call, a young Scotch painter; and the other by Mr. Cardeni, a broker."

Three human skeletons have been found on the road-side between Oxford and Bunbury, in the spot indicated by Biddle the murderer, whose sentence of death was lately commuted.

A Constantinople letter of the 22nd ult., states that Mehemet Ali was treated with every mark of respect by the Sultan. On the 20th Riza Pacha had been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The *Constitutionnel* states that a letter has been received from a person on board the French ship-of-war, *La Brilliante*, which confirms the account of an affair having taking place at Huaheine (Otaheite), and adds that the loss of the French was 24 killed and 41 wounded, and that the dead had been abandoned.

An importation of ice has just taken place from Greenland, by a ship named the *Edgecumbe*, having on board 110 tons weight of this singular article of [illegible]

A Correspondent of the *Herald* gives some instances of extraordinary speed attained on Tuesday on the Croydon Atmospheric Railway. He says:—"With a train of four carriages, including the piston carriage, which it is to be recollected carries passengers, and weighing about 22 or 23 tons, we reached a velocity of *seventy-five miles per hour*. This speed was maintained over a distance of a quarter of a mile. Over a similar distance in the same trip, we got a velocity of 69.23 miles per hour; over half a mile, a velocity of 64.28 miles per hour; and for a mile and a quarter, exactly 60 miles per hour"

The failure of the apple crop in Herefordshire has led to a great increase in the price of cyder, the supply of which, in the present season, is expected to be very limited.

According to accounts from Italy, the Pope is becoming the idol of his people. He has just paid from his private purse the debts of all the prisoners detained in the Capitol (prison for debt). The holy father was enabled to perform this act of generosity by reducing the number of the equipages of his predecessor. The sum paid exceeds 18,000 scudi.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 1st inst., publishes the following from Vienna:—"It is confidently stated that the ratification of the treaty of commerce [illegible]d between Naples and Austria will not take place at present, in consequence of difficulties having arisen relative to the interpretation of some of the articles. The treaty of navigation between Austria and Russia was signed the day before yesterday; it bears the date of July 20th. The clause relating to the certificates of health to be delivered by the sanatory authorities and the Consuls has been erased, the matter to be hereafter arranged"

In the month of August, 1847, the city of Moscow, founded in 1147, will attain the 700th anniversary of its existence. Brilliant *fêtes* will take place on the occasion

It appears from the estimates for miscellaneous survices for 1847, that £132,600 will be required to defray the expenses incurred through the Commissariat, under the direction of the Government, for the relief of distress arising from the failure of the potato crop in Ireland. £20,000 for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace; and £4500 "to make good the damage to palaces and public buildings by the storm on the 1st of August."

The French Government lately desired the Royal Academy of Sciences to ascertain and report on the propriety of publishing a complete edition of the works of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist: the question was referred by the Academy to a committee of chemists, who, through M. Dumas, have just reported that a complete edition of the works of this distinguished chemist, published at the national expense, would be of great benefit to science; the committee have estimated the expense at about £2400.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 27th ult. Sir S. Canning, after a visit of ceremony to Mehemet Ali, left Constantinople the day before. It was reported that Mehemet Ali had some intention of visiting France and England.

Letters from Switzerland state, that the snow on the tops of the mountains had melted in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather. The melted snow had augmented the rivers, and caused them in several places to overflow their banks. The summit of Mount Blanc appeared like a naked rock, a circumstance which had not been observed for many years past.

The Marine Palace at Brighton, by her Majesty's consent, is to be sold, and the proceeds applied towards defraying the expense of alterations and improvements in Buckingham Pa[illegible]

According to the Scotch papers, doleful accounts of the potato crops in the South of Scotland have been received; and, bad as things were in 1845, there is, probably, too much reason to fear that they will be ten times worse, season 1846. In late, or field tubers, the disease came not on, or at least was not detected last year, until after the 25th August, by which time the plums were fully formed, and the produce at root of considerable size. This year, it was suspected nearly a month earlier, and is at length manifesting the effects of hereditary taint in seed.

Letters from Bochold, of the 3rd inst., announce the death of the reigning Prince (Florentius Von Salem Salem), in the 61st year of his age, and the 19th of his government.

On Wednesday, grouse shooting legally commenced, at six o'clock; and, at eight o'clock, birds were sold at Newgate and Leadenhall-market. The birds are fine, and sold at 5s and 6s. a brace.

The contributions of the Manchester district (exclusive of those of Liverpool), towards the Cobden testimonial, now exceed £40,000; the aggregate amount of the subscriptions, so far as intimation of them has reached Manchester, is about £61,000. Amongst the recent contributors is the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

M. de Rothschild has paid into the Treasury his twentieth and last payment of 10 millions, for the loan of 1844, for 200 millions.

The differences between the States of Holstein and the King of Denmark, on the subject of the succession to the throne, still continue. The Members of the States have resolved to engage in no business until they have adopted the [illegible]ary measures to protest against the King's letters patent, and as, owing to [illegible]ies thrown in their way by the Danish Government, it was impossible for [illegible] the members have withdrawn altogether, thus bringing the session to an unexpected termination.

A letter from Ostrowa, of the 24th ult., states that a late ukase calls on all Jews in Poland to declare, before August 10, what costume they intend adopting—German, Russian, Polish, or Jewish. If they chose the latter, they were to pay a special tax, divided into several classes; that of merchants being fifty silver roubles a year, and the lowest being three. Whatever costume was selected must be worn from Nov 1.

We have letters from Madrid to the 6th instant, but their contents are not important. The troops on the Portuguese frontier continued to desert in [illegible]t numbers. In the provinces, several incendiary fires had taken place, by which a considerable amount of property had been destroyed

The French Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Bamine, head engineer of the Boulogne Railway, has visited the part of the line between Amiens and Abbeville. The Minister appeared well pleased with the state of the works.

The *New York Mirror* says:—"We learn, from gentlemen who came passengers in the *Great Britain*, that her trip, though a quick one, was nevertheless a chapter of accidents. She was once in imminent danger of being lost by fire, and three hours aground off Newfoundland; but fortunately rolled off just as orders were given to lower the boats."

On the 3rd inst., as the King of Prussia, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg were proceeding in a carriage to the railroad terminus at Potsdam, whence his Imperial Highness was to start by a special train for Ischl, one of the horses of the Royal carriage became restive, and ran off. Fortunately the traces broke, and the horse got loose from the carriage, and thus prevented danger to the Royal party, who entered another carriage, and proceeded to their destination.

During the week ending the 9th instant, the number of persons passing between England and France at the Boulogne and Calais ports, was—at Boulogne, 2229; at Calais, 540: total, 2769.

An epidemic disorder of a serious character, and which has been fatal in many cases, is at present raging amongst the 7th Hussars, in garrison at Vienne, in the South of France. On the news of this event reaching Lyons, Surgeon-Major Dr. Poulain was dispatched to Vienne, to watch the progress of the malady, and to examine into its causes.

During the week a vessel from St. Malo has brought 40 tons weight of foreign potatoes; the steam-ship *John Bull*, from Hamburg, 22 baskets; and two vessels from the island of Jersey, collectively, 31 tons weight of this description of vegetable, the production of the places named.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, and cemetery adjoining, in the island of Guernsey, on Tuesday last.

The Kent papers mention that last week's fine sunny weather has [illegible]ad a wonderful effect upon the hop plantations. It is reported that in some [illegible]s the disease known as mould has made its appearance. The duty i[illegible] [illegible]here on the advance, and bets in favour of £150,000 are freely made.

Nearly £7400 has been already contributed towards the erection of churches in the four districts formed in Liverpool under Sir Robert Peel's act

A requisition to Mr. Cobden is now in course of preparation in Stockport, requesting him to continue as one of the members for the borough, in the event of an election. The idea seems to have been started in consequence of the requisition to Mr. Cobden, to the same effect, emanating from Manchester.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VIEW OF THE THAMES.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIVIC PARTY AT BASILDON HOUSE.

(*Continued from page* 102.)

bury, extensive repairs are in progress, which, when completed, will render the navigation of this District perfect.

The Improvements by the Thames Navigation Committee commence from opposite the Boundary-stone and the Towing-path, and are continued down the river to Putney. The Locks and Works were constructed from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Mr. S Leach, and are now under the care of his son, Mr S. W. Leach

Upon the "View," the Lord Mayor was much gratified in witnessing the greatly-improved condition of the whole Navigation, from the measures adopted by the Commissioners; and his Lordship especially noticed the new Bridge and high Towing-path, which have just been completed above Henley.

The Commission funds are also greatly improved; and much credit is due to the talents and exertions of the several officers.

Throughout the "View" are several objects and localities associated with Civic greatness. Thus, at Oxford, Trinity College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Pope, Lord Mayor of London; and St. John Baptist College was founded in the same year by Sir Thomas White, another Citizen and Alderman of London.

In Wraydisbury Church are monuments to the memory of Aldermen Wright and Gill, who were partners in trade, and both Lord Mayors of London.

All the arrangements and proceedings of the "View," were under the very able direction of Mr. Alderman Wilson, who fills the honourable office of "Queen's Harbinger," in the Royal Household.

The dinners, refreshments, &c., were supplied in the first style, by Mr. Younghusband, of Gerrard's Hall, Basinghall-street.

We subjoin a List of the Company, on each day of the "View:"

WEDNESDAY. OXFORD.

The Lord Mayor's Party—Lord Mayor; Admiral Ross; Ald and Miss Farebrother; Ald. and Mrs Wilson; Sir C Marshall; Ald Humphery, Ald and Mrs. and Miss Hooper; Ald. Farncombe, Ald Hunter and two daughters; Ald., Mrs., and the Misses Hughes, Ald and Mrs. Sidney, Ald. and Mrs Moon and daughter, Mr Sheriff Mrs. and Misses Chaplin, Mr Sheriff and Mrs. Laurie, and Mrs Cattley; Mr Deputy and Mrs. Brown and niece, T. H Hall, Esq and Mrs Hall, Mr Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Wire, Rev. C. Farebrother and Mrs. Farebrother, Mr and Mrs. Firth, N Saunders, Esq., Water Bailiff; Mr T. Theobalds, City Marshal.

Invitations at Oxford.—Rev. Dr Ingram and Lady Rev. Mr Hughes and Lady; Dr. Ogle, Rev J Dixon and Mrs Dixon, the Mayor of Oxford, and Town Clerk of Oxford, &c.

THURSDAY. AT BASILDON PARK.

The Lord Mayor's Party, as above, with the Lady Mayoress, and Mrs. Ross, Sir Claudius Hunter and Lady Hunter and niece.

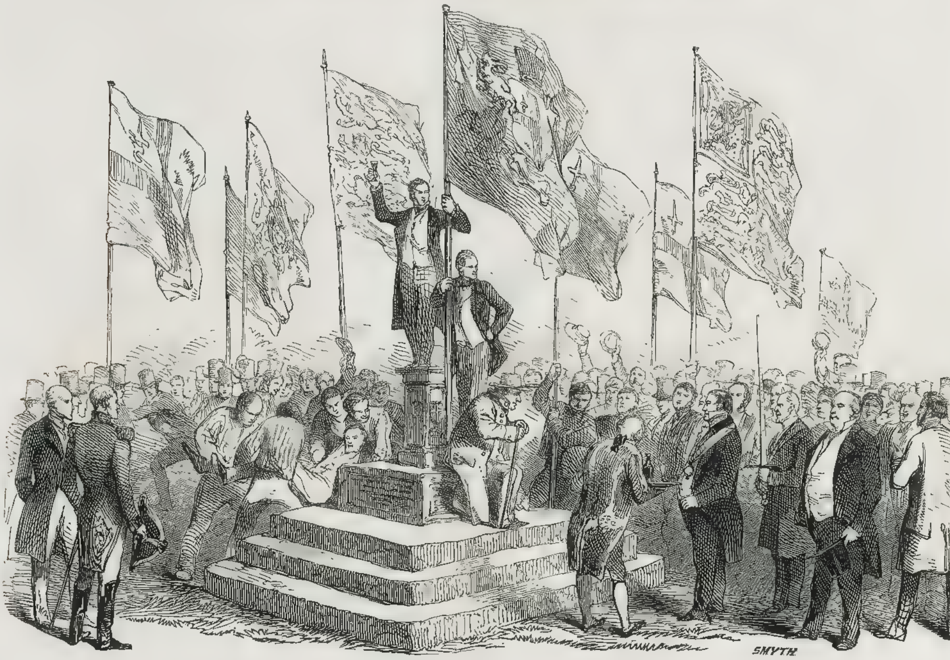
FRIDAY.—READING.

The Lord Mayor's Party, with R. W Kinnaird, Esq., Sheriff Elect, — Alloway, Esq., the Mayor of Reading, and Family, T R. Barker, Esq., the Chairman, and W. Graham, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners of the Upper Districts, Thames Navigation.

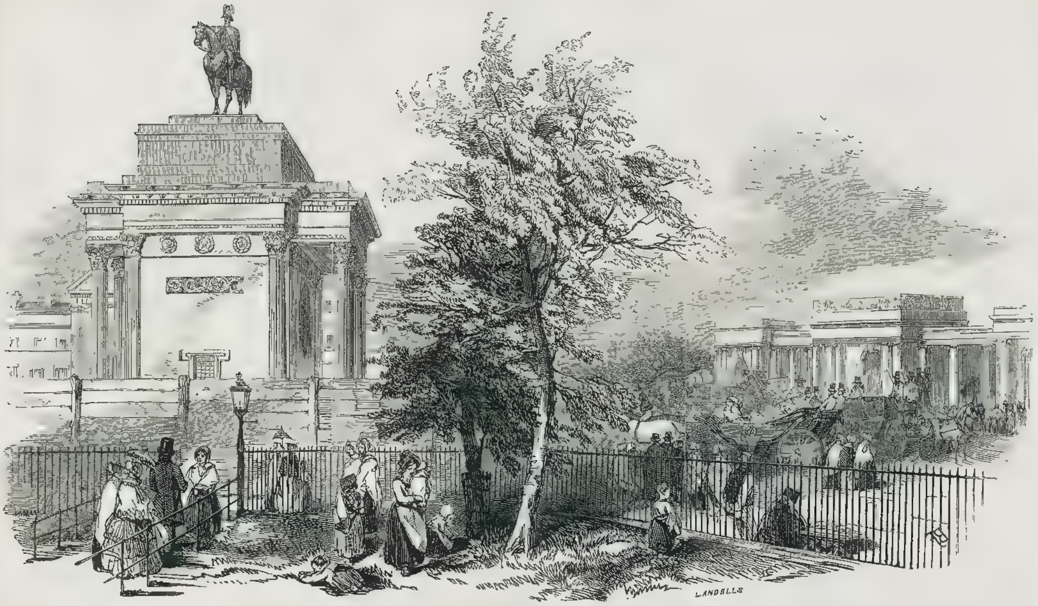
SATURDAY.—WINDSOR.

The Lord Mayor's Party, with Sir Lancelot and Lady Shadwell, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Alderman Kelly and Ladies Mrs. Humphery, Alderman and Mrs Wood, Sir James Duke; and several private friends of the Lord Mayor, who joined the party on board the Navigation Barge, at Hampton Court Palace.

MEDMENHAM ABBEY.



THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY STONE, AT STAINES.



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE GREEN-PARK, PICCADILLY.

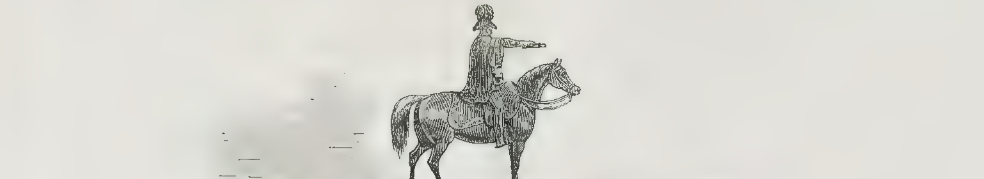
THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

We have, this week, engraved Mr. Wyatt's colossal group placed upon the Arch at Hyde Park Corner, for which position the statue appears to have been expressly designed and executed. One of the Illustrations shows the Statue as it would appear from within the angle of the Green Park, almost immediately adjoining the Arch. The second Engraving shows the great work in profile, as it would appear from the Constitution Hill roadway, just within the Green Park. Through the Arch is seen a portion of the chaste columnar screen and entrance to Hyde Park; and, to the right is shown Apsley House, the handsome mansion of the Great Duke. In both cases, the alterations in the attic of the Arch, which have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, are represented as completed.

The question between the Government and the Committee as to the placing of the Statue in the above position still remains undecided; and, *pendente lite*, we have judged these Illustrations to be the best mode of conveying to our readers the merits of the location, as to artistical effect. This we believe to be a means of demonstration which could not be effected by many folios of "Correspondence."

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to glance at the official account of the Proceedings relative to the Placing of the Statue. This we gather from a Parliamentary Paper just printed, containing "a Copy of the Report from the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Military Memorial, enclosed in a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Rutland to Viscount Melbourne, dated 14th of July, 1839." This document was obtained on the application of Sir F. Trench, pending the recent discussion in the House of Commons respecting the site selected. The present document extends to twenty-two pages, containing the Report of the Sub-Committee, with the Appendix. On the 28th of May, 1838, it seems it was resolved, without any dissent or hesitation whatsoever, upon the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, "that the summit of the triumphal arch at the entrance into the Green Park, on Constitution Hill, going out of Piccadilly, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be an appropriate situation on which to place such Equestrian Statue, provided her Majesty the Queen's permission can be obtained for that purpose." Permission was obtained; but it was afterwards considered that the summit of the arch was inappropriate for the Statue; and the architect, Mr. Burton, urged the Office of Woods and Forests to discountenance the erection. A long correspondence ensued, which resulted in the Committee demanding a fulfilment of the promise, and the arch was reluctantly yielded.

The Sub-Committee then commissioned Mr. Wyatt to prepare for their inspection his designs for the Equestrian Statue, of an adequate height and size, and in the attitude, costume, and position, which he would propose. Mr. Wyatt, accordingly, prepared several models and designs, and the Sub-Committee availed themselves of a model of the Hyde Park Corner Arch to consider, which then



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM CONSTITUTION HILL.

did, with the greatest attention, the position and relative size of the Statue to be placed on the summit. Mr. Wyatt then prepared a drawing of the Arch, with the Equestrian Statue; of which the Sub-Committee approved. The Lords of the Treasury, however, objected. We have not space to detail the points.

There is one part of the Sub-Committee's Report which it is important to quote. They distinctly state, in justice to themselves and to Mr Wyatt, that the wooden figure which was exhibited in August, 1838, on the summit of the Arch, was prepared, set up, and at length removed, without the knowledge or concurrence either of the Sub-Committee, or of Mr. Wyatt, and without any intimation to them of the intention of the Government to make any such exhibition. They add that had they been apprised of the wish of the Government for a model, they would readily have taken measures for supplying one which should have conveyed some idea of their own intentions, and of the artist's design. They, however, believe the proceeding that took place had the effect of creating a general opinion in favour of an adequate work of art in that fine position

In the present document, an account is given of an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-house, on Saturday, the 16th of June, 1838, when the Duke of Rutland, in the presence of the Committee, informed his Grace of their intention to erect an equestrian statue, on which the Duke of Wellington made the following reply:—"My Lord Duke, my Lords, and Gentleman—I cannot find words to express to you the satisfaction and gratitude which I feel upon receiving from your Grace these reports of the proceedings of yourself and other distinguished individuals, and of the public at large, with a view to the erection in this part of the metropolis of a memorial of the services in which it has been my lot to be employed. I am aware of the degree to which I am indebted to your Grace's friendship, kindness, and partiality in these proceedings; and it is satisfactory to receive this communication in the presence of my old friends, companions, and comrades, men with whom I have served so long, to whom I am indebted for so much assistance, and who distinguished themselves on every occasion on which any service was performed which could attract public attention, or merit their approbation. I will give my attendance upon the artist fixed by the Committee whenever he may think proper to require it."

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

On Monday and Wednesday Auber was in the ascendant at Drury Lane Theatre—two of his best operas—"Le Domino Noir," and "Le Philtre"—being given each evening. The audiences on both occasions, we regret to state, were not numerous; but they made up in enthusiasm their deficiency in numbers; and certainly finer operatic performances have been rarely witnessed—certainly not in this country. The fate of the "Domino Noir" has been somewhat singular. An English version, produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1838, was condemned the first night; another English adaptation, leaving out the greater portion of the music, had a run at the Olympic; the last translation was at the Haymarket, for Madame Thillon, only recently, but mutilated in a manner that provoked the just indignation of all those who had heard the original opera in Paris, with Cinti Damoreau, Roger, &c. Who could have imagined, hearing the magnificent last act of Auber's work on Wednesday, as executed by the Belgian *troupe*, that any Vandal could be found to have rendered it so peculiarly repulsive and offensive as it was "done" at the Haymarket.

The gay, the gallant, the chivalrous *Horace de Masserena* was restored to us by Coudere, the original representative of that interesting part in Paris. We were freed from the conventional wit of the low stage Irishman and the lover with his ardent attachment, and his gentlemanlike enthusiasm was embodied by the French comedian with a truthful ease, grace, and animation, impossible to be excelled. True, there was one drawback; the voice of Coudere is not yet in good order, but his tact and taste carried him through, as these qualities will always do with great artists; witness Pasta, *the* Brambilla, and our own Braham, who have triumphed over all physical defects. There is not a greater vocalist in the world than *the* contralto Brambilla, and yet her organ has gone. Coudere's acting in the last scene drew down repeated bursts of applause. The effect of he[illegible]ing the voice of *Angèle* amongst the nuns was splendidly given—his whole frame seemed to tremble with emotion; the fear that his reason has forsaken him, and the touching prayer for protection, were striking points of Coudere's great histrionic powers. The glance of recognition of his *inamorata* as the supposed Lady Abbess, and the wild rush after her as she escapes through the door of the sanctuary, were much cheered

Mdlle. Charton was the *Angèle*, and looked the part charmingly. She is improving vastly in her singing. She was encored in the Ronde Aragonaise, "La belle Inès." In the execution of the trying scena, "Ah! quelle nuit," in the last act, some of her divisions might have been improved upon, as regards precision; but it was, on the whole, extremely well sung; and the narrative of *Angèle's* troubles and escapes tell with unceasing animation, and fascinating *naïveté*. Mdlle. Charton is yet but young; and will develop, in two or three years, higher qualities than she yet exhibits. The amusing sketch of the English Lord was excellently realised by Delannoy. The red hair, and neatly-trimmed whiskers—the Anglo-French accent—afforded much gratification both to the Gallic and British community present; and the *entente cordiale* seemed to be increased by the quizzing. The *Gil Perez*, the convent steward of Barielle, was another very clever delineation. The "Deo Gratias" was called for a second time—the lower notes and shake of the singer being very remarkable. Auber introduces the *motif* of this bass air, in the last act, with infinite skill. It was delightful to hear his sparkling strains sung without mutilation. In the last act of the "Domino," there is melody enough for half a dozen operas. The concerted pieces of the nuns and novices—the skilful use made of the organ, during the *Cantique* of *Angèle*—and the despairing air of the tenor *Horace*, are evidences of vocal [illegible] [illegible]umental skill of [illegible]

The "Philtre" is the opera which suggested to Donizetti the "Elisir d'Amore." An English version was produced of the former some years since, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with little success. The "Philtre" is, however, a work which will challenge comparison with the "Elisir." We award the preference to the latter; but the former has some charming writing. Auber had not shaken off the Rossinian trammels when he composed the "Philtre;" and striking reminiscences of "La Gazza Ladra," and other operas by the Swan of Pesaro, will be found therein. On the other hand, in Donizetti's "Elisir," themes may be easily traced to the "Philtre."

The Brussels Company play Auber's production with consummate skill. The stage groupings are excellent, and far superior to the automaton action of the chorus at her Majesty's Theatre. On the other hand, there is no Lablache for the *Quack Doctor*; for Zelger is as ponderous in mind as he is in person. He has no notion of fun or humour, and is a very slow coach. Massol, in the *Ser*[illegible] [illegible] not rival Tamburini; but the Frenchman sings well, and acts with spiri[illegible] [illegible] martial scena, "Je suis Sergent," was well rendered, and the last coup[illegible] [illegible] encored. Nor is Mdme Laborde's heroine of the "Philtre" at all equal to the captivating impersonation of *Adina* by Persiani, but it is cleverly vocalized. Boulo's *Guillaume*, the *Nemorino* of the Italian version, was deliciously sung, and capitally acted. His "making up" was quite a picture; his wooden shoes, coarse shirt, and loose hanging garments, were an example to our "tender tenor," of stage propriety, that they would do well to imitate. Indeed, the *ensemble* of the Belgian artists was far superior to anything that has been witnessed in the Italian and English versions of the "Philtre."

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was given for the third time; last night, the "Domino Noir" was repeated, with selections from the "Favourite" and the "Muette;" and this evening (Saturday), the campaign closes with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots."

The two amateurs who imported the Company, seceded from the direction on Saturday last, after losing £1,600 by the speculation, or rather their desire to do something for art—for financial profit, from what we can learn, did not enter their heads, in making the contract with the Brussels Company. The directors of the *troupe* have assumed the management since Monday, but with no better result for the treasury

It is quite evident that they have come too late in the season, but the uncertainty of the arrangements has been a great misfortune. The principal singers have been in turn ill, every night of performance, and the theatre has been opened and closed quite at random.

Admitting all the imperfections and mishaps, and that the band is not so good as that of last year, a portion of the players having been left in Brussels for the German Company now playing there, the Belgian artists have given some superb operatic entertainments. The musical mounting of Meyerbeer's masterpieces—"Les Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," two of the grandest operas ever written; of Rossini's splendid "Guillaume Tell," of Halévy's imposing "Juive," of Donizetti's passionate "Favorite," of Auber's "Domino Noir," "Philtre," and "Diamans de la Couronne," and of Adams's "Chalet" and "Postillon de Lonjumeau," has been beyond all praise. The "Mousquetaires de la Reine" was a [illegible] failure, despite of its great success at Paris, Brussels, and recently at Berlin. That the Brussels Opera Company will come over again, is much to be desired, but it must be at a period when the town is full of our real musical amateurs. Fashion will do nothing for good music—the appeal must be made to our inte[illegible] [illegible] masses, with their fast increasing knowledge and appreciation of the scie[illegible] of sweet sounds. To the Belgian Directors, we tender, in conclusion, our advi[illegible], that they must study to be exact and punctual in all their arrangements, if they [illegible]ect public support. What is announced and promised, ought to be religiously adhered to

We take our [illegible]ave of the Company with sincere regret, for they have afforded many gratifyin[illegible] entertainments. When we look around us, and see the state of [illegible]r English ope[illegible] and the condition of our Italian opera, where the *ensemble* is [illegible] destroyed for the [illegible] of hearing three or four stars, we feel, indeed, how vast inferior we are to the French i[illegible] [illegible] lyrical art. Whether the ad[illegible] the Brussels Opera Company [illegible] [illegible]d to reforms and amendments, [illegible] not; but a good standard of ope[illegible] [illegible]ution has, at all events, been witne[illegible], and audiences will not forget it, whatever managers may think of the matter.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

[illegible] Wilson has left London for Edinburgh, to be presen[illegible] [illegible] the Sir Walter Scott Monument, after which he commences a month's tour in [illegible]

Mr H. Phillips and Miss Hawes are giving concerts in the north of England.

Balfe has been engaged to write an opera to the libretto of the "Mousquetaires de la Reine" for Drury Lane Theatre. This is not a very decent proceeding towards Halévy, whose "Reine de Chypre" story was used by Balfe for his "[illegible]ughter of St. Mark."

[illegible] at a rehearsal of a MS. comic opera, composed [illegible] the Brussels Company, at Erard's Room[illegible]. A [illegible]at number of celebrated artists and amateurs were present. We perceive t[illegible] criticisms have been given of this work, which is called "Le Demon de la Nuit," by some of our contemporaries. We regret this course, as it is most inexpedient, ill-advised, and even unjust, to criticise rehearsals, or notice them in any manner; and we do hope that this practice will not be established by our brother journalists. Every English composer who has an opera in readiness is entitled to pursue the same course as M. Godefroid, and to call a rehearsal for the critics; but we conceive that their duty is to wait for the public performance, before they write an opinion.

NEW MUSIC

Hymns and Anthems, the Words chiefly from Holy Scripture and the Writings of Poets. The Music by Eliza Flower. Cramer and Co., and Novello.

Anthems and Services for Church Choirs. J. Burns.

Novello's Cheap Edition of Handel's "Messiah." J. A. Novello.

"Israel in Egypt;" published by the Handel Society. Edited by Mendelssohn Cramer and Co.

We do not expect to find in Miss Flower's sacred compositions the ingenuity and learning of our Cathedral writers—such as Purcell, Gibbons, Greene, Croft, &c.; but her music possesses more than ordinary merit. She has evidently taken for her model the modern German Chorale, and she has evinced a very laudable ambition in striving to revive the setting of hymns and anthems to the modern taste. Her selection of words cannot be too highly praised. With her the word "sacred" is not confined to the conventional acceptation; she seeks for poetical themes, from the writings of all those who seek to elevate the soul—such as Jeremy Taylor, Wordsworth, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hemans, &c. The pieces are set generally for four voices—treble, contralto, tenor, and bass. For general purposes, perhaps, it would have been more expedient to have adapted several of the hymns for a solo voice. Many of these clever pieces are as much adapted for secular as well as congregational uses, as was proved when they were performed at Crosby Hall, at Miss Flower's concerts. Miss Flower is no relation to the vocalist of that name, but is a daughter of the late editor of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*.

"The Anthems and Services for Church Choirs" will be a very valuable publication. Singers will thus be saved from the annoyance of MS. voice parts, as the music is in full score. The standard anthems of English and foreign composers may be thus easily and cheaply obtained, and the taste for choral music generally disseminated. Specimens of living composers are also promised. The first four numbers contain works by Gibbons, Rogers, Palestrina, Tallis, Anerio, Farr[illegible], Di Lasso, Creyghton, Allegri, Dyce, Child, Dr. Gauntlett, Batten, Casciolini, &c. The type is clear and well printed, in quarto, and the price of each number varies from sixpence upwards. An instrumental accompaniment is added for the convenience of practice, although it is recommended very properly that the pieces should be sang as much as possible by a full choir of voices. We hail the appearance of this series of choral music, as a good sign of advancement in the improvement so long desired of our Cathedral and Church services.

Mr. Novello's cheap edition of the "Messiah" must command a large sale, for it carries out a national object—that of supplying to the public music at a cheap rate. The shape of the publication is admirably adapted for places where amateurs most do congregate to listen to the Divine strains of Handel. The "Messiah" will be completed in twelve numbers, at sixpence each; and the prospectus is quite right in asserting that, in respect both to quality and quantity, it is the most seasonable "musical publication ever offered to the public." Only a large sale can repay the outlay. Mr. Vincent Novello has added a [illegible] or organ accompaniment, and much pains has been bestowed to insure co[illegible]ness. No. I., for August, contains—the overture; the recitative, "Comfort ye;" the air, "Ev'ry valley;" and the chorus, "And the glory of the Lord."

The Handel Society was formed in 1843, for the production of a superior and standard edition of the works of Handel, the subscription being one guinea per annum. The council to carry out the object of the institution consists of Sir George Smart, Messrs. Bennett, Chappell, Crotch, Davison, Hopkins, Lucas, Macfarren, Moscheles, Mudie, Rembault, and H. Smart. The secretary is Mr. Macfarren, the composer, who has displayed much zeal and talent in his duties. The works already produced by the Society are the "Four Coronation Anthems," edited by Dr Crotch; "L'Allegro, Il Pensieroso, et Il Moderato," edited by Moscheles; and the "Israel in Egypt," edited by Mendelssohn. The Society does not advance with sufficient rapidity, although what it has produced as yet has been superbly executed. But to wait for a completion of the undertaking, at the present speed, will take longer than the time allotted to the life of man.

Mendelssohn's Preface is full of interest; it is, alone, worth the price of the annual subscription. He gives the score as Handel wrote it. Mendelssohn has added, in small notes, an Organ Part, and a Pianoforte arrangement.

[illegible] duty to lay before the Society the score, as Hand[illegible], w[illegible] the least alteration, and without mixing up any remarks of notes of my own with those of Handel. In the next place, as there is no doubt that he himself introduced many things at the performance of his works which were not accurately written down, and which, even now, when [illegible]s music is performed are supplied by a sort of tradition, accor[illegible] to the fancy of the Conductor and the Organist, it becomes my second duty to o[illegible] opinion in all such cases; but I think it of paramount importance that all my remarks should be kept strictly from the original score, and that the latter should be given in its entire purity, in order to afford to every one an opportunity of resorting to Handel himself and not to obtrude any suggestions of mine upon those who may differ from me in opinion." It appears that there were only eight or nine instances in which Handel omitted an accidental, or wrote a different note in one part, from that which he gave to the other. The Editor found the MS of Handel in the Queen's Library more correct than the printed [illegible]. This marvellous work, according to Handel's own writing on the MS [illegible], Oct. 1, completely printed Nov. 1, 1738." The great advantage of this edition is, that the genius of Mendelssohn may be called into play in the execution of the Oratorio at the will of the Conductor or Organist, and that the pianoforte arrangement renders it of value for private purposes.

The Connoisseur. E. Mackenzie.—The Musical Herald. G Biggs

"The Connoisseur" is a monthly record of the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama, remarkable for the healthy and independent tone of its criticisms. The work has now been in existence upwards of sixteen months; and, although in point of novelty it presents no striking features, still are the interests of art and artists advocated with a degree of truth and boldness, that, when differing from the opinions, it is impossible not to render justice to the honesty of purpose exhibited by the writers.

The "Musical Herald" is a weekly journal of Music and Musical Literature, at the low rate of twopence a number, or tenpence a part. The diffusion of musical works in a cheap form appears to be the leading object, but the literary portion is ably conducted. The dissemination of music at the lowest possible charge, would alone insure this periodical a deserved popularity

Persons who "Know all about it."—When people draw their chairs close to the fender, stir the fire vigorously, rub their hands upon their knees, assume a look of complacent sagacity, and proceed to open up a long story with the confidential remark that they are going to tell us "all about it," they oftentimes remind us—dull companions though they be—of that outrageous and incomprehensible piece of drollery of Foote's, which the wise reader who loves genuine nonsense never forgets:—"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage to make an apple-pie, and who should be coming down the street but a great she-bear and popp'd her head into the shop. What! no soap?—So he died; and she very imprudently married the barber. And there were present the Joblilies, and the Garruylilies, and the Piccalilies, and the great Panjandrum himself with the little round button at top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch-us-as-catch-can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots."—There is only one suitable termination for stories of this simple and lucid character, and it is that which custom always has ready—"and so now you know all about it."—They have [illegible] an exclusive story of their own, which is, like a worn-out shilling, without [illegible] tail to it. Every story, nevertheless, is furnished with two heroes; one is a cock and the other a bull; and these are constantly in one another's way. [We quote this exquisite piece of humour from one of the late Laman Blanchard's "Sketches from Life," which have lately been re-published for the benefit of the lamented Author's family."—Ed. I.L.N.]

The Drinker's Excuses.—The drinker's excuses are innumerable. If it were any use to attempt an enumeration, we should say that they run—1st. That it is ungentlemanly to pass the bottle. 2ndly. That it is the anniversary of his wedding-day, of his marriage with his first wife. 3rdly. That his heart is *almost* broken. 4thly. That he only drinks at night to enable him to relish his plain glass of porter next day. 5thly. That he has one wife and six children weighing [illegible]ily on his mind. 6thly. That he is writing a volume of poems. 7thly. That [illegible] are not times for a patriot to flinch from supporting the revenue. 8thly. That his heart is *quite* broken. 9thly. That he cannot tell whether it is to be a girl or a boy. 10thly. That he means to start for America, being sick of the [illegible]ed States in England, &c.—*Laman Blanchard.*

[illegible] Richard Dunn and Miss Burdett Coutts.—Mr. Richard Dunn has [illegible]rated on bail, and it appears that he meditates further proceedings [illegible] Miss Burdett Coutts. In the course of Wednesday morning the learned gentleman swore an affidavit befo[illegible] [illegible]oner Goulburn. The affidavit [illegible]h that A. Burdett Coutts, of No. 1, Stratt[illegible] street, and 59, Strand, both in [illegible] of Westminster, is just and duly indebted to this deponent in the sum [illegible]red thousand po[illegible] by virtue of a certain authority in writing given to th[illegible] deponent by the s[illegible] B. Coutts, to draw a bill on the bank of Coutts and Co. for such a sum of money as this deponent [illegible]ld think a fair compensation for the injuries and imprisonments done and inflicte[illegible] on this deponent by the said A. B. Coutts, and for the recovery of damages for which this deponent had at that time commenced legal proceedings, and which said bill so drawn by this deponent the said A. B Coutts promised in writing should be [illegible], which said bill was not paid, and still remains justly due and owing to [illegible]onent. Mr Dunn proceeded to the office of Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor to Miss Burdett Coutts, and informed that gentlemen that he (Mr. Dunn) had no intention by his present proceeding to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy; his object being to oblige her to give bail that she would proceed to trial in an action for debt. Mr Humphreys declined interfering, and the learned gentleman left the office for the purpose of causing his notice of debt to be served. The following is a copy of the order for payment which has led to the adoption of the recent proceedings:—"London, March 4, 1846. Gentlemen—Pay myself or order the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds. Richard Dunn. By the authority of Miss Burdett Coutts. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.'

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We are now fast approaching the end of the season, and we listen to the operas performed with the deeper attention and greater interest, that we are hearing them for the last time, at least for several months. It is, above all, to the new works produced this year that we now attach most importance

To obtain a perfectly correct judgment of the value of a work, and of its materials for lasting fame, we must wait till the first blush of novelty has passed off. Gratified curiosity, surprise, prejudice, and many other extraneous causes, may influence the first reception of any work of art: when these have passed away, it must stand or fall by its own merit

In the annals of literature and the drama, it is not uncommon to find works of far inferior merit, on first performance, out[illegible], the greatest *chef-d'œuvres* of the greatest masters: the latter ultimately [illegible]ity, while the preferred ones are, in a short time, totally forgotten and despised.

There is, no doubt, a class of compositions highly pleasing at first, but whose ephemeral merits will not stand the test of long acquaintance. If we judge by its growing popularity, "I Lombardi" is not one of these; but yet it bears out our remarks; for those portions of the opera which were at first unheeded, have gradually gained ground in public favour, while others have, perhaps, to a certain degree retrograded. This must strike all those who have attended to the performances of this work, and to the effect it produces on the audience. Amongst other instances we could adduce, is the fine and most original aria sung by Grisi in the third act, after she has seen her beloved in a dream. This aria, "Non fu sogno," passed comparatively unnoticed at first; now no *morceau* in the opera excites greater enthusiasm, and it is well deserved. This composition has nothing in common with the generality of Italian bravuras. It is splendidly dramatic and appropriate to the situation, and we detect nothing in it to remind us of the arias written for a *prima donna* in one opera, "introduced," if they happen to suit her voice, into another and another; sung at concerts, private and public; and so conveniently devoid of any marked dramatic character as to be quite appropriate, however much the time, place, and situation be changed from that for which it was originally written. We doubt whether "Non fu sogno" could be appropriately introduced into any other opera whatever: it is certainly not a *morceau* for a concert; therefore it is the more admirable in its proper place. This is, in general, a great characteristic of the music of Verdi, who is what the Italian Opera wants—an eminently dramatic composer. In this respect he resembles the greatest dramatist who ever lived—Shakspeare. It has been observed by a gifted writer of our day, that no skilful reader of the plays of Shakspeare can endure to see what are called the fine things taken out under the name of "Beauties," or of "Elegant Extracts." Fine as the thoughts of the great bard are intrinsically, they yet derive their chief merit from their admirable appropriateness to the character who utters them. Such ought to be likewise the first objects of the dramatic composer; though, of course, the very nature of the lyrical art prevents him from attaining it to so high a degree

"I Lombardi" is, perhaps, the most essentially dramatic composition of Verdi—it is certainly not, in other respects his best. There are *morceaux* in "Nino" and "Ernani" far surpassing anything in this opera; but "I Lombardi" has the superiority in dramatic power. In this respect, the genius of the composer here stands pre-eminently forward, for the plot on which he was to work is confused and altogether mediocre. He seized upon its redeeming points—its Eastern locality, rich with deeply interesting associations, and the numbers it brought on the stage. Murder, love, revenge, remorse, penitence, zeal—all the passions of the human breast—he has brought into prominence by music eminently calculated to express each in turn, and to contrast them with each other; he threw a rich colouring over the whole, and thus produced a most remarkable work, and one which will no doubt enjoy a continued popularity.

Her Majesty's Theatre will close its portals on Thursday next, when we shall [illegible] for the last time this year the witching strains of Grisi, Castellan, and Mario, and for the last time laugh over the drolleries of Lablache and Fornasari—the "Barbiere" and the "Sonnambula" being the operas selected. After that night, also, we shall, probably, never witness again the combination of three of the greatest dancers who ever lived—Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito—who will dance in the "Pas des Déesses," and besides, each in the ballet in which she has attained most fame—Taglioni in "La Sylphide," Grahn in "Eoline," Cerito in "Lalla Rookh" and in the "Pas de l'Ombre."

PRINCESS'.

"The Barber B[illegible]" is the name of the farce which we announced as in preparation at the Princess'; and which was produced with success last week. The plot is one of *equivoque*, and that of the most absurd kind, quite putting all probability at defiance, but the dialogue is so lively, and Mr. Charles Mathews throws such spirit into his character, that, in the laugh of the moment, nobody [illegible] of questioning the likelihood of the incidents.

[illegible] *Barber* has a recipe for turning red hair into a more popular tint; and this [illegible]ret is coveted by a certain lady of rank, whose husband is very desirous of engaging a bravo to perfect his establishment. It is needless to add that he is the Prince of something or another somewhere in the south of Europe. To constitute the *equivoque*, of course, Mr. Charles Mathews is mistaken by the Prince for [illegible] *Bravo*, whilst he is in treaty with the wife respecting his secret; and from this point the fun of the piece arises. We presume that its chief end was to amuse the audience; and, if so, that end was fully attained.

HAYMARKET.

The longest season ever enjoyed at the Haymarket—and, we believe, at any other London theatre—terminated on Friday evening; when, at the conclusion of Mr. Marston's two-act comedy of "Borough Politics," Mr Webster, the lessee, in the character of *Nathan Thompson*, came forward at the close of the piece, and spoke the following address:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must beg of you to suppose *Nathan Thompson* to be Mr. Webster addressing you at the close of the present highly successful season. Were I to drop my character, I might lose (and many would be glad to pick it up), the good one you have been pleased to give me, for the many years devoted to your service. We have now been open 562 consecutive—that's rather a hard word for a countryman—consecutive acting-nights; and the patronage you have so liberally bestowed on the little theatre in the Haymarket, during the longest season of this, or any other theatrical establishment, has given bread to hundreds. I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen—thank you with all my heart—indeed, my managerial life has been a succession of grateful acknowledgments of your favours: allow me to hope that my efforts to please you hitherto, will hold out good promises for the future. I assure you that no exertion of mine shall be wanting to carry another ensuing season with renewed vigour. I have reason to believe that I shall be enabled to present you with a large supply of sterling comedies of British manufacture; and when I mention the names of Douglas Jerrold, Sheridan Knowles, Bourcicault, Marston, with others as yet unknown to fame, or partially so—dramatically speaking—my assertions are, I trust, not to be considered without foundation. I will, at all events, endeavour my utmost to deserve your approbation; and 'What I says, I sticks to.'

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of this company, collectively and individually, until the 7th of September next, I respectfully wish you all health and happiness.

We have reason to believe that the promises made by Mr. Webster, in this speech, will be carried out to the fullest extent.

FRENCH PLAYS.

As we announced, Mdlle. Rachel appeared on Friday evening, at the St. James's Theatre, in "Jeanne d'Arc," a tragedy written by M Soumet for the Odéon, and produced there some twenty years ago, if our memory serves us correctly. After its early representations, it remained almost forgotten until Mdlle. Rachel's perception discovered points in the chief character capable of making great effects, and she most judiciously selected it to add to her *repertoire*. Her reception was enthusiastic; and this is the greater compliment to her genius, inasmuch as nothing can be more ineffective than the general construction of the tragedy, viewed in a common-place, acting point of view. The writing is always poetical, and the language always polished; but, there is a want of situation and sustaining interest, which, in the absence of an actress so gifted as Rachel, would render it, despite its literary beauties, the most wearying, ineffective affair imaginable. It can scarcely be called an attempt to draw the character of *Jeanne*, such as it might be portrayed in a five-act play, inasmuch as it does not relate to any portion of her early life. The action of the play begins after her capture; and it may readily be conceived that little incident can be brought in to relieve the monotony of the five acts, which terminate at the stake, in the market-place of Rouen. Her imprisonment, her political temptations, and her examinations, and martyrdom, form the chief incidents upon which the play is written. Hence, for the actress, there is a less chance of making what is commonly called a "hit" in the part. She has few varieties of emotion to portray; the same sentiments are constantly recurring; and there is litt[illegible] action to assist her portrayal, and prevent it, even with all its beauties, from flagging—at least, as regards the feelings of an audience. Mdlle. Rachel, however, triumphed over all these disadvantages; and in those parts of the tragedy in which bursts of faith and enthusiasm were called for, she was especially successful. It becomes somewhat difficult for the dramatic critic to find fresh phrases in which he can commend the excellences of this great actress; for the same keen perception of the *rôle* she has to play—the same inimitable power of interpreting its most delicate *nuances* of character, or more marked phases—the same marvellous identification of herself with the part—are equally to be admired in everything she undertakes. The enthusiasm of the audience seems to increa[illegible] with each representation: possibly it is so in reality, as they become more cap[illegible]ble of appreciating her every excellence. Throughout the *Jeanne d'Arc* the applause was continuous, and Mdlle Rachel was loudly called for at the fall of the curtain, to be greeted [illegible]

[illegible]E ETHIOPIAN [illegible]

[illegible] of melod[illegible] made their last appearance in London on [illegible] their own benefit. On this occasion they introduced [illegible] of which promise to become as popular [illegible] "Lucy Neal" and "Old Dan Tucker." It is in the last air that we especially admire "Bones." He evidently believes in Dan Tucker—has a great notion of his abilities—and is at all times anxious to proclaim his name admiringly, although so few connected incidents of his life are handed to the common world in the song extant. The terror of Bones in the "Sonnambula" chorus is also a great thing to [illegible]

The en[illegible]tainment altogether is a very good one; and we doubt not but that the "Sere[illegible]aders" will do well in the provinces, to which they are now bound.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The Great Annual Migration of the Metropolitan Tribes has now fairly commenced. London adopts one of the late Lord Castlereagh's metaphors, and turns its back upon itself. Go where you will, you hear of nothing but tours and rumours of tours. Call in your favourite Square, at the house where for months past you have been welcomed by so pleasant and social a family circle, and inquire for your friends; you are told "Master's up the Nile," or "The young ladies are gone among the Pyramids." You shudder at the thought of

> The one fair face you dearly prize,
> The one fair form that haunts you still,
> Remember'd 'mid your smiles and sighs,
> 'Mid ev'ry change of good and ill,

being exposed to the glare of Egyptian suns and the stare of Arab eye-balls. How you wish that you had been a little bolder, and had tried by one soft interrogatory to detain the fugitive fair one, or, at least, to become the companion of her wanderings. But regrets are vain. You turn away, filled with horribly jealous visions of Ibrahim Pacha being your rival; you upbraid your own procrastinating pusillanimity, and mentally vow, that if you have the good luck to fall in love again next year, you will speak your mind in season, that is to say, before the London season is over. However, never despair, if the fair one whom you liked best is off; there is one in the next Crescent whom you liked nearly as well. Try if Laura Jones's dark eyes cannot console you for the absence of Wilhelmina Smythe's blue ones. What is the response to your inquiries respecting the locality of the Jones's? "Please, Sir, the family 's in the Pyrenees." So is it with all your charmers.

> Ah, all are gone. Remains not one
> Now to inspire your rhyme,
> Capacious-hearted youth, who lov'd
> So many at a time!

It is equally difficult to get up a flirtation as it is to organise a white-bait dinner. For friends and ladye-loves are alike dispersed. Dick Demurrer has quitted Gray's Inn for the Tyrol. Some of your sporting acquaintances are ominously reported to be voyaging to the Levant. Some are yachting, some are salmon-fishing; but all have quitted, or are about to quit, or wish to be thought to be about to quit, the precincts of the London District Post.

Not that all are transmarine in their migrations.

> The haunts of some are British earth;
> In their own isle they roam
> By beach, by cliff, by hill, by vale,
> So that they get from home.

The Twelfth of August, as it draws near, brings grouse-shooting projects into practice, and summons the chivalry of England, like their feudal ancestors, to a fresh *Crusade upon the Moors!*

No where is the holiday season more cordially welcomed than in the receptacles of "The Collective Wisdom of the Country, at Westminster." The commencement of grouse shooting is synonymous with the conclusion of Legislation. Members who have been cooped up in Committee-rooms, week after week, to listen to the hopes and fears of stags, rush eagerly off to recompense themselves by a little deer-stalking in the Highlands. How the grouse will pack is more talked of than how the lines will be grouped; and the messages of the Ministerial whipper-in are disregarded for conferences with the Yorkshire dog-breaker.

An epistle from an M.P. to a friend in the country, with a copy of which we have been favoured, will best explain the agitating influences of the season.

LETTER FROM LYCURGUS RAMROD, ESQ., M.P., TO JOHN HEATHER, ESQ., YORKSHIRE.

> At length, my dear friend, the blest season's arriving
> Of rest from our long Parliamentary striving,
> Our desperate battles, from evening till morn,
> Over Slavery, Sugar, Coercion, and Corn;
> And the part of my work which deserved most your pity
> My labour by day in the Railway Committee.
> Oh! long were my sufferings, and fearful my doom,
> In the Cloisters pent up in that close little room,
> To hear till I wished I was void of all hearing
> Dull tables of traffic, and proofs engineering;
> While barristers wrangled, and urged, and objected,
> As to what should be asked, and what questions corrected.
> And I'm sure that they made such a queer rigmarole of it,
> That we might just as well have rejected the whole of it.
> Then with sections and gradients, embankments and funnels,
> New pipes atmospheric, and steam-engine tunnels,
> Calculations of gauges, transhipments of trains,
> They completely bewilder a gentleman's brains.
> And in fact Dillon Brown, when he told us that he
> Of skill and of science was totally free,
> And wrote himself down a complete ignoramus,
> Told a general truth that perhaps ought to shame us,
> And certainly proves 'tis a sin and a pity
> To make country gentlemen serve on Committee.
>
> So imagine my joy at the turn of the year,
> When the bright Twelfth of August and freedom draw near.
> Oh what is an eloquent speech in the House
> Compared to the eloquent whirr of the grouse?
> I fly from each dull Metropolitan bore,
> And, like Desdemona, run off to my moor;
> My breath may be short, but I'll joyously pant on,
> My foot on the heath, and my hand on my Manton.
> With my dog that is stauch, and my friend that is true,
> And that friend I am certain to meet with in you.

The foreign intelligence most gratifying to our national feelings is the announcement of the surrender to our Indian army of the fort of Kote Kangra, which threatened us with its uncompromising hostility, notwithstanding our conquest of Lahore; much in the same spirit as if the landlord of Jack Straw's Castle, at Hampstead, were to set at defiance a force in possession of London. However, the gallant Killedar, as the Kote Kangra potentate was designated, though he talked very furiously for a time, changed his tone when we were prepared not only to talk but to use great guns, and placed himself at our disposal. We often hear of men of worth being men of hidden treasures; and in this sense certainly this Killedar must have been a worthy man, as nearly 80,000 rupees were found buried in his fortress.

Across the Atlantic the American army seems taking it easy near Matamoras, and Yankee settlers are busily pouring into California, there, no doubt, to act over again the same drama of temporary independence and final annexation that was so successfully practised in Texas.

Some curious intended State documents have been published. In one of them President Polk desired to give Queen Victoria a personal notice to quit the Oregon territory. It was to be somewhat to this effect—"I, James Polk, tell you, Queen Victoria, to move off." A courteous and dignified departure, truly, this would have made from usual diplomatic forms. We suppose the Yankee President had read or been told of Bonaparte's autograph letter to George the Third, proposing peace before the campaign of 1800. But Napoleon never wrote to crowned head in the style in which a constable desires an intruder to quit a man's premises. This piece of refinement was reserved for Transatlantic imagination to propose.

British Archæological Association.—Last week, this Society held its Annual Congress in the fine old city of Gloucester: Mr. Pettigrew presiding, in the absence of Lord Albert Conyngham, who was absent through illness. The most attractive feature of Monday's proceedings was Mr. Britton's admirable paper on Ancient Hostels and Pilgrims' Inns, to which he imparted much local interest; illustrating his subject from the New Inn, Gloucester. The great feature of Tuesday was Mr. Cresy's able paper on the Cathedral, to the condition of which, by the way, Mr. Godwin subsequently called attention for timely repair, well observing that "the magnificent Cathedral hardly belonged to Gloucester, or to England, but to all the world; and it was, therefore, the duty of all to take care of it." A paper by Mr. Pettigrew, on "The Gloucestershire Peg Tankard," proved very popular. Wednesday was devoted to excursions to Woodchester and Cirencester, to inspect their fine Roman remains, the results of which were reported at the Evening Meeting. On Thursday, Sir Samuel Meyrick read a very interesting paper on the Ancient Pagan Religion of this country. A large party then made a railway excursion to inspect Tewkesbury Abbey Church. On Friday, by special invitation of Sir. R. Meyrick, a visit was paid to Goodrich Court; and, after the inspection of this fine castellated residence, about 60 members sat down to a sumptuous banquet; at which Welsh minstrels entertained the company with their national melodies. At the Evening Meeting, some papers of considerable research were read. The Congress was, altogether, well attended; and some of the meetings were graced by the presence of ladies. Nevertheless, many places in the neighbourhood were left unvisited. Of the whole proceedings a very elaborate and judicious report, written in the right spirit, will be found in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* of Saturday last.

Accident to the "Prince of Wales" Margate Steamer.—The *Prince of Wales* steamer-packet met with a serious accident at Margate Pier, on Tuesday afternoon. Coming into the harbour at speed, she struck against the pier-head, and carried away a great part of her stern-bows and paddle-box, on the leeward side. Fortunately, no person was injured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Presentation of New Colours to the 13th (Prince Albert's) Regiment of Light Infantry.—This interesting and imposing ceremony took place on Thursday afternoon, on Southsea Common, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was in a field-marshal's uniform, and was attended by Colonel Wylde, Lord A. Paget, and the Hon. [illegible] Gordon, all in uniform. The *cortége*, attended by Major-General [illegible] and staff, and by a number of colonels and field officers in uniform, [illegible] front of the line of the regiment, and were received by a general [illegible] square platform had been erected in the centre of the common, to [illegible] Prince Albert proceeded, and the troops were formed in hollow square [illegible]lours being opened, the ceremony of the consecration was performed by the Rev. R. Gleig, chaplain-general to the forces, in a most impressive manner. The colours were then delivered to the Prince, who addressed Colonel Squire, and the officers and soldiers, in a neat and appropriate speech. The colours were now delivered to the two senior ensigns, who, with the colour-sergeants and grenadier company, took their station in the centre, the regiment having again formed into line. The regiment now formed into companies and marched past the Prince in slow and quick time, and after another general salute the Prince took his departure, and was soon on board the *Fairy* steaming back to Cowes. Her Majesty the Queen came across the Solent in the *Fairy*, but did not accompany the Prince to the common.

Chester Election.—On Saturday last the vacancy occasioned in the representation of Chester, by Lord Robert Grosvenor's appointment to the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, was filled up by the noble Lord's re-election, without opposition.

St Albans' Election—Return of Mr. Bond Cabbell.—On Monday there was a nomination of a member for supplying the vacancy in the representation of St. Albans, consequent upon the acceptance of office of the Earl of Listowel. Mr Kinder proposed the noble Earl. Mr T Richardson seconded the nomination. Mr J. S. S Storey nominated Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. Mr. J. T. Lipscombe seconded the nomination of Mr Cabbell. Speeches were made by the two candidates, and a very warm altercation then took place, the partisans of the respective candidates taking a prominent part. It ended, however, in an amicable shaking of hands and mutual apologies. The Mayor then came forward and called for a show of hands, which was declared to be in favour of Mr Cabbell, whereupon his Lordship demanded a poll. The polling took place on Tuesday. At the close of the poll the numbers were

For Mr Cabbell	255	
For Lord Listowel	150	
Majority		105

The New Docks at Liverpool.—The New North Docks at Liverpool are proceeding with great rapidity. Five out of the seven to be formed are apparently more than three-fourths excavated; the greater portion of their walls is built up, and the formation of the two other docks at the extreme north has been commenced. Not only is the sea-wall in front of these docks nearly completed, but the greater portion, as far north as the site of the intended battery, is in a forward state, and the embankment will in a few months entirely prevent the influx of the tide upon the sands at this spot. Liverpool will then have a sea-wall of nearly five miles in length, broken only by the entrances to the tidal basins of its docks.

Thunder Storm and Loss of Life near Nottingham.—The country for [illegible] around Nottingham was visited on Friday last, for several hours, with an alarming storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain. The electric fluid descended [illegible] outside the town, and killed a cow in a field belonging to Mr. James, residing in Hockley, split the trunk of a tree three yards thick, in Long Hedge-lane, knocked down a person while in his garden, where he lay in a state of insensibility for three hours, and at the same moment threw upon their knees a dozen other persons, in gardens a short distance from him. Near to Belvoir Castle, Mr. Wakerley, of Granby, was riding in his gig, and his horse was struck down upon its knees, and was seriously injured. Sight has not yet been restored to the poor animal. At Denby, in the same neighbourhood, five men were reaping in a field, and three of them were struck dead.

Fire at St Peter's, Kent.—On Tuesday afternoon, smoke was discovered to issue from the barn of the farm at Sole-street, St. Peter's, in the occupation of Mr Hodgman, of Broadstairs Mills. The men in his employ being at dinner, sufficient assistance could not be procured in time to arrest the fire, or save any of the premises, which were entirely consumed, with their valuable contents—having lately been filled with corn. In the course of an hour, the flames, fanned by a strong south west wind, extended in all directions, and communicated to Mr. Wall's granary, on the left of the barn; the old farm-house on the right, in the occupation of a poor man, named Ancell (whose few articles of furniture were entirely destroyed), and also to two hay-mows and a barley-mow, at the back of the premises. Had the wind continued in the same quarter, the whole of the line of stacks, together with the whole of the village, must have been destroyed; but, fortunately, at about half-past one, the wind changed to the north-west, and the Ramsgate engine arriving, prevented further damage. It is pretty well authenticated that the fire originated from some children making a bonfire, with the aid of lucifer matches, in the field, at the back of the barn.

Accident at Bristol.—A serious accident took place in Bristol on Saturday night, at the works in progress for widening the entrance-lock of Cumberland basin. The spring tide, when at its highest point, burst through the great coffer dam that had been constructed, and carried everything before it with a degree of violence that caused the utmost consternation. Several persons had a narrow escape with their lives, and some of them suffered slight bruises and other injuries, but the works were entirely destroyed.

A Woman Killed by a Windmill.—On Saturday afternoon, a frightful accident happened to Elizabeth Cole, wife of a labourer in Chatham Dockyard. During the last few days she had been gleaning in the corn-fields in the neighbourhood; and having prepared the gathered wheat, she sent one of her daughters to ascertain if it was ground; the girl returned and told her it was, but that the bran was not separated. The woman then went herself to desire the miller to remove the bran from the flour. Just as she reached the spot, the mill being in operation at the same time, one of the swifts struck her with such force, that she was felled to the ground, her neck at the same time coming in contact with a sharp projecting piece of flint. Assistance was promptly tendered, but the principal artery was found to be divided, and life was almost instantly extinct. She was forty-six years of age, and has left two children.

Murder in Warwickshire.—William Cave, a farmer at Hornton, Warwickshire, has been apprehended on suspicion of having shot a woman named Hannah Treadwell, a resident at that village. The prisoner is a farmer well known in the parish of Hornton. He had for some years cultivated a small farm, his own property. He is between forty and fifty years of age. He is a married man, and has a family of children, besides his wife and mother, who reside with him. The deceased, Hannah Treadwell, was about forty years of age, and had several children. It is well known that she made repeated demands upon Cave for pecuniary assistance, and, when refused, she applied to the Board of Guardians for relief, but, when offered admission, with her family, into the Union Workhouse, she declined going. The deceased and the prisoner had frequent quarrels, owing to the woman's importunities for aid, and their threats against each other were notorious. On the morning of the murder, it seems that the deceased had been waiting outside Cave's house, in the hope of getting money from him. A person who was passing overheard high words, and, soon after, the report of a gun, but took no further notice of it. About eight o'clock that morning, Cave, on returning home, confessed to his wife and mother that he had done for "Hannah," meaning the deceased. The women did not pay much regard to this at first; but two persons coming back from the farm, assured them that they had discovered the body of the woman at the place which he had described. The fact soon spread about the village, and a number of persons hastened to the spot. The body was found lying in a pathway, cut through a hill, with a stone wall on one side, and a cart way beneath. There was a quantity of loose stones in the pathway, and it seems probable that the deceased was in the act of throwing one of these stones at Cave, who was then some feet above her, when he fired the shot. He attempted no concealment, for he not only disclosed the fact to his family, but he returned to the village with the gun under his arm. Cave denies that he fired at the deceased. He says that they had a struggle in which the gun went off by accident; but, he has subsequently admitted, that when she attacked him he attempted to strike her, but that the bank being too steep to reach her, he fired in the heat of passion; and, he says, that when he saw the woman fall, he reloaded the gun, with an intention of shooting himself, but had not the resolution to do so. The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Cave, and he has been committed to Oxford gaol for trial.

IRELAND.

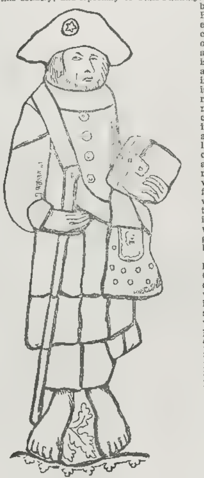
The Repeal Association.—Conciliation Hall, on Monday last, presented a dreary appearance, in consequence of the secession of so many members of the Young Ireland party. In Mr. O'Connell's speech, he expressed his regret that Government had introduced a renewed Arms Bill, although he said this bill differed from the last, and if the Government intended to pass it, he would obtain an immense number of petitions against it. After deprecating some demonstrations of the Catholics in Cavan, Mr. O'Connell hinted that he already saw signs of differences of opinion on the subject of "Justice to Ireland," and then detailed several measures which, in his opinion, the Government ought to adopt. A report of the Committee was read, declaring that the Repeal Association would not in any way concur in patronising the *Nation* newspaper.

Failure of the Potato Crop.—A letter from Dublin, dated August 11, says, "In various letters, received this morning, there is melancholy confirmation of the previous accounts of the spread of the destructive blight in the potato crop. A[illegible] the western coast, in Mayo, the ravages of the disease have been terrible, and all classes have been struck with dismay. Already, oatmeal is advancing in price. Potato fields, that had been green and healthy in appearance on Saturday, presented a mass of rottenness on Sunday. There will be great distress and suffering, and, during the winter and spring, unless more extensive measures of relief even than those of the late Government shall be adopted, we shall have the country in a frightful condition, and a large proportion of the population in a st[illegible]."

Thunder Storm and Loss of Life at Belfast.—About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning a thunder-storm commenced in Belfast, and raged with violence for upwards of three hours. The streets and low grounds about the town were inundated with the rain. Two men in the employment of Mr. Ferguson, an extensive [illegible], were killed by lightning. Two other men were severely injured by the electric fluid, which passed through the drying loft in which they were at work.

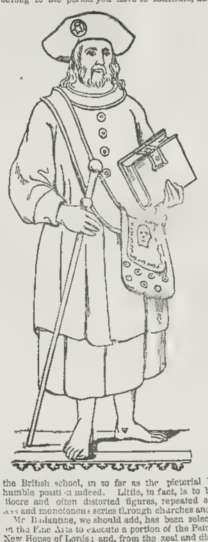
PAINTED GLASS.

A great impulse has, unquestionably, been given of late to the Decorative Arts in this country, and especially to *Glass Painting*. This is abundantly proved by the general introduction of Painted Glass in our newly-erected churches and its application to private dwellings of ornamental character. In this, and in other revived arts, there is, however, a tendency to copy, and to imitate, rather than to invent and improve; and, what is worse, to copy most laboriously, the defective drawing, meagre design, and unskilful composition, of the old artists in glass, rather than strive to amend them. Mr. James Ballantine, of Edinburgh, has become so impressed with the absurdity of glass manufacturers servilely transcribing "old windows of these stereotyped figures," that he has lately written and published a Treatise "to show that Glass Painting is a medium for expression worthy of the energies of genius," and that it is applicable to every style of architecture.



Mr. Ballantine commences his applications with Painted Glass of Norman architecture, one of the leading forms of which he shows to be a clumsy imitation of the Grecian honeysuckle ornament. He then advances through the various periods of Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Elizabethan periods, showing how the glass-painters of each neglected or advanced their art. Mr Ballantine then gives practical instructions for the choice and incorporation of colours, their arrangement, and use, in certain elemental forms, the explanations of which appear at once sound and ingenious.

With respect to improved drawing, our author gives the annexed illustration, of which he says, "never imitate such a figure as A, even although it may be a genuine antique. Should the costume belong to the period you have to illustrate, adopt it, but *improve the drawing and proportions of the figure*, and this will sufficiently represent the period, while, as a work of art, *your design will be free from deformity.*" B will give an idea of the change which can be effected by such treatment. The figure is that of Henry, Lord Beaumont, from the east window of St. Peter's, Barton-upon-Humber.



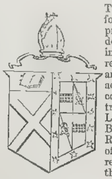
This instance is well chosen for the illustration of Mr. Ballantine's position. It is followed by several pages of valuable practical information on the art. The following, on choice of events or personages for commemoration, is excellent:—

"Whatever is calculated to suggest thought, or which has a tendency to instruct or amuse, is, if æsthetically correct, always to be preferred to that which is merely ornamental. However much the fragments of antique ornament preserved in the museum of the Vatican are to be admired, they cannot produce such an effect on the mind as results from the contemplation of the Elgin Marbles. On the same principle as that here alluded to, would a fragment of a glass window painted by Albert Durer be infinitely more interesting than the most beautiful specimen of merely ornamental detail that ever was dug out of a ruin, or disentombed from the bowels of the earth. It would therefore be well if historical painters would turn their attention to this branch of art—a branch which presents an endless field for the exercise of the highest order of inventive genius. The want of the application of high art to glass painting is at this moment painfully apparent, exhibiting the British school, in so far as the pictorial branch is concerned, in a very humble position indeed. Little, in fact, is to be seen but servile copies of mediocre and often distorted figures, repeated again and again, running in endless and monotonous series through churches and public buildings."

Mr Ballantine, we should add, has been selected by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute a portion of the Painted Glass for the Windows of the New House of Lords; and, from the zeal and discrimination evinced throughout the Treatise before us, the choice of the Commissioners we take to be highly judicious, as well as indicative of their desire to foster native art.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF KILDARE.



The Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., who, for the lengthened period of forty-two years, presided over the See of Kildare, died at his residence, Glassnevin House, near Dublin, on the 8th inst., in his 86th year. This venerable Prelate received his education at Baliol College, Oxford, and took his Master's degree in 1786. In 1801 he accompanied Lord Hardwicke to Ireland, was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1803, and was translated to the Diocese of Kildare in 1804. His Lordship was sixth son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton; and grandson of Colin, third Earl of Balcarres, a devoted adherent of the Stuarts, who joined the standard of the Chevalier in 1715, and owed his safety to the intercession of his friend the Duke of Marlborough. The noble house of Balcarres derives, in common with the Earls of Crawford, from Sir David Lindsay, of Crawford and Glenesk, who acted the principal part in the celebrated tournament at London-bridge, in May, 1390, wherein he unhorsed Lord Wiles.

The Bishop of Kildare married, first, in 1790, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Fydell, Esq., of Boston; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of the late Evert George Coussmaker, Esq. By the latter, he had two sons; and, by the former, one daughter, Elizabeth Frances, married to Compton Domvile, Esq.; and three sons, Charles, Archdeacon of Kildare; Thomas, killed at Vittoria; and Philip-Yorke, who died in 1833. It is reported that his Lordship amassed a very considerable fortune. By his death, the Bishopric becomes extinct as a separate See, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin, the revenues passing to the use of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Solar Spots.—One large [illegible] 25,000 miles in diameter, and [illegible] smaller, are now approaching the sun's western limb. Besides [illegible], another spot, about 16,000 miles in diameter, is already half-way between the sun's eastern limb and his centre. The former have undergone several remarkable changes during their passage westward across the sun's disc. Another large one [illegible] between the two former, but much further north, thus showing changes of solar weather, corresponding to that now experienced in our northern climate on the surface of the earth.

Considerable quantities of window-glass have been recently imported from Belgium, to help to repair the loss occasioned by the late storm.

KILWINNING PAPINGO.

This line may, to the English reader, appear so assorted as to need some elucidation Kilwinning, we should, therefore, premise, is a pretty little town, lying about twenty-six miles from Glasgow, on the line of railway to Ayr. It is famed as the cradle of Freemasonry in Scotland; and as an ancient seat of archery, a company of archers having been organised here in 1488, when archery was a military art, and holidays were ordered by statute to be passed in the exercise of the bow. One of the customs of the Company has been, for ages, to shoot annually for a prize, at the Papingo, Popinjay, or artificial parrot, a practice described in the tale of "Old Mortality." The ancient Kilwinning Society flourishes to this day, as the Archery's Club, under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in whose native country, by the way, shooting at the Popinjay is a popular custom.

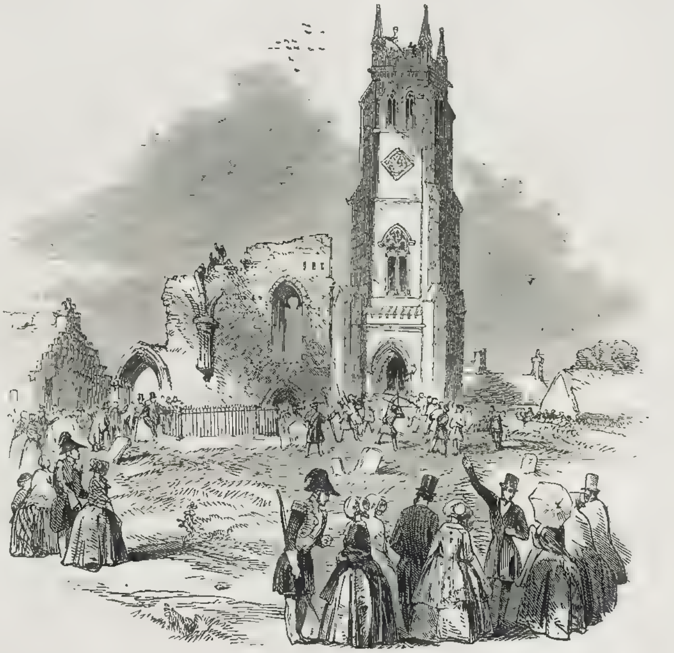
The Kilwinning Club held their 364th anniversary on Wednesday, the 29th ult.; and, by the courtesy of a Subscriber, we are enabled to illustrate the most attractive scenes of the Festival. The day was splendid, and the influx of company from Glasgow and the surrounding districts, was very numerous. The archers engaged during the day were members of the Kilwinning Society, of the Glasgow Archers, the Mungo Archers, the Irvine Toxophilites, the Patrick Archers, the Dalry Archers, &c. A large body of archers came from Glasgow by the morning railway trains, and, in their ancient costume, presented a striking association of the past with the present. A fine band of music was waiting at the Kilwinning Station, and they marched into the town headed by the CaptainGeneral, and playing appropriate airs.

We should also mention that the new Society styled "the County Archery and Rifle Club for the West of Scotland," (several of whose officers were present in their very handsome uniforms,) had empowered their Captain-General, (B. W. Dods, Esq, of Glasgow,) to offer two silver medals to be shot for by the inhabitants of Kilwinning on this Anniversary—viz., one to be competed for by men, and the other by boys.

Four targets were erected in a field convenient to the town, wherein the archers, twenty in number, after being drafted into two companies, commenced *Butt-shooting*. The sport was exceedingly good; and, after a keen contest, the prize—a handsome silver jug, presented by Robert Rankin, Esq, of Muirhouse, the oldest member of the Society—was gained by Mr. Tennent, of the Glasgow Club. Mr. John Gibson, of the St. Mungo Club, scored the same number of points (19); but, having gained the Butts' prize at a former meeting, a fourth was deducted from his marking, agreeably to usage. The members of the Society retired after the Butt-shooting, to the Inn, for the transaction of business, and re-assembled at the Tower, at two o'clock, for the purpose of shooting at the Papingo. The shooting here was not so good, although some of the most skilful marksmen in Scotland took part in the sport. Here the real powers of the marksmen are tested; the great object being to strike the Papingo—a bird formed of wood, displayed, with expanded wings, from the end of a pole, and stuck out from the top of the Tower, about 150 feet from the ground, in "the auld kirk-yard." The archers were all stationed at the bottom of the tower, and they shot straight up.

After two hours' practice—many narrow escapes being made by the people present, from the falling of the arrows amongst them, but which they seemed to be used to—the company, at four o'clock, accompanied by the ladies, retired to the Masons' Hall to an excellent dinner, furnished by Mr. Blair, of the Eglinton Arms Inn. Captain-General Dods occupied the chair, and was supported, right and left, by fair damsels and gallant men. George Johnston, Esq., of Redburn, Captain Richmond, of the St. Mungo Archers, and J. A. Rankin, Esq., of the Irvine Toxopholites, acted as Croupiers. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Kilwinning, asked the blessing, and returned thanks. The Hall was elegantly decorated with laurel. Under a handsome crown, composed of flowers, over the chair, was the motto, "Kilwinning Royal Archers."

During the course of the entertainment, a portion of the business of the Society was transacted; and, while all the ladies had their names enrolled in the books, several new members were admitted.



KILWINNING PAPINGO.—SHOOTING AT THE TOWER.

Meanwhile, the contest for the County West of Scotland Club's Medals was going on. The first was shot for and won by Mr. John Allan, and the second by Master David Muir, the son-in-law and son of Mr. David Muir, the venerable archer and bow-maker of Kilwinning. The medals were presented to the victors by Captain-General Dods, amidst the loud cheers of a large concourse of visitors and inhabitants assembled in front of the old Tower.

After the dinner proceedings, the gentlemen, preceded by the band of music, adjourned to the Cross, where, according to ancient usage, they had a dance with a few of the female portion of the villagers. They then set off for the Tower again, to compete for the Captaincy of next year. After two hours' keen shooting, the bird being touched on two or three occasions, but not knocked down, an arrow, shot by the skilful hand of Mr. Gibson (Gibson, Service, and Co., of Glasgow), in behalf of Hugh Montgomerie, Esq, of Bourtree Hill, cousin to the noble Earl of Eglinton, brought down the bird in an instant; Mr. Montgomerie being declared Captain-General for the next year, amidst much applause, and the ringing of the Tower bell. While the Captaincy was shooting for, some of the lady archers were practising within the Tower; and, as an incident, it is not unworthy of note that three arrows were left in the roof, as trophies of the sport.

At ten o'clock commenced a ball, given by Captain Dods; it was kept up with great spirit till half-past one when the company parted after one of the most spirited meetings ever held at Kilwinning Soon after twelve, the Glasgow portion of the company left in a special train, provided for them by the Glagow and Ayr Railway Company.

"During the shooting, and at the dinner and ball," says the *Glasgow Citizen*, "we have seldom seen such a display of elegant and beautiful women. As an old Irvine archer observed, 'he was quite feared to look at them, they were a' sae bonny.'"

Our Illustrations show the Butt-shooting in the Field; and the Papingo sport in the "auld kirk-yard," where a church and tower are the only remains of the magnificent abbey of St. Winning.

Kilwinning is fortunate in its chivalric displays; for, at the distance of about a mile from the town, stands Eglinton Castle, in the grounds of which was held a grand tournament in September, 1839—one of those splendid reflections of the feudal times, which have become fashionable even in this utilitarian age.

WORLD TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

When Man came forth from his Maker's hand,
And bore His image in the Soul,
Which never dies, through every land
Reigned Temperance. Her mild control,
Like Music, sooth'd the savage breast—
Refin'd the passions—left the brain
Unclouded, to perceive the best
And blessed path o'er Life's domain.

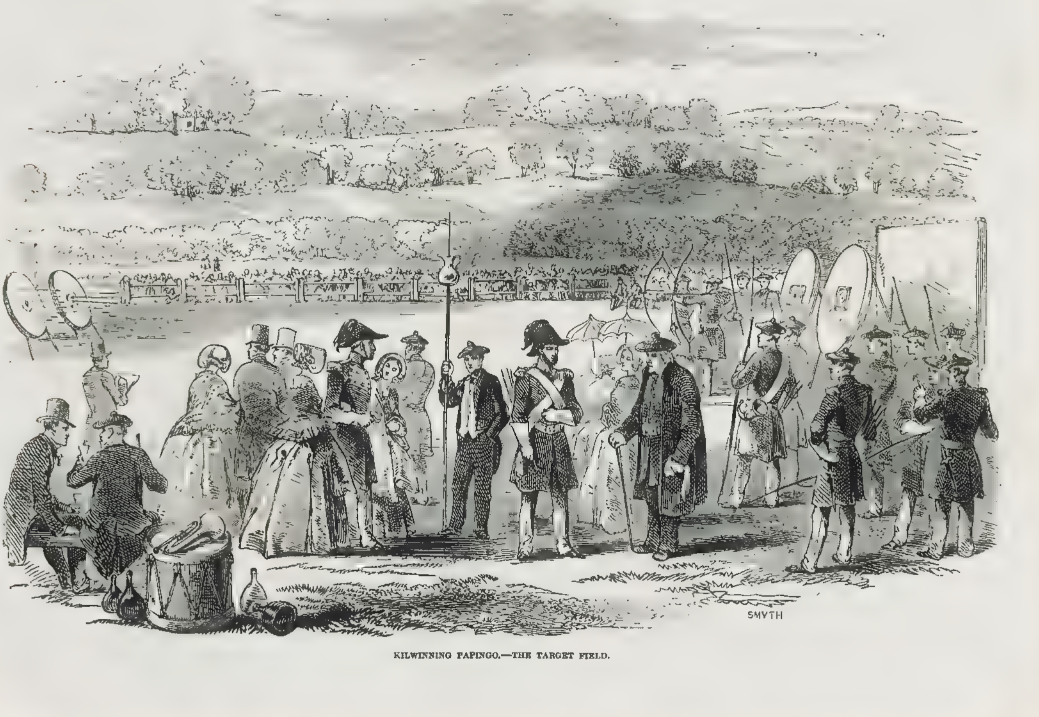
Man follow'd in that path; but soon
The direful foe to human kind
Proffer'd the burning cup—a boon
To demonise the godlike mind.
Quaff'd to the dregs that cup hath been;
Then up sprang homicidal strife:
Horror usurp'd the sickening scene,
And Mercy fled from mortal life.

God's image was defaced and broken!
All ruthless passions were let loose.
The tongue of truth, which erst had spoken,
Was drowned in drunkenness. The juice
Of the red grape became the bane,
And not the cordial balm of man.
More nations by that plague were slain
Than ever conqu'ror over-ran.

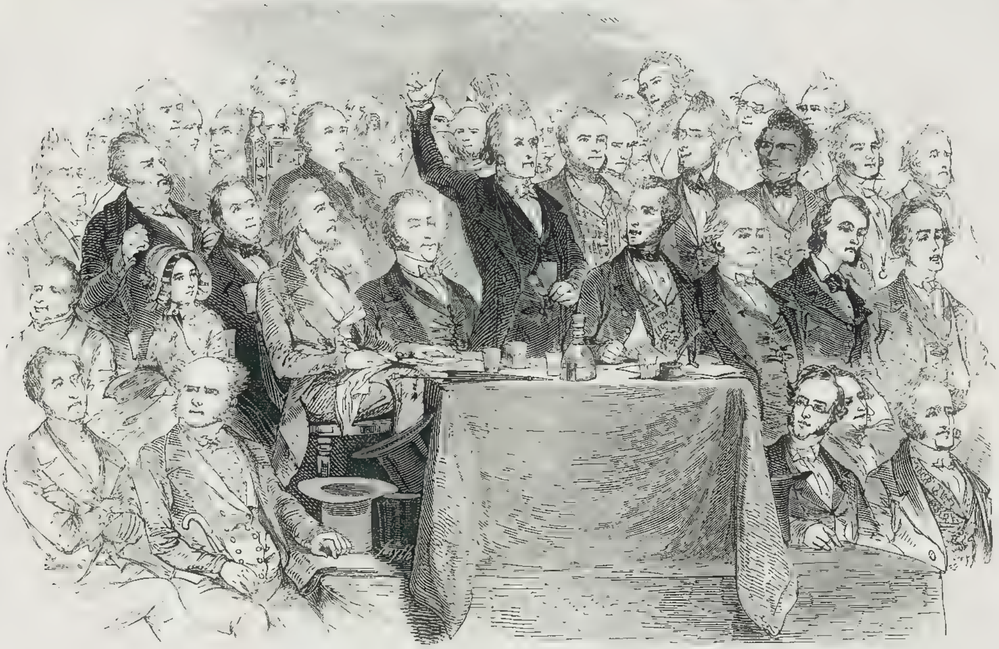
Thank Heaven! Weak man at last awakes;
Flies from the filth of Circe's stye.
Through his base thrall the drunkard breaks,
And looks to Heaven with alter'd eye.
His home, which lately was a hell,
Hath now become a Paradise;
Around him joys domestic dwell,
And guard him from disgusting vice,

Hence, on their blessed mission, here,
Assembled 'neath the Muses' dome,
The friends of Temperance appear,
From their far, Transatlantic home.
They come to speed the holy cause,
To make man worthy of his name—
Friend to himself, his land, and laws;
Foe to the fiends of Sin and Shame.
And God upon the good work smiles;
Crime and its fruits are waxing rare;
Few madden'd monsters, in our Isles,
Will now the deeds of demons dare
To perpetrate. The human world
Joins in the mission. In "The Sun
Of Righteousness," the Flag's unfurl'd,
And Temperance her cause hath won.

A Grand demonstration of the advocates of total abstinence was held in Covent Garden Theatre on Friday night (last week), and was attended by nearly the whole of the delegates at present forming the Convention sitting in London. The house was quite filled, including a great number of ladies. At a quarter to



KILWINNING PAPINGO.—THE TARGET FIELD.



PORTRAITS FROM THE WORLD TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

7 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Alexander, who was enthusiastically received.

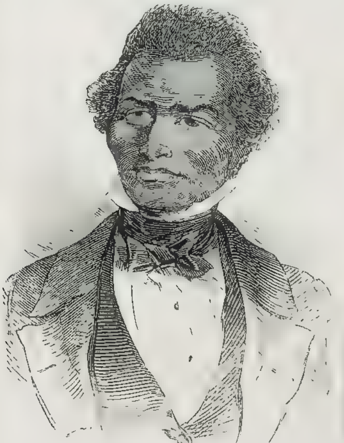
The Chairman opened the proceedings by observing that he had no doubt the glorious cause of total abstinence would receive a great impulse from the labours of the Convention. He was happy to say that many, many confirmed drunkards had been reclaimed from the ranks of intemperance, and there was scarcely a town in the kingdom which did not possess a total abstinence society. (Hear).

Mr. J. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, congratulated the meeting upon the improved position of their principles since it was first formed by a few zealous working men in Preston. He had seen an instance in which a gentleman of birth and attainments, married to a lady of equal worth, was reduced to the greatest misery and the wife to death in consequence of indulging in moderate drink. (Hear). Surely such an example was sufficient to induce all Christians to avoid the temptations of drinking, and also to persuade their friends to do so.

Dr. Beecher (introduced as the father of the movement in the United States) said many good men had asserted the impossibility and unlawfulness of seeking to put down drinking by associations, and that religion was the best means of reforming the drunkard. But there were two reasons why religion would not do so. first, the Gospel would not improve drunkards, because they would not go to hear it. (Hear.) The second reason was because the Holy Ghost would not regenerate and sanctify a man who was dealing in his cups. A man half tipsy had better stop at home. A system of abstinence would elevate and improve the intellect; it would also increase health, enterprise, and the products of labour.

Mr. F. Hopwood, of York, was the next speaker. He hoped to see the day when no Government would be found to license the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the call upon the industrious portion of the community to pay the expenses produced by them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, from Boston, United States, suggested that each one should seek to reform his neighbours.



FREDERICK DOUGLAS, OF MARYLAND

The Rev. J. Marsh, of New York, said that it was dreadful to see 60,000 in England, and 30,000 in America, annually destroyed in the agonies of drunkenness and despair, and know that there was an easy cure within their reach. There was an anecdote current in America, shortly after our youthful Sovereign's accession, which had given the Americans a good opinion of her, and that good opinion still existed. (Cheers.) It was said that the Minister requested her Majesty's assent to a particular measure, which he said was expedient; but the Queen replied, "Talk not to me of expediency, is it right?" (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Reid, of Edinburgh, spoke of the perfect competence of children to decide upon the propriety of adopting total abstinence.

Mr. F. Douglas, a coloured man, formerly a Virginian slave.—He appeared not as a delegate from any association, for unfortunately those who would have sent him were themselves in the chains of slavery. In America, 3,000,000 of his brethren were excluded from all participation in abstinence societies, merely on account of their colour. (Shame.) In 1842, his coloured brethren, seeing the success of the cause among the whites, considered that the same instrumentality would apply to them, and organized schools, and imitated the processions of the Anglo-Saxons, in order to set an example to the weak and wavering, but no sooner did they appear than they were driven back with stones. (Shame.) The speaker proceeded to urge the necessity of meeting the evils of drunkenness by resorting to Christian charity, joined with, when deserved, severe rebuke.

STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW

Other speeches were delivered by Mr. Kendrick, of Westbromwich; Professor Caldwell; Dr. Cox; and Dr. Patten, of America; and Mr. Andrews, of Scarborough. Mr. J. S. Buckingham next delivered a short address, which concluded the proceedings. The meeting then separated.

We have engraved a group of Portraits of the most distinguished speakers. To the right of the Chairman, Mr. Alexander, is Dr. Beecher, U.S., and next are Mr. Hopwood, of York; a Professor of Theology in an American College; Frederick Douglas; Dr. Beaumont, of Bradford; and Dr. Allen, of Dublin. Immediately below the Chairman is the Rev. Mr. Kirk, U.S.; next him, Mr. Biggs, the Secretary; Dr. Cox, U.S.; Mr. Clapp, U.S.; and the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Edinburgh. To the right of the Chairman are Dr. Campbell, of London; and the Rev. Mr. Marsh, U.S.

Our Artist has also engraved a separate Portrait of Frederick Douglas, the man of colour, from Maryland.

In the adjoining column is represented a colossal stone statue of Father Mathew, by Vaughan and Son, of Southwark; and to be shortly raised in the city of Cork; a scene of "the Temperance Apostle's" great triumph.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER IV.

And soon we feel the want of one kind heart
To love what's well, and to forgive what's ill
In us.
FESTUS.

"I AM going to prove your regard for me" said Catherine Joyce to her friend, responding to the affectionate solicitude the other had evinced, "*you* will not fail me in the hour of trouble I am sure."

"Tell me how I can comfort and be of use to you" replied Margaret, pressing her hand, "and I will do it."

"You promise!"

Margaret Clifford was startled by the manner in which this exclamation was uttered, and she said,

"You would not abuse such a promise and ask me to do wrong."

"There it is," cried Catherine, releasing Margaret's hand and moving a little way off. "There it is. I do not want advice or remonstrance, yet I can see you are ready to offer me both instead of doing what I would ask you."

"Blind obedience is rather the office of a slave than of a friend," said Margaret gently.

"I possess neither one nor the other I believe," returned Catherine with bitterness.

"Miss Joyce!"

"*Miss* Joyce! Well the truth is this. I am engaged to Mr. Drayton; Papa will not give his consent; and has forbade him the house, and has bribed the servants to intercept letters to or from him. Will you put one in the post for me as you go home?" and as she spoke she drew a sealed letter from her apron pocket. Although Margaret waived it back, saying "I wish you had not asked this of me," she could not avoid seeing the full direction.

"Have you too been bribed!" exclaimed the other, too proud to let the tears flow, although her lip quivered with the effort she made to restrain them.

"Catherine, you are not yourself to-day, or you would not give utterance to such cruel suspicions."

"I don't know—I can't tell," continued Miss Joyce, without heeding the interruption. "I have heard it said that every one has his price; and sometimes I think it may be true."

"Catherine!"

"That I did not think this of you, I can prove. Yes, I can. I wanted our friendship to be disinterested, and pure, and devoted; but this, I suppose, is what Papa calls 'stuff and romance.' You are poor, and I am rich—tolerably rich, as the world goes—yet I never made you a present, did I?'

Margaret Clifford was silent for a moment; she knew not what to say that could calm so strange a temper.

"But I should have liked to make you presents," resumed Catherine; "I bought them for you long ago, but I know that I should have been suspicious of you ever afterwards. You might not have deserved it, but directly it was your interest to seem my friend, I should have doubted you. Look here," she continued, opening a box that was near her, and taking a small packet from it, "I bought this for you."

It was a locket of beautiful workmanship, containing hair in the centre, and set round with fine pearls.

"To see you in this mood," said Margaret, averting her head, "makes me very glad you did not present it to me."

At the same moment, Catherine Joyce returned the trinket to the box, which was confusedly crowded with a variety of nic-nacs, and, with a sort of wilful carelessness, she violently pressed down the lid. The locket came in contact with some hard substance—there was a crash, two or three pearls rolled upon the table, and, thoroughly ashamed of her childish demonstration of temper, Catherine permitted her friend to examine what mischief was done. The trinket was quite spoilt, the setting being bent and broken, and the crystal in the centre being reduced to atoms. Margaret removed the glossy curl which this had enclosed, and, twining it round her finger, she exclaimed,

"I may keep the lock of your hair, Catherine, as a *souvenir*, without awakening your jealous fears."

The tone in which she spoke was sad, not angry—sad, without the mingling of one particle of self-laudation at her own more reasonable demeanour, or of reproach at the other's irritability. Their eyes met, and the petulant, self-willed Catherine, burst into a passion of tears, and, flinging herself on her knees, buried herself in Margaret's lap, exclaiming, "Do with me as you like; I am most wretched."

Subdued to something like a reasonable mood, she listened with tolerable patience to Margaret's entreaties—entreaties that she would pause, and at least refrain from active disobedience.

The gentleman in question, Mr. Drayton, had not made a very favourable impression on Margaret; her quick appreciation of character had enabled her to read him for the butterfly that he was; and besides, she had a wholesome horror of "idle men." As the nursery rhyme hath it, "Satan finds some mischief still" for such as him to do. She felt, by instinct rather than knowledge, that it was Catherine's fortune which attracted him.

It was a delicate matter to hint, and gently and carefully as she approached the subject, it awoke all the morbid sensitiveness of the other.

"You think, then," she exclaimed, "that I have not qualities to make me loved for myself?"

"I think," replied Margaret, very gravely, "that to-day you are so possessed by a spirit of contradiction and suspicion, that I had better leave you."

"No, stay! I want to know why you think Frederick is a fortune-hunter."

"Because a man who is content to live a useless life, and devote his time to pleasure-seeking and self-indulgence, must be incapable of entertaining a generous and ennobling sentiment."

"And is love so ennobling?"

"I believe that which deserves the name is so ennobling, that it makes the good, better—the wise, wiser—the dull, shrewd—and even the angry, gentle."

"I did not think you were so romantic!" exclaimed Catherine, with evident surprise.

"No! romantic enough," she replied, with a smile, and endeavouring to give the conversation a livelier tone; "not romantic enough to wish your love story carried out, although it really has some of the popular elements which are supposed to interest; for instance, a relentless father, who intercepts letters"—

"And a step-mother," said Catherine, with bitterness—"it is all her doing."

"You are unjust to Mrs. Joyce; but, if this opposition be her doing, I think you have a great deal to thank her for."

"The oddest part of my love story, I think, is my choice of a confidante. Really, a listener would expect to find you either a matronly dame, who talks unreservedly of the time when 'she was a girl,' or an ancient spinster, who is careful to avoid allusions to early reminiscences and personal experiences, but dearly loves the part of an adviser, nevertheless. One might fancy you anything rather than a girl of twenty."

"And do you know, I feel as if I could not be so young. I have experienced and witnessed so many sorts of suffering, that I seem to understand all. And women who have to struggle in the world after the fashion of the sterner sex learn to comprehend man's nature as well as their own. These experiences makes one old, before Time chisels the wrinkles or blanches the hair."

"Poor Margaret."

"Nay, do not pity me. My strange knowledge is a rich treasure, and the pain it may sometimes bring me is a slight tax on its possession."

"And your experience tells you that you had better not post my letter," resumed Catherine.

"My heart tells me that you should not act precipitately."

But it is not necessary to pursue every rejoinder of that lengthened interview. As Margaret descended the stairs, she was intercepted by Mrs. Joyce.

"Excuse me, Miss Clifford," she exclaimed, "but I must speak to you."

Margaret of course surmised the questions that would be asked, and was painfully conscious of her trying situation. Had not her judgment entirely approved of the line of conduct she had adopted, no doubt she would have felt angry as well as pained, at the cross-questioning which awaited her, for nothing stirs the temper like the conviction that one has done a foolish thing. But the reverse was the case; and while she positively declined to act the spy on her friend, or to betray confidences past, present, or to come, she unhesitatingly promised to use her influence to prevent any clandestine correspondence between Mr. Drayton and Catherine Joyce.

When we look calmly and dispassionately at the actions of others, it seems so easy for them to follow the straight and simple path of Right; and we are often more inclined to wonder how they could miss their way than to commend their constancy, as we should. But many are the mazes to lead astray, which the looker-on never sees.

Margaret had maintained her own self-respect on this somewhat trying occasion, and won the confidence and respect of Mr. and Mrs. Joyce; and, it might be fancy, but really she felt from that day forward that her affectionate and docile little pupils were yet more fond and obedient—that the heads of the household treated her with more than ordinary courtesy—that the servants were more respectful than before—and that even Catherine loved her better. So much for a tone and manner which may be felt rather than described. Truly the Daily Governess was becoming a person of consideration among them!

She was one of right little consideration, however, apparently in her Home. That holy word, whose meaning is so often perverted; which ought to be expressive of an ark of refuge from the storms of life, and a haven of peace and affection. Alas, to what myriads the martyrs of domestic misery are such associations but the gilded dreams of youth, never to be realised!

Margaret Clifford returned home to be scolded, imprimis, for having kept the dinner waiting—though her mother had by no means allowed it to be spoilt by any lengthened courtesy of this kind—and the poor girl might have been thought by some to expiate her fault by hastily swallowing an inadequate meal in that appetising condition known as "neither hot nor cold." Secondly, for having, in the excitement of far other thoughts, forgotten a millinery commission for Mrs. Clifford, who was going with a chosen friend to a private box, to witness Susan's appearance in a new character. And scolding third and faintest, was for having splashed her dress, Mrs. Clifford sagely remarking that it would have been cheaper to have got into an omnibus when the rain came on, than to have walked through it. Margaret feebly alluded to her dislike of those noisy, nerve-shattering, inconvenient conveniences, but wisely allowed her mother to have the last thousand words.

All these are terribly unheroic admissions, only allowable because they are—true; Fancy a Heroine, with a splashed gown, dining off half-cold greasy hashed mutton. Reader, if you can realize such a thing, let me shake hands with you in spirit. It is hard to do I know. Heroines have been for so long a time attired in white muslin that never grows dirty; with auburn or raven ringlets which never drop out of curl, that the pattern has become a sort of stereotype. Then again, of old, they were endowed with supernatural powers of abstinence, a fortunate circumstance, as they were in constant apprehension of being poisoned by jealous husbands, avaricious guardians, or unrelenting gaolers. What wonderful feats, too, physically considered, they were enabled to perform. Midnight rides (undertaken at a moment's notice), over hill and dale, fording rapid rivers by the way, and threading their path by a miracle through mazy forests by the glimmering light of a waning moon, were quite common events, for which no further equipment than a "mantle" thrown over the aforesaid white muslin, was ever necessary. And still the hair remained in curl, and colds were never caught, to rob the voice of its silvery tones, which were always ready to accompany the omnipresent lute or harp.

Thank heaven, "we have changed all that," and people are beginning to believe there may be heroines in sombre garments; with pallid cheeks, and toil-stained hands. The world don't quite understand, or take in the full measure of your true heroes and heroines yet; but it is beginning to believe there may be such, and this is a great point gained.

(To be Continued.)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. J. R.," Woburn-place.—Your ingenious variation of Damians's Problem shall appear.*

"*Juvenis."—You will find some beautiful specimens of their skill in the current Number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and a four-move Problem by M. Kling, which is worthy to rank with the celebrated Indian one on the wrapper.*

"*W. J. F.," Hull. You may get the Leipsic* "SCHACH-ALMANACH" *at Williams and Norgate's, the Foreign Booksellers.*

"*G. S."—In the position you refer to, if White had taken the Bishop, Black would have retaken with his Queen's Rook, and, upon the adverse Rook moving to Rook's third, he might have taken the King's Pawn, leaving his Queen, since White would be mated if she were taken. Nothing, therefore, you perceive, would have been gained by the course of play suggested.*

"*K. L." The Games shall be examined, but we wish always to give the names of the players.*

"*Senex."—We have not time to examine solutions expressed in a notation we are unaccustomed to.*

"*G. B. S."—You will find the technical terms used in Chess are explained in "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess," and in "Check's Guide to the Game of Chess," and, quite as well as in either, in Cleave's threepenny pamphlet, called "The Whole Art of Chess."*

"*True Blue."—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's unrivalled six-move Problem, which appeared in our Notices to Correspondents is the only correct one we have yet received. We purposely withhold the key to it for a few days.*

"*A Rambler."—Mr Kieseritzkij departs for Paris immediately. Every encouragement and facility have been afforded him for playing his long talked-of match with Mr. Staunton, the latter offering to wager £200 to £100 on the result, but Mr. K. declines for the present encountering him. We believe, however, Mr. Kieseritzkij will be tempted to pay us another visit next summer, and we trust then his avocations will permit him to make a longer sojourn, and enable him to test his great skill fairly with all our leading players.*

"*R. S." We have no means at hand for referring to the back positions; but if you will send them, we shall have much pleasure in giving solutions.*

"*W. P. F." and "N. G. S." The "Cinquante Parties" of Mr. Kieseritzkij are accompanied by very copious and highly instructive notes, and they form altogether one of the cheapest and best got up Chess Books of the season.*

"*Alderman."—We have in reserve the whole of the admirable games played without board and men by Messrs. Harrwitz and Kieseritzkij at the great Chess Meeting of the London Chess Club on the 3rd, as well as those previously played by them under the same circumstances, and shall give them as opportunities occur.*

"*Young Player" and "Mabel."—We cannot undertake to procure Chess Books. The works named may all be got at the Office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," or of Hastings in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.*

"*J. H. B.," Bradford. You may obtain any of the Chess Works mentioned in our last number but one, either of Mr. Hurst, Publisher, King William street, Strand, or of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The price of M. Kieseritzkij's "Cinquante Parties" is only half-a-crown.*

"*E. S.," Lisbon. The Problem sent shall receive immediate attention.*

"*R. F. D.," Lisbon.—A communication has been forwarded through the channel mentioned.*

"*J. A. H.," Cerne Abbas.—Your solution is wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in less than four moves.*

"Χολος."—*You cannot remove out of check by Castling.*

"*F. M. S."—You are in error as to the Law in question, and should immediately make yourself acquainted with the Rules of the Game. You will find the only correct version of them in Lewis's valuable Treatise, in Tomlinson, and in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. G." Worcester.—If you will send the position alluded to, we will give the solution in our next.*

"*Subscriber," Brighton, complains that some newsvendors of this place are in the habit of demanding an extra halfpenny for our paper on the score of expense of carriage.—We beg to say emphatically that such extra charge is a flagrant imposition, and ought not to be submitted to, as the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is procurable at the published price from John O'Groat's to the Land's End.*

Solutions by "W. J. F.," Hull; "R. W. B.," Dublin; "Alpha," "Marazion," "Philo," "T. M.," "C. O.," "Sigma," "P. S.," and "Muff," are correct. Those by "B. C.," "Citizen F.," and "Major," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 133.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Q B P (ch)	R takes R (best)
2. Q to her R's 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)
3. Kt takes K Kt P (dis ch)	Q takes B or *
4. Q to K 4th—mate	

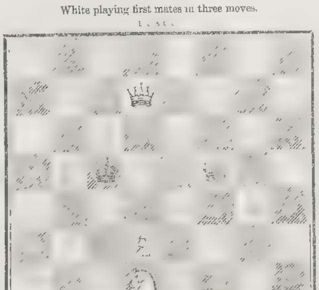
* 3. K to K 4th

4. Q to K B 4th—mate

PROBLEM NO. 134

By E. KOSSAK. *(From the Berlin Chess Journal.)*

White playing first mates in three moves.



MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MM. KIESERITZKIJ AND HORWITZ.

This match, from which so much amusement was anticipated, and that has been looked forward to so anxiously by all acquainted with the prowess of the combatants, has turned out, we regret to say, a most vexatious failure. At starting Mr. Horwitz was the general favourite, but long before the termination of the opening game the distressingly nervous irritability of his manner showed all was not right, and, as the contest proceeded, it became painfully manifest that his recent indisposition had rendered him utterly incompetent to bear the mental labour of a hard chess fight even for a single hour. Under these circumstances it would have been prudent to adopt the advice of his medical friends and have postponed the conflict for a few weeks; but, the limited stay of his opponent rendering any delay impracticable, it was decided to play out the match, and the result is M. Kieseritzkij has walked over the course and achieved a victory, which, however satisfactory to his friends, leaves the question as to which is the better player precisely where it was when the match began.

The terms of play were that the party winning seven games should be declared the victor. Of the first six games Mr. Horwitz permitted his opponent to gain five off hand; and, although he subsequently roused himself, and contrived to add three more games to his meagre score, the head-way given his competitor was not to be recovered, and the final numbers were—

Kieseritzkij, 7; Horwitz, 4; Drawn, 0.

GAME THE FIRST. (Played July 28th, 1846.)

WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	29. K R P one	Kt to K 4th
4. Q P two	Q B to K Kt's 5th	30. B to K 3rd	Q B to K 5th (d)
5. Q B P one	P takes P	31. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 3rd
6. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her 2d	32. B to Q 4th	Q B to K B 4th (e)
7. B takes K B P (ch)	Q takes B	33. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
8. Q takes Q Kt P	K to Q 2d	34. K R to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd (f)
9. Kt takes P (a)	Kt takes Kt	35. K Kt P two	R takes R
10. P takes Kt	Q to her R 5th	36. P takes R	Q B to Q 2nd
11. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to her B 3d (b)	37. B takes K Kt P	K R to K Kt sq
12. Q to her Kt 3d	B to K R 4th (c)	38. B to K R 6th	K B to K 4th
13. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	39. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K R 5th
14. Castles on King's side	K B to K 2nd	40. Kt to K 4th	K to Q Kt 3d (g)
15. K P one	Q R to Q Kt sq	41. Kt to Q B 5th	Q B to his sq
16. Q to her B 2nd	B to K Kt 3rd	42. Kt to Q 3d	K B to Q 3d
17. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	43. K to B 2d	B to K Kt 6th (ch) (h)
18. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q sq	44. K takes B	Kt to B 4th (ch)
19. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th	45. K to B 4th	Kt takes B
20. Q P one	Q to Q R 3rd	46. R to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
21. P takes Q P	B takes P	47. R takes Kt	R to B sq (ch)
22. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq	48. K to his 4th	R to K B 2d
23. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	49. K to Q 4th	K to R 5th
24. Q R P one	Kt to Q 6th	50. Kt to K 5th	R to Kt 2d
25. Q Kt P two	Kt to K 4th	51. Kt to Q B 4th	R to Q 2d
26. Q to K R 3rd	Q to her B 5th	52. R to Q B 6th	

And wins in a few moves.

(a) It is curious enough that in this position White cannot take the Rook without perilling his game, for suppose

WHITE.	BLACK.
9. Q takes R	B takes Kt
10. P takes B	Q takes K B P
11. R to K B sq	P to Q 6th

and how can the first player avert the threatened mate?

(b) Black has now gained sufficient advantage, with ordinary care, to ensure him the victory.

(c) To prevent the check at K B 2nd. (d) Lost time.

(e) Why not have taken this square at once? (f) Kt to Q B 5th, we should have preferred.

(g) Fearing the Knight's check at Q B 5th.

(h) This fantastic, *ad captandum* sort of move (utterly inexcusable in a match game) loses Black a piece and the *partie*.

GAME THE SECOND.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. P takes B (c)	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. K to R 2nd	Q takes K Kt P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. Q R takes K B P	Kt takes K R (ch)
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	25. R takes Kt	R takes R
5. Q P one	Q P one	26. Q takes R	Q to R 5th (ch)
6. Castles	Castles	27. Kt to R 3rd	R to K 8th (d)
7. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. Q to her B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
8. Q R P two	Q R P two	29. Q B to K B 4th	R takes Kt
9. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	30. B takes Q P (ch)	P takes B
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	31. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. K to R sq	K R P one	32. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K to his 3rd
12. Q R to his 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th	33. Q to Q B 8th (ch) (e)	K to B 3rd
13. K Kt to his sq	Q to her 2nd	34. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
14. K B P two	P takes P	35. Q takes Q P (ch)	Q to K B 3rd
15. Q B takes P	K Kt to K R 4th	36. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
16. Q B to his sq	Q Kt to K 4th	37. Q to her 3rd (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
17. Q P one	Kt takes B	38. Q takes Q	K takes Q, and wins.
18. Q takes Kt	Q R to K sq (a)		
19. Q to her 3rd	K B P two		
20. Q R to K B 2nd	Q R takes K P		
21. K R P one	K B P one (b)		

(a) Black's pieces are all well out in play, and have much greater command of the field than those of his antagonist.

(b) This and the next few moves of Black are extremely well played by Mr. Kieseritzkij.

(c) He would obviously have lost his Queen on taking the Rook.

(d) In this situation White's game appears irretrievable, but Mr. Horwitz, with a touch of his former self, extricates himself and come out of the *melée* with an almost equal game.

(e) Here White relapses again. He should have taken the Bishop, and then, looking to the exposed position of the adverse King and the strength of White's Pawns on the Queen's side, it would be difficult to say which party had the better game.

GAME THE THIRD.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. K Kt to K 4th	K B P two
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	16. K Kt to Q B 3rd	K B P one
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	17. Q B to Q 2nd	K B P one
4. Q P one	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. K R to K sq	Castles on K side
5. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	19. K Kt to Q 5th	P takes K Kt P
6. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P two	20. K R to K 4th	Q Kt to Q 5th
7. K P takes P	K Kt takes P	21. K R takes K P	Q Kt to B 6th (ch)
8. B takes Kt	Q takes B	22. K takes P	Kt takes Q B
9. Castles	K B takes Kt	23. K B P two	B to B 6th (ch)
10. Kt P takes B	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt
11. Q B P one	Q to K 3rd	25. Q R to K Kt sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
12. K Kt to his 5th	Q to her 2nd	26. K R to K 6th	K R takes P (ch)
13. Q to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P one		And White resigns.
14. Q to Kt 2nd	K R P one		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 37.—By MENDHEIM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq Q at her 8th Kt at Q B's 6th	K at Q R 8th Q at K Kt 6th P's at Q 3rd Q B's 5th Q Kt 4th and 5th

White to move and win.

No. 38. By SCHMIDT

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q's 4th B at K Kt 4th P's at Q's 5th Q Kt 2nd and Q R's 3rd	K at Q Kt 4th P's at Q's 3rd Q Kt 3rd and Q R's 4th

White plays and mates in three moves.

No. 39.—By HERR S. of Breslau.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B's 5th Q at her B's 2nd R at K B's 8th Kts at K 5th and 8th	K at Q 4th Q at K 7th R's at K R 5th and Q R's 5th	P at K B's 2nd	B at Q Kt 2nd Kt at Q R's 4th P at Q's 3rd

White to play and mate in four moves

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HARRWITZ.—We have much pleasure in announcing the settlement of preliminaries for a match, to be commenced immediately, between these gentlemen, upon terms which are calculated to give a very high degree of interest to the contest. It is finally arranged that twenty-one games shall be played. In seven of these the English player undertakes to give the odds of a Pawn and two moves; in seven the Pawn and one move; and the remaining seven are to be played even. Drawn games are not to be reckoned, and the winner of the majority on the twenty-one games is to be declared the victor.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.—It is stated that Lord Ponsonby, who was so long Ambassador at Constantinople, will succeed Sir R. Gordon, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna. It is also said that Lord Elgin, the late Governor of Jamaica, will shortly proceed to Canada, as Governor-General.

THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL AND THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.—The Mayor of Liverpool recently received a communication from Lord J. Russell, stating that he had her Majesty's commands to offer to his acceptance the dignity of knighthood, and requesting to know if it would be agreeable to him to have it conferred upon him. The Mayor went up to London, where he had business, the same evening, and having waited upon the Premier, and expressed his sense of her Majesty's kindness in making him the offer of such an honour—at the same time his worship intimated to Lord John that if it could be done, without impeaching his own loyalty and that of the town, or offending her Majesty, it would be more agreeable to himself to remain in his private station. Her Majesty has since signified to the Mayor, through Lord John, her pleasure, under the circumstances, to waive pressing the offer.

WILL OF LOUIS BONAPARTE, EX-KING OF HOLLAND.—The will of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, was opened at Florence, on the 26th of July, the day after his demise. After recommending his soul to the Almighty, he expresses the wish that his remains should be sent to St. Leu, near Paris, to be near those of his father, Charles Bonaparte, and of his eldest son, who died in Holland in 1807. He wishes the remains of his second son, who died in Italy in 1831, to be also brought to the same place, and he appropriates a sum of £2400 to the erection of a monument. "I have," says he, "borne the name of that village for forty years, and I liked it better than any other place." He makes a present to the municipal body of Amsterdam of all the property he formerly possessed in Holland, that the income arising from it may relieve the misfortunes occasioned every year by inundation. He bequeaths to the poor of Florence a rather considerable sum. To his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany the colossal bust, representing the Emperor Napoleon, by the celebrated Canova. He desires the Grand Duke to accept it as a token of gratitude for the hospitality he has received in his States. To the Grand Duchess he bequeaths a beautiful vase of Porcelain de Sèvres. To his brother, Jerome Bonaparte, Prince of Montfort, his box at the theatre of Florence, a property valued at £2400. To his nephew, Napoleon, son of Prince de Montfort, a beautiful diamond. To his second nephew, Jerome, a *souvenir* of a similar kind. To Princess Mathilde Demidoff, a *parure* in rubies and diamonds, left to him by his mother. To his nephew, Don Louis, son to Prince Canino, his beautiful Villa de Montughi, with furniture and adjacent lands, valued at £8000. To his ward, Francesco Castelvecchio, a sum of £6000. After making a few other legacies of less importance, to all his servants and executors, he adds: "I bequeath the remainder of my property (my palace at Florence, the great estate of Civita Nova, all real property), furniture, claims and in short all that will form my property at the time of my death (except what has been bequeathed by me as above stated), to my heir, Napoleon Louis, my only surviving son, to whom I bequeath also, as a particular token of my paternal affection, my *Dunkerque*, placed in my library, with all the decorations and *souvenirs* it contains; and as a still more particular mark of affection, I bequeath to him the different objects sent to me from St. Helena, which have belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which are placed in a box made for that purpose."—Florence, December 1, 1845.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES. — NO. XIX.

"The Dreams of Future Years."

Oh! we shall both recall this night,
When youth no longer cheers,
And every present glance shall light
The Dreams of Future Years!
When youthful Hope is most inclin'd
To picture coming bliss,
She cannot, dare not, think to find
A frequent joy like this.

The Arab stretched beside the spring
Is loath to leave its brim;
For days and weeks may pass, and bring
No second draught for him;
And thus, though now 'tis time to part,
Yet here we still remain;
For who can tell when human heart
Shall taste the like again?

We could not fancy realms above,
Had no such moments birth,
And were they oftener born, our love
Would all be giv'n to earth
Ah! yes, in yon celestial sphere,
Are joys unmix'd with care;
And Heav'n wafts some in mercy here,
To make us seek them there! R. B. S.

NEW PROCESS OF DYEING

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces an important discovery in the art of dyeing. A dyer of Vienna, but resident in Lyons, has found out a process for obtaining a superior *yellow orange* colour, by the employment of quercitron, and with a single dip. This process dispenses with the use of fustic, cochineal, cream of tartar, and compound of tin, which upon the common method are necessary. It is stated that a considerable saving, both of time and expense, results from this invention, with a superior product.

THE "LETTER PADLOCK" AN ANTIQUE.

Amongst a number of small artices of the Roman period, discovered near Gloucester, and exhibited by Mr. Purnell to the Archæological Association, at their recent meeting there, was a *letter* padlock, hitherto supposed to be a modern invention. *The Builder.*

AVERAGE OF LIFE.

M. Lombard found that the age of the stone-cutter averaged 34 years, the miller 42, the painter 44, the joiner 49, the butcher 53, the lawyer 51, the surgeon 54, the mason 55, the gardener 60, the merchant 62, the Protestant clergyman 63, the magistrate 69. *Hastings on Consumption.*

HENRY VIII. TO ANNE BOLEYN.

"Darling, I heartily recommend me to you, ascertaining you that I am not a little perplexed with such things as your brother shall on my part declare unto you, to whom I pray you give full credence, for it were too long to write. In my last letters I writ to you that I trusted shortly to see you, which is better known in London than with any that is about me, whereof I not a little marvel, but lack of discreet handling must needs be the cause thereof. No more to you at this time, but that I trust shortly our meetings shall not depend upon other men's handlings, but upon our own. Written with the hand that longeth to be yours. H. R."—*Halliwell's Letters.*

ALLIGATOR OIL.

A letter from St. Augustine says: An alligator is found to be as valuable in his way as a spermaceti whale. An expedition has left this place for the river of St. John's, and the dark tributary stream of Black Creek, swarming with these hideous creatures, with the view of killing them to obtain their oil. The oil of the alligator is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and it is extracted from the animal in considerable quantity and without any great difficulty For this discovery we are indebted to the Indians, who have been in the habit of extracting the oil of the alligator and using it for various purposes. It makes a fine transparent fluid and burns admirably.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EMPIRE.

The Queen of England is now Sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her footstep. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian Empire was not so wealthy. The Roman empire was not so populous. The Persian empire was not so extensive. The Arabian empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have overrun a greater extent of country than Atilla ever ruled! We have subdued more empires, and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon in the plenitude of his power ever subdued We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's hoof across.—*Finch, Boundaries of Empires.*

ORIGINAL MELODIES.

The Time I Best Love Thee.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best;—
And is it, when in splendour drest,
I pace the dance along with thee,
Or whirl the waltz with mirthful glee?
[illegible] such thou beauty show'st,
It is not then I love thee most.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best
And is it when, in habit dress,
Upon my steed I lightly amble,
And we together gaily ramble?
Oh no! although thou beauty show'st,
It is not then I love thee most.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best.
'Tis when in simple white you're drest;
'Tis when upon a starry night,
With eye so blue and heart so light,
You haste to meet me, and a song
Is warbled as you skip along;
'Tis when you cast on me a smile
Which shows your heart is free from guile
Supremely then thou beauty show'st,
And THEN it is I love thee most.

M. S.

LORD AND LADY.

Lord and Lady are words of Saxon origin. Lord is from La-ford (loaf-giver), and he was so called from maintaining at his own expense a number of retainers or dependants. Lady is called Laf-dian (loaf-server), because she cut and served round the bread to the guests.

A GAMBLING STATESMAN.

Charles Fox was so skilful a player at whist and picquet, that, had he restricted himself to those games, he might, it is said, have derived a clear income of four thousand a year from his card-purse. But he delighted in games of chance, from which he rose almost invariably a loser. On one occasion, he had the luck to win five thousand pounds at a sitting, part of which he paid to his creditors, and soon lost the remainder in the company of those from whom he had received it.—*The Age of Pitt and Fox.*

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Prior to the year 1760, no stage-coach came nearer to Liverpool than Warrington. In that year, however, one was established, for the first time, to run between Liverpool and London; the journey was performed once a week, and it took no less than four days to accomplish the distance. Carriages, indeed, were then very rare; and it is mentioned as a singular fact, that at the period in question there was but one *gentleman's* carriage in the town of Liverpool, and that carriage was kept by a *lady* of the name of Clayton.—*Addey's Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool.*

TRADITION ABOUT SPAIN.

The Spaniards have a story, that when Ferdinand III., after his death at Seville, which he had conquered from the Infidels, was brought into communion with St. Jago, he forthwith proceeded to ask favours for Spain. "Fine climate," says the King. "Granted," says the Saint. "Fertile soil, corn, wine, oil," &c. "Granted" "Brave sons and beautiful daughters." "Granted." "Good government." "No, no, no—three times, nine times, no. Give Spain good government, and every one of the angels would leave heaven to live in it."

VEGETABLE PAPERS

At the paper works of Messrs. Kuenemann Brothers, established about three years ago at Aspach le Point (Haut Rhin), vegetable substances of all kinds, particularly burweed, hay, dried potato stems, &c., are advantageously employed in place of rags in the manufacture of paper. The papers of this firm are remarkable for their tenacity, and particularly well adapted for packing purposes.

A RUN UPON BUTTER.

A good dame, who was conveying a basket of butter, among other things, to Canterbury market, in a donkey cart, on Saturday last, when the heat of the sun was particularly intense, intent upon the duties of driving the [illegible] ma., neglected to observe what was going on behind her. The butter melted with the heat of the sun, became entirely liquified, and dropped gradually away through the crevices of the cart, until, at the termination of the journey, out of seventeen pounds, scarcely an ounce remained.

CURE FOR THE CATERPILLAR.

A gentleman at Galashiels (Scotland), has discovered that exhausted bark spread on the surface round the roots of gooseberry bushes, is an effectual remedy for caterpillar. A more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart-load of the bark, which costs about sixpence, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

Captain Pechell, in allusion to the expenses of proceedings in the Admiralty Courts, said, the other day, in the House of Commons, that the counsel there would not open their mouths for less than ten guineas, and it cost nine pounds only to look at them.

EDWARD II. AT GLOUCESTER.

It is recorded of Edward the Second, says Mr. Britton, in his interesting paper on the "New Inn," at Gloucester, lately read to the Archæological Meeting assembled there, "that, coming to Gloucester about the year 1319, he was honourably received by Abbot Thokey and the Convent; and, being present at an entertainment given in the Abbot's Hall, observed the pictures of his predecessors, and jocosely inquired if his own was among them. The Abbot, in something of a prophetic spirit, answered, that he hoped he should have him in a more honourable place. This actually occurred; for, when the King was murdered, the Monasteries of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury refused to receive the Royal corpse, through fear of Mortimer and the Queen; but Abbot Thokey brought the dead body from Berkeley Castle in his own carriage to the Monastery of Gloucester, where it was received by the members of the convent in procession, and buried on the north side of the choir, near the great altar.—*The Builder.*

LUXURIOUS TRAVELLING.

The travellers on the Dutch railroads being much annoyed by the dust during the hot weather, an expedient has been devised for the purpose of preventing annoyance by attaching a car pierced with holes behind the tender. The car is filled with ice, which being melted during the journey effectually lays the dust.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ROYAL REGATTA AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Cowes, Monday, August 10.

Contrary to the usual custom, by which the sailing in the Solent has for time immemorial been done, either in a storm or stark calm, on Monday morning, as soon as the flood began to make, there was a delicious whole-sail breeze. Southampton Water was vacated for Cowes Roads, and, at least, so far as the supply of yachts went, there was promise of a gallant day's racing.

Her Majesty having decided upon visiting Ventnor, and the back of the island, it was known that the opening of the Regatta would not be honoured by the Royal presence; but the Queen, it was stated, intimated her gracious intention of being present at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club matches.

The pleasure fleet in the harbour and roadstead was very strong; and yet, as will presently be seen, but a brace of most moderate craft had the energy to sail round the island, on a zephyry summer-day, for a hundred pounds' worth of plate. The fact is, the usual time of entry for this prize was altered from twelve at midnight of the day preceding to twelve at noon, and the consequence was that some goodly vessels, that would have otherwise gone, had not the chance. The skippers growled, but why couldn't they have *foreseen* the probability of the change? It was, indeed, impossible they should *see* it, to any effect, as they did not land upon the island till time had been called. How cavalierly your cavaliers do business.

At ten A.M. the following cutters sailed for the £100 Plate, for yachts of that class belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, of 30 tons and not exceeding 50 course, round the island: The *Frisk*, of 47 tons, old measurement; the *Medina*, of 44 tons, ditto. The former was built two or three years ago, for the Hon. Mr. Hare, at Lymington; the latter a long time ago, for somebody at Cork. They set away with the flood, for the eastward; as aforesaid, with a most pleasant breeze—which no doubt was a brisk wind outside but if a pair of bumboats had started, there could not have been less manifestation. The race did not excite the shadow of a shade of interest; the "tameness was shocking," as Alexander Selkirk says, in his Ode to Solitude. In the mean-while people enjoyed themselves as they best might—"and hopefully thought on the morrow." Some went to White's yard to see the magnificent schooner which that great artist has launched for the Emperor of Russia. What a beauty it is, only 250 tons; yet, as Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence declared, with infinitely a more roomy and befitting state cabin than the Royal Yacht of England! What do you say to that, my Lords of the Admiralty? At dinner hour in the evening the wager vessels returned from their long and solitary cruise—the *Frisk* winning by some twenty minutes.

Tuesday, the opening day of the sports at Ryde, was the sort of thing the committee would have ordered for the occasion—if weather could be bespoken. It was indeed a glorious mixture of sunlight and fresh breeze, and the lovely town of Ryde was put on the scene like some bright pictorial *fête*. The main street was waving with streamers and festooned with flowers and evergreens. A company, in all the bravery of holiday attire, covered the pier: the roads were occupied by a fleet of peerless barques, and all gave note of an occasion of account. The appearance of the Royal Yacht off East Cowes, gave strength to the belief that her Majesty would honour the sports with her presence—but it was not so. The Queen did not go afloat at all. The list being a very full one on the first race, was started about eleven A. M. It was for the Grand National Regatta Prize Cup, and was won, in a field of four, by the *Gauntlet*. Then followed the race for the Royal Victoria Purse of 100 Guineas, which, of course, the invincible *Heroine* carried off—with Mr. Jekyl's *Alarm*, however, very handy. The third match—for schooners of all Royal Yacht Clubs—was the crack affair of the day. It brought to the starting post a gallant squadron of five of which, in a very close shave, the *Anaconda* was the victor. As it was a time race, however, she would have been entitled to twelve minutes from the *Gem*, that was second, even had she been first. There was other sailing and rowing, and a series of capital sport occupied all interest till close upon eight o'clock—an hour beyond which the human stomach should not be kept from the dinner table.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the Queen took their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians to Portsmouth; and, having taken leave of her august guests, proceeded to cruise to the westward of Cowes, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Presently her tender, the *Fairy*, arrived at the mouth of the Medina, from repairing at Southampton, and incontinently ran into a disabled barque, and carried her mizen mast clean out of her. Surely these imperious craft are imperfectly handled. This was the second and last day of the Ryde Regatta, and drew a goodly company to the issue, occupying the three quarters of a mile of pier with "fair women and brave men." The wind had shifted from west to east, with brilliant weather. Soon after noon, however, it fell stark calm, and there was heavy fear that a drifting match was to be the result. But Fortune was more kind: anon, a fine whole-sail breeze sprung up, and ye saw the winged craft cleaving their paths—haply to fame, surely to deserve it.

The second day of the Ryde Regatta was certainly inferior to the first, but it was good nevertheless. Towards four P.M. the breeze became good, and the sailing terminated in the *Heroine* winning the Tradesmen's Grand Prize, the *Ranger* carrying off the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts under 15 tons; and the *Belvidere* putting in her maiden race for the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts not more than 31 tons She had once before, indeed, received for being second—but this was her first victory outright.

On Thursday, the scene once more opened at Cowes. The morning set in with a strong wind from the westward, accompanied by flying showers. It was for a prize of £100 that four schooners of this rate started, precisely at ten, A.M.:—

	Tons.	Owners.
The Flirt	132	Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
Fair Rosamond	122	Marquis of Blandford
The Maud	1.9	P. Leigh, Esq.
The Gem	125	T. W. Fleming, Esq.

Soon after the vessels had started, the breeze freshened to a whole gale, and, as the course lay round the island, it was over, to sea-ward, a wicked lee-shore. All manner of disasters befel them. The *Maud*, before making the Nab, carried away her foremast by the board, and ran for Portsmouth. The *Flirt* had a topmast blown out of her—in short, it was as perilous a pleasure-party as many a navigator has had to encounter in doubling the Horn.

After a long chapter of "moving accidents by flood," of the four that sailed in in the morning so gallantly, two returned in the evening—namely, the *Fair Rosamond* and *Flirt*; the former winning by five minutes.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The departures of the "swells," as our friend "Harry" designates the aristocrats of the Turf, for the moors, is beginning to tell upon business at the Corner; and until they meet the operatives at Doncaster, the transactions are likely to be on a small scale. Nevertheless, we are enabled to subjoin a full list of market prices.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (taken)
11 to 2 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (taken)
8 to 1 —— Grimston (taken, afterwards offered)
9 to 1 —— Iago (take 10 to 1)
10 to 1 agst Traverser (taken, afterwards offered)
10 to 1 —— Fancy Boy (take 11 to 1)
16 to 1 —— Brocardo (taken, afterwards offered)
20 to 1 —— Sting (t)
25 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t, afterwards offered
27 to 1 —— Free Lance (taken, afterwards offered
33 to 1 —— Poynton (taken, afterwards offered)
40 to 1 —— Cranebrook (t)
1000 to 30 agst Mount Callan (t)

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Van Tromp
22 to 1 —— Epirote
33 to 1 agst Old Port (t)
40 to 1 —— Bingham (t)
60 to 1 agst The Field

EBOR HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Bourton
10 to 1 agst Druid

WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Dulcet.

Thursday.—A thinly-attended room, and betting on too small a scale to have any effect upon the prices:—

EBOR HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Bourton (t)
15 to 2 agst The Druid

ST. LEGER

11 to 2 agst Pyrrhus the First (t)
11 to 2 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (t)
8 to 1 —— Grimston
10 to 1 agst Iago
10 to 1 —— The Traverser
10 to 1 —— Fancy Boy (t)
15 to 1 —— Brocardo
20 to 1 —— Sting
25 to 1 agst Erin-go-bragh
30 to 1 —— Cranebrook
33 to 1 —— Poynton (t)
33 to 1 —— Mount Callan (t afterwards offd)

DERBY.

50 to 1 agst Red Hart

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—Tuesday.

The Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each.
Mr. J. Skerratt's Romance .. 1
Mr. Bristow's Marietta .. 2

The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 100 added.
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress .. 1
Mr. Parr's Dulcet .. 2

The Ladies' Purse of £50 was won in three heats by Mr. Godson's Susannah. The Trial Stakes did not fill.

WEDNESDAY.

The Patshull Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.
Mr. Johnstone's Fair Helen .. (Ryder) 1
Mr. Irwin's Connaught Ranger .. 2

The Chillington Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.
Colonel Anson's Treacle .. (Duffie) 1
Lord Warwick's Aligwor .. 2

The Cleveland Cup, with £50 added, by subs of 10 sovs each.
Sir C. Monck's Glossy .. walked over

THURSDAY.

The Wrottesley Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added
Mr. Mytton's Auricula, 3 yrs .. (G. Whitehouse) 1
Lord Wrottesley ns Princess Royal, 4 yrs .. 2

The New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.
Mr. Foster's f by Jereed, dam by Priam, 2 yrs .. (Sharpe) 1
Mr. Critchley's Atalanta, 2 yrs .. 2

The Holyoake Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Bell's Fiddlestring, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb .. (Tasker) 1
Mr. G. Ongley's Roderick, aged, 7st 4lb .. 2

The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.
Mr. Mostyn's Black Strap, 4 yrs .. (Whitehouse) 1
Captain Peyton's Magnet, 4 yrs .. 2

READING RACES.—Tuesday.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added; for hunters.
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Stittenham .. walked over

The Town Plate of £25, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each. Heats.
Mr. Osbaldeston's Secutor .. (Wakefield) 1
Mr. Scott's Flatfish .. 2

The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 50 added.
Mr. Drinkald's Mongrel .. (Ford) 1
Mr. Scott's Musque, aged .. 2

The Innkeeper's Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, was won, in three heats, by Mr. Leigh's Correct Card (Parsons), beating Mr. Sadler's Messenger, and three others.

The weather was fine, and the company numerous and respectable.

WEDNESDAY.

The Ladies' Purse of 20 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Heats.
Mr. Nicoll's Cameleopard .. (Parr) 1
Mr. Treen's Wild Roe .. 2

The Reading Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 added
Mr. Fuller's Tartar .. (T. Day) 1
Mr. Holloway's Baronet .. 2

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 25 added, was won by Mr. Osbaldeston's Secutor (Wakefield), beating Mr. Holloway's Baronet and two others.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—Tuesday.

The Chelmsford Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added.
Lord Exeter's Sis to Pergularia .. (Gilson) 1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet .. 2

The Hyland's Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Coape's b f by Cardinal Puff .. (Mann) 1
Hon. G. Ongley's Maid of Athens .. 2

The Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each.
Mr. Hawkes's Red Leg .. (Crouch) 1
Mr. Ongley's Fama .. 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Marks Hall Handicap, of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.
Mr. Arber's Caroline .. (Pettit) 1
Mr. G. Hobson's Binnacle .. 2

The Town Plate of 50 sovs. Heats.
Mr. G. Hobson's Chatham .. (Crouch) 1
Mr. G. Dodson's Libation .. 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho .. (Bartholomew) 1
Mr. Marson's Rufus .. 2

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT AND CORNWALL RACES.—Tuesday.

The Saltram Stakes of 25 sovs each, &c
Captain Crofton's Zuleika, 3 yrs, 7st .. (C. Moon) 1
Mr. J. King's c by Glaucus, out of Dick's dam, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. 2

The Ladies' Purse of £50. Heats, once round.
Mr Shipley's Brunette, aged, 9st 3lb .. 1
Mr. King's Flash of Lightning, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb .. 2

The United Service Plate of 50 sovs. Heats, half a mile.
Captain Crofton's Strathspey, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb (10lb over) (Moon) 1
Mr. Waring's Fortune Teller, aged, 8st 5lb .. 2

The Plymouth Plate of 80 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. Heats, two miles.
Captain Crofton's Rosa, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. (Stockings) 1
Mr. J. King's c by Glaucus, out of Dick's dam, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. 2

LEWES RACES.—Wednesday.

The Member's Plate.
Mr. Roberts's Lady Anne .. (Esling) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Plenitude .. 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.
Sir G. Heathcote's b c by Velocipede d by Emilius (Norman) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus .. 2

The Cup Stakes.
Mr. Jackson's Syntaxina .. (T. Brown, jun.) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Pug .. 2

Cricket.—On Monday last, Blackheath was the scene of some very good sport. Some time since, the men employed at Messrs. Maudsley's engine-factory, Lambeth, offered to play the men at any other similar factory, within ten miles of London The challenge was immediately accepted by the men employed at Messrs. Penn and Son's engine-factory, Greenwich, and Monday last was the day fixed. There was a very respectable assembly to witness the proceedings. The wickets were pitched about eleven o'clock. Messrs. Maudsley's men commenced, and scored 41 in their first innings. Messrs. Penn and Son's men then scored 69 in their innings, during which there was some most excellent playing. Messrs. Maudsley's men then scored 65 for their second innings. The Greenwich men then won the game with ease, leaving nine wickets to go down

The Gentlemen of Kent v. the Gentlemen of England.—This match was not brought to a conclusion until late lastSaturday afternoon. The final score was as follows:—England, 324; Kent, 231.

Sussex v. Marylebone. This match terminated at Brighton on Wednesday afternoon, in favour of Marylebone, by 21 runs. The Marylebone Club made, in the second innings, 89; and Sussex, 115 but, the Club having made 47 runs more than Sussex in the first innings, the superiority of the latter in the second only, served to diminish the number by which they were defeated.

The Championship of the Thames. The contest for this honour, and £200, between Campbell and Coombes, excites much interest in the aquatic world. A boat has been built for Coombes which does not exceed 36 lb. weight. The match will be decided on Wednesday next, from Putney to Mortlake.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale consequently, the show of samples of that article here to-day was small. Although the amount of business actually transacted was by no means important, the demand may be considered firm, at very full prices. There was more doing in foreign wheat, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter A few floating cargoes were sold for export to Holland and Belgium, but at very low prices No new barley at market—grinding and other qualities unaltered Superfine seasoned-made malt went off steadily at full prices. In other kinds very little was doing Owing to the unfavourable accounts received from Ireland, respecting the potato crops, the oat trade was active at an advance of 1s per quarter. All other articles as last advised.

Arrivals.—English wheat, 2050, barley, 400; oats, 770. Irish: Wheat, ——; barley, —, oats 11,210. Foreign: wheat, 5550; barley, 2940; oats, 9060. Flour, 1440 sacks; malt 2260 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s ditto white, 46s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 43s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 5[illegible]s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s, potato ditto, 27s to 28s, Youghal and Cork black, 20s to 21s ditto, white, 22s to 26s tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s, maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s, boilers, 40s to 43s per quarter Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s

Seed Market.—This market is generally inactive, at unaltered quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 38s to 45s Baltic, crushing, 38s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 43s Hempseed, 35s to 37s per quarter. Coriander 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 11s, white ditto, 7s to 9s. Tares, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed £20 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 15s to £11 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 45s [illegible]; barley, 26s 9d; oats, 24s 0d; rye, 29s 8d, beans, 39s 8d; peas, 35s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 9d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 31s 10d; beans, 38s 9d, peas, 35s 10d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 4s, oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s, beans, 4s 0d, peas, 4s 0d

Tea.—Common Congou is rather cheaper, the value of sound being 9d per lb. Public sales of about 25,000 packages will take place on the 28th instant.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have been in steady request at full prices; while refined goods have been purchased with more freedom, brown grocery selling at 63s, and standard lumps 64s per cwt. The supply on offer is good.

Coffee.—Ceylon is firm, and the turn higher. In all other kinds of Coffee very little is doing

Provisions.—The best parcels of Dutch butter are in fair request, at full prices, but other kinds command very little attention. The best qualities are producing 84s to 90s; and the inferior sorts, 70s to 80s per cwt. In Irish butter, very little is doing Cork landed, 82s to 84s, Carrick, 84s to 85s; Carlow, 86s to 87s; Waterford, 82s to 86s, and Limerick, 79s to 82s per cwt. The supply of English being large, that article has fallen in value 1s to 2s per cwt. Dorset, 90s to 94s; Devon, 86s to 90s per cwt; and fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen. The market for Bacon is very active, at a further advance in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime mild hams are steady but all other kinds of provisions command very little attention.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 0s, new ditto, £2 5s to £3 15s; old clover, £4 5s to £5 16s; new ditto, £3 5s to £5 0s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 15s to £1 18s per load.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes is good, yet the demand is firm, at from £8 to £12 per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market still continues in a very inactive state for all kinds of hops, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported. [illegible] owing to which the duty is backed at £155,000. Sussex pockets, £5 0s to £6 0s, Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £6 6s to £8 15s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hotspur 14s; Braddyll's Hetton, 15s 3d; Wylam, 14s 9d; East Hetton, 14s 3d; Hetton 15s 3d Lambton, 15s; and Kelloe, 15s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—Our market, to-day, was, on the whole, moderately well, but [illegible] to say heavily, supplied with beasts, the demand for which was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. There were on offer about 250 foreign beasts, and 500 do. of sheep and lambs, in middling condition. The supply of sheep was good; yet the mutton trade was somewhat active, at full prices. In lambs, a full average amount of business was doing, at late rates Prime small calves sold readily, other kinds of veal slowly, at our quotations. [illegible] off heavily, and prices were with difficulty supported Milch [illegible] £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to [illegible] 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, [illegible]; inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 0d, second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime [illegible] ditto 3s 0d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d [illegible] 4s 4d, large coarse [illegible] 3s 10d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, large hogs 3s 8d to 4s 6d; [illegible], 4s 8d to 4s 10d, lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to [illegible]s, and [illegible] pigs 16s to 19s each Beasts, 680, cows, 14[illegible]; sheep and lambs, 12,400, calves, [illegible]

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady sale here to-day [illegible]

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, middling ditto, [illegible]; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d, inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been, and continues heavy, under the influence of the supposed future demand for Railway calls. Little temptation to speculate exists, and whatever is done in a speculative view is only to a limited amount. The present situation of the Money Market is rather favourable, or doubtless a decided fall in prices would have resulted ere this. But, although money is certainly more plentiful than it was two months since, the rate is fully maintained. Every thing tends to promise a scarcity at the fall of the present, or beginning of the next year, which induces cautious operations at present, and short dates for loans are preferred. In addition to this, a fair demand, arising from the reaction after the stagnant state of trade, is already displaying itself, and with every probability of extension. Under these circumstances, the present flatness of the Stock Markets is not extraordinary. Although the Consol Market towards the end of the week exhibited a rather improved tone, the list of prices appended shows no tendency to an advance. Exchequer Bills continue extremely flat, from the circumstances described in The Illustrated London News of the 1st of August. No great change for the better can at present be anticipated. Bank Stock is firm at 208½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 9[illegible]; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97⅞; Long Annuities, expire Jan. 5, 1860, 10 7-16; India Stock, [illegible]; India Bonds, £1000, [illegible]; Ditto, under £1000, 22; South Sea Stock, [illegible]; Ditto, Old Annuities, 95⅛; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 12; Ditto, £500, 12; Ditto, Small, 9.

A slight advance in Mexican, on Monday, arising from a letter addressed to the Committee of Bondholders, by Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, has been the principal occurrence of the week in the Foreign House. The letter alluded to states an intention on the part of the Government to appoint Commissioners to receive the amount of duties allocated to the bondholders, as well as to assist in devising any means for lessening the amount of smuggling, which at present deducts so largely from the revenue. These are good intentions; but, in the present distracted state of the country, little benefit can be anticipated. Such appears to be the feeling of the speculators, for a reaction soon placed them at their former quotation. A report that a large amount of the New Stock had been sold by the agents, at a price below the market price of the day has since been positively denied by Messrs. Schneider and Co., and the New Bonds close at the slight impoovement of 23¼ ⅜, for money, 24 to 23⅞ for account. In Spanish there has been scarcely any business. The Five per Cents have fluctuated between 25⅛ and 2[illegible], the closing price. Portuguese are firmer, but have only partially recovered the fall of last week. The closing quotations are—Five per Cents, 46. Four per Cents, 43⅞ to ⅛. Dutch Four per Cents are, 94¼ to 93¾. Two-and-a-half per Cents, 59¾. Belgian are 98. Brazilian, 90, and Old Mexican, 20⅞, ex div.

The impulse in the Share Market last week has now ceased, and has been succeeded by the customary reaction. As the week advanced, however, some of the old lines improved, particularly Great Western Stock. London and Birmingham, on the contrary, has receded nearly ten pounds a share, from the effect produced by the speech of the Chairman with regard to the future dividends. Midland Stock has also suffered depression. The business of the Share Market at the close of the week was limited, but prices did not show any tendency to further depression. The following are last prices:—Aberdeen, 8½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 130½; Ditto, New (issued at 7½ dis.), 3[illegible]; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7½; Buckinghamshire, ¼ dis.; Caledonian, 15¾; Cambridge and Oxford, ½; Chester and Holyhead, 2[illegible]; Direct Northern, 1⅛; Eastern Counties, 23⅝; Ditto, New, 7½ p.; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per Cent, ⅛ p.; Ditto, York Extension, 2¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Edinburgh and Perth, 3; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), [illegible]½; Great Western, 152; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23⅛; Hull and Selby, 107; Leeds and Bradford, 68; Leicester and Bedford, ½ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., ½ dis; London and Birmingham, 225½; Ditto, Thirds, 71; Ditto Quarters, 29½; Ditto Fifths, 25½; London and Blackwall, 8⅞; London and Brighton, 65¼; London and South-Western, 75; Ditto New, 27½; London and York, 2½; Lynn and Ely, 15½; Manchester and Leeds, —; Ditto, Quarters, 9; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Ditto Extension, 2⅞ premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 85; Ditto, Quarter Shares (A), 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 15½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 premium; Manchester and Southampton, 1⅞; Midland, 139; Ditto, New, 36⅝; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42½; Ditto, New, 11½; Newcastle and Berwick, 2[illegible]½; North British, 38¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 3¾; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1¼; North Staffordshire, 3⅞ p.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Preston and Wyre, 35½; Scottish Central, 18⅞; Scottish Midland, 6⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3; Shropshire Union, ⅞ dis.; South Midland, ⅛ p.; South Eastern and Dover, 44½; Do., New (do. £15) 3½; South Wales, 4; Swans. and Loughor and Cameron's, 3; Vale of Neath, 1½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 3½ p; York and North Midland Extension, 38½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅞; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie), 1½; Ditto, ditto (Aspelate) 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 6; East Indian, ⅝; Jamaica South Midland Junction, ⅞; Luxembough, 1⅛; Northern of France Constituted 12½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½. Real del Monte, Unregistered, 3½.

Saturday Morning.—Bank Stock was a point worse yesterday, and Consols receded about ⅛ per cent. for time and money. Exchequer Bills did not alter. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Three per Cents were a turn worse.—The Share Market fully supported the prices of the preceding day. Great Western Stock rather improving from the satisfactory nature of future prospects.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 11.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 10.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.—Daniel O'Connell, Jun., Esq., in the room of Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq., who has accepted the office of Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

City of Chester.—The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Leicestershire [illegible] Militia.—[illegible], Esq., to be Captain. Lord J. Manners to be Lieutenant; H. D. [illegible] to be Lieutenant; J. Knight to be Lieutenant; R. Harrington to be Ensign; A. Lafargue to be Ensign; W. Lafargue to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—W. MOLYNEUX, Sandwich, innkeeper. T. REDFORD, Croydon, baker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. TURNER, Ludgate-hill, jeweller. W. TUNLEY and R. S. POTTS, Old 'Change, City, common carriers. H. PARNELL, [illegible]gate-street Chambers, [illegible] auctioneer. W. H. MORTIMER, Lower Harley-street, Marylebone, wood-paviour. J. HAYWARD and D. ADAM, Paternoster-row, booksellers. W. MITCHELL, Westerham, Kent, draper. J. BISHOP, Manchester, painter. A. SMITH and T. IRVINE, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. CLELAND, Edinburgh, stock-broker. T. HISLOP, Alloa, grocer. A. STEWART, Hillside, farmer. P. STIRLING and J. STIRLING, Edinburgh, stablers.

Friday, Aug. 14.

BANKRUPTS.—J. B. BLOOMFIELD, jun., Poole, chemist. F. and J. HOLMES, Southtown, Little Yarmouth, shipbuilders. J. W. STRATTON, Cambridge, tailor. J. M. PRICE, Warminster, Wiltshire, innkeeper. S. PUCKERING and W. T. MAKINS, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen merchants. J. BIRCH, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor. T. U. KNIGHT, [illegible]-street, Gravesend, grocer. W. L. OLLARD, Upwell, Cambridgeshire, auctioneer. [illegible] TAYLOR, Birmingham, brush manufacturer. T. CRANE, Kegworth, Leicestershire, brewer. T. BROWNE, East-street, Southampton, hatter. R. OXTOBY, Wansford, and W. C. OXTOBY, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, millers. R. NAYLER, Marlborough, Wilts, licensed victualler. [illegible] ENGLAND, Brinscombe, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and Basinghall-street, City, cloth factor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—[illegible] EWING, jun., Glasgow, flesher. W. OGG and W. M'MILLAN, Aberdeen, watch and [illegible] instrument makers. J. BROWN, Glasgow, share-broker. W. HACKNEY, [illegible], merchant. R. BINNIE, Grahamston, Falkirk, merchant. W. CUMMING, Portree, merchant.

BIRTHS.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens, Mrs. Joseph Bowstead, of a son.——At Cosgrove, the Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a son.——At Middelton-square, the lady of Dr. Gol[illegible], of a daughter.——At Enfield Highway, the wife of the Rev. John Fuller Russell, of a son.——At 15, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Dr. Manson, of a daughter.——At Hundson, Herts, the lady of Edmond Calvert, Esq., of a daughter.——At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mrs. Gustavus Coulson, of a daughter.——In Regent-square, Mrs. John Winstanley, of a daughter.——At Brighton, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Morris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Wallasey Church, Cheshire, Simon Yorke, Esq., to Victoria Mary Louisa, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Cust.——On the 6th instant, at Southwell, Notts, George, son of James Haydock Hill, Esq., to Georgina Marian, daughter of the Venerable George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham.——At Kensington, Arthur Murray, Esq., 62nd Regiment, to Laura Montagu, youngest daughter of J. M. Reynolds, [illegible].——At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Watson Buller Pole, to Matilda, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.——On the 28th ult., at Celbridge, Ireland, Lord Langford, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Conolly, M.P. His Lordship is a near relative and godson of the Duke of Wellington, and was born at Paris in 1815.——At Brighton, Richard Boulton, Esq., to Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Boulton.——At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, John Duke Coleridge, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, to Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour.——At Dorking, William James Humphry, Esq., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Heathfield Young, Esq.——At Tunstall, Kent, the Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Emily Dulcibella, daughter of the late Rev. George Moore.

DEATHS.

At Tapton-house, Derbyshire, Elizabeth, the wife of George Stephenson, Esq.——At his residence, Guildford-street, Russell-square, William Kirby, Esq., in the 90th year of his age.——On the 7th instant, Major-General Edward Boardman, of the Hon. East India Company's service.——At Nun-green, Peckham-rye, John Wade, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.——At Stockwell, Thomas Harrison, Esq., late of the East India Company's Service.——At Norwood, Surrey, Mrs. Nisbett, in her 75th year.——At Kensington-gore, Thomas Fraser Barclay, Esq.——At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harriet Arabella, wife of Richard Hereford, and second daughter of the late Sir Robert Mends, R.N.——At Bognor, Elizabeth, relict of the late Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, Knight, Captain R.N.——At Nea House, Hants, Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cameron.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—The Patrons of this Popular Establishment and the Public are respectfully apprised that the present week will terminate the successful career of the Grand Military Spectacle of our Indian Victories. In consequence of the forthcoming novelties. On MONDAY, August 17, and following evenings most positively the Last Six Nights of THE SIKH INVASION, or England's Triumphs of 1846, together with splendid Scenes of the Hippodrome; concluding with an Equestrian Drama, entitled THE NAMELESS.—Box-Office [illegible] 11 to 5. Stage-Director, Mr. [illegible] Thompson.

THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON from CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea, at Half-past Six o'Clock on MONDAY. A Haunch of Venison in the Coffee Room, at, and after Five o'Clock on the same day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE LAST NIGHT. The [illegible] Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that there will be a FAREWELL NIGHT, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 20th, 1846, when will be presented, Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mdme. Grisi; Bertha, Mdme. Be[illegible]; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Sig. Mario; Bartolo, Sig. Lablache; Basilio, Sig. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sig. Fornasari.

In the course of the evening, the new and original Divertissement, entitled LE JUGEMENT DE PARIS; comprising a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion by M. Perrot, the music by Sig. Pugni, entitled LE PAS DES DEESSES, by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. L. Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito, representing the parts of Les Déesses. Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdlle. James, Mdlle. Honore, representing the parts of Les Graces; M. St. Leon, Paris; Mdlle. Lamoureux, L'Amour; Mdlle. Julien, L'Hymen; Mdlles. Cassan and Demelisse, Nymphes; and M. Perrot, Mercure.

After which the LAST SCENE of Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Castellan; Lisa, [illegible]; Count Rodolfo, Sig. F. Lablache; Alessio, Sig. A. Giubilei; and Elvino, Sig. Corelli.

To be followed by the FIRST TABLEAU from the successful New Grand Ballet, entitled LALLA ROOKH. Pas Symbolique, Mdlle. Cerito; Supported by Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, and Honore, and Corps de Ballet.

After which, the FIRST TABLEAU of EOLINE; ou, La Dryade. Mazourka D'Extase, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and M. Perrot.

A SELECTION from the admired Ballet of ONDINE. Comprising the celebrated Pas de L'Ombre, by Mdlle. Cerito.

To conclude with the SECOND ACT of the admired Ballet, LA SYLPHIDE. La Sylphide, Mdlle. Taglioni; James, M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

COLOSSEUM.—A Grand Mexican ALOE, or Century Plant, 30 feet high, now in Bloom, has been added to the various splendid Attractions of this matchless Exhibition, without any extra charge. This rare and beautiful Plant is a different species from any before exhibited in Europe. It has some thousand flowering buds upon it, was cultivated between Mexico and Texas, has been brought a distance of 7000 miles, and purchased by the Proprietor of the Colosseum.

The Atmospheric Effects in the marvellous PANORAMA OF LONDON by Night are repeated every [illegible]. Music, 3 till 5; and 8 till half-past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. [illegible].

VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th of August, the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ANNUAL FETE and FANCY FAIR, for the BENEFIT of the SCHOOL; on which occasion, the Children of that Institution will appear in the Gardens, and one of the Boys will speak the Annual Address from the Grand Orchestra. The Gardens, on these days, will be opened at Three o'Clock, with a Royal Salute, and the Entertainments will take place as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

At Four o'Clock, on the Ballet Stage, Mr. Nichols, the celebrated Trampoline Clown, RUNNING UPON NOTHING, and other Athletic Performances, by Benedict Tourniaire, &c. &c. To be followed by PONY RACES on the WATERLOO GROUND.

The First Part of the Grand Concert will take place at Half-past Five o'Clock. Musical Director, Mr. A. Lee; Leader, Mr. R. Hughes. Vocalists, Mrs. Aveling Smith, Mrs. John Roe, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Binge, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, the best comic singer of the day.

After which, at Seven o'Clock, on the Ballet Stage, the AMERICAN BROTHERS (the Rivals of Risley) will go through their wonderful, extraordinary, and classical performances.

At Eight o'Clock the Rotunda Theatre will be thrown open, when TOURNIAIRE'S TROUPE of unrivalled Equestrians will perform some extraordinary feats of HORSEMANSHIP.

At Ten o'Clock the Second Part of the Grand Concert.

At Eleven o'Clock, Gorgeous Chinese Procession and Fireworks.

A Ball Room, 500 feet in length, has been erected in the Italian walk: it will be brilliantly illuminated, and opened at an early part of the evening for dancing. The Grenadier Guards Band [illegible] under the direction of Mr. Creaton. Master of the Ceremonies, [illegible] Majesty's Theatre.—Admission, TWO SHILLINGS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

HISTORY of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS.—On the 17th inst. will be published a SHORT HISTORY of the SUCCESSION of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS, with their Dates, the Prices of their Coins, with Portraits, &c. Price 1s.; by Post, 1s. 2d. To be had of any Bookseller; or of PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London.

GERANIUMS.—Just Published, price Threepence,

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GERANIUM, with a Descriptive List of the Best Flowers. By the EDITOR of the FLORISTS' JOURNAL. *** Four Postage Stamps sent to Messrs. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London, will ensure the return of this valuable Treatise, FREE, to any part of the Kingdom.

Now publishing, PART II. of the Penny Illustrated

MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY. Beautifully printed in a Demy Quarto, and issued in Weekly Numbers at ONE PENNY. Monthly Parts, in Wrapper, 4½d. Number 22 of the DOMESTIC BIBLE, price [illegible], containing the PENTATEUCH, price 3s. 6d. The PENNY PORTABLE COMMENTARY. A [illegible] of this work [illegible] on Saturday last. The entire work costs only 4s. 10d. Prospectuses [illegible] PARTRIDGE and OAKEY, 34, Paternoster-row.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; [illegible] CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill, and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

NEW EDITION OF THE SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY.

MAYER'S SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY; or, Park and Gamekeeper's Companion. Containing Instructions for Breeding, Feeding, and Breaking Dogs; Hunting, Coursing, and Shooting; Fishing; Preserving Game and Decoys, Breeding Pheasants, Partridges, Pigeons, and Rabbits; Description of all kinds of Poaching; how to detect Poachers' Work. Directions for Destroying Vermin, &c. With an Appendix, containing valuable Receipts, and Abstracts of the Game Laws. By JOHN MAYER, Gamekeeper. Seventh Edition. Comprising the most recent changes in the Theory and Practice of Sporting. 5s. cloth lettered.—London, SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

Of whom may be had, BLAINE ON THE DISEASES OF DOGS. 8vo., 9s., cloth.

THE JOURNALS of the FINE ARTS on PHOTOGRAPHY.—"A daguerreotype portrait, that could truly be pronounced a flattering likeness, we certainly never expected to see: that phenomenon, however, was presented to us on recently visiting the establishment of Mr. Claudet."—Athenæum, July 4. "We confess we had no idea of the possibility of producing anything so artistic and elegant on a metal plate."—Art Union, July 1. "Mr. Claudet's productions approach more nearly to the highly-finished miniature than anything we have yet seen."—Literary Gazette, July 4.

CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, lately so much eulogised by the leading papers, and particularly by the journals of the fine arts, are all non inverted, and when coloured by Mr. Mansion, an artist of ability, are the most exquisite miniatures. Mr. Claudet operates himself, and never allows an inferior portrait to leave his establishment. Ladies have the attendance of a respectable female. Open from Nine o'Clock. 18, King William-street, near the Adelaide Gallery.

"PHOTOGRAPHY.—The recent improvements made by Mr. BEARD in this magical department of science, certainly place it beyond comparison with other methods of taking portraits. The glaring effect, of which many complained, is now entirely obviated; and the ensemble of Mr. Beard's Portraits now present, in colouring, the appearance of a most exquisitely finished miniature, [illegible] expression and effect which art can never hope to attain."—[illegible] News, May [illegible].

Mr. Beard's Establishments are at 85, King William-street, City (where application for Licenses should be made); 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals; which can be had post free, by sending six (6) stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. N.B. Coins sent by post.

HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, [illegible] Tottenham-court-road.

HOT WEATHER. TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

SPORTSMEN, who wish to be effectually protected from the weather, are invited to try BERDOE'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS, which, without being air-tight, are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, equally with his well-known OVER-COATS—more than Seven Years' extensive trial of which has produced the universal admission that they are REALLY completely impervious to the rain, and not so merely in NAME. A large Stock of first-rate Garments of both kinds, kept to select from. Made only by W. Berdoe, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (North side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street.—Waterproof Cloaks, Habits, &c., for Ladies.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The Directors [illegible] GIVE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND of £3 per cent. upon the paid-up Capital of the Company, [illegible] the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the Bank, Lothbury, without deduction for Income-tax, which will be paid by the Bank.

By order of the Board,

Lothbury, 30th July, 1846. JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th August to 10th September.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Dividend of Five per Cent. (less Income-Tax), on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office, on and after Thursday, the 20th day of August instant. Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an Order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents.

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, August 15th, 1846.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.
W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Baron L. de Rothschild

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every [illegible], may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur.

Age next birthday	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.		
	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly	Year	Half-Year	Quarterly.
25	3 16 4	1 19 0	0 19 8	3 5 5	1 13 3	0 16 [illegible]	[illegible] 2	1 9 6	0 14 11

Policies may be effected daily.
July 30th, 1846.

By order of the Board,
THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to 10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

TO MILLINERS.—Required immediately, several Improvers to the Millinery Business. A premium expected. Also, a Young Lady who Writes a Good Hand and understands Entering Goods. Apply personally to Madame TREACHER, 57, Regent-street, near Swan and Edgar's.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SIX POUNDS of GOOD TEA, for 15s.—Since it is barely possible that anything can be done about the duties this session, 2s. 6d. a pound is likely to be the quotation at present for useful tea; other sorts at 2s. 10d., 3s. 5d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated [illegible] Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—[illegible] a new fabric for varicose veins, weakness, &c., which possesses sufficient elasticity for drawing on, and compression to afford the required support without the trouble of lacing. It has been pronounced by eminent practitioners a very valuable invention, from the convenience of its application, and efficiency in its uniform pressure.

CHEMICAL WONDERS.—Electro-plating Liquid Silver, 1s. and 3s. per bottle, restores and maintains the original beauty of damaged plated articles. GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d.; GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., make old tarnished frames equal to the most brilliant new ones.—The GERMAN FLY DESTROYER, 1s., clears the house at once of those pests, flies and beetles, and is warranted innoxious, except to those insects.

Sole Manufacturer SMITH, 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—Purchasers of Fenders, Fire-irons, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, and Kitchen Furniture, &c., may effect a saving of 30 per cent. by purchasing of R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, where may be inspected the largest Stock in London. Books of prices, with 200 drawings gratis, or sent post-free. Established 18[illegible]8.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c., and flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

MUSICAL BOXES of high quality, the mechanism beautifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A Catalogue of the music, with the price of the boxes, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application, or will be sent, post paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, and Co., Goldsmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

CHOLERA.—It is much to be regretted that the English Cholera is manifesting itself more than usual in the metropolis; the best preventive and most efficacious remedy for its cure is the celebrated GINGER BRANDY, so much patronised by the Faculty and used in the Hospitals. Prepared by W. YOUNG, FELL, and Co., at their Distillery, Waterloo-road, where it can be obtained; also at their Warehouse, 26, Friday-street, at 38s. per dozen; and from all licensed victuallers, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

THE SUMMER RIDE or PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

SHIRTS and NEW ALBERT CRAVATS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, Strand (Established 22 years), solicits the attention of gentlemen to the SHIRTS he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made in the corazza and other new styles, from Marsland's patent long cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 14s. 6d. One sent as sample, post-free, upon receipt of the amount, and 1s. added, as part payment [illegible] measurement requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight. His new ALBERT CRAVATS [illegible] of by all who try them. They are registered [illegible].

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—[illegible] cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used [illegible] Brushes [illegible] brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's. only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

WHILST MESSRS. BETTS and CO. are studiously desirous to avoid the imputation of unwarrantably increasing the alarm created by the rumoured prevalence in the Metropolis of that fearful disease, the Asiatic Cholera, they deem it consistent with a due regard to the feelings of the public, to direct attention to the subjoined testimonials as to the merits of their Patent Brandy. This pure and wholesome spirit has long been in very general use in the most important hospitals and infirmaries in the kingdom, and is deserving of especial notice at the present time, from its peculiar efficacy in arresting the ravages caused by those epidemics that usually prevail at this season of the year; and the same can be procured in quantities, not less than two gallons, direct from the Distillery at 16s. per gallon, or in single bottles, at 3s. per bottle, from Retailers, in every locality, each bottle being secured by the Metallic Capsule, which Messrs. Betts and Co. have the exclusive right of making, and upon which is embossed the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars."

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS:—

"58, Aldersgate-street.

"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists more or less in most of the Brandies imported from France.

"To Mr. Betts." (Signed) "JOHN THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Chemistry.

"Long-acre.

"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the foreign spirit.

To J. T. Betts, Esq." (Signed) JOSEPH HUME, Chemist to his Majesty.

"38, Upper Gower-street.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is fully as free from anything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit as the best varieties of foreign brandy.—(Signed) EDWARD TURNER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.—John T. Betts, Esq."

"Grenadier Guards Hospital.

"The two samples of your Patent Brandy I had an opportunity of laying before the Board [illegible] which sat at the Regimental Hospital last Saturday. [illegible] the Board approved of the Brandy, and have ordered that it shall be used [illegible].

"Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co." "J. HARRISON, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The Extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state [illegible] upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Be[illegible] have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms entered by a private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart, and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, [illegible] will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 55 and 56, [illegible]. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154 and [illegible] Minories, has equal recommendations, and [illegible] important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that [illegible] at the [illegible] Establishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still [illegible] the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be [illegible] it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and [illegible]" which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's [illegible] they have [illegible] with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap [illegible] to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

Notice.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 15, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BEST, LELOIR, SC. A PARIS.

No. 225.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846. [Sixpence.

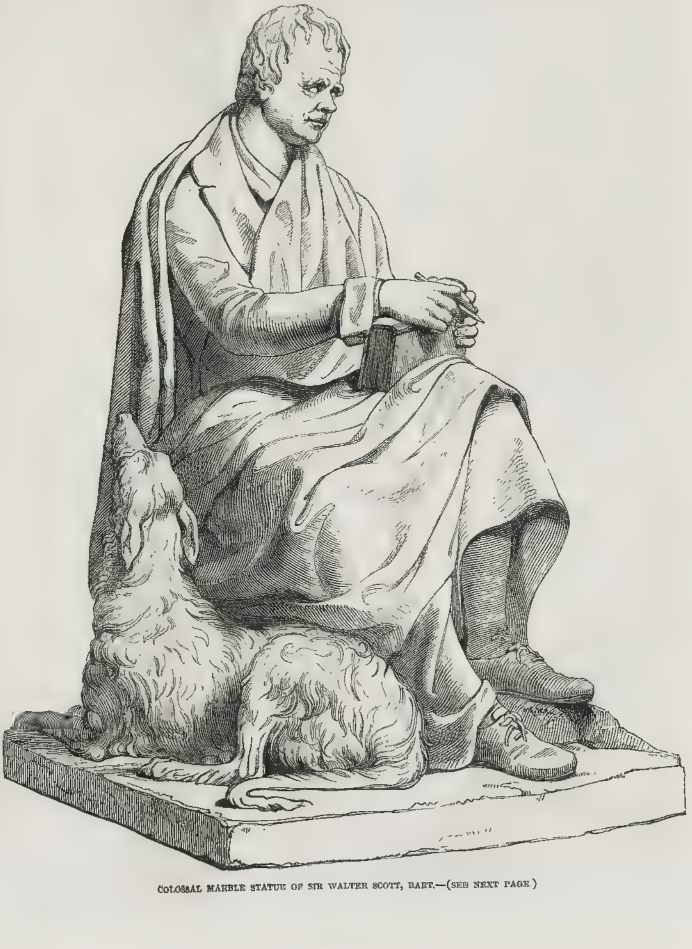
THE RIOT AT COLOGNE.

THE Cabinet of Berlin must have been considerably startled by the telegraph that conveyed to it the intelligence that a riot, which at one time amounted to an insurrection, had taken place at Cologne. The occurrence of such an event in the dominions of Prussia, has more significance than may be at first imagined. That there is deep and general discontent among the population of that kingdom cannot be doubted; the long-promised constitution still withheld, the refusal of requests for the safest and most reasonable improvements in the administration of the Law, the insupportable yoke of the censorship of the Press, the prohibition of all discussion of the state and affairs of the country—all these keep up a continual fermentation, not the less dangerous because it is prevented from displaying itself in action. Add to these the differences that spring from separate religions, Lutheran, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, German Catholic, and the Rationalists, or "Friends of Light;" throw in yet again the elements of confusion drawn from the local animosities between State and State, arising from different laws, and modes of administering them, and we may form a remote idea of what materials for a conflagration are heaped together in Prussia, which, though one kingdom, is by no means one nation. Whence the spark will come that will set in a flame cannot be foreseen; but the eyes of the Prussian rulers are always anxiously directed towards the Provinces of the Rhine, as if, by a kind of instinct, they felt that would be the most inflammable quarter. There is reason for their solicitude; but they look on without effort, in hopes that the old system will still work as heretofore. "After us, the deluge," is a maxim more frequently acted on than avowed. To stave off change till the latest moment, is the policy of all the Continental Governments; their aversion to reforms, is to us, who see a social revolution a-year on the average, and apparently thrive under the change, a terror almost inconceivable. There are some things better given than taken, and political reforms are among them; but the German States cling, one and all, to the theory of negation, the small ones supported in doing so by the great, and the great backing each other, on a principle well understood by the Holy Alliance.

But, whatever the amount of discontent may be, action against it is very rare: the Germans are, naturally, a quiet, easy-going people, fond of what Carlyle contemptuously calls, "peace and provender"; and, as long as the accustomed physical and material means of existence are easily accessible, will bear much without kicking against it. They are under a complete net-work of force and policy, being governed from some thirty centres: three days' fighting in the streets of Paris will decide the fate of France, and change a dynasty; in Germany, it is very different. Some energetic protest against an isolated case of excessive, perhaps accidental provocation, is all that, under ordinary circumstances, can occur. And this more frequently springs from some interference with the ordinary affairs of the people, than anything else. Nothing short of an increase in the tax on Beer can rouse a Municher; but that will do it, as more than one riot has proved. Bread, too, is a great cause of strife and bitterness, as it always has been, where the Governments interfere in the regulation of prices and supply: the late disturbance at Coblenz was a Bread riot; the outbreak at Cologne was caused by an officious interference with the amusements of the people, of which they are often more tenacious than more serious matters. The Roman Emperors knew the popular spirit well, when they kept the masses quiet by the continual recourse to the *panem et circenses.* Had they increased the cost of the first, and prohibited the last, probably not all their Legions would have saved them from destruction.

In no European State are the people sunk to the degradation of the rabble of Rome. It is no part of the duty of modern Governments to feed and amuse their subjects; but they can, at least, allow the people to feed and amuse themselves, at their own cost and in their own fashion. Non-interference seems very easy; but, where it is the principle of Government to meddle with and control everything, it is a most difficult act of wisdom to refrain. So, out of the veriest trifle, they contrive to excite a serious outbreak; and the prohibition of a few squibs in the market-place of Cologne on a *fête* day has ended in riot, the loss of life, the forced abandonment of their functions by the military authorities, the formation of a civic committee, who took charge of the town, and acted with an ability, vigour, and moderation that more clearly prove the fitness of the people for self-government than a hundred treatises; and, more than all, a compelled concession on two points by the Government itself. The riot had no political object; there was no previous plan, no concert. Except for the bad feeling it is sure to leave behind, it may have no immediate results. But where so much reliance is placed on the military, such a spectacle as that furnished by this Cologne outbreak should not be shown too often; it were better to avoid the inferences that can be drawn from it.

The Rhenish Provinces, from their proximity to France, are more strongly imbued with a dislike of the Prussian system than the other parts of the Monarchy. They are the neighbours of a freer system, and disposed to enjoy it; they have insisted on retaining the Code Napoleon instead of the German Landrecht, by which criminal prosecutions are conducted in secret and by documentary process. Any one who knows what ruinous delays the same system causes in our own Court of Chancery may form a faint idea of what would be the result if it was applied to the whole criminal procedure of the kingdom. Mutilated as the French Code has been at various times and under various pretexts, it is still far superior to the German system of the rest of Prussia; and the attempts made to supersede it by the eternal *schreiberei* of the Bureaus have not added to the popularity of the Government. The Rhenish Provinces are, besides, mostly Catholic; and, it will be remembered, Cologne was the theatre of the dispute between the Sovereign and the Church with respect to mixed marriages, that ended in the arrest of the Archbishop: all these things are, doubtless, remembered, and have their influence. The uneasy state of feeling is proved by the large garrisons kept up in these provinces, avowedly because they are the frontier against France, possibly in some degree because they are not unlikely to become French by a movement from within; Governments do not always apprehend the most from their neighbours. Under this complication of circumstances, an outbreak is not to be wondered at; but the spirit with which the citizens met the difficulty, is more surprising, where public affairs present so few opportunities of combination among the people independent of the Government; it is this symptom which will cause far more alarm to the Rulers than the few hours riot, which, with so overwhelming a force at command, they ought to have had little difficulty in suppressing.



COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT, AT EDINBURGH.

The very impressive ceremony of the Inauguration of the Monument to Sir Walter Scott, just completed, in Princes-street, Edinburgh, took place on Saturday last, August 15, the anniversary of his natal day. The scene was, altogether, a very imposing one, in which the civic functionaries, the original and auxiliary Committees of the Monument, the Masonic and other public bodies, took part, in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The Memorial, as the majority of our readers, doubtless, know, consists of a fine Gothic structure, beneath which is placed a noble bust of Scott, the uncovering of which was the principal ceremonial of Saturday.

The foundation of the Monument was laid on August 15, 1840, precisely six years ago; and the cost of its construction is £15,650, exclusive of the Statue, though not of the numerous figures which adorn the Monument. It covers an area of nearly 60 feet square, and rises to the height of 130 feet. In its general features, it consists of a magnificent Gothic Tower, or Spire, supported by four fine arches, and richly ornamented with turrets and pinnacles, with niches, containing figures of the most celebrated characters in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. (The Monument will be found engraved in No. 46, and the Statues in No. 154, of The Illustrated London News.)

The weather on Saturday was, unfortunately, rainy, and unfavourable for the ceremony. Notwithstanding this, the streets, from an early hour, were thronged with persons wending their way to the different interesting localities. From twelve o'clock, the day was observed as a holiday, the shops in the principal streets being closed. Throughout the line of the procession, the windows were filled with spectators, and dense masses occupied the streets. The Calton Hill was covered with a multitude, and the more adventurous clustered on the rocky eminences. At the Turf Hotel, in Princes-street, a profusion of flags and banners was displayed; and at St. David's a graceful line of flags was suspended from side to side. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who added materially to the splendour of the scene, as well as to the maintenance of order.

At one o'clock, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, with the Magistrates of Easter and Wester Portsburgh, the Magistrates of Canongate and of Leith, assembled in one of the class-rooms of the High School; the Grand Lodge, and most of the Masonic Lodges in Edinburgh, with numerous representatives from the more remote districts of the country, occupying the large hall. At about a quarter past two, the weather having auspiciously cleared up, the procession moved in the following order:—

Mounted Military Band
Auxiliary Scott-Monument Committee, in threes.
Scott Monument Committee in threes
Magistrates of Easter Portsburgh, their Constables, and Suite.
Magistrates of Wester Portsburgh, their Constables, and Suite.
Magistrates of Canongate, with their Constables, those of Calton, and suite.
Magistrates of Leith, with their Constables and Suite
Magistrates of Edinburgh, with their Constables and Suite.
High Constables of the City
Various Lodges of Freemasons.
The Grand Lodge of Scotland, with the Grand Master, and all the Office-bearers.
Detachment of Dragoons.

About 600 brethren of the Masonic bodies were present, amongst whom were the M. W. G. Master Lord Glenlyon, R. W. Sub-Master J. Whyte Melville, Esq.; Samuel Hay, Esq., Grand Treasurer; the Rev. A. Stewart, and the Rev. J. Boyle, B.C.L., Grand Chaplains; the Grand Clerk, Dr. Somerville, &c. The display of insignia, flags, and banners, was very imposing.

The Procession passed from the High School along the London-road, Waterloo-place, and Prince's-street, amidst great applause, and entered the gardens by the west gate, opposite the Royal Institution; when the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City, with the Magistrates of the other districts of the town, the Magistrates of Leith, and the Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, ascended the steps of the Monument on the side of Prince's-street; the High Constables, the Committee, and Freemasons, occupying the space below. The various bodies having taken their positions, a gun was fired from a small battery on the bank on the opposite side of the gardens, and the canvass screens instantly disappearing, the Statue was revealed to the immense multitude in St. David's-street and Prince's-street, in front of the Monument, who greeted it with loud and prolonged plaudits, the bands of the Dragoons and 1st Royals playing the National Anthem

The scene at this period was exceedingly effective; and the romantic and beautiful aspect of the grounds, thronged by the imposing array, had a very interesting appearance; increased by the picturesque irregularity of the houses in the Old Town towering in the background, and overshadowed by the dark and majestic Castle. On the steps of the Monument were the Magistrates and Councillors in their robes, the Grand Master and the other office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, with their splendid jewels; while around were the High Constable, and the numerous Lodges with their varied and elegant insignia; and the galleries were filled with spectators.

After some Masonic ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, one of the Grand Chaplains, offered up an impressive prayer. Lord Glenlyon, Grand Master, then briefly addressed the assemblage; and the Lord Provost addressed Lord Glenlyon as follows:

I congratulate you, the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and I congratulate the countrymen of Sir Walter Scott, on now seeing placed on its pedestal, in this magnificent Monument, a statue worthy of its shrine. The tribute of a nation's gratitude to one of the most honoured of her sons, adds a new feature of beauty and of grace to his native city; but the halo of his genius sheds a far brighter lustre over the name of Edinburgh and of Scotland. As one burning torch not only illuminates the sphere of its own brightness, but kindles the latent fire in others, so who can tell how many dormant spirits have been roused to arduous and successful exertion by the honourable example of Scott? Even here we see how the glowing genius of the poet has stirred the soul of the architect, and awakened the talents of the sculptor, whose skilful chisel has moulded the rude block into the all but breathing form and features of Scotland's darling son. (Cheers.) While we lament the untimely fate of the gifted architect, we rejoice in the growing vigour of our own citizen sculptor, who, by this exquisite work of art, has given earnest of future productions that will rival the works of the most celebrated artists of this or other countries. The sister arts of architecture and sculpture here vie with each other in presenting their richest offerings to the genius of poetry, history, and romance, and they are themselves signally honoured in combining to honour him who has contributed so largely to the instruction and enjoyment of the human race. This Monument and Statue, admirable for beauty and durability, I trust will long adorn our city; but, though they crumble into dust, the author of "Waverley" has reared for himself monuments of more surpassing beauty, and more lasting endurance, and more extensive celebrity. (Cheers.) The forked lightning may dash these turrets to the ground, the tooth of time will corrode these marble features; but, over the monuments of his mental creation, the elements have no power—these will continue to be honoured at home, and under distant and more genial skies. (Cheers.) Continents as yet unexplored will be taught by the wisdom of Scott, and enlivened by his wit, and rivers unknown to song will resound with the lays of his minstrelsy; but nowhere will his memory be cherished with fonder attachment and more enduring delight than in the cities and the hamlets of his own beloved Scotland. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Boyle, Portobello, then expressed the pride and satisfaction with which he participated in the proceedings, and closed the ceremony with a benediction.

The battery next fired a salute of nine guns, and the procession returned to the High School, and dispersed.

THE STATUE,

Of which we annex a fine Engraving, is the production of Mr. John Steell, an eminent Scottish sculptor. It is executed in Carrara marble, and is of colossal dimensions, being more than double the size of life. The expression of the countenance is peculiarly thoughtful, and in it the leading features of Scott's character have all been skilfully delineated. The familiar humour for which the poet's face, in his happy moods, was remarkable, has been happily blended with that dignified repose, so essential in sculpture: and one of the greatest difficulties with which sculptors have to contend, has thus been successfully surmounted. The Minstrel has been engaged in writing, and seems pleased with the result of his labours. The dog, Maida, who has been reposing by his side, appears to have been startled by the shutting of the book in the hand of his master, and seems participating in the pleasure which is spread over his benign countenance. Used thus as an accessory, the figure of the dog, while it forms an important part of the composition, heightens the general interest of the group, while the sympathy evidently subsisting between the parties, brings out an important point in Scott's character, namely, his love for, and kindness to, the inferior animals. Individuality being an essential element in any representation of Scott, every leading characteristic of the dress which he wore has been rigidly adhered to; and this has been done in such a manner, as to set aside that silly affectation, that can see nothing classic or dignified in modern costume. There is a breadth in the folds and general disposition of the drapery, also, which corresponds well with the Gothic edifice with which the figure is connected; and one is reminded of the statues of Night and Morning, by Michael Angelo, in the Medici Chapel, which seem designed to harmonize with, and form a part of the structure that contains them, thus proving, distinctly, that that great master considered Greek statues altogether out of keeping with Gothic architecture.

The Scott Monument, as now completed, is, perhaps, the finest, and certainly the most appropriate, monumental edifice in the kingdom. It is also remarkable for having brought into public notice two men of high talent—the late lamented Kemp, the architect of the structure; and Mr. Steell, the sculptor of the Statue. Both designs were submitted to public competition, and were selected when the names of the artists were unknown. About thirty models for the Statue were forwarded by eminent sculptors from various countries; and Mr. Steell's was preferred not only by a Committee of Taste, appointed to decide on the respective merits of the designs, but by the feeling of the general body of subscribers, when the models were publicly exhibited. At a subsequent period, it was suggested that Sir Francis Chantry, who had produced incomparably the best bust of Sir Walter, was best qualified to do justice to the Statue; and Chantry, we believe, offered to execute it for a sum not exceeding that which Mr. Steell had named, but the subscribers honourably resolved to employ the party whose design had been approved of, and the result has justified their resolution. The Statue is all that could be wished—dignified and familiar, classic and faithful.

In the evening, the event was celebrated by a dinner in the Music Hall, when about five hundred gentlemen assembled. Among the company were the Lord Provost, the Chevalier Albert de Neuwall, Sir A. Ferguson, the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn, Whyte Melville, Esq., Mr. Forbes, M.P., A. Pringle, Esq., Colonel Burns, Colonel M'Niven, Captain Boswell, R.N., A. M'Neill, Esq., D. Milne, Esq., J. T. Gordon, Esq., John Steell, Esq., Archdeacon Williams, Rev. Dr. R. Lee, Rev. Dr. Memes, R. Chambers, Esq., Dr. Schmitz, J. Wilson, Esq., A. Robertson, Esq., Councillor Dick, &c. The Lord Provost occupied the chair; Sir A. Ferguson, and Mr. Pringle, of Whytbank, acting as croupiers.

We regret that we have not room for the entire proceedings. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman, in a most eloquent address, proposed "The Immortal Memory of Sir Walter Scott;" and, in referring to the heroic submission of the great Author in adversity, observed—"the struggle was too severe for his manly frame; he conquered, but he fell; and, in dying, left behind him a renown which will only perish with the English language."

Dr. Memes proposed "The Health of Mr. Steell," the sculptor of the statue to Sir Walter Scott, remarking that "Mr. Steell has not only the merit of rising into the first rank of one of the most difficult and arduous achievements of genius, but he is the first Scotsman who has added a gem, by the statue of Scott, to Scotland's crown—(applause), for we had no sculptor until Edinburgh sent forth the genius of Steell."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Steell thanked the company, assuring them they had moved every grateful feeling of his nature.

Mr. J. T. Gordon then proposed "The Memory of Burns," to which Colonel Burns briefly replied.

The other toasts were—"The Auxiliary Committee;" "The Lord Provost;" "The Memory of Mr. George Kemp, the Architect of the Monument," proposed by Mr. Robert Chambers in a speech of truthful and touching eloquence. Next were given "The City of Edinburgh;" "The Fine Arts of Scotland;" "British Literature;" "The Dramas in connection with the Writings of Sir Walter Scott;" "The Croupiers;" &c.

Mr. Wilson sang, in his best manner, several national airs; and his health, in connection with the Music of Scotland, was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Wilson returned thanks, and concluded by singing 'Tak' your auld cloak about ye," which was received with rapture.

THE INAUGURATION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—August, 1846.

> Call it not vain. They do not err
> Who say that when the Poet dies
> Kind Nature mourns her worshipper,
> And celebrates his obsequies
>
> Walter Scott

Fair Scotland honours her immortal son;
Erects his monument upon thy hills,
Edina! Myriads pour their benizon
Upon his memory, whose genius thrills
The universal heart, from Iceland rills
To sacred Ganges. Every [illegible] tongue
Burns with his theme of beauty and romance;
And, until time its latest hour hath rung,
Shall live the sheen of Marmion's Flodden lance.
Rebecca's heroine woes, and Allan's mystic trance.

The Ariosto of the North, whose pen
Fired with a thirst of fame, the dullest breast;—
The Raffael of the lyre, who clad the glen,
The lake and rill, with glories which shall rest
Round them for ever! Raise aloft thy crest
Edina! Let the cannon's joyful roar,
And the exulting shouts of high-soul'd men,
Arouse the echoes of Benlomond hoar!
Raise high thy crest Edina! When, oh when,
Shalt thou behold *his* like—thy minstrel citizen!

Long ages hence, as sailing up the Forth,
The voyager Scott's Monument espies,
Above the classic City of the North
Towering, a landmark for Devotion's eyes,
Fervently shall he hail the freeborn skies
And genial clime of Him to whom this stone
Is consecrate. Oh! long shall Scotia's child,
Ever for bravery and wisdom known,
Hallow this monument to genius wild
To Scott, of mental worth, and morals undefiled!

COUNTRY NEWS.

British Association.—The sixteenth meeting will be held at Southampton, in the week commencing Thursday, 10th September. The congress is expected to be one of the fullest attended of any meeting, not only from its proximity to the metropolis, but also to France, whence a numerous attendance of members of the French Geological Society is expected. The chief excursions will be to Portsmouth, Gosport, the Isle of Wight; the docks, arsenal, and stores of the former being, as was the case at Plymouth, open to the members, on the production of their tickets. The president for the meeting is Sir R. I. Murchison, who has acted as one of the general secretaries ever since the establishment of the Association.

Dinner to Mr. Bright.—A public dinner was given to John Bright, Esq., M.P., at Durham, on Tuesday. The Mayor (J. Bramwell, Esq.) presided. Mr. Bright, in the course of his speech, dwelt upon the advantages of Free-Trade, and gave his opinion that the example of England would be followed by other countries. Indeed, America had already imitated it in the new Tariff.—Mr Shields proposed the health of the Honourable C. P. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, M. Wilson, and their fellow labourers in the sacred cause of the Corn-Law repeal. (Cheers.) Mr. Crawshay gave "The constituency of the city of Durham, and may it preserve its independence."—Mr. Brockett, in proposing "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," expressed a hope that they would practice in office what they had preached whilst in Opposition (Applause.) Sir R. Peel had, no doubt, done much good, and he, for one, was grateful to him for it; but it was pitiable to find that his opponents could charge him with having violated his pledges. He trusted no supporter of the present Ministry would ever be able to charge them with doing so. (Applause.)

Exeter and Crediton Railway.—The opening of this railway is expected by its promoters to take place the first week in November. The works are proceeding with the greatest dispatch.

The People's Parks at Manchester The three parks at Manchester, just constructed at the public expense, and chiefly for the benefit of the labouring classes residing in that great seat of industry, were to be opened to-day, with a procession and all manner of rejoicings suitable to so interesting an occasion. The Earl of Ellesmere and many other persons of distinction were expected to attend, and the day was to be kept as a holiday, both in Manchester and Salford. Sir Robert Peel was strongly urged to be present, but excused himself on the ground of indifferent health, and want of rest and tranquillity after the fatigues of the session. The three parks are to be named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Phillips Park.

The Harvest in Kent. The *Kentish Gazette* says:—"The harvest is nearly finished in Kent: There are, in some places, a few breadths of corn yet uncarried, but arising almost entirely from scarcity of hands. It seldom occurs that the field duties commence in every district so simultaneously as this season, and hence arises the apparently small number of labourers. The crops are all got in well, and, generally speaking, there is an average produce."

Fatal Occurrence on the Great Western Railway.—On Monday night, upon the arrival of the nine o'clock train from Bristol, the train, as usual, was stopped within half a mile of the Paddington terminus, to collect the tickets, when Mr. George Grant, Ann-street, Bermondsey, feeling somewhat unwell, opened the door of the carriage at the moment the train went on, and, by the sudden jerk, Mr. Grant was precipitated from the carriage on to the line, when the wheels of several carriages passed over him. He was picked up as speedily as possible, and carried to St. George's Hospital, where, one of his legs being broken in two places and being injured internally, he expired in a few hours after his admission

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The triumph of the Government, achieved in the new session just opened, will have but a few days' life; and will serve but to display in a singular manner the multiplication of forms, and the dilatoriness of their adjustment in public affairs, which is a characteristic of official business in France. This arises from the measures Napoleon was obliged to adopt, when amidst the turmoil of the revolution he seized the throne. To satisfy at the same time the pugnacity and the rapacity of the agitated masses of society, on the one hand he raised an immense standing army of soldiers, and on the other another no less permanent army of *employés*. The latter have been since then so numerous, that on the first of the year, when all officials go to compliment their chiefs in office, all the main streets of every town of France are nearly impassable with the crowds of dignitaries, petty and great, dressed in regimentals of every colour of the rainbow. These two standing armies are the besetting curses of France; and all business is protracted in order to give occupation to the standing army of civilians, for which has been invented a word (now an integral part of the French language) "*La Bureaucratie*" mercenaries; in the present state of affairs, the unfortunately necessary antidote to the *Mobocracy*. The session will likewise be protracted, not by debates, but by displays of oratory; all nations young in constitutional government "play at orators," and we have too much vanity in our nature not to do the same.

Amongst the more recent arrivals in Paris is a *dilettante* of European fame. We see in our days, when the arts of peace prevail, that just as the most distinguished and talented of the remaining members of the family of Bonaparte, Prince Musignano, is exclusively absorbed by the love of zoology, and presides over academies, instead of leading armies, like his uncle—the head of the great warlike house of Poniatowski—once Kings of Poland is an enthusiastic musician and composer. Prince Poniatowski, now in Paris, combining the influence of a man of high fashion with that of an artist, is sought after everywhere; his operas given all over Italy, and even in that hypercritical capital of the arts—Berlin. M. Pillet has lost no time in securing the *éclat* of his services; he is even now writing an opera on a plot furnished by that Briaræus of French literature, Alexander Dumas. In the meantime, the first acts of the new opera of Rossini have arrived, as also his new arrangement of the "Donna del Lago," for the *Académie de Musique*. Rossini's alteration of his decision to live quietly upon his past glory, has created universal astonishment, and particularly that after his having refused all the directors of the more flourishing operas of Europe he should write a new work for the *Academie de Musique*—so deficient in *eclat* and in artists. I can, on my personal knowledge, explain this decision. Rossini, as young as ever in the poetry of his nature, has long been in love with a well-known French lady, Madame Pelissier, at whose house we have all beheld him, night after night, during our visits to Bologna. Madame Pelissier, as all true French women, is determined to return to her *cher Paris*. Rossini follows her, and writes an opera, to appear before her in all his present and his renovated glories. I can, at the same time, announce to you, as approaching, another curious visit to London. Salamanca, the banker of Madrid, and the *impresario* of the *Teatro de la Crus*, is going to London—on the one hand, sent by a party in the State, to endeavour to effect a marriage betwixt the Queen Isabella and a Coburg; and, on the other, to essay getting up a rival opera in London This is a positive fact, as you will see, however preposterous such undertakings may appear on the part of those who have had sense enough to achieve that wealth whose real benefits are content, independence, and repose.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Chamber was opened by Louis Philippe, on Monday, in a very short speech, it not being intended to proceed to any discussion, but merely to verify the returns, and to transact routine business.

At one o'clock the cannon of the Invalides announced that the Royal *cortege* had left the Tuileries, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the salute of drums and trumpets intimated the King's arrival. Almost immediately after the grand deputations who had gone to receive his Majesty, entered and led the way to the foot of the platform. Duke Pasquier, as Chancellor of France, headed one, and M. Sapey, as Senior Deputy, the other. The members composing the two deputations, after the King had ascended the steps to the throne, took their seats on the lowest benches of the centre, opposite the Royal seat. The general officers who had accompanied the King, the aides-de-camp, the equerries, the colonels of the National and Municipal Guards, and the officers of the Royal Household, ranged themselves behind the King's seat. They had scarcely taken their places when an usher announced "The King," and at once every person in the Chamber rose to receive him

The King ascended firmly the steps leading to the estrade, and the moment he appeared on the platform, loud cries of "Vive le Roi" greeted him from every part of the Chamber. Again was the loyal exclamation raised and repeated over and over, whilst his Majesty acknowledged the warmth of the reception by repeated salutations. When his Majesty took his seat, another louder cry of "Vive le Roi" burst forth, and again shook the Chamber. It is impossible to conceive a more loyal and enthusiastic reception than was given to the King of the French by his newly-elected Chamber.

His Majesty was, as usual, dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and was followed by the Duke d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier, who took their places on each side of the throne. His Majesty, having signified to the Chamber to be seated, read the following speech:

"Messieurs les Pairs, Messieurs les Deputes,

"I experience a lively satisfaction in seeing you re-assembled with so much ardour around me. At the usual period of your labours I shall enter with you upon the interior and exterior affairs of the country. To-day, in immediately convoking the two Chambers, agreeably to the wish of the charter, calling upon the Peers named since the last session, and the deputies whom France has just honoured with its suffrages, to take the oath before me, I have it at heart that you should receive at the same time the expression of my entire and unalterable devotion to our country, and of my confidence in your sentiments for myself and my family. I have learned, from my earliest youth, to love and to serve France. Called to the throne by her wish, and for the safety of her liberties, I have devoted my life to the perfect maintenance of her institutions, and to the pacific development of her prosperity and her grandeur. There is no trial which I am not willing to undergo, and that I am not capable of supporting, in order to attain an object so dear to my heart. Providence will permit, I hope, that, with the concurrence of the Chambers and the national assent, success may be assured to this patriotic work. My children and yours will reap its fruits, and, if France, free and happy, retains an affectionate remembrance of our common efforts, both you and I, gentlemen, shall have received the best and most agreeable recompense."

His Majesty read this short speech with his usual distinct enunciation. Loud cheers responded to the part in which he speaks of the sentiments of the Chamber towards himself and his family, and a similar greeting was given to his Majesty's declaration that there was no trial which he was not willing to undergo to forward the prosperity and grandeur of his country. His Majesty was also cheered when he concluded.

M. Martin (du Nord) then announced in the customary form that the session of 1847 was opened, and the King and the Princes, after saluting the Chamber, retired amidst fresh cries of "Vive le Roi!" The whole sitting occupied about twenty-five minutes

The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family left their seats at the same moment, and were greeted with the same tokens of affection and respect as had marked their entrance.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of Marshal Count Valée, in the 73rd year of his age.

An angry controversy is carried on in the Paris papers, on the subject of the Queen of Spain. A Paris letter says:—"The Duke of Cadiz, and not Count Trappani, is the candidate for her Majesty's hand *now* in favour with the French Court."

The new Chamber of Deputies commenced its labours on Tuesday, and its first act shows how much the Ministerial or Conservative party has gained in the late elections. The first thing done by the French Chamber of Deputies, on its meeting, is to divide itself into nine *bureaux*, and the earliest test of the state of parties is the election of the Presidents and Secretaries of these *bureaux*. On Tuesday, the *bureaux* met for this purpose; and the result was that, in the whole of the nine *bureaux*, the Presidents and Secretaries selected were Conservatives. Already people begin to speak of the conclusion of the session, and it is supposed likely that the prorogation will take place on the 5th or 6th of September. M. Sauzet is the Ministerial candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber. The Opposition has not yet fairly started a candidate.

The *Epoque* states that the second son of Don Carlos, Prince Juan, was shortly to marry Princess Maria Beatrix, the youngest sister of the reigning Duke of Modena.

An old female, known by the name of the Widow Proche, upwards of 70 years of age, living in a very humble dwelling in the Rue de Tournon, in Paris, died a few days ago. It was found that the cause of her death was a long standing complaint, for which she had never received any advice. On examining the papers of the deceased, documents were found which clearly proved that she had been the wife of the celebrated Talma, from whom she had been divorced

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta of July 3; Madras, July 10; and China, June 25. We have no later papers from Bombay than those last received, the 11th ult.

The most important news brought by this arrival is from Cabool, where it appears an Ambassador from the King of Persia had been received by Dost Mahomed, whose object was to excite the Affghanistans to declare hostilities against the British; but Dost Mahomed refused to accede to the proposal.

Quiet remains at Lahore, and there are now no symptoms of interruption.

The discovery of a new silver mine at Maulmein has been reported to the Government, and some specimens of the ores have reached Calcutta.

[illegible] was raging with great fierceness. The number of [illegible] Europeans alone on the 15th, 16th and 17th of June, is stated to be 255, and upwards of 100 of these cases belong to her Majesty's 86th Regiment. No officer is mentioned as having fallen a victim. The natives were dying by hundreds. Reports were current of the approaching retirement from the Government of Madras of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Ibrahim Pacha reached Alexandria, on board the *Avenger*, on the 8th inst. He was in excellent health, and expressed himself delighted with his expedition.

From China, we learn that the British authorities had not given up Chusan according to the terms of the treaty, and a Chinese mob had expelled foreign residents from the city of Foo-chow-foo. Hitherto, the violence of the populace had been confined to the city of Canton; if it extends to the eastern ports, we may again see our commerce thrust out of China, and once more have to recover it by force of arms.

From Calcutta, the commercial intelligence is still very unfavourable. Government securities have experienced a further material decline; and, although but few parties seem disposed to sell out at the present currency, those compelled to do so find considerable difficulty in effecting their purpose—a further reason for which may be found in the circumstance of the Bank of Bengal having again raised its rates one per cent., the interest now charged on deposit of Company's paper being 11 per cent., and on any other security 12!

A Bombay letter of the 2nd of July says the pressure in the Money Market is appalling. Twenty-five per cent. is willingly paid for money; which, even at that ruinous rate, is not to be had to any amount. Government has refused to open the export warehouse, or to advance upon goods, and it is impossible to say what may be the result.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A Woman Murdered by her Husband at Hull.—Considerable consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood of Blanket-row, Hull, on Wednesday (last week), in consequence of a rumour that Thomas Green, a mariner, had murdered his wife. It seems that the wife was an habitual drunkard, and on that account she and her husband frequently quarrelled. On Tuesday evening his brother invited him to Drypool feast, to which he consented; but previous to leaving home he placed in the hands of his wife about 50s. He returned about two o'clock next morning, and in ascending the staircase he stumbled over his wife, who was dead drunk, and unable to proceed any further. Perceiving the state she was in, he took the door-key from her pocket, and, having obtained admission to the room, he returned to the unfortunate woman. The first inquiry of the husband was with respect to the money, but his wife was unable to answer him, from the combined effects of the drink she had partaken of, and the injury she had sustained, about two hours before the arrival of Green, by falling heavily down stairs. Her husband became enraged; he dashed her head several times against the stairs, and then, seizing her by the hair of the head, dragged her into the room, where he searched for his money, but did not succeed in finding it. He then left hold of her, and she fell on the floor. Whilst in that position the husband got into bed, but after being there about half an hour he darted out of the bed, and again attacked his unfortunate victim, by jumping upon her body. He likewise struck and kicked her, and eventually knocked her head-foremost down stairs, where she lay moaning for a length of time, when the husband carried her up-stairs, laid her on the floor, and then retired to rest. On rising, shortly before six o'clock, he was horror-struck on finding that his brutality had ended in the death of his wife. An inquest was subsequently held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Green."

Death from Eating Poisonous Berries.—Several persons have been recently taken to the hospitals, labouring under poison, from eating a species of wild berry, hawked about the streets, and called "Bilbury herts." A man named Parker died in the London Hospital on Monday morning, about eighteen hours after he had partaken of a pie made up of bilberries and sweetened with sugar. Parker's wife and child, who partook of the same pie, are lying in the same hospital. The woman has suffered greatly, but some hopes are entertained of her recovery. The child is in a dangerous state. The deceased, Parker, who was about forty years of age, and a man of strong constitution, kept the Veteran, beer shop, at No. 247, Whitechapel road. The berries were purchased of a man in the Whitechapel-road, on Friday evening. Another sufferer named Mary Cox, of No. 4, Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green, after eating similar berries, purchased in the street, was attacked in the same manner as Parker and his wife. Her agonies for several hours were dreadful, and she is not yet out of danger. A child, named Samuel Jones, three years of age, died in the same hospital on Tuesday; and another person is in the same hospital suffering from the same cause, who is going on favourably. It appears that numerous individuals besides those in the hospital have been attacked with severe illness after eating blackberries and other berries, the size of a small sloe, which are of a poisonous nature, and that three men dressed in smock frocks, and having the appearance of countrymen, have been selling heath brooms, blackberries, and a smaller species of wild berry, in the Whitechapel-road. Mr. Bloomfield, a surgeon, residing at No. 125, H[illegible], Wapping, was called upon to attend a family on Saturday afternoon, who were violently affected by eating berries purchased of one of the men in the Whitechapel-road. He administered antidotes immediately, and fortunately they have all recovered. Mr. Bloomfield states, that dangerous results would have followed if he had not been called upon very early after the patients swallowed the berries

Melancholy Steam boat Accidents.—On Saturday afternoon the following dreadful accident occurred on board the *Citizen D* steam-boat. While that vessel was holding on to the Nine Elms-pier, waiting for the train, Richard Lewis, the engineer, had, it is said, unknown to those in command of the vessel, descended into the larboard paddle-box for the purpose of oiling the bearings of the wheel. He had done this, and was in the act of getting out of the paddle-box, when the captain gave the order to "go on." The engines were set in motion by the stoker, and before the wheels had completed a revolution, an obstruction to the way of the boat was felt by all on board, and several asserted that they heard a shriek. The fact that the engineer was in the paddle-box then flashed upon the crew, and the boat was stopped instantly. Upon looking into the paddle-box, a horrible sight presented itself. There was no sign of the engine-driver, but that he had been instantaneously killed there could not be any doubt, as the top and sides of the paddle-box were splashed all over with his brains. On the same day, about seven o'clock in the morning, John Davis, the mate of *Citizen A*, which was moored off Chelsea, was employed in washing the decks, when going to the fore sponson for the purpose of trundling a mop, he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. Immediate assistance was rendered, but he sunk before any one could reach him. Both bodies have been discovered, and inquests held, the verdicts in both cases being "Accidental death."

A Woman Killed by Her Husband.—On Tuesday, Mr Wakley resumed and concluded, at the Crown and Anchor, King-street, Seven Dials, an inquest on the body of Mary Williams, whose death was caused by the gross violence of her husband, a labourer, in the employ of Messrs. Combe and Delafield, the brewers. Mr. Edward Sanford, the assistant surgeon at St. Giles's workhouse, said that he had been called to deceased at No. 8, Queen-street, in the above neighbourhood, at twelve o'clock in the day of Friday (last week). She was lying on the bed, and complained of great pain. She was perfectly sensible, and witness noticed marks of violence distinctly in various parts. Returned in the evening of the same day, and found his patient had expired. After a good deal of evidence from several other witnesses, corroborating the fact that the deceased had been subjected to her husband's gross violence on the day previous to her death, and at a time when she was in a comparatively perfect state of health, he having beaten and kicked her about so as to render her unable to move, and then very reluctantly sought medical attendance for her, Mr. Bennett, the house surgeon at St. Giles's workhouse, was called, who stated that he had not seen deceased previous to death, but had since made a *post mortem* examination. There was a contusion on the right eye, and a superficial wound, about three quarters of an inch in length, on the right eye-brow. A distinct mark above the right collar-bone, one on the left cheek-bone, and a dreadful wound over the right hypochondrian organ. There were other marks of a minor character. Death was produced by the injuries described. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Jeremiah Williams," who was committed on the Coroner's warrant.

Death from Poison.—A respectable woman named Gough, residing at Old Windsor, who was employed as charwoman, at the Stables of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, near Windsor, met with her death on Wednesday, in consequence of having taken a large quantity of oxalic acid, in mistake for Epsom salts. It appears that she was engaged on Wednesday, in cleaning the rooms of her Royal Highness's grooms and stablemen; but, finding herself unwell, she left, and returned to her house at Old Windsor, within half a mile of Frogmore, about noon. She told her daughter, who resided with her, to dissolve some salts in water, which would be found in a paper in the cupboard. This was no sooner done than she drank off the draught, when it was unfortunately discovered that the paper, instead of containing salts, enclosed a quantity of oxalic acid. She remained for but a short time in the most excruciating torture, when death put an end to her sufferings.

Report of the Committee on the Andover Union.—The And[illegible] Committee have presented their Report to the House of Common[illegible] part of the Report is on the administration of the law in the Andover [illegible] condemns it as full of irregularity, and marked by harshness. It follows, [illegible] the state of things disclosed in the Andover Union, that the Assistant-Commissioner's inspection has been very ineffective. The Committee say of Mr. Parker, who was Assistant-Commissioner from May, 1842, that they "have received evidence of Mr. Parker's zeal and laboriousness, which renders it impossible for them to attribute his imperfect superintendence of the Andover Union to idleness or intentional neglect." In a third resolution they speak of representations of abuses made by Mr. Parker, which have met with no attention from the Poor-law Commissioners, and add, that "these are not the only circumstances disclosed in the evidence which have led the Committee to the conviction that the Poor-law Commissioners have not given that encouragement to their Assistant-Commissioners, in the detection and removal of abuses, which would have been the best security for the zealous services of their subordinate officers." As regards the inquiry at Andover, the Committee attribute the course taken to "a determination on the part of the Poor-law Commissioners to bring the inquiry, if possible, to a close, and to stop the public criticism and excitement which it provoked." Of Mr. Parker's mode of conducting it, they say there is nothing [illegible] the objections stated by the Poor-law Commissioners which affords a justif[illegible]tion of their conduct in calling on him to resign. The dismissals of Mr. Park[illegible] and Mr Day are condemned in other resolutions. The last is a general resolution [illegible] "That on a review of the proceedings of the Commissioners [illegible] the Andover inquiries, and towards Mr. Parker and Mr. Day, the [illegible] of opinion that their conduct has been irregular and arbitrary, [illegible] to the statute under which they exercise their functions [illegible] The [illegible] resolution was proposed by Mr. D[illegible] and carried by 8 to [illegible]

The Woman Charged with Poisoning her Husband [illegible] Court on Thursday, Hannah Barker, aged 2[illegible], was indicted for [illegible]tering to George Barker, her husband, [illegible] acid, with intent to murder him. They were married in the month of October last, and resided in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. The facts of the case recently appeared in our paper. They were in great distress, and lived unhappily together. She put the poison in his tea. The [illegible], after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty on the second count, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Baron Platt, who was affected to tears, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for 10 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Standard* asserts positively that there will be a dissolution of Parliament in October. The *Globe*, however, no doubt better informed, treats the rumour as a *ruse*

A Copenhagen letter of the 10th states that by an order of the 3rd of this month, the use of corporal punishment in the Danish army is prohibited in some cases, and allowed only in certain specified flagrant delinquen[illegible]

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte has left London for Bath, where his Highness intends remaining a few weeks for the restoration of his health.

It is advertised in the Lancaster papers that no less than 33 of the leading firms at Blackburn are about to reduce the working in their mills to four days, and they have given notice to their operatives to that effect.

The Brussels Chamber of Representatives has agreed to the treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium, by a majority of 65 to 6; six members declined voting. Within a short time the commercial relations of Belgium have been regulated with four important Powers. The Zollverein, France, the United States, and the Netherlands.

The total amount now subscribed by Manchester and the surrounding district to the Cobden national tribute fund is £43,563 17s. 3d. The aggregate of the subscriptions throughout the country already reaches £62,000 at the least.

The apples introduced into the London markets during the present season are affected in a manner unknown for many years. The disease shows itself in the speedy decay of the fruit after it is gathered

Some of the Paris papers allude to accounts from Tahiti, according to which, the attempt of the French to land at Wahine proved a failure, they being repulsed with a loss of 110 men. Governor Bruat intended avenging this defeat, and had begun to organise a large expedition; but England is said to have interfered, and not only has the expedition been abandoned, but the fort at Wahine is to be dismantled. France is said to have given up her claims to the island, and a treaty to that effect was to be concluded with the husband of Pomaré, who is king of Wahine.

The German journals announce that the potato disease has broken out, and is now making frightful ravages in Savoy. The Archbishop of Chambery has ordered public prayers in all the churches to avert the calamity with which the country is menaced.

Another claimant to the Earldom of Perth has appeared in the person of Thomas Drummond, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Such is the competition among the Thames steamers, that passengers are now carried from London-bridge to Richmond and back for eightpence.

A large flight of locusts passed over the town of Sunderland on Monday evening last. They hovered over the neighbourhood of Hendon, and numbers alighted on the hedges there, till, on a crowd beginning to collect, they took flight towards the south. They appeared to conduct their migration in close company. Several of them were caught.

We learn from Athens that, in a division in the Chamber of Representatives, on a proposition by the Committee on the Budget for a reduction of the sum allowed to Ambassadors in foreign countries, the Ministry, notwithstanding a very powerful speech by M. Coletti against the proposition, had only a majority of 48 to 44.

The *Augsburg Gazette* informs us from Rome, that a general expectation is entertained there that the Pope will follow up his recent important political measures with a decree, giving to the city of Rome a municipal Government, in harmony with what exists in some of the other capitals in Europe.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 63, have agreed to submit to the people the question of so amending the constitution as to abolish all distinction of colour in respect to the privilege of voting.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper, that the gross receipts of the Post Office during the year 1845, amounted to £1,927,906 4s. 5½d. The charges of management were £1,114,849 2s. 6d. After sundry other deductions were made, there remained, as net profit to the Exchequer, £47,581 17s.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that during the last month typhus fever raged with such violence at St. Petersburg as to carry off 900 persons per day. We have heard nothing of this, however, from any other source.

Letters from Frankfort announce that the Diet will at once take into consideration the important question of the laws on the press in Germany. A project is spoken of which, amongst other enactments, is to again subject to the censorship all writings of more than twenty pages of impression; and it is said that the law of September 19, 1819, will continue to govern the periodical press.

Preparations for the extension of the South Western Railway to the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge are actively progressing; a number of houses in the Wandsworth-road and Vauxhall-gate are already demolished, and the occupiers of premises in the Westminster-bridge-road are now vacating them. It is intended to cross this thoroughfare by a viaduct extending in a diagonal direction from the Upper Marsh, near the Old Marsh Gate, towards Waterloo-bridge.

A letter from Gibraltar informs us that the Dutch squadron, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Henry, had arrived there on the 30th of July.

It appears from an official return that in 1843, 604,318 persons visited the British Museum; 660,529 in 1844; and 763,831 in 1845.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Austrian Government is about contracting a new loan, the late Polish revolt and the construction of railroads having absorbed all the ordinary resources of the state. In order to increase public confidence, it is in contemplation by the Government to publish a budget, which will be accompanied by some modification in the present system of taxation. There is also a report of a reduction being about to be made in the military force of the country.

According to a German paper, the Pope has received an autograph letter from Louis Philippe containing expressions of the highest esteem for his Holiness. A letter from Sinigaglia announced the arrival in that city, from Corfu, of 25 refugees, who had availed themselves of the late amnesty. They were welcomed by the inhabitants with the liveliest joy. The enthusiasm of the people of Rome had even manifested itself in the fashions. The ladies in their dresses, &c., preferred the pontifical colours of white and yellow, and the men also wore cravats of the same colour.

The advices from the River Plate state that Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at Rio, had had a severe paralytic attack, but he was getting better when the last accounts came away.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, with which the Labourers' Friend Society is now united, has just received the munificent legacy of one thousand pounds, bequeathed to it in the will of the late James Tomlin, Esq., of West Malling, Kent.

The Kent papers state that the most surprising improvement has taken place within the last week—grounds that were so much blighted that they did not look as if they would grow one pocket per acre a fortnight ago may now produce six to eight cwt., and the good grounds promise to do as much this year as ever they did. There is fresh burr, and the hops are growing to a much larger size than usual—three grape hops measuring a foot. Picking will be general the first week in September.

We find the following in a letter from Vienna of the 2nd August:—"The Emperor of Austria has issued an ordonnance for the creation of a High Court of Censorship, similar to that in Prussia, to which appeals may be made against the decisions of the censors. It is stated that a similar tribunal will be instituted in each of the States of Germany, thus protecting writers against the arbitrary decisions of the censors, whose scruples sometimes suppress productions which the Government would have an interest in seeing published."

Private letters from Madrid state that the representatives of England and France at Madrid have offered their mediation to arrange the differences between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments; but this important fact is not confirmed by the Madrid papers.

The Admiralty have just issued an order for the distribution of the medals to the officers and men of her Majesty's ships, who served in the late operations on the coast of China. It will be remembered that some months since the Master of the Mint received orders from her Majesty to prepare a die, which was shortly afterwards forwarded to her Majesty, who was pleased to signify her approval previous to the medals being struck.

The privilege of receiving letters from the metropolis daily, per morning mail, has, by an order of the Postmaster General, been just granted to the following additional post towns, viz.:—Congleton, Macclesfield, Nantwich, and Sandbach. Clifton, near Bristol, is now constituted an office for the receipt and payment of money orders.

A few days ago, Baboo Nogendentauth Tagore, the son of the late much-lamented Dwarkanauth Tagore, arrived in Liverpool. Baboo, who dresses like his father, in the costume of his native country, is a fine lad, apparently not more than seventeen years of age.

A day or two ago one of the prisoners confined in Kirkdale gaol set fire to a portion of the building known by the name of the Western Lodge, in which the wardens of the prison usually slept. He did so that he might be transported. He has been fully committed to take his trial at the assizes. He is called Saml. Greathead, and was tried for arson about a year ago, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The trial of the persons [illegible]d of being concerned in the forgery of the scrip of the Buckinghamshire Railway, has been postponed till the September Sessions, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

Letters from Portugal state that a proclamation has been extensively circulated with a view to get up a manifestation in favour of Don Miguel

A trial has taken place at Gloucester, which lasted seve[illegible] object of which was to disturb the will of the late James Wood, the [illegible] and to give the real estate to Mr. John Wood, residing at Brierley Hall, St[illegible]hire. The plaintiff, however, was unsuccessful.

We regret to find from Provincial papers published in various parts o[illegible]y, that the potato disease exists to an alarming extent. In some districts, it is stated that the crop of potatoes will be totally unfit for food. A letter from Birmingham says:—"I fear it may now be fairly stated that the entire crop throughout this and the surrounding country has sustained great injury. I am told that here, as in Ireland, the effluvium arising from the ground is extremely offensive."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Benefices Vacant.—The following benefices have become vacant: The rectory of Goldhanger, with the rectory of Little Totham, Essex, in the gift of the Rev. T. Leigh; the vicarage of Shabbington, Bucks, by the death of the Rev. Phipps Long, M.A., in the gift of Mrs Wroughton; the rectory of Chorley, Lancashire, by the death of the Rev. John Whalley Master, M.A., in the gift of the rev. gentleman's executors; the incumbency of Aspall, Suffolk, in the gift of the executors of the Rev. J. Chevallier; the vicarage of Cransford, Sussex, in the gift of Mrs. Chevallier; the vicarage of South Scarls, with Girton and Besthorpe, Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the prebendary thereof; the incumbency of Trinity Church, Swansea, Glamorganshire, by the resignation of the Rev. George Townsend Warner, B.A., who has been appointed one of the masters of Harrow School.

Consecration of a New Church.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated a new church at Eastover, Bridgwater, on Monday last, in presence of a large number of the clergy. The church is dedicated to St. John, and the Rev. J. C. Collins, M.A., has been appointed to the incumbency.

Mr. Newman.—Mr. Newman is about to pay a long visit to Rome, with the view of completing his preparation for the priesthood.

Secession from the Church.—Dr. Duke, of Hastings, with his lady, and all the members of his family, has, during the last few days, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—DEFEAT OF THE KAFFIRS.

We have received accounts from the Cape to the 16th of June, which give very interesting details of the defeat of the Kaffirs, at Fish River. The attack took place under Colonel Somerset, and the fighting lasted five hours. There was loss on both sides; but the Kaffirs have, without doubt, experienced a severe check.

A supplement to the *Cape Town Mail* of the 13th of June, gives the full particulars of the engagement:—

"Mail Office, June 15, 1846.

"The Frontier post which arrived this morning brings intelligence of an engagement having taken place near Fort Peddie, in which the Kaffirs have at last felt the weight of the arm they had so long and daringly provoked, and which has been so unwillingly lifted against them.

"The *Frontier Times* of the 9th inst. contains the following particulars, which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

"DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY, NEAR FORT PEDDIE.

"Tuesday, 6 p.m.

"As we were going to press we received intelligence of a brilliant engagement that took place yesterday between the division under Colonel Somerset and a numerous body of the enemy, near Fort Peddie. The particulars, as they have come to hand in private letters, are as follows. The despatches were brought in to the General by Lieutenant Bisset, Cape Mounted Rifles.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"Colonel Somerset has just arrived from the most successful trip against the Kaffirs which he has taken yet. A party of the Burghers and Fingoes were ordered off last night to scour the Fish River Bush, in the direction of Stock's and Umkai's Kraals, and Colonel Somerset himself joined them to-day, early, with the Cape Mounted Rifles and two great guns. Not far from here (I think about the place where the waggons were burned) the Kaffirs were seen in great force, and then commenced the day.

"The smoke of the guns could be distinctly seen from the tower, and from before nine A.M. till about two P.M. the firing from cannon and small arms was kept up without ceasing. At last, Colonel Lindsay sent out Captain Hogg with his troop, and King and his gun, which turned out a most fortunate circumstance, as it seems that Stock, with whose men they were engaged, sent off mounted expresses for Pato to come to his assistance; but, just before they arrived, Somerset had driven Stock from the bush, and met the others under Umhala, with Captain Hogg in their rear; so that they could not retreat, and were thus between two fires. This was somewhere about Mount Somerset—the Dragoons charging through them, forming, and then charging back again. The Kaffirs being so knocked up with running and fighting, they could do nothing, and were cut down by scores. The flats are covered with dead, and all the kraals on fire, and very strong suspicions of Stock himself having fallen. I have not heard the estimated number of slain, but it is thought about 500

"Sir Harry Darell is wounded in the arm and leg by assegais. Bunbury is also wounded in the arm and leg by assegais. Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, is wounded in the thigh by a ball, and severely wounded in the neck by an assegai, which laid bare the windpipe. None of the officers, however, are dangerously hurt. Five of the 7th wounded; one, I believe, dangerously, the assegai having entered about the small of the back, and coming out opposite in front.

"A Cape Mounted sergeant was killed—the only one—so this is all the casualties on our side.

"Two prisoners have been taken, who say that the Kaffirs were just assembling in the bush to intercept the waggons from Trompetter's to-morrow. All the Burghers, when coming in, had bundles of assegais, and captured guns. A great many good-looking horses were also taken.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"Colonel Somerset has been out to-day in the direction of Stock's Kraal. About an hour after he left we heard heavy firing, which lasted for two or three hours. It appears that they were challenged by a lot of Kaffirs in the bush; they went in after them, and gave them a regular mauling, shot a great number of them, and coming out on the flat when they had polished these gentlemen off, they fell in with a body of about 500 to 600, whom they also charged, and shot like so many dogs. I believe, at the lowest computation, 350 were left dead on the field. This last body that they fell in with were Pato's Kaffirs, who heard the firing at Stock's Kraal, and were hastening to his assistance, when, luckily for us, they were caught upon the open flat, and the 7th Dragoons and Cape Corps charged them and literally rode over them. I trust that this affair, coupled with the attack on Peddie, will cool their courage considerably. One corporal of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was shot dead, and Sir Harry Darell, Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, and L. Bunbury, together with some men of the 7th, are slightly wounded. I think, four of them slightly, and one very dangerously. Colonel Somerset seems the only man that can bring them to their senses. They were all going down to attack supply waggons that were to come up from Trompetter's to-morrow morning, but I fancy, after to-day, they will not attempt it.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"I must now give you an account of the slaughter that took place shortly after. We were all very tired, having been on our legs from 9 o'clock last night to mid-day to-day, with hardly any refreshment. We, therefore, hastened to the camp; however, we were disappointed in having refreshment. We saw the Colonel's division a mile or two ahead, marching quietly on. Presently we saw a party ride ahead, and soon after a race. Then firing commenced. I rode up as fast as I could to the ridge; a spectacle was then presented to my view which I shall not forget. A large party of Kaffirs had collected near the Kieskamma, intending to move to-day towards the Fish River to intercept the waggons, and stop the communication. This party heard the firing and thought that the waggons were attacked. They hastened to help, but what was their astonishment when they found a large force in front of them. Fortunately there was no bush to shelter them; they fired one volley and dismounted from their horses—about 300 mounted and 700 foot. The Dragoons then charged them, and killed many; a panic seized them—they ran off, and were shot like sheep, Dragoons, Cape Corps, Boers—all firing at them, following them up full six miles. They became completely exhausted—they could not run. The slaughter was awful! They were followed up to near the Kieskamma. The slaughter was on the Gwanga, near Mr. Tainton's late place. The lowest estimate is, I believe, 300 killed; very few were seen to get away.

"We took three prisoners—one at Umpakati, belonging to Crain. He said the intention of the Kaffirs was to drive the Umlungu into the sea. We asked how it was to day. He said it was all finished to day. Pato has crossed the Kieskamma. Umhala and Seyolo were with this command. How they fared we cannot tell. It is supposed that Stock was this day killed.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

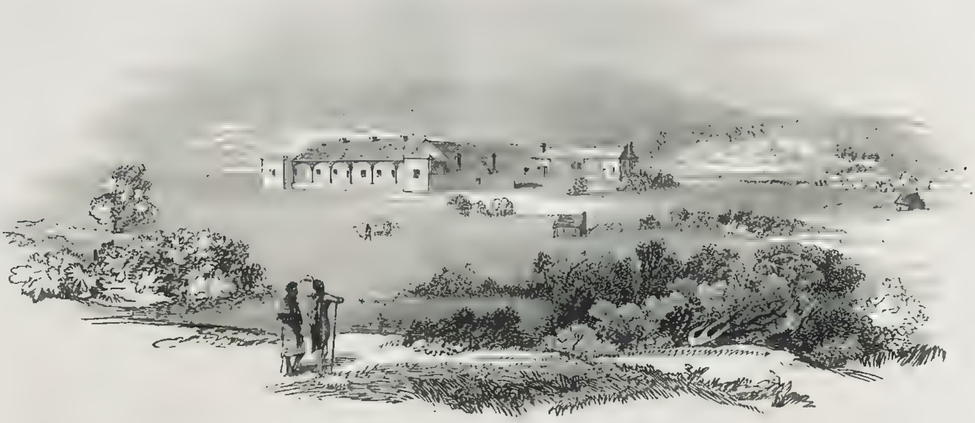
"Colonel Somerset's division left this morning to attack Eno's Kaffirs, and fell in with the enemy in great numbers, who were, however, in the Kloofs. The Infantry, Hottentots, and Fingoes swept the bush, killing an immense number. As the party were returning, they fell in with about 600 Caffres on a flat near Somerset Mount, killing at least 350. The enemy were pursued for four miles, the colonial forces riding within ten paces of them, quietly dismounting and shooting at them. The Kaffirs fought with great determination until turned.

"One of the Cape Mounted Rifles killed. Captain Sir H. Darell, Cornet Bunbury of the 7th, Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, were wounded—none of them dangerously.

"Sir H. Darrell was wounded with an assegai in the thigh and arm; Captain Walpole by a spent ball, and by an assegai in the neck. Captain Donovan had a narrow escape of being dragged off his horse, but was saved by the bravery of a man named Brown, formerly of the 75th Regiment, who rushed up and killed the Kaffir. One of the 7th Dragoons was badly wounded. Lieutenant J. O'Reilly, Bissett, and Armstrong behaved gallantly, killing many Kaffirs each. One Kaffir killed himself in battle to prevent himself from being killed by the troops. The Chief Stock is reported to have been killed, and there seems reason to believe that Colonel Somerset's success had baulked a preconcerted scheme of attack on Trompetter's Post, so as to cut off all supplies from this place. One Fingo was killed. Upwards of 100 stand of arms (muskets) were taken; also 200 bundles of assegais, and 20 horses, several of them Cape Corps horses."

Another account says:—"Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of Colonel Somerset at Fort Peddie. It appears from a Kaffir spy who has been [illegible]en that Colonel Somerset had a very narrow escape in conducting his long waggon train through the bush. The Kaffirs had been informed that Colonel Somerset would march by Trompetter's, and it is said that the whole of the immense body of Kaffirs who attacked Fort Peddie was lying in ambush for him in the bush beyond Trompetter's, where they attacked the waggon train under Captain Campbell. Perceiving their mistake a large number of them wh[illegible]led round to Committees, and just reached it as he was passing through. Had [illegible] whole body been in readiness for him, as they intended, the struggle would have been a severe one; indeed, it is very doubtful whether it would have been possible to defend 105 waggons against such a force. The recent attacks on Fort Peddie appear to have been attended with a greater loss of Kaffirs than was supposed. Many bodies have been found near the post, and their loss is now estimated at

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.



BEAUFORT COTTAGE (MR. HOWSE'S) AND FRONTIER POST, NEAR FORT BEAUFORT.

from 400 to 500 men. The number of Kaffirs who attacked the post has been rather under estimated in the despatch of Colonel Lindsay; it has been accertained that there were at least 9000 men in the field; the loss of cattle has also been understated, the Kaffirs having carried off upwards of 6000. A chief of the Slambie tribes is believed to have fallen in the second attack, as the usual cry of lamentation when any great chief is killed (an unearthly prolonged yell) was heard from the large division, supposed to be Dushani's tribe, as they retreated. Those acquainted with the Kaffirs imagine that Susani, Nonibi's son, the great chief of Dushani's tribe, is the person killed. The Kaffirs attacked the Fingoes' cattle the same night, as it was supposed they would, but were repulsed, the Fingoes killing four of them. We have heard the good conduct of the Fingoes spoken of with approbation; one instance of generous forbearance should not pass unnoticed. Several Kaffirs had been pursued by the Fingoes, until from exhaustion they fell, and endeavoured to creep off on their hands and knees; the Fingoes would not shoot them in this defenceless state."

An extra edition of the *Graham's Town Journal* contains the following: "We have the satisfaction of announcing that despatches have just reached town, brought by Lieutenant Bisset, Cape Mounted Rifles, containing particulars of a very spirited engagement with the Kaffirs at the kraal of the Kaffir Chief Stock, and in which the enemy was utterly defeated, with a loss variously estimated from 300 to 500 men. There appears to be no mistake as to the character of this engagement, and which may be considered a fair trial of strength between the combatants, and who appear to have been very equal in number. The vast superiority of our forces was never for an instant doubtful. The Kaffirs, seduced by their recent astonishing successes, appear to have exhibited, at the outset, great daring, not shunning the engagement, but challenging the troops to come on—an invitation which, in this instance, there was no backwardness in accepting. This applies, however, only to Stock's Kaffirs, as in the subsequent and most successful engagement, the enemy was taken entirely by surprise, and appears to have been almost totally destroyed.

The following "summary of the week" is given in the *African Journal* of June 11. It must be observed that the summary was written before intelligence of Captain Somerset's last success had arrived:—

"The events of the past week have been of a less exciting character than for several weeks that have preceded it. As we intimated in our last journal, the Kaffirs have retired, glutted with the spoil of the colonial farmers, across the border. There are stil a few straggling parties on this side of the border, chiefly infesting the bushy country between the Zuurberg and the Addo, and which keep that district in a state of alarm; but it seems to be pretty certain that these are not in any great force, and that the great body of the invaders have been recalled to concert some new enterprise, and which it will be well for our Government to consider with the most careful attention. The power of the confederated chiefs should be accurately estimated, and arrangements corresponding thereto be at once made to meet it. The following, though a rough calculation of this force, will be quite near enough for all practical purposes:—

Creli's tribes	18,000	warriors.
Sandili, Macomo, and others of the Gaika tribes	10,000	do.
[illegible] and others of the T'Slambie tribes	8000	do.
Pato and the Congo tribes	2000	do.
Mapassa, and part of the Tambu tribes	2000	do.
Total	40,000	

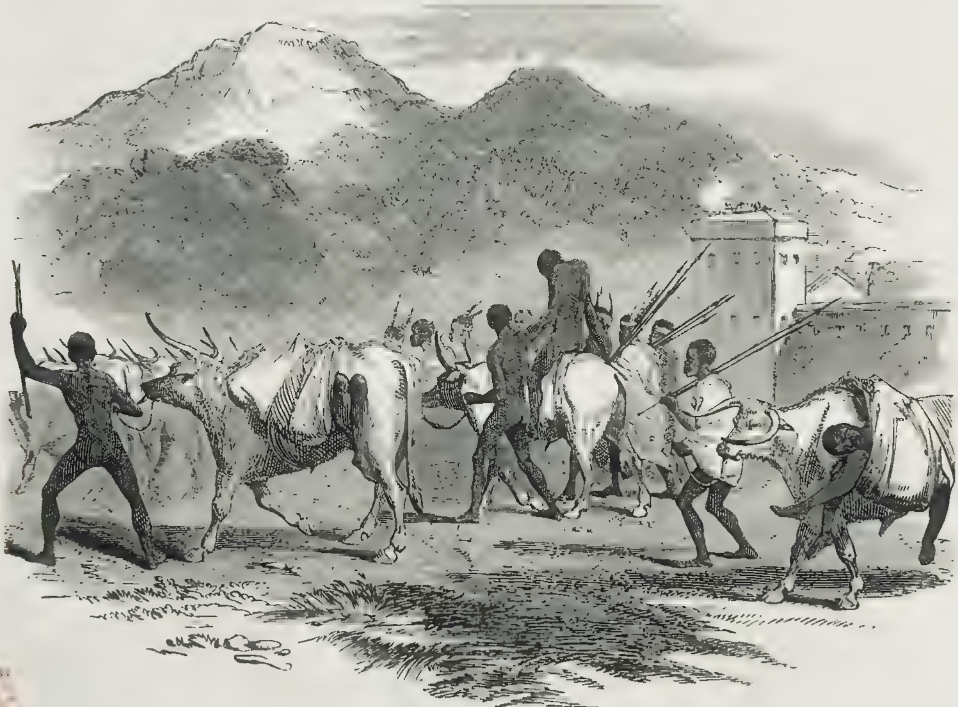
"If we may allow for all who may remain neutral of this host, 2000 men, it is, we apprehend, as far as we can go, thus leaving 38,000 infuriated savages to be resisted, driven back, and, if possible, subjugated by the power of the colony. It should also be borne in mind, that the principal Tambu, or Tambookie Chief, Umterara, is at present doubtful; but should he join in the league, he will throw an additional 12,000 men into the scale against it. To meet this large force, we have, according to the estimates made, say 20,000 men, including 4000 disciplined troops of all arms. But then we have other resources. We have several ships of war upon our coast, and reinforcements of military may be speedily expected. We have a right, too, to expect the co-operation of Faku, the Fetcani, or Amaponda Chief, and who, if he take the field, will at least furnish full employment for Creli, and thus diminishing by 10,000 warriors the estimated force opposed to the colony.

"Besides this, it must be borne in mind that all the warriors in Kaffirland cannot possibly engage, any more than all the men among us, in the active duties of the field. The wealth of the Kaffir is cattle, and these must be tended, an employment in which the women and children are never permitted to engage. Subtracting, therefore, all so employed, it is probable that the total amount of the Kaffir force which may actually take the field will amount to 30,000 men. And when we reflect that these are all practised to the use of arms from their childhood—that their mode of conducting warfare is extremely harassing to disciplined troops; when we estimate their boldness, and the tact displayed in all their enterprises, and then add to all this the difficulties of the country, the result may well make our Government proceed with the most watchful circumspection, as well as awaken a full determination to carry forward whatever measures may be resolved on with that determined courage and perseverance, without which the colony cannot reasonably hope, ultimately, for decided success."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving shows Beaufort Cottage, on Lieur Fontein, the property of Mr. J. Howse, distant about twelve miles from Fort Beaufort. This is one of the defensible posts on the frontier, which the Kaffirs attacked on May 5; and, after a sharp contest, with a loss of three men on the settlers' side, the enemy succeeded in capturing 330 head of cattle, 7 horses, and 17,000 sheep.

The second scene, sketched on April 26, when immense herds of colonial cattle were driven through the Fish River by large bodies of Kaffirs. They passed close under the guns of the post at Trompetter's Drift, and suffered much loss from the grape and canister shot thrown in amongst them. The dead and wounded were instantly placed on pack bullocks, and carried off.



KAFFIRS DRIVING THEIR SPOIL AND CARRYING THEIR WOUNDED AND SLAIN ACROSS TROMPETTER'S DRIFT.

CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF KOTE KANGRA.

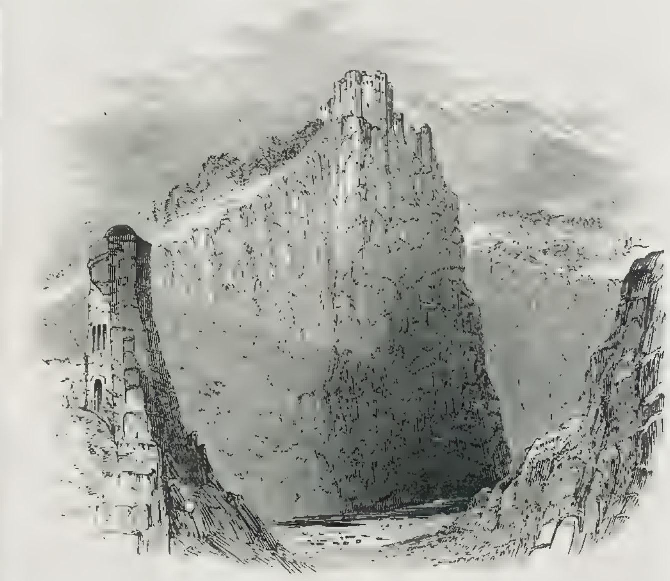
(WITH SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF NATIVE INFANTRY.)

The chief item of news received by the last Overland Mail from India, is the surrender to the British troops of the Fort of Kote Kangra, hitherto reputed by the natives to be by far the strongest hill-fort in India. By the courtesy of a Correspondent distinguished in the British service, we are enabled to illustrate this courageous event, from a series of Sketches taken upon the site of the affair.

The Fort was evacuated on the 28th of May, after some laborious operations, which are thus detailed in the *Delhi Extra Gazette* of June:—

"The guns (heavy) commenced the ascent of the Mulkera Hill, in progress to their respective batteries in the town, on the morning of the 28th. This fact became known for certain to the garrison about ten o'clock. They ceased their fire, and sent a messenger to Deena Nath, to intimate their inclination to surrender if their lives were guaranteed them. The agent to the Governor General declined any other terms but an unconditional submission. An hour was allowed them to come out and lay down their arms. Within this time, about three o'clock, the Killadar (Soondur Singh), accompanied by his Sirdars, came out; they laid down their arms at the gate, and were made over to Captain Goddard, commanding the town, who had previously received all necessary instructions; by him they were immediately conducted to the presence of Major Lawrence, who had arrived to receive them. Even then the garrison were wavering, and brought a gun to bear on the party, suspecting treachery. Soondur Singh, however, proceeded to tender his submission on the part of the garrison; the same having been accepted he and his followers were immediately permitted to return to the fort, and acquaint the inmates that each person would be allowed to bring out one bundle but nothing more. In an hour's time, men, women, children, and bundles in great numbers, made their appearance, the men laying down their arms, as they came out, and giving up their names—Major Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrence, and others, being quietly seated to look on. They then all passed through the town with their bundles, (containing clothes and cooking utensils,) on their heads, protected by extended files of Sepoys, to an appointed place of rendezvous under Fort Mulkera. Captain Goddard, with three companies, then marched in, and the British colours were hoisted upon the highest point. All this was so sudden and unexpected among the native part of the community, that their astonishment is said to have been indescribable. Soondur Singh is represented as rather a fine, but debauched-looking man.

SOONDUR SINGH, KILLADAR OF KANGRA.



FORT OF KOTE KANGRA, FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH END OF THE RAMPART.

"The fort was inspected by the political authorities immediately after its surrender, and found to have ten gates—the masonry massive, but dilapidated. It was believed that some guns, and a party of sappers and miners, would be left with the 44th Native Infantry."

One of our Illustrations shows a scene from the extraordinary feat of bringing up the guns, some 56 times, across rivers and over ravines and precipices, a distance of 50 miles in nine days, by the united labour of horses, bullocks, elephants, and men, all scientifically directed, and working day and night.

The second Engraving shows the Fort of Kote Kangra, from the top of the rampart, near the south end of it, looking north. The rock on which, the fort stands is the same as that of the surrounding hills, viz., a conglomerate of large rolled stones, bound together in clay slate, or in sandstone, and, in some places, by lime. The dip of the rock is 18°; its direction N. by E.; and its north and west sides are washed by a river: just above the outer gate is a deep ditch or natural chasm, crossed by a bridge, which was broken down by the garrison. On the highest point of the rock is the citadel, which contains several very curious Hindoo temples, finely sculptured in stone: the whole of the masonry of the fort, too, is of cut stone. Opposite is the *chabootra*, in front of the town; and, in the distance, is a range of hills, about 15 miles off, and 14,000 feet in height.

The Portrait of Soondur Singh was sketched after he had surrendered himself and his garrison: he is about six feet in height, and square built.

Thus, has another fort been compelled to surrender without bloodshed, to our energetic science and practice of war, and the courageous and indomitable spirit with which all the troops (mostly Native) have been inspired when serving under Brigadier Wheeler. The occupation of this almost impregnable fort has produced a great effect in the north of India, for the British troops are looked upon as invincible. Many of the petty Rajahs were anxious to make peace, and to show their willingness to obey the British by surrendering their heavy guns, &c.

The annexed Illustrations are from sketches by Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Jack, 30th Native Infantry, to whom our special thanks are tendered.

BRINGING UP THE GUNS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Aug. 23.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
Tuesday, 25.—Sir W. Herschell died, 1822.
Wednesday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
Thursday, 27.—Admiral Blake born, 1599; died, 1657.
Friday, 28.—St. Augustine.
Saturday, 29.—St. John Baptist beheaded.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 29.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M.	A	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A
h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m
3 2[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 55	4 10	4 26	4 41	4 56	5 13	5 30	5 48	6 8	6 29

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E. B.," to obtain admission to the Reading-room of the British Museum, should address his application (attested by a respectable householder) to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum.

"H. S.," Cork.—The great gallery of the Louvre, in Paris, extends in a line of more than 1400 feet.

"T. R. D."—We do not think the mark would be a disqualification.

"G. W. W.," Cheapside.—The uninjured property will, of course, belong to the insurer; the Fire Office indemnifying him for the portion destroyed or injured.

"Agnes" will find the information required in "The Handbook to Paris." Monteith's "Guide to Foreign Railways" will also be useful.

"G. W. L.," Barnsley.—The public have been, from time to time, tantalised with minute "discoveries" as to the authorship of "Junius's Letters;" but the author is still the depositary of his own secret.

"Vinosus Sutor," Kinsale.—It does not seem necessary that, in a Charade, the word should consist of one or two syllables, according to the definition given in most of our English Dictionaries and Cyclopædias.

"R. A. G.," Lymington, is thanked.

"An Adventurer" should advertise his invention.

"Bartomeas," Edinburgh, must be at the loss of the book, if the bookseller can prove that he duly "posted" it. We cannot furnish estimates of Designs or Engravings.

"Operamus."—We do not know Taglioni's real age. Mario's projected marriage has been abandoned.

"Philo Musicon."—Inquire of Mr. Parker, in the Strand.

"Organistes."—Any Music Publisher will answer the queries: apply to Novello, in Cheapside, or in Dean-street, Soho.

"H. M. L."—Apply to Cocks and Co., Music Publishers.

"A Citizen" and "A Resident in Fleet-street" complain of the three houses on the north side of that thoroughfare between Praed's Banking-house and Clifford's-inn-passage, projecting considerably beyond the line of St. Dunstan's Church.

"Aëronauticus Novus."—We do not know.

"Fawn," Leyton.—Vegetable Marrow; Waits.

"E. S.," Worcester, is thanked.

"A Constant Reader" should apply to one of the Advertising Tailors. We do not chronicle Male Fashions.

"An Ancient Subscriber," Navin.—The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the highlands of Bucks, belonging to the Crown; by accepting the stewardship of which, a Member of the House of Commons customarily vacates his seat.

"Tony Lactis," W. Cowes.—We have not room.

"W. D.," Penrith.—Dymock, in his "Bibliotheca Classica," gives the first, second, and third syllables of "Coriolis," short; and the fourth of "Coriolanus," long. John Kemble insisted in making the second syllable long; but we forget the authority for his stage practice.

"H. R." is thanked for the "Nook"; but we cannot promise.

"Montague Smith."—"Bloxam's Architectural Glossary, Abridged," price 8s.; the price of the "Glossary," in 2 vols. 8vo., is 32s.; of the "Companion to the Glossary," 16s., 8vo.

"Wisbeachiensis."—Affectation and silliness are often displayed in pronunciation.

"Locomotive" had better inquire of one of the engine drivers.

We cannot entertain "the Sailors' Home."

"L. P.," Wandsworth Road.—The landlord is not liable.

"Troublesome Tom" verifies his nom de circonstance: *we know nothing of the trash in question.*

"T. B."—The rate of payment for intelligence of a certain description contributed to a newspaper, is not one penny, but three-halfpence per line.

"A Subscriber," Wales.—The "Custodes Rotulorum" are the "Keepers of the County Records."

"E. M. P."—"The Officers in Waiting," Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons.

"A. Z."—We think the discharge and pension might be claimed after the service of twenty-one years.

"[illegible]" is thanked, but his Suggestions for Lighting Railway Tunnels are too lengthy for our columns.

"W. D.," Ipswich.—Messrs. Fenn, of Newgate-street, sell all sorts of Wood Engraving Tools. Wood Types are usually cut from pear-tree.

"A Whaler," the Hague.—Mr. Beale's excellent work on the Sperm Whale contains accounts of the Fisheries. Scoresby's "Northern Whale Fishery" describes the Greenland Fishery.

"Omega."—Merimée's "Art of Oil Painting," translated by Taylor, price 12s., is a sound work.

"M. Y." should look into the advertising columns of the newspapers for a vessel about to sail to Port Philip.

"A Reader," Edinburgh, is thanked for the details of the Masonic Ceremony; but we have not room to add them to the already lengthy report of the proceedings.

"G. W. G."—See the first article in our Journal of last week.

"A Constant Reader," Sheffield, if not compellable to serve out his term of apprenticeship by common law or equity, in case of the alteration of the firm, is by custom.

"Φιλο-Οργανον."—The Work on organs has not, we believe, yet appeared.

"Lancewood."—Good Archery Implements may be purchased at No. 4[illegible], Cornhill.

"A Subscriber," Bardley.—The Railway Times, *or the* Railway Chronicle.

"Stella W."—Rubbing with leather and spirit of wine.

"[illegible] P."—The paragraph in our Journal of last week, erroneously stating the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., to be the eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke, was copied from an evening paper. The Right Hon. Gentleman is the second son of the late Earl, who, in 1827, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Earl.

"Omega," Woolwich.—Retailers of tea are obliged to take out a license, which costs 11s. a year.

"Amicus" is thanked.

"A Welsh Subscriber."—"Stable Economy," or "Stable-Talk and Table-Talk."

"An Old Subscriber," Leicester.—A Dyer.

"Mars."—The height of Mr. Wyatt's colossal Wellington Group is about 30 feet; the height of the arch upon which it is to be placed, is about 80 feet.

Ineligible.—*"Lines to Florence."*

⁂ "Tracts for the Trains," and the continuation of the tale of "Gold," are unavoidably omitted from pressure of News this week.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprized that from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the Illustrated London News, (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive,) cannot be sold separately, but only in volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative, by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique Illustrated History of Our Own Times.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846.

The Government has had courage enough to retrace the "false step" it made in proposing the Arms Bill, an error on which we remarked last week. It was in truth an inconceivable miscalculation or forgetfulness. But it has been withdrawn, to the great joy of all who wish to see a new Government adopt a new, or, at least, a very partially tried policy. The question now is, why did the Ministry propose it all? Of all positions in which a Statesman can place himself, that from which he is compelled to withdraw after it has been deliberately chosen, is the most humiliating. It would be absurd to suppose that such a position is sought; an error of judgment alone could produce it, and that error in the present instance may not improbably have been thus produced; the ministerialists, that is the office-holding or office expecting Whigs, opposed principally the new clauses introduced into the Arms Act in 1843; as the Act in its original form had been passed by every Government, for some half century, they could not very strongly condemn that for which they were quite as responsible as any other party.

In opposing the new details of an old measure, then, Lord John Russell did not declare against the principle of it, thinking, perhaps, that such a time-honoured piece of vexation, a real fragment of the old "garrison" yoke in Ireland, would not be opposed by any one, save the Irish members themselves, who, as far as we have observed, are almost the last persons consulted in any measure affecting their constituents. The extreme speaking against the Arms Bill was confined to them and the Liberal English members beyond the pale of office. It was strongly opposed, but passed; and it might have been renewed, but for the position taken on the Coercion Bill of the present session. On that question the present Premier made declarations totally inconsistent with the principle of coercion: it was the opening of another, and we hope a better, line of policy. The old one had confessedly failed—in no form more signally than that of the Arms Act. It was supposed by all that, unless in some extraordinary circumstances, we had bid a long farewell to such measures as the imprisonment of a whole community from sunset to sunrise. The very Secretary for Ireland himself, Mr. Labouchere, talked, at his election, after taking office, of "making the law beloved." From this happy dream, this bright vision of better days to come, men were awakened by the declaration of the Liberal Ministry, that they meant to renew this most denounced of measures in all its evil integrity.

The effect was most chilling; it was a sudden transition from the tropical climate of hope to the Nova Zembla of disappointment. Could it be possible in those who ousted their rivals on the very question of coercion? Murmurs arose in all quarters—both in Parliament and from the press, and people of both countries. Then only the Government seemed to become conscious of the immense inconsistency; but, their eyes thus opened, they perceived the error; and, to their credit be it said, have lost no time in amending it. It may be that statesmen are, to some extent, unconscious of the effect their own speeches and declarations produce out of doors, and imagine that the interpretation of them should be made according to that "non-natural sense" in favour with some theologians. But the mass of men do not understand such refinements; they take words to be the exponents of thoughts, and the indicators of corresponding actions. They understand them to mean just what they appear to mean; and certainly they never take them to signify less. They will not admit that one language may be held in Opposition and another in office; the people draw sounder conclusions in political ethics than those who rule them imagine. Thus, the first burst of indignation at this unfortunate movement has recalled the Government to its better intentions, and warned them to remove from the "ancient ways" as soon as possible, they being unsafe and untenable, and condemned by the best political surveyors—themselves among the number.

A measure was introduced by the Government on Wednesday, which will prove of signal importance: it is the germ of a department of the Executive specially devoted to Railways and Railway Business. The system has quite outgrown the possibility of dealing with it by such a body as the Board of Trade, having before it enough occupation of its own. The necessity of an independent Railway Board has been long felt, and its establishment foreseen; but the Committee of the House of Commons who had to consider the subject did not make its report till Tuesday evening last. In bringing in the bill constituting the Board the next day, it must be confessed the Government has not lost a moment's time. The rapidity with which it acted denotes, indeed, something of a "foregone conclusion;" as if it had resolved already what to do, and only waited for the report of Mr. Morrison's Committee as the opportunity of doing it. The plan is shortly this; the Board is to consist of five, including the President; that officer will be salaried, as will two of the other members also; the remaining two will be members of the Government for the time being, without any additional salary for their services on the Railway Board; the President will be a removable and ministerial officer; the two non-ministerial members of the Board will always remain, a fixed centre of information amid the changes politics may work among their colleagues. Their executive staff of clerks, &c., will be principally transferred to them from the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, as they are already experienced in the labour required of them. The functions of the Board, as far as they have been stated, are a supervision of Railway Companies, who are to be kept strictly to the terms of their several Acts of Parliament in all their proceedings, such as raising money, executing works, &c. It is to be hoped that the Board will have a more effectual control over lines already in operation, as to their management: in some cases the public require protection against irregularities and mismanagement. General Pasley, when an accident occurs, can only look at the spot and say how it happened: the Board of Trade could not compel a Company to take any positive measures; if it was obeyed, it was from a disposition on the part of the managers to do so. We hope to see this amended; in such matters the public is almost powerless, and requires such a champion as a Government department will furnish. Too extensive powers need not be granted at first; but there must be a positive check somewhere. The decision of what lines are to be laid down remains as before; this question is not yet grappled with; but an independent branch of the Government once established, much may be expected from the "theory of development."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S GRAND DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to her Majesty's Ministers, their ladies, and a very large party. It was one of the most magnificent banquets given even in the present most brilliant and hospitable mayoralty. The present Lord Mayor has in the performance of the duties of the office known no party. The moment the Whigs came into power his Lordship, although the supporter of the Conservatives on all occasions which furnished opportunities of advocating their views, invited Lord John Russell and the rest of the Government to the Mansion House. The invitation was most warmly accepted.

After the cloth was removed, grace having been said by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, and the loving cup having gone round with the usual formalities,

The accustomed toasts to the Queen, the Royal Family, &c. were given.

The Lord Mayor then begged to propose "Prosperity to the Church," and to couple with that toast the name of the Bishop of Oxford. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Oxford, in returning thanks, observed that so unable did he feel duly to acknowledge the unexpected honour just conferred upon him, that if he consulted his own feelings he would silently acknowledge it; but rather than be guilty of any seeming neglect, after the manifestation of such kindness, he would venture to say thus much: He attributed the magnificence and abundant hospitality this day displayed, the greatness of the country and of its destinies, to the institutions of the country, as connected with the Church. (Cheers.) It was a proof of what that Church was intented to accomplish, and what, with God's blessing, he would venture to say it should accomplish in the world. (Cheers.)

The next toast given by the Lord Mayor, was "Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers." (Great cheering followed the announcement of the toast.)

Lord John Russell rose, and was received with renewed plaudits. His Lordship said—I rise to return thanks in the name of my colleagues, and in my own name, for the honour you have just done us. Your Lordship has rightly said that the office you hold is not a political office, and should not be so used; and confident I am that every one present can bear testimony to the perfect fairness and impartiality with which you have held the reins of authority and power in this great and important city. (Cheers.) It is quite true, as your Lordship has said, that I am not only the First Minister of the Crown, but that I have also the honour to be one of the representatives for this great city, and I believe I am the first person who ever held the office of the First Minister of the Crown and at the same time been intrusted with the representation of the City of London. (Cheers.) The duties which my colleagues and myself have taken upon ourselves are both arduous and anxious, but in the performance of those duties we are encouraged not only by the favour which is shown to those who intend to perform honestly their charge, but we are likewise supported by the aid which in every department of the State is given to the Ministers of the Crown. My noble friend at the head of the Department for Foreign Affairs knows that any representation he may make to foreign powers will be received with that weight which is due to the authority of one who speaks in the name of this great and respected nation. (Cheers.) Those who are intrusted with the commercial concerns of this country, know that they have no slumbering or sluggish energies to rouse. They know that it is only their part to watch the course of the sagacity, enterprise, and power which are displayed by British merchants, and which are added year by year to the wealth, the prosperity, and the strength of this empire. (Loud cheers.) Those of my colleagues who are charged with the naval and military departments, feel confident that those engaged in its army and navy would emulate the example shown in former wars by their predecessors, and that the valour displayed during former wars will, if required, be repeated in every quarter of the globe, under every disadvantage of climate, and every circumstance of privation and peril by those who now serve the Crown in the army and the navy, and who will be ready, at the call of their country, to shed their blood in her defence. So, likewise, with regard to all other departments of the State, our task is lightened by the confidence we have in the good feeling of the people; and I say for myself and those who have to guard the general concerns of this country, that we believe that, in the spirit of this country, in the industry of this country, and in the love of freedom which prevails in this country, there is a security which may make them sleep easy and unconcerned, even with the great task and immense responsibility which attach to them. (Great cheering.) If any part of this empire is suffering distress and privation at the present moment we shall be sure of the sympathy of the other part of the empire to carry their suffering fellow-countrymen through those periods of distress and suffering; and, last of all, I believe there is that sense in the people of this country of the blessings which they, under the signal favour of Providence, enjoy, as will prevent them from lightly hazarding the safety of those institutions under which we live; and whilst we see the episcopal bench adorned by men of learning and eloquence—whilst we see the judicial bench upheld by men of great ability and acknowledged impartiality—all these institutions derive strength and stability from the increased hold they have upon the affections and regard of the people. (Loud cheers.) These are circumstances which make it possible for the Ministers of the Crown to carry on the affairs of this great empire with the hope of success. Having said thus much, I now turn to perform that which I think is my duty to this company—namely, to propose to you the health of the Lord Mayor. We have all heard how well he has performed the severer duties of the high office he holds, and we all know and see how well he discharges the more pleasing task of displaying hospitality. Assured that you will join me heartily in drinking this toast, I beg leave to propose to you, "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

The toast was received with every mark of respect and enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor said he could assure Lord John Russell and the company, that when he was placed by the choice of his fellow-citizens in the honourable post he held, he undertook it with a determination to discharge its duties to the best of his ability. If he had so far succeeded, nothing could give him greater pleasure than to carry out the same principles to the end of his year of office, when he hoped to restore the trust to his fellow-citizens without having relaxed any of those powers or influence which he hoped would be long continued without being at all disturbed. (Loud cheers). His Lordship next proposed "The Health of the Foreign Ambassadors," coupled with the name of the Prussian Minister, Chevalier Bunsen.

The Chevalier returned thanks in a few words.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that by connecting his name with those of the other Peers there present, the Lord Mayor had constituted the representation of a more numerous body than at this period of the session was to be found in the House of Lords itself. He and his noble friends were deeply sensible that the House of Lords were indebted for the strong hold, he hoped the permanent hold, which that house had on the opinion of the public, to the frequent intercourse and social relations which the members of the House of Lords had at all times, and at none more than the present, maintained with all other classes of the community—with none more beneficially than with those great institutions and corporate establishments, which were all, in a greater or less degree, essentially interwoven or connected with the freedom, prosperity, wealth, and happiness of this great country. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Lord Morpeth, and the House of Commons."

Lord Morpeth: My Lord, I must confess that my name has certainly been coupled rather unexpectedly with so distinguished and important a body in the State as the House of Commons; and, though numerous as are the names of the members of that House here present, as detailed to us previously to pledging the loving cup, I am sure I can venture to speak in behalf of all of them, that they value to the utmost the extending enterprise, the expanding wealth, the developing industry, and the practical benevolence and virtues of that great metropolis, that wonderful city, in the midst of which they meet for the public weal. (Great cheering.) Your Lordship has been pleased to advert to the office which I, by the favour of her Majesty, at this moment fill. I am sorry to find that, in this office, I inherit some little matters of dispute with the august body of which your Lordship is the head; but I trust we shall so consult together in all such matters, and so dispose of them, that we shall find that our differences are of that sort which may be likened to the quarrels of persons tenderly attached to each other; and that it will be found that an arrangement may be made which shall not only detract nothing from, but add something to the Crown's grace, and the City's loyalty. (Loud and universal cheering.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," which was drunk with enthusiasm; and the ladies withdrew.

The company parted at a late hour, evidently delighted with the very great efforts used to make them all happy.

Mr. Harker, the City toast-master, performed the duties of his office to admiration.

Anti-Slavery League.—On Monday evening a numerously-attended public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of forming a "League" in connection with the American Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting was attended by most of the delegates to the World's Temperance Convention, and the proposed confederacy called the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Thompson was elected president. Extracts from letters containing invitations to bring dogs to hunt runaway slaves—*alias* "troublesome neighbours"—were read as were also advertisements to the same effect, against which, it was said, no American Church had dared to lift up its voice. The advertisements were read, and were of a ludicrous character, pledging the animals in some cases to follow the negro upwards of 24 hours. Frederick Douglass, from Maryland; Mr. Parry, the barrister; Dr. Carlisle, and others, addressed the meeting. Some frightful instances of atrocity were mentioned as having occurred in the slave trade, and resolutions strongly deprecatory of the system were unanimously adopted.

Flogging in the Army and Navy.—A numerous meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, to establish a Society for the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and Navy. Mr. Wakley, M.P., was in the chair. After strong expressions of feeling against flogging, resolutions embodying the same views were agreed to. It was stated by Mr. Wakley, that Mr. Collett, M.P. for Athlone, had sent a cheque for £5 to John Matthewson, the private of the 7th Hussars who had given evidence on the inquest. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Mr. Bridgeman (M.P. for Ennis), Mr. J. Neale (a barrister), Mr. Henry Vincent, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Luke Hansard, Mr. Curteis, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. Cleave.

The Late Hail Storm.—On Monday, a meeting was held at the London Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of those florists and horticulturists whose property suffered such serious damage during the late storm. His Royal Highness alluded, in a brief speech, to the extensive character of the catastrophe, to alleviate the effects of which they had been called together. The Lord Mayor arrived shortly afterwards, and resolutions were passed for the immediate commencement of a subscription, to manage which, a committee of gentlemen was appointed, and Mr. Cook, of Mincing-lane, requested to undertake the office of treasurer. A vote of thanks was then moved to the noble chairman and the Lord Mayor, and the subscription list was read, at the head of which was the name of his Royal Highness for twenty guineas, and the Lord Mayor for ten guineas. The subscriptions were announced to amount to between £400 and £500.

City Relics.—The workmen engaged in pulling down seven houses in Milk-street, Cheapside, and what was formerly called Lad-lane, but since the City improvements named Gresham-street, have found some very interesting relics of London. In digging below the foundations of the houses pulled down, they have discovered the remains of some ancient walls and vaults, and amongst the more remarkable is an archway of stone and a flight of stone steps; the archway is carefully finished off, the main wall is composed of fragments of stone, and the other portions of red brick, so strongly combined, that it is difficult, even with an iron wedge and sledge hammer, to dissever it, although it has evidently been for nearly two centuries embedded in the soil. The discovery is likely to lead to an interesting inquiry as to the buildings which stood on the locality.

Camberwell Fair.—On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, the fair on Camberwell Green commenced, in the usual manner, by beating of gongs, firing of cannon, and an extremely large supply of discordant instruments of every variety, which were brought into active service for the occasion. The opening having been completed, the festivities of the day commenced, and were kept up until six o'clock in the evening, when the company were suddenly put to flight by an unexpected shower of rain, which increased and continued for several hours. The booths, shows, &c., were very numerously filled during the day, and the line of road from the Elephant and Castle to Camberwell was crowded with thousands of fair-going folks. A large body of police officers of the P division were on duty for the purpose of preserving order, and for the detection of the light-fingered gentry, who generally reap a rich harvest at the metropolitan fairs. The fair continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The deaths registered in the week ending August 15th were 967, being equal to the average of five years, and 69 above the average of five summers. The deaths from diarrhœa in the week were 149, being fewer than in either of three previous weeks, but were larger than the average of the corresponding week of previous years. The mean temperature of the week was 61 deg. 8 min., being 1 deg. 3 min. less than the mean temperature of the corresponding week for twenty-five years. The number of births in the week was 1363: males, 691; females, 672.

Fall of Three Houses in the Mint.—On Wednesday, three small houses in the Mint, Southwark, which have been built upwards of three hundred years, tumbled down in one mass of ruin. They had been for some time condemned as unfit to be inhabited; but, nevertheless, eight families were housed in them. Fortunately, the greater part of the members were absent at the time; those who were in the houses were warned, and escaped without receiving any injury.

Attempt at Assassination.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a deliberate attempt at assassination was made by a man named Michael Downey, an Irish labourer, in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. John Sullivan, aged thirty, a labourer, who was employed at a public house situate in Hyde-street, kept by a Mr. Swain, was at work in the rear of the premises, when he was abruptly disturbed by the man Downey, whom he had never before seen, and who was somewhat excited by jealousy, considering himself supplanted by Sullivan. Downey gave vent to most offensive expressions, of which Sullivan took no notice, but continued his work; and, as he was in the act of picking up some bricks, Downey, drawing a Spanish knife from his bosom, stabbed him in the right side and inflicted a dreadful wound, from which the blood poured forth in copious streams. The cry of "Murder" soon brought assistance; but, before the fellow could be secured, he again made a thrust at his victim, causing a deep gash. At this time several police-officers were on the spot, and it required the united strength of two or three of them to convey him to the station-house. The injured man was removed to King's College Hospital, when the wounds were examined and pronounced to be of a dangerous character. Downey was examined at Bow-street on the charge on Tuesday, and was remanded for a week.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The House met at the usual hour, and a vast number of bills were forwarded, with very little discussion. The House adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow (this day) at two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but during the early part of the day the business was of a formal character, several bills being proceeded with a stage, but long discussions arose.

Railway Department. The bill for the establishment of a Railway Board passed through Committee.

EXPLANATION OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

In the course of the evening, Lord G. Bentinck rose and said, that, after the accusation that had been made on his conduct in this transaction elsewhere, he was sure the House would grant him its indulgence, while endeavouring to justify his own conduct, and to defend his character. It had been stated that he could make retraction as unfoundedly as he could make a charge, without investigation. Now, if he had made any unfounded charge, he would be as ready as any one to admit his error. Now, it should be remembered that he made this retractation on an investigation of the Clergy List. But he took leave here to say that the nobleman who had made the charge should have been the last to do so. The Clergy List was no copy of the Ecclesiastical Report. That Ecclesiastical Report was made by a Government of which Sir R. Peel was the head, and the nobleman to whom he alluded was the Lord Chancellor. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend himself from the charge made against him by Lord Lyndhurst, and said that not longer ago than the 10th of July the noble and learned Lord must have held a very different opinion of him whom he had since called selfish and sordid; for, before nine o'clock in the morning of that day, he had sent to him (Lord G. Bentinck) a special messenger to ask him to join the minority of the late Peel Cabinet, to oppose any alteration of the Sugar Duties. This proposition he felt bound to decline.

The Medical Practitioners Bill was withdrawn, on an understanding that the Government would bring in a measure on the same subject.

The Pawnbrokers Bill was read a second time.

The Small Debts Bill went through Committee.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

"THE TIMES" TESTIMONIAL.

On Thursday afternoon, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, and Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes, a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose, left the Mansion-house, in the private carriage of his Lordship, and proceeded to the New Royal Exchange, to inspect the Tablet erected there by public subscription, with the permission of the Joint Gresham Committee, as a testimonial to the *Times* newspaper, and to open the monument to the public. On arriving at the grand staircase leading to Lloyd's, his Lordship was received by Mr. Tite, the architect, and Messrs. Piper, the sculptors, and conducted to the vestibule, where the Tablet is fixed, under the clock, by the entrance to the Subscription Room of the Merchants and Underwriters, and opposite to the spot on which the marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as having laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange, is to be placed.

By desire of the Lord Mayor the covering was removed in presence of the committee and some of the leading merchants and bankers of the city, when a mural tablet of exquisitely white marble was exposed to view, surmounted with a bold projecting pediment, supported on carved Italian trusses; the block sustaining the whole, being richly ornamented with carvings of classical foliage. The greatest admiration was expressed by all present of the manner in which Messrs. Piper had erected the very handsome and appropriate design of Mr. Tite, and on the suggestion of the Lord Mayor it was resolved that the sculptors' and architects' names should be inscribed on the Tablet. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

THIS TABLET
WAS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE
THE EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF
"THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER,
IN THE EXPOSURE OF A REMARKABLE FRAUD UPON THE MERCANTILE PUBLIC,
WHICH EXPOSURE SUBJECTED THE
PROPRIETORS TO A MOST EXPENSIVE LAWSUIT.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Aldermen Wilson and Hughes Hughes, accompanied by Messrs. Tite and Piper, afterwards proceeded to Printing-house-square, to remove the covering from the Tablet bearing the same inscription, erected by order of the subscribers in *The Times* office. This Tablet is an oblong panel, of beautiful veined marble, introduced over the frontispiece forming the architectural decoration of the principal entrance to *The Times* office, and has been so introduced as to harmonise with the general *façade* of the building. The Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen having expressed their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the directions of the committee of subscribers had been carried into effect, were conducted over *The Times* establishment, and inspected the four printing machines, one of which, recently erected, throws off the almost incredible number of 6000 double sheets per hour. His Lordship and the company left the office expressing their great gratification with all they had witnessed.—*Times of yesterday.*

Her Majesty will give a dinner party at Osborne House, on Wednesday next, to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Prince Consort.

Banquet to Mr. Cobden at Paris.—A splendid banquet was given in Paris on Tuesday last, by the French Free-Traders, to Mr. Richard Cobden. The chair was taken by the Duke d'Harcourt, Peer of France. Mr. Horace Say, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Common Council, son of the late Jean Baptiste Say, the well-known economist, acted as vice-chairman. The health of Mr. Richard Cobden was proposed by M. Say, who passed a high encomium on the talents and the persevering labours of their illustrious English guest and his fellow-members of the League, after which Mr. Cobden rose, and read a speech in French, in which we find the following passages:—"Gentlemen, It is a source of regret to me that two languages are spoken in this assembly, where, I am sure, there is but one heart. Gentlemen, I beg of you to accept my heartfelt thanks for the cordial manner in which you replied to the too flattering expressions with which your excellent President introduced me to you. Allow me to claim for others a great share of this cordiality. I am but a simple workman among others of greater merit, who have long laboured for the triumph of great and noble principles. Free Trade is another article added to the charter of the liberty of man. It is a new beacon raised on the path of nations to point out the progress of civilisation in the nineteenth century. We have already obtained freedom of conscience, liberty of speech, and of the press, and we are now in possession of the liberty of industry, and I must own that I never considered myself as the citizen of a free country as long as the stigma of slavery, in the shape of monopoly, deprived my fellow-countrymen of the rights and the just reward of their labour and their industry. Gentlemen, I address you as an Englishman, and I speak of English rights. It is not for me to address you in any other capacity. We never sought help from without, nor demanded stipulated conditions with other countries, and I am ready to admit that the interference of foreign elements in enterprises of the sort, tends but to complicate the struggle, and retard and compromise success. After what I have just said, you will not suppose that, when I add a few words as to the League, I mean to hold them up as a model to yourselves. The League was organised to disseminate among the English people those truths which Adam Smith and your Jean Baptiste Say promulgated half a century ago. * * * * Gentlemen, it would not be rendering justice to my own sentiments, nor to the earnest desires of my colleagues in England, if I were to sit down without saying that, from the universal application of our principles, we await results of a far higher order than those to which I have alluded this day. You applauded, this evening, the words of our President when he spoke of peace, and your sentiments in this respect will find an echo in the breasts of the Free-Traders of England. Europe, it is true, rests in peace; but does she reap all its blessings? On every side we see the means of warfare increase. Oh, against this scourge of man, the world needs other pledges than those sought in mighty and ruinous armaments; for experience has unhappily proved that such threatening preparations are more apt to stimulate than quench the thirst for war. To render peace something else than an armed truce, a number of interests must be cast aside, capable of anticipating even the possibility of war. That is the calling of the Free-Traders. If we are of opinion that the free exchange of mutual services between nations is the surest safeguard against war between nations—if we are of opinion that Free Trade confers upon commerce, the best mediator, those international relations so doubtful when placed exclusively in the trembling hands of diplomacy, it is then our duty, each in his own legitimate sphere, to work for the suppression of those barriers which separate man from his fellow-man. Let nations be united by that spirit of harmony which presides at this assembly; let us forget that we are French or English, and remember only that we are men. Gentlemen, I again offer you my thanks for the attention with which you have listened to the feeble expressions of my feelings; and before I sit down allow me to propose, 'The Union of all Nations.'" [illegible] was enthusiastically responded to.

[illegible] **Accident in the Strand.** Yesterday morning, about twelve [illegible] some bricklayers' labourers were employed in taking down a stack of chimneys on the roof of the pastry cook's shop adjoining the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. While so employed, by some carelessness they allowed some bricks to fall over into the street, which struck a lady and a youth on the head, who were unfortunately passing at the time, inflicting serious injuries. The lady and gentleman were immediately carried into the Crown and Anchor, and a medical man sent for, while the labourers were conveyed to the Bow-street police station. The unfortunate lady is so seriously injured, that apprehensions are entertained of her life. The lady's name is Eliza Tomkins, aged 20, and the youth Francis Harvey, an assistant in the office of Mr. Tovey, stationer, Piccadilly. Mr. Skeel, surgeon, of Norfolk-street, was called in, and afforded every assistance to the unfortunate persons. The female is the niece of Mr. Palser, 183, Strand, and had just left home on the way to a friend's house.

Railway Accidents. By a Parliamentary paper printed yesterday, it appears that, from the 1st of January last to the 20th of July, of accidents on railways, 73 persons were killed and 84 injured.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France. On Tuesday, the Court of Peers assembled immediately after the sitting of the Chambers, to receive the report of M. Laplagne Barris, on the late attempt on the King's life. The decree of the court, declaring itself competent to try the case, was communicated the same evening to the prisoner (Joseph Henri) by the principal officer of the court. The trial will take place on Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

The United States.—By a letter from Liverpool, we learn that the Warehousing Bill has passed the Senate, the division being Yes, 30; No, 20. Majority, 10.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Sugar Duties Bill.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. This was the only important incident of the sitting, which was a very brief one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House met at twelve o'clock at noon, and sat till past midnight. It was occupied with several subjects of interest.

Withdrawal of the Irish Arms Bill.—Lord J. Russell, on the order of the day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Public Works Bill, announced that the Government had come to the resolution of letting the Irish Arms Bill drop to the ground. He found, he said, that he could not retain the branding, the registration, and the visiting-house clauses, and he, therefore, concluded that it would be better, after the opposition with which it had been threatened, to allow the bill to expire, than to attempt to defend, clause by clause, its provisions, with such amendments as would be necessary. Besides, on consulting the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Excellency was of opinion that it was far better to dispense with the bill altogether, than to disturb its principle by any modification, and expressed his readiness to undertake the government of Ireland without the continuance of this measure.—Mr. Escott and Mr. Hume approved of the liberal and excessively generous treatment extended to Ireland by the Government.

The Wellington Statue.—In reply to a question from Mr. C. Berkeley, Lord Morpeth stated that, finding that the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Memorial had declined all the sites which had lately been offered to them, he had consented to allow the statue to be placed upon the arch for three weeks, the Sub-Committee undertaking, in the event of its not being then approved of, to restore the arch site to its original condition. Of course her Majesty's Government would take competent advice upon the subject, and upon that advice the question would ultimately be decided.

Flogging in the Army.—In answer to Dr. Bowring, Lord J. Russell said that, in respect to future floggings in the army, it was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to carry out his mitigation of punishment in the mildest spirit. It was intended to give the fifty lashes in the same manner as they were formerly given, and instructions would be issued to the military authorities to regulate the size and nature of the instrument by which the punishment was to be inflicted.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Lord J. Russell, in moving that the House go into Committee on the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, took a review of the whole question of Irish distress and the failure of the potato crop. He recapitulated the measures adopted by the late Government—the purchase of Indian corn, the donations, the public works executed, the advances, &c., all which amounted to £852,481, of which £357,630 was not to be repaid, and £494,851 to be repaid. These measures he considered as prudent, and well calculated to effect their object under the then existing emergency, though he regarded the principle of the Government buying food for the people, and of advances and grants for public works, to be liable to grave objection. He then proceeded to quote a number of letters from all parts of Ireland, to establish that the potato disease this year was even more alarming than last. It had, therefore, become the duty of the Government to consider in what manner they should propose to Parliament to make provision for some employment for the labouring classes of Ireland, and at the same time leave, as he trusted Parliament would leave, such a discretion in the hands of Government as any emergency might render necessary in their opinion. It had appeared to the Government, that while there should be public works, and those public works should be undertaken under due control, that they should not defray the cost of those works from any Parliamentary grant, but that they should be defrayed from a loan to be repaid by the counties. He proposed, therefore, to introduce a bill to authorise the Lord Lieutenant to summon a barony session, or a county session, for works of relief, the choice of such works as would afford the necessary employment to be left to the session, and the works to be superintended by the Board of Works—advances to be made from the Treasury, to be repaid in ten years, at 3½ per cent. interest. In very poor districts, the works would be undertaken by the Government, but then they should be works of public utility, and a grant of £50,000 would be proposed for that purpose.—He did not propose either to interfere with the general supply of food by merchants, nor the wholesale or retail trade, which must have suffered derangement by the operation consequent on the introduction of Indian corn. With reference to the Relief Committee, the Government would take care to avoid those errors into which the late Government had fallen; and, guided by the experience they had received, he hoped to be able to meet effectively the serious distress of the country, and he hoped to avoid those evils which had arisen from members of the Relief Committee giving tickets to persons who did not require such relief. The officers to be employed would be the commissariat officers, to be paid by the Government, and any others whom it might be found necessary to employ would be also paid by the Government. The noble Lord concluded by moving that a grant of £175,000 be voted to defray the expenses lately incurred, and to make further advances out of the Exchequer; and £50,000 for the promotion of public works in Ireland, for the benefit of very poor districts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a letter, in which it was said that considerable orders for Indian meal had been sent to the United States, with a view to supply the people of Ireland with food, and that such orders must necessarily interfere with the ordinary course of trade.

After some observations from Mr. Villiers,

Mr. Labouchere said it was the duty of the whole community to take care that the people of Ireland did not starve, though care was necessary to guard against mischievous consequences and abuses.

The Earl of Lincoln denied that one tenth of the abuses referred to in the letter read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any existence, and insisted on the energy and zeal with which the measures of Parliament had been carried out by the Irish executive.

After considerable discussion, the votes in accordance with the proposition of Lord J. Russell, were agreed to.

The Carrying Trade Between England and the Spanish Colonies. On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committe of Supply, Lord G. Bentinck drew the attention of the House to the state of the carrying trade between this country and the Spanish colonies. The noble Lord entered at great length into the extent of the trade with the Spanish colonies prior to 1833, since which period, owing to the duties imposed in those colonies, the whole carrying trade had fallen into the hands of the Spanish shipowners. At the present moment, there were at Liverpool no less than six Spanish ships loading for the Havannah, while there was, on the other hand, only one British vessel. Instead of trusting that the Spanish Government would be actuated by a feeling of reciprocity, we should have pursued the vigorous course adopted by America, where a threat of retaliation had prevented Spain from placing an additional duty on American shipping, and thus only could we have compelled that country to a more liberal policy.—Lord Palmerston thought retaliation neither a wise nor a prudent course; nor did he think it would prove beneficial. We had no treaty with Spain which could entitle us to require that British ships should be placed on the same footing as those of Spain. There was, however, a treaty between this country and Spain, by which the commerce of the two countries was to be placed on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations. This was a subject which should receive consideration.

No further step was taken in the matter; and the House was next engaged with the subject of the occupation of Cracow, which led to considerable discussion and explanations, similar to those given last week in the House of Lords.

The House then went into Commitee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Royal Assent.—The Royal Assent was given to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Religious Opinions Bill, the Railway Gauges Bill, and to several other bills. The House sat for about half an hour, but the other business was merely formal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House met as usual at twelve o'clock.

New Member.—Mr. Bond Cabbell, the new member for St. Albans, took the oaths and his seat.

The Appointment of Chief Justice of Bombay.—Lord G. Bentinck called attention to the circumstances under which Mr. David Pollock was recently appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, and condemned the appointment as a gross job on the part of the late Government. The appointment was made on the 30th of June, three days after the Government had resigned office, the object being to provide for Mr. Charles Phillips and for Mr. David Pollock. It turned out, however, that the appointment of Mr. David Pollock vitiated all the proceedings before the present Chief Justice, and it became necessary to bring in an Act of Parliament to legalise them. The noble Lord concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence upon the subject.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse said that the late Chief Justice of Bombay wished to resign owing to illness; but, as in November, his retiring pension would be £1000 per annum, whereas, now, he would only be entitled to £700 per annum, he deferred his resignation until the former period, communicating, however, his intention to the Government, in order that his successor might have time to reach Bombay by that period. Directions were, consequently, sent to the Colonial Office to have a patent made out, appointing Mr. D. Pollock the successor of Sir Henry Roper. Mr. Pollock's place in the Insolvent Court was to be supplied by Mr. C. Phillips. At the Colonial Office, however, it was discovered that, according to law, the appointment of Mr. D. Pollock at once put an end to the jurisdiction of Sir H. Roper, and from the date of the appointment of Mr. D. Pollock, all proceedings before Sir H. Roper were illegal. It became necessary, therefore, to introduce a bill to remedy the evil. He had to observe, however, that what had taken place in this instance was in accordance with long-established practice.—The subject excited considerable discussion, but it was allowed to drop without a division upon the question for producing the correspondence.

Railway Legislation.—Mr. Morrison moved that the House confirm the resolutions reported from the Select Committee on Railways. He contended that Government control was absolutely essential for the protection of the public against the huge monopolies which railways had created. These resolutions were nine in number, but on the first being put "That it is expedient that a Department of the Executive Government, so constituted as to obtain public confidence, be established for the superintendence of railways" a discussion arose. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be impossible during this session to do more than form such a board. The opinion of the House appearing to be against consenting to all the resolutions, Mr. Morrison said he should be satisfied if the first were agreed to. This was accordingly done.

The Manning of the Navy.—On the bringing up of the report of the Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the subject of the manning of the navy, and Captain Berkeley adverted to the admirable condition of our commercial marine, and hoped that by next session of Parliament, he should be enabled to lay before the House a plan by which our navy might at all times command as efficient a body of men as any in the world.

About seven o'clock the House had got through the orders of the day, and an adjournment then took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat nearly four hours.

New Member.—Mr. R. Smithwick took the oaths and his seat for the county of Kilkenny, in the room of Colonel Butler, deceased.

Lord G. Bentinck's Charges Against the Late Government.—Lord G. Bentinck took the opportunity of correcting a misstatement which he made on the previous evening relative to the living of Knockton. He found that he had been misinformed on this point, and that the living was not in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and therefore could not have been bartered, as alleged, by Lord Lyndhurst with the Earl of Ripon. Lord George apologised to the two Noble Lords for having fallen into this error.

Claims of the Army and Navy.—Sir De Lacy Evans moved an address to the Queen praying that a comparison be made of the claims of the old officers of the army of various ranks, with the view of giving them the benefit of a measure analogous to that just given to the old officers of the navy.—Lord J. Russell and Mr. F. Maule deprecated a discussion on such a question at this period of the session. After a short discussion, Sir De Lacy Evans withdrew the motion.

Railway Department.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a railway department. After some conversation, the bill was brought in and read a first time, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

EXPLANATION OF LORD LYNDHURST.

Lord Lyndhurst said that in consequence of some statements which he had seen in the public papers, he felt it his duty to make an explanation. The late President of the Board of Trade (Earl Ripon) had applied to him early in the spring to recommend certain individuals to fill the office of Chief Justice of Bombay. He named six or seven individuals, among them Mr. David Pollock, whom he considered eminently qualified to fill the office. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Pollock, a vacancy occurred in the office of the Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors. Mr. Phillips, whom he had appointed Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy at Liverpool three years before, was most assiduous in his duties, and, therefore, the appointment of Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors was conferred on him. Mr. Perry he knew to be most competent to fill Mr. Phillips's office, and if he had passed over him, he should have committed an act of injustice. In consequence, it was requisite to appoint some one to fill Mr. Phillips's duties during his absence. As to the imputation in regard to Mr. David Pollock, the noble Lord (G. Bentinck) had said this appointment was in consequence of a bargain between him (Lord Lyndhurst) and the Earl of Ripon. This was a grave charge, and was totally groundless. The noble Lord (Bentinck) had since, he was told, abandoned the charge, but he had done so upon a false ground. In fact, the noble Lord (Bentinck) had made charges of a serious nature, without at all considering how they might affect individuals. He gave his word of honour, as one of their Lordships, that there was no ground for the imputations which had been made. He had no doubt that if the noble Earl (Ripon) were present he would make the same statement. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to defend himself from the imputations in regard to the living of Knockton, and read some correspondence on the subject. (This correspondence went to exonerate Lord Lyndhurst from the imputations thrown out in the late speech of Lord G. Bentinck.) After reading some portions of the correspondence, the noble and learned Lord appealed to the House to say whether there was any trace of a foundation for the charge which had been made against him in this respect. He would ask whether this correspondence did not prove that there was not the least foundation for the charge which had been made by the noble Lord in another place. The imputation which had been cast upon himself and his noble friend was most foul and unjust. The charge, for weakness and lowness, was only equalled by its folly and its baseness. (Hear.) He could not see the motive for the attack of the noble Lord, unless it was to be attributed to his early associations and habits, which had led him to suppose that every man in public life was actuated by some base, and selfish, and sordid motive. He left the case with confidence in the hands of their Lordships and the public. (Cheers.)

The House then proceeded to dispose of some routine business, and adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House again met at twelve o'clock.

Cork and Waterford Railway.—The Cork and Waterford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Branch Railway.—A long discussion took place upon the question for agreeing with the Lords' amendments to this bill, but, upon a division, the House consented to these amendments by 35 to 15.

The Customs' Duties Bill (No. 2) was read a third time, and passed.

Small Debts Bill.—A long discussion took place upon this bill, to some clauses of which opposition was manifested, and divisions took place, but clauses up to 15 were agreed to without amendment, and the Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the disposal of the other orders of the day, and about ten o'clock, the House adjourned.

The late Sir Charles Wetherell.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Dudlow, one of the Coroners for Kent, and a Jury, held an inquest on the body of the late Sir C. Wetherell, which lay at Preston rectory. Several witnesses were examined, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony given, which was to the effect that Sir C. Wetherell died from the effects produced by a concussion of the brain, the result of the accident on the 10th inst. The remains were removed from Preston rectory on Thursday afternoon, and arrived at Berkeley-square at nine o'clock.

Alleged Defect in the Corn Bill.—A deputation from the Corn Exchange have waited upon the Lord Mayor, to represent that, in consequence of an error in the Corn Bill, the duty chargeable upon rye, meal, and peas, would be much higher than before the passing of the act. The Lord Mayor gave his opinion that, according to the reading of the act, rye, beans, and peas would be charged an additional duty of 100 per cent. He was sure that the framers of the act never intended this. The Lord Mayor then said he would undertake to make inquiry in influential quarters upon the subject, and he entertained no doubt that some means would be adopted, although the session was almost at its close, to remedy the evil.

The Dagenham Murder.—The three persons arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the policeman at Dagenham have been liberated, no case whatever having been proved against them at the re-examination; and it appearing that all the statements made by the boy Welch were totally unfounded.

INSURRECTION AT COLOGNE.

In our latest edition of last week's Journal, we gave the substance of a very interesting Letter by a Correspondent of the *Times*, dated Cologne, August 16, (10?) We requote this extract, with the following additional details:—

"We have very narrowly escaped a serious revolution. It all arose from one of the kirmess', or Saint's-day feasts, and had no political grounds whatever. Last Sunday was St. Martin's kirmess, which is held in that part of the town near the Rhine, and where the market-place is. On the third day of the kirmess (Tuesday), some boys wanted to let off some fireworks, which is not allowed here. The police interfered; and the people, who were already much displeased by finding that piquets of soldiers had been placed about the market, began to murmur. The soldiers were ordered to clear the market-place. This was, of course, resisted, as no cause had been given for such a proceeding, and, in the fray, a gendarme cut down and killed a man, literally hacking him to death. This was the signal for battle. Hundreds stood silent there with faces white with passion, and clenched fists. The battle then began between the soldiery and the people. The former behaved most shamefully, using their bayonets and swords upon every one they could reach. At last the people began to throw down stones from the tops of the houses. At eleven o'clock the Dragoons came over from Deutz, dashing in amongst the people, and cutting them down without discrimination, shouting out, "Cut the Cologne canaille down," "Down with the dogs," &c. This shameful conduct enraged the townspeople still more, but the military being too strong for them they dispersed, and the streets were quiet by two in the morning, but not without bloodshed. Six were mortally wounded (four are since dead) and a very great number wounded more or less.

"The heads of the town called on the Burgomaster to call a meeting. This he did, at which all the first citizens were present, thus making it no longer an affair of the rabble, to assert their rights as citizens of Cologne. The presence of the commanding general, Von de Lundt, was required (I forgot to say it was by his orders that the troops fell on the people); and a severe remonstrance was made to him, and the president of the town. The prisoners were required to be set at liberty, and also a promise demanded that the troops should all be consigned to their barracks, that neither the police nor the soldiery should patrol the town, and that citizens, the heads of the town, should be permitted to form a guard of themselves to patrol the streets, in which case they would ensure the peace of the town. It is impossible to describe the anxiety that prevailed until a favourable answer was given, and well it was for us all that the Government was wise enough to give way; had it been otherwise, Heaven knows what might have happened.

"It has since been ascertained that the working classes had taken their measures secretly, to act in a most decided manner, in case the citizens were not allowed to take charge of the town. All the workmen and boatmen on the Rhine had provided themselves with long knives, and intended to cut off the bridge, and send it floating down the river, so as to prevent the Dragoons from coming near. The common market-people had provided themselves with scythes. Other workmen, armed with their working tools, were to attack and storm the arsenals, so as to provide themselves with arms and ammunition; another party were to attack and burn the barracks, drive the military out, and take possession of the town; in short, a most fearful revolution was planned, and would have been executed most surely, if the Government had not given way.

"On Thursday, the cooper, the man who was first killed, was buried, and the citizens determined to follow him to the grave, not so much on account of the man, as for the purpose of making a demonstration to the Government of the real feelings of the people. Hot as it was (90 deg. in the shade, East Indian heat) everybody was in the streets. Every window on the line of road was filled with women. The procession was more than half an hour passing. The hearse was immediately followed by the friends and fellow workmen. After them came the 'Männer Gesang-verein,' singing as they can only sing, and they were followed by at least 5000 citizens of Cologne, in a triple line, with uncovered heads, and in perfect silence, among whom 3000 were of the most respectable

THE INSURRECTION IN COLOGNE.

class of the people, as no great house was unrepresented either by the principal himself or some one for him. Those who formed the citizen guard wore a white riband in the button-hole.

"You may judge what this guard is, when I tell you that Engel, the first merchant here, is one of them, besides bankers, &c. Not a word was spoken amongst the dense crowds of people while the funeral passed, every head was uncovered, and you might have heard a pin drop. After it was over, they all returned quietly to their homes. But, in the evening, there had very nearly been an uproar again, through the folly of the commandant, who had ordered the guard to be doubled at the chief guard-house. The people found this out, and began to assemble in great numbers, threatening to storm it, and getting stones together for that purpose; but the citizen guard came, and persuaded them to disperse, which they promised to do if they would let them sing one song. This they were obliged to do, so they sang a sort of revolutionary song, and went off.

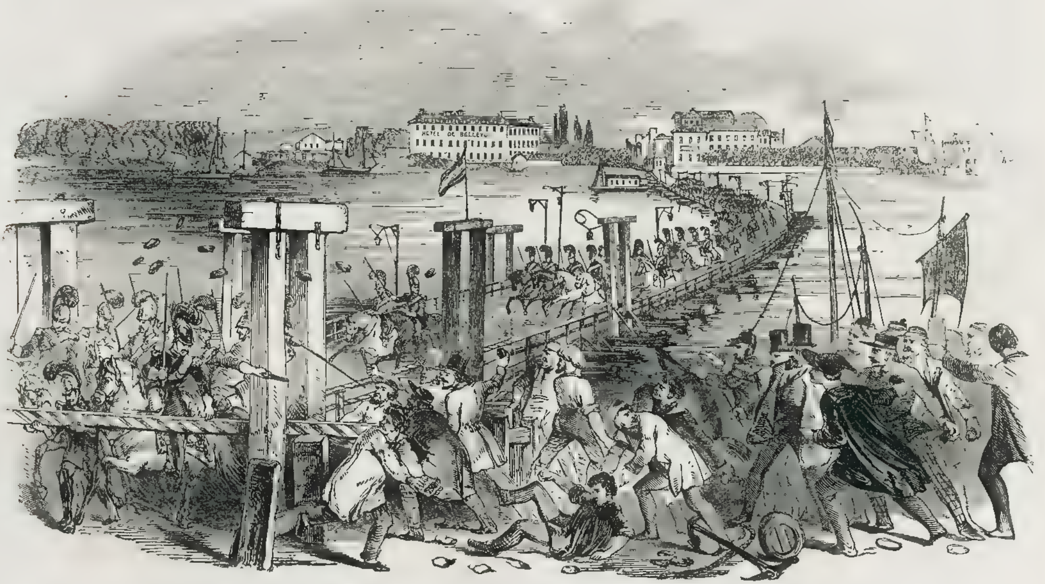
"On Saturday, the citizens held a meeting (which, by-the-by, they had done every day) for the purpose of receiving the reports of all those who were attacked by the military. The Chief Justice, a sort of little Lord Chancellor here, is as eager as any of them in the cause, although he is a Government officer. We were all put in a fright again yesterday, in consequence of a proclamation from the Government having been sent to be inserted in the paper for to-day, in which the guard of citizens were ordered to dissolve, and the military were to keep the streets clear. It contained also, observations on the Tuesday's massacre, tending to rekindle the anger of the people. The Editor of the paper laid it before the committee of citizens, and it was immediately resolved to protest against this proclamation. A deputation waited on the President and General Van de Lundt, and told them what they thought, advising the withdrawal of the obnoxious proclamation, and offering to give up their Sunday's pleasure (a great thing for a Colognois to do), provided they would give them a promise in writing that neither police nor military should interfere with the people to-day (Sunday), but leave the citizen guard to keep order and quiet. If they were refused, and the military allowed to act, then they said the Government must be answerable for any excesses committed by the people, as to-day there is what they call an after-kirmess in the same parish. After obstinately refusing for some time, the heads of the Government at last gave way, the permission for the guard of citizens to continue their functions was granted, and the proclamation withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND MUNICIPAL GUARD, COLOGNE.

"Monday, August 10.—Thank God, the night has passed over quietly. The streets were, of course, full of people, excited enough, but more with joy at having, for the second time, got the mastery than anything else; and I trust now that everything will subside into its usual quiet. The principal citizens are drawing up a protocol which is to be presented to the King in person, by a deputation of the first people in the town, giving a fair statement of the affair; and also, it is said, they intend complaining of the excessive dearness of everything here, begging for a diminution of the taxes with which Cologne is burdened, on account of its being a fortress.

"There is but one opinion on the subject in all parts of the country, viz., that the conduct of the military was shameful in the extreme, and that the citizens of Cologne have behaved most nobly in doing their best to preserve the peace of the city, and in having left the laws of the land to punish the offenders. Two or

PROCESSION TO ST. MARTIN'S.



THE CHARGE OF CAVALRY ACROSS THE BRIDGE OF BOATS, DURING THE RIOT AT COLOGNE.

YACHTING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

GROUP OF YACHTSMEN.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

three travelling Englishmen got beaten by the military, being accidentally in the crowd. I forgot to say there were also some disturbances on Thursday, the 3rd which gave rise to the scenes of Tuesday."

We have engraved one of the scenes of the conflict—at the Bridge of Boats; and a group of the prime movers in the conflict. Adjoining is depicted a procession to St. Martin's.

YACHTING AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Last week we chronicled the sports of the annual regatta of the Roya Yacht Squadron, at Cowes; and of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Cowes—the crowning glories of the yachting amusements of the season. We this week present our readers with three of the most stirring scenes of this great national festival.

First is a group of Yachtsmen, most characteristically sketched by Phiz. The companion print is a picture of Ryde Pier, on Wednesday, which we find thus graphically sketched in the *Sunday Times*:—"The view *from* the pier, and the scene *upon* it were exceedingly interesting and animated at this moment, and might have afforded fruitful subjects for the pencils of a Stanfield and a Cruikshank. Before us lies the Solent, covered with craft of every grade, from the stately three-master to the light wherry. Close to the pier lies the Portsmouth steamer, with her sooty funnel throwing forth dark clouds of smoke; and on the platform of the pier is congregated such a heterogeneous assemblage as one only meets with at watering-places. Invalids in Bath chairs; various specimens of the aquatic snob—a sort of hybrid monster in a pea-jacket and kid gloves, forming, as a naturalist would say, an intermediate link between Commodore Napier and Count D'Orsay; a squadron of nursery maids, each with a novel and half-a-dozen beautiful fair-haired rosy children to attend to; elderly gentlemen with telescopes; piles of luggage, and rough porters seated on their odd-looking wheelbarrows, waiting for some of the steamers that are continually arriving and departing; bluff sailors and fishermen, in their red woollen caps and blue Guernsey shirts; old ladies knitting or working under the Pavilion—young ones carrying on quiet flirtations with the aquatic snobs. Imagine nearly all the figures in this scene continually moving about, and forming, as it were, a human kaleidoscope, and you may form a tolerably correct idea of Ryde Pier on last Wednesday morning."

This scene of infinite variety our Artist has attempted to mirror in our page.

The third Illustration, at page 124, shows the last and most interesting event of the week's yachting—the Schooner Yacht Race of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. In our late Edition of last week, we thus briefly recorded this race:—

On Thursday, the scene once more opened at Cowes. The morning set in with a strong wind from the westward, accompanied by flying showers. It was for a prize of £100 that four schooners of this rate started, precisely at ten, A.M.:—

	Tons.	Owners
The Flirt	132	Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
Fair Rosamond	122	Marquis of Blandford
The Maud	119	T. Leigh, Esq
The Gem	126	T. W. Fleming, Esq.

Soon after the vessels had started, the breeze freshened to a whole gale; and, as the course lay round the island, it was over, to sea-ward, a wicked lee-shore. All manner of disasters befel them. The *Maud*, before making the Nab, carried away her foremast by the board, and ran for Portsmouth. The *Flirt* had a topmast blown out of her—in short, it was as perilous a pleasure-party as many a navigator has had to encounter in doubling the Horn.

After a long chapter of "moving accidents by flood," of the four that sailed in n the morning so gallantly, two returned in the evening—namely, the *Fair Rosamond* and *Flirt*; the former winning by five minutes.

Our Engraving illustrates the heat of the contest, abreast of the east end of the Island; with the mystic form of Culver Cliff, seen through driving mist and spray.

On Thursday evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

On Friday night the Club Ball took place, and was exceedingly well attended; upwards of 450 of the rank and fashion being present, among whom were the Duke of Leeds, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Donegal, Marquis of Ely, Marquis of Ormond, Marquis of Blandford, &c.

On Saturday, a Subscription Cup, value £50, was sailed for by the *Belvidere*, *Secret*, *Champion*, and *Ino* yachts, and won by the *Secret* in 10¼ minutes.

On Wednesday last, the following vessels started for Prince Albert's Cup. Course, from Cowes Roads to the westward, round a boat off Yarmouth, thence to the Nab, and back to Cowes:—

Naiad,	70 tons	John Quantock, Esq.
Heroine	35 "	J R Carnac, Esq
Intrepid	55 "	Duke of Beaufort.
Spider	33 "	I E. Lacon, Esq
Drift	55 "	James Lyons. Esq.

This was a handicap race, and the allowance of time for difference of tonnage was

RYDE PIER.—ROYAL VICTORIA REGATTA.

according to Mr. Ackers's scale. When the gun fired at eleven A.M., there was a strong breeze from the northward and westward, and the yachts proceeded to the westward, the *Drift* taking the lead, closely followed by the *Heroine*. On their return from Yarmouth, the *Drift* had the advantage by three minutes and a half, and in running to the Nab she increased it to nine minutes; but, in beating back, she lost ground, and only came in four minutes and a half before the *Heroine*; which vessel, being allowed 13 minutes 10 seconds, was declared the winner. The next vessel was the *Intrepid*, which came in 38½ minutes after the *Heroine*, and the *Spider* 22 minutes after her. The *Naiad* did not round the Nab. Never could there have been a finer day for the match; but the vessels, during the whole of the regatta, do not seem to have been well matched: there was nothing like a neck and neck in it.

East Cowes Regatta took place on Tuesday. The crews of the whole of the sailing boats appeared to have taken too much grog on board, as two of them capsized.

SWEET SHORES OF THE SOLENT!

A BALLAD,

Composed expressly for The Illustrated London News, *in celebration of her Majesty's sojourn during the autumn of* 1846, *in the neighbourhood of the delightful coast scenery to which the Poetry refers. The following words are adapted to an admired air ("the Guaracha,") arranged from Auber's Opera of "Massaniello."*

Sweet Shores of the Solent! so varied inclining,
To meet the light wavelets that kiss your gold sands,
How oft has this Heart, since I saw ye, been pining,
Once more to revisit your many lov'd strands.
In dreams still I roam, as of yore, through those Arbours;
So hallow'd by Beauty, Love, Flowers, and Song.
Or steer my frail skiff o'er the swell of your Harbours,
While sailing your green-wooded margin along.
Sweet Shores of the Solent! &c.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! when by your clear waters,
In youth I first stray'd, with Life's prospects as fair
As the blushes and smiles on the cheeks of your Daughters,
I knew not of clouds, or of sorrow, or care
Then brightness, and verdure, and fragrance were round me;
And joyous seem'd Earth upon every side:
Now, alas! darken'd days, and leaves faded surround me:
Hope, mirth, and affections, together have died.
Sweet Shores of the Solent! &c.

But Solent's Sweet Shores! *Be* the sunshine still o'er ye;
Your roses bloom fresh, and your skies yet beam blue;
And smooth flow the beautiful sea still before ye,
As when its fair vision first broke on my view.
Eyes brilliant and soft, on your scenes now are glancing;
And music and laughter resound in your dells,
And gaily light barques on your deep bays are dancing;
Above, and around all of happiness tells;
Sweet Shores of the Solent! Be sunshine still o'er ye, &c.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! now don all your brightest
And loveliest looks, to bid welcome your Queen
Your Heav'ns be serenest, your Zephyrs the lightest;
And clothe fresh your banks in rich vesture of green.
And peaceful and calm be your every billow,
Beneath the tall galley afloat on your tide;
As the tranquil repose of the child on its pillow,
Or pulse at the heart of the happy young bride.

MUSIC.

The Second Italian Company at Covent Garden Theatre.—Covent Garden Theatre having been leased for three years beginning in 1847, with power to purchase at the expiration of 1849, the capitalists who have embarked in the undertaking, have appointed Mr. Costa Musical Director and Conductor. In a few days the official Prospectus of the Company will be published, and, according to the information we have received, the principal singers will not only comprise leading favourites, now in this country, but the greatest European artists, who had left us, as well as of those who have never visited England at all. The house is to be fitted up and decorated in the most costly and luxuriant style, and the stage arrangements and mounting of the operas will be on an unprecedented scale of expenditure.

The Turner Family.—We laid the flattering unction to our souls, that we had escaped the concert-season, and were fairly startled by a polite invitation to attend a musical performance at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday, where we found a very fashionable auditory assembled, including the Duchesses of Somerset and Leinster, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Charlemont, Lady Palmerston, Lady Wharncliffe, Lady Lawley, Lady Stewart, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Dawson Damer, General Upton, &c. The Turner Family fell under the notice of the Duchess of Somerset, in their native county of Somersetshire; and Mr. Mitchell kindly gave the use of his theatre, to afford their aristocratic patrons some notion of their precocious talents, —for the juvenile artists of whom we write number, respectively, only four (Miss Sophia), six (Miss Rosina), and eight (Miss Caroline) years. Little Sophia is a violinist, and stands scarcely higher than her tiny instrument; but she plays in good time, and with astonishing *à plomb*. Caroline and Rosina are harpists; but, as they have only one instrument between them, they contrive to play duos in a very curious manner—Rosina taking the bass, whilst Caroline, on the upper strings, plays the subject. The three sisters were much applauded, and will, no doubt, be taken by the hand to complete their studies.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah."—Rehearsals of the new oratorio took place yesterday and Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the great composer, prior to the performance, on Wednesday next, at the Birmingham Festival. The oratorio is in two parts, and there are forty-two pieces. The words have been selected from the 17th and 18th Chapters of the First Book of Kings, and other parts of the Bible. Mr. Bartholomew has done the English version. The characters are *Elijah* (Staudigl), the *Widow*, *Ahab*, *Obadiah*, and Angel; Choruses of Angels, of the People, and of the Priests of Baal. The choral effects are stated to be colossal, and the instrumentation quite marvellous. The Festival begins on Tuesday next, and will last the week. Dr. Gauntlett will test the powers of the Great Organ, in Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," with variations, and in one of Bach's fugues. Mendelssohn and Moscheles perform a pianoforte duo for two instruments, and the latter a solo. Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache will represent the Italian school of singing; Staudigl, the German style; Mdme. Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Braham, Phillips, Machin, the Sacred school; and the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Messrs Hobbs and Lockey, have also opportunities for display. The band and chorus comprise upwards of four hundred effective performers.

The Hereford Festival.—This meeting takes place the second week in September. The programme of Mr. Townshend Smith, the conductor, has given great satisfaction to the three counties, whose charities are represented at the gathering.

Salvi.—This great tenor has been in London for three days, but left on Thursday for St. Petersburg, *viâ* Hamburg. He will appear in London at the ensuing spring.

Death of Gabussi, the Composer.—This clever writer expired on Saturday, after a short illness of some hours, of a long standing liver disease. He was buried on Wednesday at Kensal Green. Gabussi, born in Bologna, was a singing master, and was an especial favourite of Rossini.

Mr. Balfe.—This composer has left town for Vienna. He has contradicted the report mentioned by a contemporary, that £150 had been exacted from him by the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, for permission to write an opera for Drury Lane Theatre. "Although," writes Mr. Balfe, "from the terms of my written contract, I was debarred from writing for, or making any engagement with theatres or other establishments in England, Mr. Lumley, on my application, granted me the permission as regards Drury Lane." Mr. Balfe adds, that he will receive an increased salary for his services as Conductor next season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Parisian Musical News.—A [illegible] theatre has [illegible] by the Government. M. Adolph [illegible] Bettini, who was engaged by M. Leon Pillet in Spain, has made his *début* in "Lucia," at the Académie Royale de Musique, but failed, his strength giving way after the first act.—Costantini, the baritone, for whom Verdi wrote a part in "Attila," has just died in Bologna of consumption. Strauss, the Emperor of Waltzes, has been appointed Director of the Court Balls at Vienna.—Madame Persiani and Ronconi are at Biaritz, a watering-place near Bayonne: they will sing at Bordeaux prior to their arrival in Paris for the opera season.—Madame Rossi Caccia has returned to Paris from Marseilles, where she was *prima donna*. Tamburini and his son are in St. Petersburgh.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—RETROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

We have now witnessed the closing of this great establishment, which, during the last nights, was filled by an audience more numerous and more aristocratic than we ever remember to have seen remaining in London so late in the season. "I Puritani," and "Le Jugement de Paris," on Tuesday terminated the subscription nights; and on the last of the long Thursdays, Grisi, Castellan, Lablache, Mario, Fornasari, Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito, besides the other numerous stars of secondary magnitude, received the enthusiastic parting homage of the Opera votaries. The three latter probably we may never see combined again. The most skilful management can hardly, we should think, continue such feats as those we have witnessed in this respect this year and last; however, we have everything to hope from a government so powerful, so liberal, and enlightened, as that by which the destinies of this theatre have been swayed of late.

The feeling produced on the mind of every sincere lover of art, on looking back at what the past season at this great establishment has brought forth, must be one of unmixed satisfaction. Outward circumstances were not so favourable as in last year's brilliant campaign. The unprecedented liberality of the management, which then had excited surprise and delight, and created a sensation throughout the fashionable and unfashionable world, now came to be regarded as a matter of course; while another more serious disadvantage must have been the general depression which has certainly prevailed throughout the London season, the effects of which at some of the theatres were most severely felt, and which is universally allowed to have had a baneful influence on trade. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances, the management of Her Majesty's Theatre has kept on its brilliant course, steadily advancing the cause of art, and winning the good report of all the unprejudiced.

Notwithstanding the unequalled splendour of the previous season, we doubt whether the lyrical art has not made far more decided progress during that which is just concluded, the doings of which, in our opinion, have been characterised by a more extended and juster view of the great objects of art. In fact, it is quite remarkable how few mistakes have been made, and how seldom any performance has been given which fell below the rank of first-rate excellence. Every one, for example, who has been in the habit of attending Her Majesty's Theatre for several years past, must remember the large proportion of mediocre works—the inferior compositions of Donizetti, Bellini, and their imitators—which were wont to be brought forth, and constantly performed, and were preserved from failure by the talents of the artists engaged in them. No true lover of music could do otherwise than lament this, as most prejudicial to the art; and will be otherwise than gratified by finding, on examination into the performances of the past season, that he can hardly count up three nights on which the operas performed belonged to any but the first class of lyrical works. This will be seen by the following list of the operas given:—Rossini's "Barbiere," "Semiramide," and "Gazza Ladra;" Bellini's "Puritani," "Sonnambula," "Norma," and "Pirata;" Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," "Linda," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Elisir d'Amore," and "Don Gregorio;" Verdi's "Nino," "Ernani," and "Lombardi;" Gnecco's "Prova d'un Opera Seria," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto."

Before we proceed to notice in detail the performances of the season, we cannot omit a remark on the brilliant renovation of the house, whose appearance is now rendered well worthy of its high standing amongst lyrical theatres, and of the Royal and noble visitors who, night after night, take their stations in their boxes, and render this theatre the rendezvous of aristocracy and fashion. The best moment for judging of the change effected, was that when the audience were standing, while the National Anthem was performed; when the fair forms and elegant costumes of the ladies, framed in by the gold-coloured curtains, gave an effect to the scene hardly to be imagined.

The novelties brought out during the past season have been eminently successful. The first was Verdi's "Nino;" of this opera it is difficult to speak too highly. It is certainly one of the finest works composed for a long time past, nor do we remember a single opera brought out during the last few years which can bear comparison with it, except one by the same master—"Ernani;" but the latter is, perhaps, less likely to please universally. It is a work belonging to the highest order of art, and requires to be heard and studied frequently before its merits are fully appreciated. "Nino," on the other hand, contains a larger number of *morceaux* which impress at first hearing: charming melodies, effects quite original and unexpected, and combinations displaying the highest degree of musical skill, are to be found in this *chef d'œuvre* of the great composer of young Italy, which excited among his countrymen a degree of enthusiasm unparalleled even amongst the most excitable people of Europe. "Nino" was succeeded by "I Lombardi"—a work, as we have on previous occasions remarked, inferior, in point of musical inspiration, but compensating for this in a remarkable display of dramatic power, which entitles it to be ranked in that class of French compositions to which belong Weber's "Freischutz," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," "Huguenots," &c. On this fine work, we have lately enlarged so much that we shall not now detain our readers with the consideration of its merits. Suffice it to say, that it is now a confirmed favourite.

The other lyrical novelty of the season is "Don Gregorio," an *opera buffa*, with a lively *libretto*, and containing some pretty *morceaux*; but, on the whole, of a character scarcely elevated enough for production at this great establishment.

One of the most interesting performances of the season was the revival of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which had not been played for two or three seasons past, and to which the more interest was attached as it afforded an opportunity of comparing one of the finest compositions of an old master—one who was at the head of his art in his day—with the more modern works we are now in the habit of hearing. It is matter of no small interest to contrast the different schools, works from each of which are successively performed on our Anglo-Italian stage. On the one hand, we have Cimarosa and Mozart, who lived at that epoch in which the first great impulse was imparted to the lyrical drama—when concerted pieces and finales, which, more than any other portion of the opera, give scope to dramatic effects, were first introduced. The profound feeling for the art and admirable genius which characterise these works is united to a simplicity which contrasts them strikingly with the light, sweet, and graceful productions of Rossini, the composer, *par excellence*, for those who follow music as a pastime rather than a passion, as an agreeable amusement rather than a profound science; and with those of Bellini and Donizetti, who, though their muse is more sentimental, yet clearly belong to the school founded by the "Swan of Pesaro;" and then, again, with the massive grandeur, profound science, and dramatic feeling of the most modern of Italian composers—Verdi. The variety thus offered gives both entertainment and instruction to those who desire to dive into the secrets of that art which, in our days, decidedly enjoys prominence above every other.

Let us now turn to the lyrical performers. The commencement of the season witnessed the *début* of Mdlle. Sanchioli, and the performance of this lady in "Nino," elicited universal admiration. She there displayed a voice of extraordinary power and fulness, united to a remarkable degree of dramatic fire and energy, which gave a splendid effect to the bold, striking music of Verdi, and the fierce passions of the haughty heroine of the opera. Mdlle. Sanchioli is not, as yet, a finished artist. In her performance of other parts, especially, we have sometimes perceived a lack, not certainly of natural musical genius, but of that skill and delicacy of perception which is essential to a perfect singer, and which study alone can give. She has all the materials for a great artist, for to her natural powers she unites the *feu sacré*, that passionate feeling for music which now occasionally leads her into error, but which, when brought under due control, will prove, even more than her fine voice, a stepping-stone to the highest degree of excellence.

With Mdlle. Sanchioli appeared, for the first time, on this or any other stage, a young singer who offered a singular contrast to the passionate energy of style of the former lady. Mdlle. Corbari, timid and embarrassed, and even awkward in her movements, surprised and charmed the audience by a voice of the sweetest and most touching quality, and an execution so unaffected, so simple, and so *fresh*, that the very novelty and rarity of such a performance, ensured her general favour, which she has maintained to the end of the season, having made decided progress in ease of manner and in power of execution.

Before we proceed, we must mention Fornasari's performance of *Nino*, which is, decidedly, one of his finest parts. The admirable pathos of his acting, the exquisite taste and deep feeling for music which his performance evinced, produced a powerful impression, and added greatly to the effect of this fine opera.

The first performance of "Linda di Chamouni" brought forward another *débutante*, Teresa Brambilla, a young contralto, possessing a full, deep voice, and much natural taste, and who only needs study to become an excellent artist—the more valuable that her class of voices is so unfortunately rare.

Of the other great artists of the theatre, it is almost a work of supererogation to speak: they are as universally admired, as they are well known. One of the most important additions made for some time by Grisi to her *repertoire*, is the part of *Giselda*, in "I Lombardi." The new style of Verdi's music rendered her performance of this part an experiment of much interest, from which she came forth with success; while its striking dramatic character adapted it well to this Queen of lyrical tragedy. Fornasari here achieved another triumph, both as an actor and a singer; while the part of *Oronte* suited admirably Mario's beautiful voice, and roused his too often dormant energies as an actor. The striking improvement of this great tenor, is one of the remarkable features of the season's performances. He has now achieved the highest rank in his art; for to his almost unequalled natural powers, he adds a fire, a depth of expression, and an ar[illegible] feeling, which have been gradually on the increase since his first *début*, and which give an effect to his performance which must be witnessed to be appreciated.

The *Lucia*, the *Sonnambula*, the *Linda*, the *Zerlina*, and the *Adina* of the season, have been represented by Madame Castellan—a *prima donna* most admirably adapted, in person, manner, voice, and execution, to such parts as these. The sweetness and extraordinary compass of her voice—her exquisite musical feeling—the natural and deep sensibilities, and the playful vivacity of which she is by turns capable—render her performances most attractive and delightful.

Lablache is always the same—unapproached and unapproachable in all the parts he undertakes, whether tragic or comic. In the character of the brutal tyrant *Henry VIII.*, in "Anna Bolena," and in that of the duped old beau, in "Don Pasquale," we are equally convinced that we shall never look upon his like again. We must not omit to mention his son, F. Lablache—an artist who is always zealous, always useful; and who unites to these qualities no small portion of his father's talents, without the addition of that extraordinary physical power, which renders the latter one of the most remarkable artists of this or any other day.

Though much circumscribed in our space, we cannot pass in silence the admirable conduct of the choruses during the past year; and, in fact, the general excellence of the manner in which Mr. Balfe has conducted those parts of the performances which fell to his department. In spite of all prognostics to the contrary, he has not only ably filled the place of Costa, but has done it to the general satisfaction of the Opera votaries.

The glories of the ballet have, however, held at least equal sway with those of the opera, and we have had most brilliant performances of this class during the season.

"Catarina" was the first choregraphic novelty brought out. Excellent scenery, brilliant costumes, and picturesque groupings, with *pas*, such, for example, as the "Pas Strategique," of an entirely new character, together with the admirable dancing of Lucile Grahn, and the *debut* of a young and charming *danseuse*, Louise Taglioni, rendered this ballet a decided favourite; and yet must we give the palm of superiority to "Lalla Rookh," which, in many respects, was entirely a novelty, and which, for splendour of scenery and *mise en scène*, and the artistic taste which directed its details, has not been equalled for a long time. The "Pas Symbolique," and, above all, the exquisite "Pas des Neuf," at the conclusion, deserve to be classed amongst the highest efforts of the choregraphic art, and displayed to the best advantage the exquisite dancing and the peculiar style of Cerito. Taglioni, in "La Gitana," came to increase the difficulties of the subscribers in awarding the preference. In the "Jugement de Paris," the three great *danseuses*, appeared together; but so admirably did they all acquit themselves, and so far did they surpass what they had achieved before, that the most enthusiastic were forced to forget their partizanship and join in applauding all and each in turn. Perrot, St. Leon, and the graceful Louise Taglioni, who is now a decided favourite, came in for a full share of the ovations, which certainly have seldom been better or more fully deserved. We have already so often commented on this beautiful *pas*, and on the performance of each of the *danseuses*, that we shall content ourselves with saying, that while the exquisite grace and wonderful ease of Taglioni, and the extraordinary power and fascinating joyousness of Cerito, more than maintained their popularity, that of Grahn has been perceptibly on the increase. She has acquired even an increase of vigour and of precision in her motions. The poetry and intellectuality of her style become more and more remarkable, while the species of wild enthusiasm which marks her performance cannot but communicate itself to the spectator. Want of space compels us now to conclude, with this parting wish to the votaries of the two muses who reign predominant at Her Majesty's Theatre, that they and we may long and often enjoy such performances as these within its elegant precincts.

PRINCESS'S.

A little two act piece, evidently taken from the French, entitled "A Curious Case," was produced at this house, with success, on Monday evening. The plot is not remarkable for ingenuity, nor, in its English dress, does it appear very probable; but it is neatly constructed, and the dialogue runs on pleasantly enough. *Mrs. Aubrey* (Mrs. Stirling) is driven, for an especial purpose, to pawn a set of diamonds; and, in doing so, discovers an old sweetheart in the person of the pawnbroker's foreman, *Charles Stanton* (Mr. C. Fisher), who has been in better circumstances. The husband of *Mrs. Aubrey* (Mr. James Vining) chances to follow her to the shop; and, suspecting the object of her visit, determines upon giving a ball, at which she must wear her jewels, in order to confound her. Meanwhile *Mrs. Aubrey* has parted with the money raised upon the diamonds, and is in a terrible dilemma; but, after much entreaty, relying upon old recollections, she gets *Stanton* to let her have the brilliants, positively for one night only, promising to return them by day-break the next morning. The company arrive, and *Aubrey* is astonished to see his wife in her own jewels. *Stanton*, also, is, by some means or other, amongst the guests. The ball does not break up until morning; and then, *Aubrey*, seeing the foreman, suspecting his object, privately removes the jewels from where his wife had secreted them, to the intense consternation of *Mrs. Aubrey* and *Stanton*. It is, however, discovered at last that *Mrs. Aubrey* had raised the money to save the honour of her sister, *Julia*, who has become indebted to some swindling foreign gentleman at play. This is an outline of the plot; but, in addition to the characters named, there is a capital one for Mr. Charles Mathews—that of *Twiggleton*, the husband of the aforesaid *Julia*, who is a prying, babbling, mixture of the knave and fool; and, whilst he is involving himself in all the troubles of the other parties, never makes the discovery that his wife is the source of the evil. Mr. Mathews was most amusing, and his rapid delivery and touch-and-go manner of acting generally, kept the audience in high good humour, whenever he was on the stage. The rest of the characters were very well played, and the comedietta promises to become as popular as any other from the *repertoire* of this establishment.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Charles Selby has taken advantage of the *furòre* excited by the "Pas de Deesses," at the Opera; and produced a burlesque extravaganza on the subject, at this house, called "The Judgment of Paris; or, the Pas de Pippins."

In a *piece de circonstance* of this kind, which must of necessity be planned, written, and brought out with high-pressure haste, whilst the prototype is before the public, or fresh in their minds, acute criticism on its merits ought not to be looked for. It is, however, filled with jokes upon passing topics and follies, and plays on words generally, some of which were received with the courtesy due to strangers, and others warmly welcomed as very old acquaintances indeed.

Taking the "sense of the house" as the criterion of its success, we are bound to say that the extravaganza answered all the purposes intended. The "goddesses" are represented by Messrs. Wright, Paul Bedford, and Ryan; and they have, of course, a *pas de trois*, which is uproariously received. But we must honestly express our distaste for such exhibitions; and the more so in the present case, because both author and actors are so fully competent to make people laugh heartily by legitimate means. Mr. Selby having written some of the most successful pieces ever performed at the Adelphi, whilst the humour of the illustrious comedians is well known. It is, therefore, to be regretted that they should stoop to a display which, to use a mild term, is offensive, even to those who love to scream until their sides ache at the Adelphi; and we are amongst their number.

We miss Miss Woolgar at this house, and regret to find that continued indisposition has for some time kept her name out of the bills: she has gone into the country for change of air.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Opera's closed for the season,
And Parliament's just on the go;
Old Ireland has ceased to talk treason,
And things are uncommonly "slow."
So, for lack of some better amusement,
(We don't care to cricket or row!)
We'll speculate what the last news meant,
Of Pyrrhus, Sir Tatton, and Co.

This week was a considerable one among the Tykes. *Knavesmire* was itself again; and the *leg*, as he turned his face once more towards sympathetic York, felt his bosom's lord sit lightly on its throne. It is known that the county of that ilk is divided into several "ridings," topographical as well as Olympic. With the passage of equestrianism just accomplished adjacent to its capital we are not of purpose to treat—save insomuch as it throws its shadows before; except in cases where the use of its lights may serve to bring out our prospective. As our thesis intimates, our present affair is with the coming St. Leger, or rather with the leading *dram. per.* of that exciting representation, "Pyrrhus, Sir Tatton, and Co."

Monday last opened at Tattersall's with a decided movement in the market, as regarded the Doncaster horses. The reason for this is not so obvious; save that your public always runs after the money there—and everywhere else. The pair, indeed, named in our posy, are still the lords of the ascendant; but Brocardo and Sting came out with a *prestige* for which there *was* no accounting. Perhaps, the announced intention of running Iago for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, had some influence upon the estimation of the former, as in some wise elevating him to the dignity of "Scott's horse"; but, seeing Sting at 13 to 1, "we wondered how the —— *he* got there." Our speculation in the odds never goes beyond a little quiet theoretical reverie—or gossip at the utmost: shall we make you our audience for the nonce? . . . .

There is a stern old truism to the intent that "you cannot have your cake and eat it." Thus you cannot win your Derby and your Leger with the same animal. Don't ask us why: so it is: as Mathews the elder used to say, "we've tried it, analysed it, and we know it." Q.E.D., Pyrrhus shall not carry us or our fortunes at Doncaster. Sir Tatton the quadruped is as little like Sir Tatton the biped as two living things may be. The latter is in morals what a right line is in mathematics; the former in ditto what the *square* of the hypothenuse is in ditto; that is to say, a less obvious proposition. We don't understand him, and repudiate the doctrine "*omne ignotum pro magnifico.*" Remember we only promised a gossip, don't expect a philosophical lecture. Brocardo, Iago, The Traverser, Grimston, that has done too much; Fancy Boy, that has done too little; pass we these, and lo! Sting claims comment. Once upon a time he was to have won the Derby, but he did'nt. There he was in Mr. Forth's stable, now he is in Mr. Ford's; "what's in a name?" He ran shocking bad at Epsom (and no wonder, if he had half the "drowsy syrups" in him they said he had); but why should he run better i' th' north? They have never tried him since spring; and, unless Lord Lonsdale gives them a lift, he will go to Doncaster stark "dark" as to his three-year-old form; unless, that is, he goes to Jericho by grace of Lord L. as aforesaid. Let this be a cosmopolite maxim; no one ever yet bought a horse a bargain positive. Chance may so convey such an animal to one's possession, but not if the owner knew his worth. Do you suppose Mr. Forth let Lord Edward Russell have Sting purely out of personal love and affection? Don't: recollect there are such things as commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*. In venturing your money—if you *will* essay the forlorn hope—believe, with reference to racing, nothing that you hear and very little that you see. As to the Leger, so soon to be on the *tapis*, lay 5 to 1 against any market horse between this and the judge's verdict, and you will scarce go wrong.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A small attendance of members, and very little business transacted, but that little important, inasmuch as the Laura colt, which was not mentioned last week, became first favourite for the Ebor Handicap, to the great dismay of the "ancient order of Druids," their pet having been sent to the right about. Bourton and Satyr were in force. The St. Leger betting was scarcely less interesting. Brocardo and Sting—the "nobbled ones" of the Derby—having sprung about eight points each, with powerful parties. Sir Tatton Sykes was also in great favour. With the other horses the tendency was downwards. Last prices.

EBOR HANDICAP

[illegible] Laura c[illegible]	4 to 1 agst Bourton	10 to 1 agst Satyr (t)

YORKSHIRE STAKES

[illegible] agst Iago (t)	7 to [illegible] agst Mendicant

LEAMINGTON STAKES

5 to 1 agst Mongre[illegible]

ST. LEGER

[illegible]	[illegible]	30 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh
8 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First	12 to 1 —— Grimston	30 to 1 —— Mount Callan
8 to 1 —— Brocardo	13 to 1 —— Fancy Boy (t)	33 to 1 —— Poynton
10 to 1 —— Iago	13 to 1 —— Sting (t)	

DERBY

10 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong	15 to 1 Red Hart

Thursday.—Not three subscribers present, and not a bet laid.

AQUATICS.

Twickenham Regatta.—The Twickenham Regatta, in commemoration of the Queen Dowager's birthday, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the residents of the vicinity, came off on Monday, and was very numerously and respectably attended. Grand Heat: James Hammerton (Pink), 1; Henry Hammerton (Red), 2; James Jordan (Blue), 3. After effecting a capital start, and remaining together for a considerable distance, the winner went out in advance, closely pressed by the second man. A hard race throughout, and won by scarcely more than a length.

Championship of the Thames.—The grand rowing match, between Campbell and Coombes, for £200, and the championship of the Thames, came off on Wednesday morning, amidst a crowd of spectators. The distance rowed was from Putney Bridge to Mortlake. The competitors, both sanguine of success, commenced their task for the object of their ambition, with a full determination to win, and after a smart contest Coombes came in first at the winning post, and obtained the prize. A good deal of money, in the shape of bets, will have to change hands upon the occasion.

YORK RACES. Wednesday.

The Dundas Stakes of 15 sovs. each. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Gully's The Hero, 3 yrs .. .. .. (A. Day)	1
Mr. Meiklam's Lightning, 5 yrs	2

The Knavesmire Stakes of 200 sovs. each. Mile and three quarters.

Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes, 3 yrs	1
Mr. Lane Fox's Wrestler, 3 yrs	2

The Ebor Handicap of 200 sovs. &c. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Copeland's Arthur, 4 yrs, 6st 1lb	1
Major Yarburgh's Miss Sarah, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	2

The Knavesmire was won by half a distance.

The Queen's Plate was won by the Hero, and the Lottery Plate by Snake.

Thursday.

The Chesterfield Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. One mile. Seventeen subs.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	1
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	2
Lord George Bentinck's Coal Black Rose, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb	3

Seven ran.

The County Cup of £150, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Two miles. Fifteen subs.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 3 yrs	1
Mr. Bosvile's Brother to Millepede, 3 yrs	2
Major Yarburgh's Red Robin, 4 yrs	3

Cricket.—The County of Sussex with A. Mynn, Esq., v. All England.—At the close of the third day, Sussex having followed their innings by the obtainment of 162 runs, put "All England" in the position of having to go in for 57 runs to win It happened, however, that nearly every one, gentleman or player, who had participated in the match, was engaged on the succeeding day (Thursday), in matches at other and distant parts of the country, and, therefore, it was considered, that, under such a state of circumstances, the only course to be adopted was to draw the match.

The Gentlemen of Surrey v. the Players of Surrey.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon. The gentlemen, in their second innings, made 60 runs, putting the players in, therefore, for 24 runs, which the players made, having six wickets to go down.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Westminster having now ceased to afford the Public any amusement from forensic battles in her Courts, and furnishing only the dregs of entertainment from the closing debates in her Houses of Parliament, she only invites our notice at present to the state of her Bridge. This worthy old edifice—the builder of which was, in his time, venerated as a sort of Pontifex Maximus—is now in one of its periodical fits of stoppage; to the great discomfiture of all the sojourners in the West, excepting such as happen to be either Vauxhall or Waterloo Shareholders. This is, however, we are told, to be positively the last time of poor old Westminster's *pontial* delinquencies. The oft-patched-up fabric is judged and condemned; and next year we are to have a new Bridge, built on the principle of "one down, another come on."

We have been favoured with some information of a very select character, respecting the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has been at work on the subject. We must say that the *animus* of our informant seems to betray the influence of some disappointed Contractor, who wanted the job of repairing the old stone work or timbers, and who is indignant at the resolution for their total removal—

> Illum indignanti similem, similem que minanti
> Aspiceres, *pontem* auderet quòd vellere Cocles.

However, we hasten to lay the document before our readers, with a few explanatory notes:—

THE WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Air—"The good old days of Adam and Eve."

Have you heard the Report of the great Commission
On poor old Westminster-bridge's condition?
Its stones, they said, like dropped orders were falling,
And its *piers* for proxies loudly calling.
And, as it seems to be right, in this queer age,
For the House of Commons to deal with the *Peerage*,
They found a Committee that did not grumble
At sitting on a Bridge that was going to tumble.
And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

From kinder hearts 'twould have met with approval
For its grief at its London friend's removal.*
But they said in these days of amelioration
The Bridge displayed a vicious inclination.†
From the proper line its sad deflection
Might be endured 'neath the reign of Protection;
But now that the Sliding Scale's abolished,
Such a sloping bridge out to be demolished.
And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

McAdam states that Charing-cross is
Passed every year by six million horses.‡
If these poor old arches have borne the most of them,
Instead of destroying, we ought to boast of them.
We shall all perceive, in about a year hence
What animals gain by the Commons' interference;
For the fine new Bridge of our governing class, is
Only proposed for the benefit of asses.
And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

I'm sure the old Bridge, on which they heap ill,
Is at least good enough for the neighbouring people;
Is it worth employing masons and sawyers
To prevent the chance of drowning some lawyers?
And as to our statesmen and great politicians,
What matter to them are the Bridges' conditions?
Let them take one side of what you please, sir,
They can shift to the other with perfect ease, sir.
And is not it a shame and a pity,
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

These great M.P.s who reform the nation
Might at least try their hands at a Bridge's restoration;
Destruction should not be the end meant
By those who are trained to "*move an amendment.*"
There's Hungerford proves to the dullest comprehension
That a bridge, like an order, may be *in suspension:*
"*To this day six months*" our traffic may lie still,
But oh! let us "*catch the Speaker's eye*" still.
For is not it a shame and a pity,
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

Building—or, rather, unbuilding and rebuilding—projects suit now also the *Sovereign* will.

> Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis;

and the square apartments of Buckingham Palace are to be enlarged, at the expense of the round cupolas of the Brighton Pavilion. This last-mentioned fanciful specimen of an architectural cruet-stand is doomed to fall; and, in the language often heard on the beach of its own town, is politely requested to "join a party for a *sale*."

A good many years have passed away since Moore laughed at its then newly-built eccentricities, in his amusing narrative

> Of the Mandarin-Bird, who went out on a visit
> To that palace, or china-shop, Brighton, (which is it?)

And since then it has reared its many-pointed pinnacles and domes, calling itself a "*Marine* Palace," without having a single window from which a marine view could be obtained, and spreading its lawns over the heart of that most celebrated watering-place, of which an Illustrious Personage is reported to have said "that it gave its visitors country without trees, and a sea without ships." Now, however, George the Fourth's pet retreat, of which Byron wrote—

> Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion,
> Or else 'twill cost us all another million;

is to be not simply shut up, as it has been for years, but is to perish, and feed with its spoils, the glories of its Buckingham and Osborne rivals. The Royal will treats its glories as Medea treated the limbs of Absyrtus—

> Dissipat in multis invenienda locis.

It has been said of Shelley that you cannot find a poem of his that does not contain the word "Pavilion," or some word derived from it; and to many minds, the idea of Brighton without a Pavilion may appear unendurable. We suspect, however, that the place, like the poet, will be found still beautiful and attractive, even when completely "unpavilioned."

Wednesday was a great day for those "Tritons of the minnows" whose aquatic ideas are limited to the river Thames—to those who get up "scratch fours;" who are scientific about "outriggers" and "clinker builds;" who can shoot Battersea-bridge blindfold; who have renown at Searle's and credit at Avis's. The sculling match on that day between Coombes and Campbell was, however, a really beautiful sight; at least, so far as the splendid style of rowing displayed by Coombes went. As for a race, the thing was as hollow as Coroner Wakley's legal information. We had thought of addressing Coombes's wager-boat after the fashion of Catullus:—

> Phaselus iste, quem videtis, hospites,
> Ait fuisse navium celerrimus.

But, on second thoughts, we preferred the style of the legend which Coleridge justly termed—

> The *Grand* Old Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.

A stanza or two will suffice. The fragmentary plan has an antique air to the reader, and is also decidedly much easier for the writer.

Bob Coombes came from Newcastle bleak,
Where he'd tamed the pride of the Tyne, oh—
"Now, where shall I find a London sculler
To race this boat of mine, oh?"

Out then spoke a waterman old,
Near Westminster that did ramble—
"There's many a man sculls well on the Thames,
But the best is Charley Campbell."

Charles Campbell has written a braid letter,
And sealed it with his thumb, oh;
He has sent it unto Robert Coombes,
And bade him to Putney come, oh.

"To Mortlake, up to Mortlake,
To Mortlake with the tide, oh,
You must race me up to Mortlake, Coombes,
And see who'll be champion tried, oh."

* * * *

They plied their sculls on a Wednesday at noon,
With all the speed they may, oh;
Bob Coombes he started off with the lead,
And he kept it all the way, oh.

* * * *

Oh, a boat is moored off Mortlake Church,
Where the tide it flows so fleet, oh—
There's Robert Coombes at the winning post,
While Charley Campbell's beat, oh.

Aquatic matters naturally lead the news-seeker across the water for "Foreign and Colonial produce." As for the latter, the British Lion is wagging his tail at the Cape, and using his claws against the Kaffirs pretty effectually. Among foreign nations Germany is, by way of a wonder, the liveliest at present. As a musical nation, Germans have a right to be noisy. They have been re-enacting the Stoke Pogis revolution in grand style at Cologne. The national characteristic of German revolutions is in fact their remarkable innocence. The insurgents always sing, and sometimes unfurl a flag. This last is, however, a very energetic overt act for Teutonic treason. The general plan is to meet and talk *sotto voce*; to invoke *Vaterland*, and say that the day *will come*. At this stage of their proceedings an elderly gentleman re-lights his cigar, and moves away with the remark "*Das ist sehr merkwurdig.*" This is the sign for the meeting to break up.

Germany is noisy in other parts besides Cologne. The Crown Prince of Denmark is without any issue, except that of manifestos; and the question is, what is to become of Holstein and Sleswick at his death. It is the unfortunate Salic law that breeds these doubts. The waters of the Saal seem to have engendered a prejudice against females; for, certainly, the want of gallantry among the Salian Tribes has left its effects to the present day. Like those of Cydnus, the Salic streams seem to have possessed a preternatural coldness, so that those who bathed in them, like the son of Philip, grew cool towards the sex. Such is not, however, the general characteristic of the truly great.

Enumerate your men of worth,
And count each great commander;
There are hundreds like Marc Antony,
For one like Alexander.

'Tis just as well. With all his faults
And all his failings reckon'd,
I'd change the fame of Charles the Twelfth
For the fair of Charles the Second.

Oh, brothers dear of Germany,
Who make such dire commotion,
Lest Queens should rule, don't play the fool,
But look across the ocean.

Give Hanoverians Salic laws,
For them they may be fit ones;
Give us our Queen Victoria
To reign o'er true-born Britons.

JEANNE D'ARC.

HOMMAGE A RACHEL.

The Summer night had reached its mystic noon;
The song, the dance was over; and I stray'd
Through Rouen's silent city as the moon
Shone sadly on the statue of the Maid
Of Orleans. She looked to heaven, her blade
Pointed to earth, the fatal spot where Fire
With thousand tongues hiss'd o'er her, and allay'd
His thirst and gory Moloch's ruthless ire
In one poor woman's blood, on Freedom's phœnix-pyre.

Oh! Love! oh Liberty! oh Mercy! all
Ye Godlike attributes, where fled ye then?
Was superstition deaf to pity's call?
Had tigers left their cubs and desert den
To bear the forms but not the hearts of men?
Where was the Bedford's generous spirit? Where,
Oh France! thy son, Dunois, thy bravest when
She who redeemed thee from disgrace—despair—
Died like a thing accurst—sans shrift—sans tear—sans pray'r;

Yet, Retribution just and never dying,
Here in the Temple of the British Muse,
The soul of Jeanne still lives—her voice is crying
Aloud to our best sympathies. The hues
Of Genius' heavenly pinions can infuse
Into our hearts a portion of their flame.
And vainly would cold prejudice refuseuse
Honour eternal to the Gallic name,
Homage to Thee, Rachel! bright queen of tragic fame!

IRELAND.

There is no political news of consequence this week from Ireland; but we regret to state that the Irish papers contain the most melancholy descriptions of the disease in the potatoes. The disease appears to be general.

The *Tralee Chronicle* gives a lamentable sketch of the state of the barony of Iveragh. It is furnished on the authority of the Rev. J. B. Tyrwhitt, a benevolent and highly intelligent Englishman, and a clergyman of the Established Church:—"His account of the prospects of the people of this very poor barony, and all along from the river Kenmare, Sneem, Darrynane, to Cahirciveen, and thence towards Killorglin, is harrowing and startling. The whole potato-crop is literally destroyed; while, over a very wide surface, the oat crop presents an unnatural lilac tinge to the eye; at the same time, in too many instances, the head is found flaccid to the touch, and possessing no substance. The barley crop, too, in many places, exhibits the effect of a powerful blight. In some places, also, where turnips have been grown, they present—as, indeed, has been the case in other parts of the county—a healthy exterior in top and skin; but, on being opened, are found deeply impregnated with a taint similar to that which has smitten the potatoe, to such an extent, that one cannot stand in the blackened fields without being overpowered by the offensive effluvia."

A correspondence has been published in the Irish papers, from which it appears that the offer of being restored to the commission of the peace having been made to Mr. O'Connell on the part of the Government, the learned gentleman accepted it. Mr. O'Connell, in his letter upon the subject, says "Residing as I do for a great part of the year in Dublin, I accept the commission of the peace for Kerry, principally because my doing so gives me the opportunity of expressing my respectful gratitude to that eminent Judge, the Lord Chancellor, for terminating the injustice done me by his predecessor in office, Sir E. Sugden. I have also another and most powerful reason for accepting the commission; it is because I feel that the Lord Chancellor has in this, his conduct to me, vindicated the constitutional principle that no man should be made to suffer any penalty or punishment for seeking for the repeal of an Act of Parliament by peaceable and legal means, and none other."

The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday presented no remarkable feature. A letter was read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, principally devoted to a defence of the *Nation* newspaper, and regretting its severance from the Repeal Association. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, held out the olive branch to Mr. S. O'Brien, and said he would sacrifice anything but principle in order to procure his return to the Association.

Magistrates Restored to the Commission.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday gives the following list of the magistrates restored to the commission of the peace by the Lord Chancellor: Lord Ffrench, county of Galway; Daniel O'Connell, M.P., county of Kerry; Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., county of Galway; H. Bridgeman, M.P., county of Clare; Pierce S. Butler, M.P., county of Kilkenny; Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., county of Clare; R. A. Fitzgerald, M.P., county of Tipperary; Caleb Powell, M.P., county of Limerick; Daniel Clancay, county of Cork; Nicholas Boylan, counties of Meath and Dublin; Francis Comyn, county of Galway; Christopher Nugent, county of Longford; J. M. M'Donnell, M.P., county of Mayo; R. de Verdon, county of Louth; Sir W. Verner, M.P., county of Tyrone. The *Evening Post* adds "Of these fifteen, fourteen had been superseded by the late Government for being Repealers, or attending Repeal meetings. The fifteenth is a remarkable name. At present we shall only say that we are delighted, on various accounts, at the restoration of Sir William Verner.—Besides the foregoing, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of the county of Waterford, and J. A. O'Neil, Esq., of the county of Galway, who resigned, have been reinstated."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD BLOOMFIELD.

The family of Bloomfield is one of antiquity in Ireland; and the branch from which his Lordship derived has been long settled in the county of Tipperary. Through his mother, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Waller, Esq., and niece of Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Bloomfield descended from the noble house of Roden.

Lord Bloomfield, whose recent death we record, entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant, in 1781; and, after passing through the various gradations of rank, became Lieut.-General in the Army in 1830. He also held the distinguished position of Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. In 1808, he was appointed Gentleman Attendant on the Prince of Wales; and, during the subsequent Regency, filled the posts of Marshal and Chief Equerry to the Regent. In 1815, he received the honour of Knighthood; and, in 1817, on the resignation of Sir John MacMahon, succeeded that gentleman as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince. In Sept., 1824, he proceeded, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Stockholm; receiving, at the same time, the Grand Cross of the Bath; and, in the May of the following year, on his return from his diplomatic mission, was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Bloomfield.

Some doubt exists as to the date of his Lordship's birth; but the more correct authorities give the year 1762. He married, in 1797, Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Douglas, Esq., of Grantham, and has left one son, John Arthur Douglas, now Lord Bloomfield, and two daughters, the elder the wife of Thomas Henry Kingscote, Esq., and the younger of Henry Trench, Esq.

ROBERT PLUMER WARD, ESQ.

GIVE THE THEM THAT ARE

This distinguished writer, whose death occurred on Thursday, the 13th instant, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; and, adopting the legal profession, was called to the Bar, and appointed, in 1805, one of the Welch Judges. He subsequently, however, retired from forensic pursuits, and became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From 1807 to 1811, he held office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty; from 1811 to 1823 as Clerk of the Ordnance; and finally as Auditor of the Civil List, until the abolition of that appointment in 1831.

In the literary world Mr. Plumer Ward long had a distinguished place as one of the most attractive and animated novelists of his day. His first work of fiction was "Tremaine," which gained considerable popularity, and was followed by "De Vere," a novel of a more studied order, sketching the career of English ambition, and the life of an English statesman. To these succeeded "Illustrations of Human Life" and "De Clifford." He published also a valuable work on "The History of the Law of Nations."

The branch of the family of Ward, from which he derived, has long borne similar arms to those of the Wards, Viscounts Bangor; but, owing to the fact of John Ward, Esq., (Mr. Plumer Ward's grandfather), having died in the Garrison of Gibraltar, where he had previously served at the taking of that celebrated fortress, nothing positive has been ascertained regarding the line of descent. That gentleman's only son, John Ward, Esq., married a Spanish lady, and left, besides two daughters, two sons—George, of Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, a merchant of great eminence in the City of London; and Robert, the subject of this notice, born 19th March, 1765. Mr. Plumer Ward married, first, Catherine-Julia, daughter of C. J. Maling, Esq., of Hilton, and by her had a daughter, Anne, and a son, Henry-George, the present M.P. for Sheffield, and Secretary of the Admiralty. His second wife was Jane, relict of William Plumer, Esq., of Gilston Park, Herts, and daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton; and, through this alliance, he became possessed of the Plumer estates. By her he had no child. His last wife, whom he married in 1833, was Mary Anne, daughter of the Hon. Sir George Anson, G.C.B., and widow of the Rev. C. G. Okeover.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE THIRTEENTH LIGHT INFANTRY, BY PRINCE ALBERT.

In our paper last week, we gave a brief account of the ceremony of the Presentation of New Colours to the 13th Light Infantry, by Prince Albert, on the previous Thursday; we now subjoin a detailed description of this interesting ceremony.

Southsea Common was the site chosen for the brilliant display, the "pomp and circumstance" attendant upon which attracted an immense multitude of all ranks, especially the higher, anxious to witness so interesting and national a spectacle.

The 13th was first embodied on the 20th of June, 1665, under the command of Thomas, Earl of Huntingdon. They left England for Flanders in 1742, and returned in 1745. In 1747, they again embarked for Flanders, and served in the wars of the Low Countries under Marlborough, returning in 1762. They were also engaged in the siege of Limerick. In 1768, they were sent to Ireland; thence to Minorca, in 1769; returning to England in 1776, in which year they were present at Culloden, under the command of his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, K.G., where, as a mark of distinction for their gallant conduct, the sashes of the officers and sergeants were ordered to be tied on the right side. In 1781, they were sent to the Leeward Islands, returning in 1782. In 1790, they embarked for the West Indies, and were engaged in the defence of the Island of St. Domingo, and returned to England in 1796. In 1798, they served in Ireland, during the rebellion. In 1800, they embarked for Egypt, where they served under Abercrombie against the French, and obtained the honour of bearing the Sphinx on their colours and appointments. In 1802, they proceeded from Alexandria to Malta; thence to Gibraltar (1803); and returned home in 1806.

In 1808 they embarked for Bermuda, and afterwards joined the expedition against Martinique in the same year, for which they were permitted by the Prince Regent to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Martinique," in consideration of their distinguished gallantry and services at the attack and reduction of that place. In 1813 they left Martinique for Halifax, and whilst there a detachment was sent to hold a post called La Cole Mill, where it most nobly performed its duty in repulsing the enemy, 6,000 strong, on which occasion the detachment had 13 men killed, and one captain, one subaltern, two sergeants, and 46 men wounded, and gained the thanks of General Provost, K.G., commanding the forces, for their gallantry. In July, 1815, they returned to England, and in the following month were sent to Jersey. In June, 1819, the regiment returned home, and in the September following embarked for Scotland, and thence, in November of the following year, for Ireland.

In 1822 they were ordered from Dublin to Liverpool, and thence to Edinburgh, to do duty during the visit of George IV. to that city. After the departure of his Majesty they embarked at Leith, for Chatham, prior to sailing for the East Indies. The regiment was denominated "Light Infantry," on Christmas Day, 1822, by order of George IV. In May, 1823, they arrived at Calcutta, and in April following embarked for Rangoon, in the Burmese empire, under the immediate command of Sir Robert Sale, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel being placed on the staff, and continued to be under the leadership of that distinguished officer in nearly all the principal engagements which took place in that country, and repeatedly received the thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council and the general officer commanding, and were permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Ava," as a reward for their distinguished services in that empire. They returned to Calcutta in April, 1835

In November, 1838, the regiment moved from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, and formed part of the Army of the Indus, under the late Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, G.C.B., and on the breaking up of that army were ordered to remain in Affghanistan, which they did until 1842, when they returned to the Company's provinces, where they were received with the most marked honours by the Governor-General of India, in consequence of their distinguished services; and as a further reward for their continual gallant conduct her Majesty was pleased to

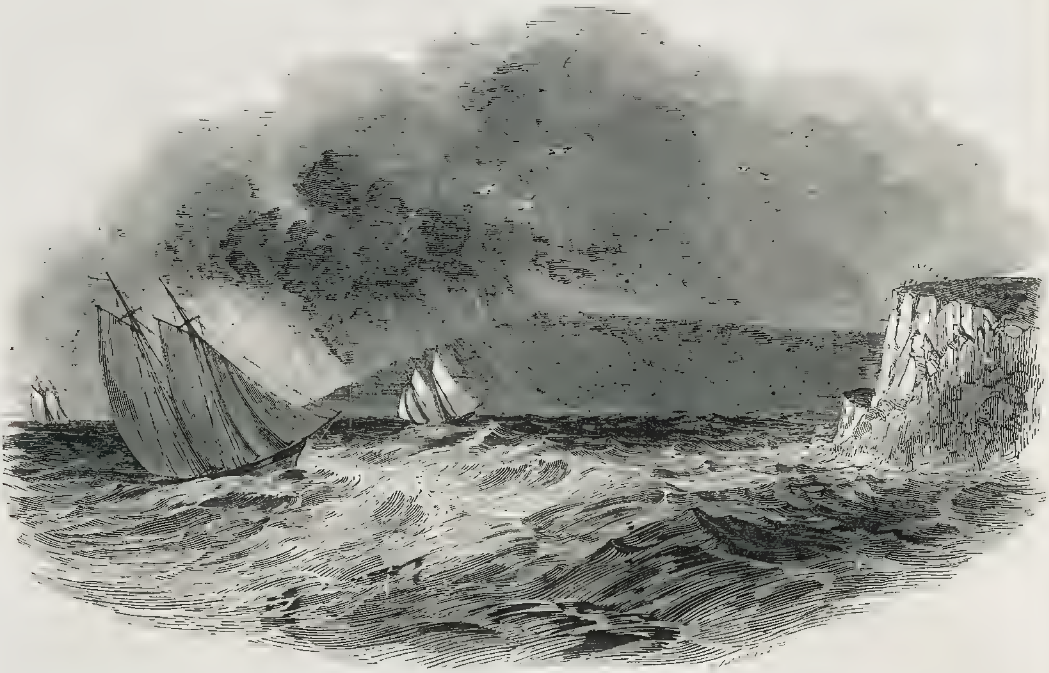
---

* The Report of the Commons Committee on Westminster Bridge states the pathetic fact that "the removal of old London Bridge disturbed its [*i. e.* Westminster Bridge] repose."

† The same report says, "In addition to its insecurity, the bridge is very inconvenient. Its inclination is greater than that of any bridge over a tidal river in England."

‡ See the Report for these calculation

YACHTING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



SCHOONER YACHTS OFF CULVER CLIFF.—(ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.)—(SEE PAGE 121.)

order the facings of the regiment to be changed from yellow to blue, and to be styled "Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry," and, further, to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Affghanistan," "Ghuznee," a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad and Cabool, 1842." They returned to England in 1845. The late hero, Sir Robert Sale, was full Colonel of the 13th when he was killed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing a field officer's uniform, came over from Osborne in the Royal yacht, accompanied by Colonel Wylde, and a small retinue, all in uniform, and landed at the King's-stairs, in the Dockyard, at about a quarter to four o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and a brilliant staff of officers of both services, received his Royal Highness on landing, who immediately entered General Pakenham's carriage, and was driven to the field, escorted by General Pakenham and staff on horseback, receiving the shouts of welcome from the immense concourse of spectators who lined the road as he passed.

Soon after three o'clock, the regiment took up its position on Southsea-common, in line, at open order, with the old colours in the centre. On the arrival of the Prince, he was received with the customary honours. The regiment then formed three sides of a hollow square, the company told off as a guard for the new colours remaining in the centre of the open face.

The Prince having alighted from the carriage, mounted his charger—rode along the line, inside and out, inspecting the troops as they covered the ground, after which the Prince dismounted and entered the hollow square, accompanied by General Pakenham, Sir Charles Ogle, and staff, and stood uncovered while the Rev. J. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General to the Forces, consecrated the colours, which, after this ceremony, were handed to the Prince by Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Van Straubenzee and Major Meredith. The Prince then handed them to the two senior Ensigns (J. D. Longden and Melvill Browne), who received them kneeling, and continued in that position whilst His Royal Highness addressed them in a brief but most spirited and soldierly manner, enjoining them to preserve their colours, never to allow them to be captured, but to emulate the conduct exhibited by the departed hero, Sir Robert Sale, whose absence was the only alloy to the gratification he felt in performing the august ceremony of the day. His Royal Highness, in the course of his address passed some high and well-deserved encomiums on Colonel Squire and the 13th Regiment, to which that gallant veteran replied

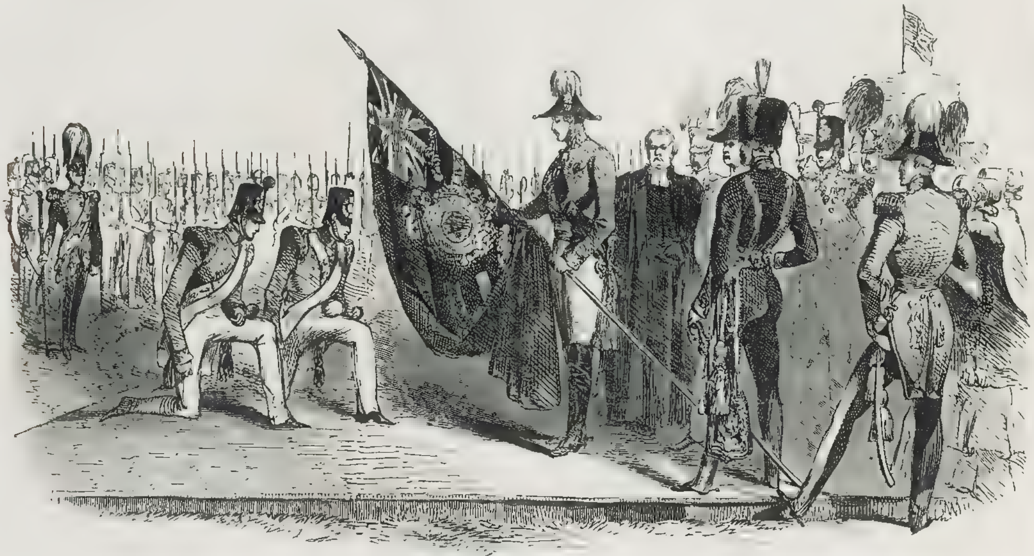
"I beg most respectfully to return my most sincere though humble thanks for the distinguished honour your Royal Highness has just conferred upon this corps in the presentation of new colours, and for the highly flattering manner in which your Royal Highness has been pleased to mention my name, in connexion with its services in India, and also for the gratifying encomiums which you have passed on our late honoured and respected commanders, Sir Robert Sale and Colonel Dennie. Your Highness may be assured that your gracious condescension will ever be esteemed by all ranks in the regiment as the greatest stimulant to the loyal and faithful discharge of their duty under whatever circumstances of trial they may hereafter be placed, in supporting the honour and interest of our beloved Queen and country. God save the Queen!"

His Royal Highness appeared much gratified with the sentiments of the gallant Colonel, and having bowed, retired with General Pakenham and Sir Charles Ogle, and remounted his charger.

The sides of the square, which were wheeled up, then wheeled back, and the regiment formed a line. The new colours were now "trooped," followed by the guard in charge, the band playing "The Grenadiers," slow march. On arriving at the left of the line the colours were carried, and the officers marched up in front of the line, one rank of the guard marching between the ranks of the line, and the other rank in rear of the rear rank.

On arriving at the place where the old colours were stationed, the new colours took up their place, whilst the old ones were paraded up the remaining portion of the line, the "trooping' still proceeding, and were then delivered over to the escort on the right of the line; their military existence, as standards of the regiment, then ceasing.

The ceremony having terminated, the Prince re-entered the carriage of General Pakenham, and, accompanied by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and escorted by General Pakenham and staff, returned to the dockyard, whence he embarked for Osborne House, under salutes from the ships in harbour, the Platform Battery, and the *Contest*, *Columbine*, and *Sardinian* corvette, at Spithead.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT PRESENTING THE NEW COLOURS TO THE 13TH REGIMENT

THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

Sir Charles Wetherell was the third son of Dr. Nathan Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University College, Oxford, a clergyman of high literary and intellectual acquirements, and the friend of Dr. Johnson. The son, Charles Wetherell, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and prosecuted his studies there with much *éclat*. He was called to the Bar in his twenty-fifth year, in 1794, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. He first practised in common law; but, though learned and eloquent, he had certain peculiarities of manner and delivery which marred his advancement there. He consequently soon left that department, and confined himself to equity: he speedily obtained extensive business, and high eminence in the courts of Chancery. In 1816, he was appointed a King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence. In 1817, in the celebrated trial of Watson for high treason, Mr. Wetherell was employed successfully to defend the prisoner. Here, despite of his Tory principles, he showed himself the bold and unflinching advocate of the accused; and the eloquent expression of his indignation at the spy system, by which the prosecution was supported, made at the time a great sensation. After this, he was appointed Recorder of Bristol; and in 1820 he took his seat, for the first time, in Parliament, as member for Oxford. In the House, as at the common-law Bar, the many peculiarities he possessed interfered with the distinction otherwise due to his talents: his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, made men less ready to admire his real ingenuity, learning, and consistency.

On the 31st of January, 1824, Mr. Wetherell was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley, as Attorney-General, but resigned, on the formation of the Canning Administration. He was again made Attorney-General, in 1828; but, on the Duke of Wellington's Government bringing in the Catholic Relief Bill, he once more retired, and never since held any office under the Crown.

In politics, Sir Charles Wetherell always stood forward as the most stanch and unbending supporter of Ultra-Toryism. His opposition to Catholic Emancipation and Reform in Parliament was unceasing and indefatigable. There was, indeed, something amusing in his perseverance to the very end against the Reform Bill, especially as he accompanied his hostility with much wit and humour. "This," said he, in his final address to the House on the subject, "is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." His active and energetic enmity to Reform made him extremely unpopular at the time; when he went to preside at Bristol, as Recorder, in October, 1831, his life was endangered by the fury of the mob, and his presence in that city caused one of the most memorable riots ever known.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Charles Wetherell quitted Parliament, and no consideration could induce him to again enter the House. He latterly had quite retired into private life.

Sir Charles Wetherell married, first, the 28th December, 1826, his cousin Jane, second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke. This lady died, without surviving issue, the 21st April, 1831. Sir Charles wedded, secondly, the 27th November, 1838, Harriet, second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford Place, Wiltshire, but had no children by this marriage: her Ladyship now survives him.

The melancholy accident which has led to the demise of Sir Charles Wetherell is already familiar to the public. He expired on the 17th instant, at Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of Charles Milner, Esq. He was in the 77th year of his age.

Death of the Prince de Rohan-Rochefort.—A letter from Prague, dated August 7, mentions the death of his Highness the Prince Benjamin Rohan-Rochefort, which, it is said, has the more deeply affected the inhabitants of Prague, to whom he was known, as the dreadful catastrophe was wholly unexpected. He arrived at that city in the afternoon, from one of his estates, intending to leave in the evening of the same day. Towards sunset, in order to refresh himself after his journey, he resolved to go to the military swimming institution. In spite of the warning of the superintending officer, the Prince ventured the dangerous leap from (or over) the barrier, when he was so unfortunate as to be carried under the raft; and, though all the swimming-masters followed him, it was with the greatest difficulty that they got him out of the water. All means taken to recover him were unavailing, his exertion in leaping having, doubtless, caused a rush of blood, which proved fatal.

Death of Another Flag Officer.—Rear Admiral of the Red the Hon. William Le Poer Treuch, died on Friday (last week), at Ballinasloe, at the age of 75. Two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and a son and a daughter by his second wife, survive him.

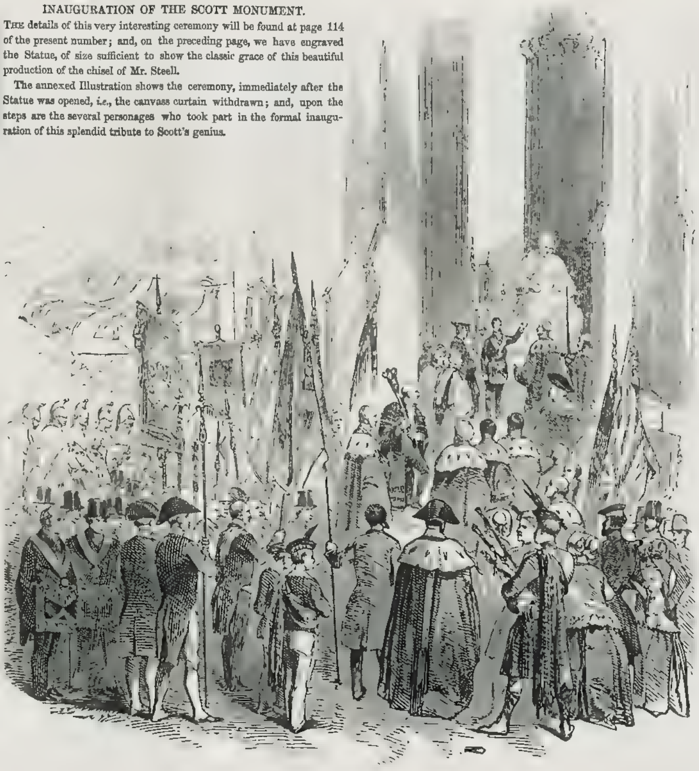
Death of Lieutenant General Wulff.—On Monday, only two days after the death of the senior Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, Lord Bloomfield, the next senior, and, as a matter of course, his Lordship's successor to the commandantship of the horse brigade, from the colonelcy of the eighth battalion, Lieutenant General Wulff, died at the residence of his daughter, Lady Hardinge, on the Gun Wharf, Chatham, at the advanced age of 83 years.

Quarrel between the Hon. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Christie. Towards the close of the inquiry on Monday before the Andover Committee, a scene of great excitement took place, in which the above-named gentlemen were the principal actors. It appears that a question was put to Mr. Parker (then under examination) by Mr. Christie. Before the answer was given, the Honourable Mr. Sutton, in a state of excitement, ordered the room to be cleared. It is said that Mr. M. Sutton, when the room was cleared, charged Mr. Christie with having put the question, upon which strangers had just been ordered to withdraw, merely because he knew that *The Times* reporter was present. Mr. Christie replied that he treated the insinuation with contempt, and thereupon Mr. M. Sutton gave an intimation to Mr. Christie, which left upon the minds of the Committee no doubt that he contemplated sending a hostile message to the hon. member for Weymouth. With a view to prevent this object, immediate application was made to the sitting magistrate at Westminster Police-court, for a warrant against the honourable gentleman, and it was expected that he would have been brought up on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of being bound over to keep the peace. Owing, however, to the intervention of some prudent friends on both sides, we believe we may say that the affair has been so far settled as to render judicial inteference unnecessary.

INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

The details of this very interesting ceremony will be found at page 114 of the present number; and, on the preceding page, we have engraved the Statue, of size sufficient to show the classic grace of this beautiful production of the chisel of Mr. Steell.

The annexed Illustration shows the ceremony, immediately after the Statue was opened, *i.e.*, the canvass curtain withdrawn; and, upon the steps are the several personages who took part in the formal inauguration of this splendid tribute to Scott's genius.



INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT, AT EDINBURGH.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

No. I.—THE MANSION HOUSE.

Dingy, fetid, close-smelling rooms, for the most part, places like a cross betwixt a bare, neglected, decaying school room, and a squalid sponging house, approached by low-browed, intricate passages; the walls greased and stained by the ceaseless friction of the forlorn, ragged groups of witnesses, and prosecutors, and the friends of prisoners, who lounge about in every avenue and approach which winds and crosses betwixt the Justice Room and the loathsome box-like cells—the head-quarters and general garrison of legions of policemen, who cluster round the outer door, and speak dictatorially to the swarms of poverty-stricken, squalid men and women who come for summonses, or with complaints, or to make distracted enquiries after missing friends or strayed children—the scenes, now of the awkward denouement of a midnight frolic; anon, of the revelations of sodden misery—of long-hidden, wasting despair—of foulest, most loathsome crimes—things which make society start back upon itself, and demand, breathlessly "Can this be amongst us?"—the loopholes, as it were, through which, every now and then, one half the world can, according to the old proverb, peep at what the other half is doing—those terrible revealers of the mysteries of London—the stepping stones, as it were, from the first triflings with crime, to the tremendous avengement of its developed daring—the Police Offices of this great city, unknown though their very localities, with a few exceptions, may be to the vast herd of Londoners—dingy, and drear, and dwarfed as is their general aspect—the Police Offices, we repeat, are spots which teach terrible lessons—which teem with extraordinary associations—occasionally mirthful, mostly sad—of scenes and passages the most exciting and the most wondrous of that great domestic drama whose mighty plot is daily and nightly being spun beneath the roof of every home in London!

People seldom think of the romance of Police Offices. They get quite excited about the cells of the Inquisition, or the *oubliettes* of the Bastile, or the dungeons of the Secret Tribunals of Bavaria. Perhaps, however, the common-place shabbiness of London Station Houses, the naked cribs of London Police vans, have witnessed as dire human misery, as fearful exhibitions of human depravity, as

POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.—THE MANSION HOUSE.

ever have the dungeons of the Council of Three, or the coffin-like recesses of the prison Gondola, which was wont to shoot with its captive freight along the Rialto. Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Guildhall, Marlborough-street—the names rattle glibly off the tongue. We associate them with tea and muffins, and a dressing gown, and the morning paper. We instinctively think of them as low, unpleasant places to be heard of, but no more to be entered, except upon compulsion, than we should dream of passing our forenoons in coiners' cellars or thieves' houses of call. Indeed, the vast majority of people who have been born and brought up in London would probably be not a little puzzled to find out the local habitations of the proper names they every day see connected with assaults and thefts and murders in their daily journals. There are, of course, exceptions. Bow-street had an ancient celebrity, which still haunts it. Every body knows the Mansion House, too; but we will answer for it that very few know much of the Mansion-house Justice Room. Where do the galleys of Thames Police we see upon the river rendezvous? In what precise spot is located the district tribunal we read of in general terms, as "Lambeth," or "Clerkenwell?" Who and what like are the "worthy magistrates" who preside at each of these minor benches? What their reputation—severe or tender-hearted?" What their personal air and bearing? Whether or no likely to be a "terror to evil-doers? What the class of offence with which each district more particularly abounds? What, in short, the general character and appearance of each of the principal seats of metropolitan police justice? These are questions which may be naturally, which are frequently asked, and questions which we propose to answer, in a series of light, sketchy papers, of which this is the first.

And now, without further preface, to plunge into our task. The materials are ample. We mentally survey not from China to Peru, but from Wandsworth to Lambeth-street, and demand with which we shall begin? The Mansion House carries it architecturally. A civic dignity, not to say majesty, invests it. We connect it with the thief-taking exploits of the Forresters; none of your mere police inspectors, with their dandy silver-embroidered uniforms, but chips of the regular old Bow-street block; men with the scent of a bloodhound after the embezzler or the forger. We connect it with the sayings and doings of a renowned series of Aldermen and Mayors; and, finding it invested with such attributes - such surpassing claims to attention -we postpone all consideration of the "great paid," and leaving offices *extra muros* for future consideration, we at once travel Citywards, and join the expectant group who are clustered round the eastern corner of the Mansion House, waiting the hour of noon, at which time, and not before (for civic majesty does not rise too early) a well-fed official will come solemnly down the steps of the the portico, and fling the portals open for the entrance of all and sundry

The crowd around is worth studying. There are a few well-dressed people mingling—and looking as if they were somewhat ashamed of themselves for the condescension—in the cluster of ragged witnesses and squalid women with dirty-faced babies at their breasts. There is no mistaking the plump "respectable tradesman" look of one personage. He is probably the prosecutor in some Mint case, of which the hero, after tendering a bad sixpence, and being laid hold of, has valiantly swallowed a couple of terrible coppery-looking half-crowns. There is a woman beside him, with a pinched face, and a dingy shawl, and a black eye—the fruits of last night's scuffle with her "fancy man." Beside her, again, may be a dandified-looking gentleman who has been sharp enough to catch a boy's hand in the act of taking the first requisite step for the transfer of a bandanna from his pocket to wave in the array of similar standards which decks Field-lane. Then you have a sharp vinegar-faced old maid, who has detected Sally in the act of handing up the remnants of the cold scrag of mutton to her hungry "follower," who has been lurking for half-an-hour before at the area railings. While making up the group of expectants, you note a collection of those indefinite, nameless, apparently houseless, mildewy, unshaven, dirty-faced, very shabby genteel people, who swarm about police offices, courts of law—every place, in short, where they can obtain the shelter of a roof for nothing.

And now the gate is open; you mount the portico flight—cast a look back into the swarming street—then, as you enter forward through the long vista of passages, broken by glass doors, which conducts to the Egyptian Hall, and, turning sharply to the left, you find yourself at once in the Justice Room of the Mansion House.

It might be called the Justice Closet—nay, the Justice Cupboard. 'Tis an oblong den of a place, the wainscoat greasy and soiled, the windows dusky and dim. An iron railing divides it into equal parts; one is for the spectators, the other for the actors in the drama. The space allotted for the former is trenched upon by a narrow passage, preserved by the rails in question, through which the prisoners are led to the dock by one door, while the Lord Mayor makes his entrance at another. Between the dock and the seat of judgment, the table allotted to the Clerk of the Court stands; and above him -the City arms carved over his [illegible] throne -sits, in all the glory of satin and ermine, the Lord Mayor of London -at present, John Johnson, Esq.

The ruler of the City for 1846 is a wealthy, and, in every way, a respectable and respected citizen. He is a paviour; and the enormous stone yard and wharf at Milbank, near the Penitentiary, belongs, or did belong, to him. It was there that the granite effigy of William the Fourth -which now graces the street called after him in the City—was carved. The Lord Mayor has the reputation of being a strong-willed, determined man; endowed with sound common sense in judging, and inflexible sturdiness of purpose in acting upon his opinions. He is, moreover, convivial, good-humoured, and, we believe, generally liked in private life. His Mayoralty has already been distinguished by even a greater than usual degree of civic hospitality; and he has been the first in the line of City Kings to [illegible]d the board of the Egyptian Hall for entertainments to literary and scientific men as well as to legal and parliamentary celebrities and gormandising City Corporations. Lord Mayor Johnson is a pleasant, ruby-gilled, looking personage, and in his judicial capacity generally exercises a sound common sense homely species of judgment; does not, very wisely for himself, stand so much upon the [illegible]icalities as upon the evident merits or demerits of a case; and has [illegible] follow the progress of false ent[illegible] book to ledger; unbaffled by all the mystic appliances which the commercial ingenuity of Capel court could bring to bear, with the view of concealing the cheat.

The ordinary routine of business at the Mansion House differs in no particular degree from that at the other Offices. Dispatch is generally the order of the day. The culprit takes his stand at the dock; the accuser, frequently a policeman, [illegible]ps into the witness-box beside him; puts his hat on the ground—all policemen do; smooths down his hair with the palm of his hand—another peculiarity of the force -and proceeds, inserting "Your Lordship" between every sentence, and at least twice in a long one—a third feature of the blue-coated gentry. In nine cases out of ten, the poor devil accused has nothing to say for himself; his hand was seen in another's pocket, or he was secured in the act of diving into some dark City court with the "swag" hidden under his ragged jacket, or the signature to the check which he presented at Smiths, Payne, and Smiths' is notoriously and palpably false, or the very scissors with which he has cut the old lady's pocket in the Paddington omnibus upon dividend-day is produced against him; and, in a few minutes, he is walked off, striding sullenly out of court towards the cells below, there to repose in peace until the arrival of the black dismal van, which is to bear him to a two months' residence in the House of Correction, or to the before-[illegible] wards of Newgate

But, besides this ordinary class of cases, the authorities at the Mansion House are frequently called upon to deal with other and more distressing instances of guilt. Probably, a well-dressed, gentlemanly lad stands at the dock. He has hidden his face in his hands, but his whole frame trembles convulsively; you can see the twitches of agony which jerk every limb; and, in the deep silence of the crowded court, stifled sobs are audible. He is a defaulter. Slowly and stolidly a witness gives his evidence—one of those white-neckclothed, steady going, bald, elderly gentlemen, so common about the City. He is the principal and confidential clerk of the house. He is distressed beyond measure for the ruined lad; but he has a duty to do—a duty, as he will say, "to the house, Sir—to my employers, Sir—to the whole commercial public, Sir." Alas! it is too true. Not a tittle of doubt about the case. The money under the prisoner's charge is deficient by hundreds. Evidence of extravagance and irregularity has been accumulating for weeks and months. First, there were flashy rings, and jewelled watches, and heavy bets on the Derby; and legends of champagne suppers, with sporting men, all boastfully narrated to his fellow clerks the next day. And then, poor Williams was often indisposed; and yet, somehow, he had been heard of driving a dog-cart in the Park, when he ought to have been in bed, curing his inveterate influenza. And when he did attend the office, he was unsettled and queer, and the flush came and went upon his face as a senior clerk approached his books; and he grew more nervous and fidgetty every day, and laughed loudly and vacantly, and then sat for half an hour gazing grimly on the fire. The [illegible]s first talked of his altered manner, then the partners. He was called into the private room. Loud voices were heard by the anxious listeners—at first, in anger—then, despairing cries for forgiveness. Presently the door opened -the senior partner appeared—"Jones, call a policeman!"—and in half an hour the defaulter stood at the Mansion House dock.

"Fully committed!" The criminal was led out; he walked mechan[illegible] face pallid as a sheet of paper, and as vacant, as meaningless.

A whisper runs through the auditory. "He is most respectably connected." Then comes a bustle, a scuffling—cries for "room" and "fresh air"—a man has fainted. Ah! no wonder, with this heat. They carry out into the open street a grey-haired gentleman. "Who is he?" "Hush! hush! The prisoner's fathe[illegible]

The late Mr. Haydon [illegible] subscription for the relief of the widow and children of the late Benjamin Robe[illegible] Haydon, the historical painter, now amounts to upwards of £2000, exc[illegible]e of the annuity of Lady Peel already fixed on the relict.

London and Brighton Railway.—The first meeting of the amalgamated [illegible] Brighton and London and Croydon Companies was held on Wednesday, at the London-bridge Station; W. A. Wilkinson, Esq, in the cha[illegible] [illegible]d for branches from the main line to Wandsworth, East [illegible]aven, Hailsham, and Eastbourne, and for a communication with the Thames [illegible]eptford. It is proposed to seek Par[illegible] [illegible]y sanction next session to the [illegible]lgamation with the Direct London and Portsmouth Company. The Company will then have lines from London-bridge to Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, and Newhaven, on the one hand; to Ep[illegible]m, Dorking, Petersfield, and Portsmouth, on the other; with coast lines from Portsmouth to Hastings. To complete this system by communication with the Continent, it is proposed to place steamboats on the passage to Dieppe, which will cross in a single tide This will be done by forming a separate company, the shares of which will be distributed *pro rata* among the proprietors. It is proposed to raise £531,000 by new shares for the construction of the extensions, and to borrow £783,666. The shares of the companies are to be consolidated into a common stock. The report was approved and adopted.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The various excavations, and other works, connected with the improved system of drainage at the Castle, have been ordered to be completed with as little delay as possible; but, from the extensive nature of the contemplated improvements, having for their object the greater comfort and convenience of the inmates of the Royal residence, it is not expected that the numerous workmen, now employed, will have finished their labours before the middle of next month.

Cruise of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are enjoying a cruise in the Royal yacht. The vessel anchored at Weymouth on Wednesday afternoon, where ample preparations had been made to receive the Royal party. Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to proceed to Devonport, where they will stay a few days

Her Majesty's Proposed Visit to France.—The Queen and the Prince Consort are expected to pay a short visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, at Eu, in the course of about a fortnight; proceeding to the French coast in the Royal *Victoria and Albert* yacht, from Osborne House.

The Reported Intention of Her Majesty to Visit Scotland.—The Scotch papers appear to consider that her Majesty will certainly visit Scotland this autumn. The *Glasgow Post* says—"Active preparations have for some time been in progress for the reception of her Majesty in the north. From the station now held by the Duchess of Sutherland in the household, and the extensive improvements that have for some time been in progress at Dunrobin Castle, we should think it almost certain that her Majesty will not leave Scotland on this occasion without having visited that noble mansion of the Duke of Sutherland. Most extensive arrangements have for some time been in progress in the Breadalbane country, even exceeding the preparations for the Queen's first tour."

The Duchess of Kent.—Monday was the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who completed her 60th year. Her Royal Highness arrived at Frogmore Lodge, on Tuesday afternoon, from her recent visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, at Osborne House.

Intended Royal Visit. -Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, consort of Prince William of Prussia, eldest brother of the King, will visit England at the close of this month, with the view of sojourning about three weeks here.

The Duke of Marlborough.—Some exaggerated statements have appeared respecting the health of the Duke of Marlborough. They are best disposed of by the following letter from the noble Duke, dated Beaumaris, Aug. 19:—"I sailed on the evening of Wednesday last from Liverpool for the Head, under 'gaff-top-sail and flying-gib.' A violent storm suddenly overtook us, which increased almost to a hurricane during the night. During its continuance I received on deck a severe contusion. Not content with the medical assistance I found here, I instantly sent off for my friend Mr. Hodgson, of Birmingham. He attended my summons, and took his departure in six hours' time, perfectly satisfied as to the condition of his patient."

Sir James Graham.—Sir James Graham, Bart, passed through Carlisle on Saturday, *en route* for Netherby, where the Right Hon. Baronet is expected to remain some time. It is stated that the principal object of his visit is connected with the effects of the recent floods upon his estate.

Death of Baron Dedel.—We regret to announce the demise of his Excellency Baron Dedel, the Netherlands Minister at this Court, which event took place on Monday last, at his residence in Wilton-crescent.

Aristocratic Marriage.—The contemplated marriage between Viscount Stopford, of the Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. Miss Mills, daughter of Lord Sondes, is understood to be fixed for the 18th of next month.

POLICE.

THE WOMAN MURDERED AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE.

In our latest edition, last week, we announced that a man, named *John Vincent Smith*, the cook at the Guildhall Coffee-house, had murdered the kitchen-maid, Susan Tolliday, on Saturday morning, by cutting her throat.

In the course of the day Smith was examined at the Mansion House.

The prisoner is about thirty years of age.

The first witness called was William Carr, who said: I am boots at the Guildhall Coffee-house. The prisoner was cook in the same service, and the deceased, whom we called Susan, was acting as kitchen-maid. About half-past twelve o'clock this day (Saturday last) I was cleaning one of the windows of the folding-doors of the front entrance of the coffee-house, in Gresham-street, when I saw the kitchen-maid come screaming from the kitchen up to the corner of the stairs, with the blood running from her throat. I ran towards her, and she fell before I got to her. She had a knife in her hand She said nothing, and died almost instantly. There is a back entrance to the kitchen, as well as the one from which she came. I had not been in the kitchen for an hour before. At that time the prisoner was in the kitchen, dressed in a brown jacket and apron (his cook's dress), and the deceased, and two other persons, namely, the scullery maid and a little girl who assists in the kitchen. Immediately upon the deceased falling I went into the kitchen, leaving her upon the ground, and there I saw the prisoner alone. He walked from the table (upon which I observed the cook's dress, and also a knife covered with blood lying) to meet me, and I said, "Dear me, what is the matter?" He said to me, "I have done it, and I wish you to give me in charge." He looked very pale and ghastly.

Thomas Gellatly (City policeman, 137), said: About twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, to day, I was called to the Guildhall Coffee-house; and, on entering the house, I saw the deceased lying at the bottom of the stairs, with her throat cut I then went into the kitchen with Carr (the boots), and saw the [illegible]-handled knife lying on the table, covered with wet blood. Blood had [illegible]d over the table, and there was a track of blood from the table to the place in which the deceased was lying. There were some French beans lying on the table in a heap. There did not appear to be any confusion in the furniture of the kitchen, or in anything about. I observed the cook's dress, consisting of two aprons, marked "J. P. S.," a jacket, and a cap, spotted with blood, lying on the table, and I took possession of them. I showed them to Inspector Woodruffe when he came in. I gave him the knife, and I took the clothes.

Here Carr (the boots) stated that, when he saw the prisoner before the deceased was killed, he did not appear to be excited.

Mr. Coulson, the eminent surgeon, of the Old Jewry, was next examined. He said: This day, about a quarter past twelve o'clock, I was sent for to the Guildhall Coffee-house. I went thither without a moment's delay, and, upon entering the house, I saw, at the foot of the main staircase, a woman lying on her back, with her clothes all covered with blood, and a towel put across her neck to staunch the blood, and in her right hand a dessert knife. She was quite dead. On removing the towel, I found a large and deep gash across the throat, beginning from the extreme right, and extending across the neck. The carotid artery and jugular vein were divided, which would have caused almost instantaneous death. It was too deep a gash, I should think, to have been inflicted by the deceased herself. There was a smaller wound under the wound I have described, but that did not divide any important vessel. Two wounds had, it was quite evident, been inflicted. The black-handled knife which had been produced would have caused such wounds. The white-handled knife (that found in the hand of the deceased) I should think would be much less likely to cause them. I applied some brandy and other things, but she was quite dead.

Thomas Phillips, waiter at the Guildhall Coffee-house, said: I was in the kitchen about five minutes before the catastrophe occurred. At that time there were in the kitchen the prisoner, a little girl who occasionally assists, and the deceased, who was sitting on a stool at the table, preparing some vegetables. The deceased was cutting French beans. I was there but about a minute, and I did not hear anything unpleasant between the prisoner and the deceased. The prisoner had some ducks, but I did not observe any knife in his hand, and he had his cook's dress on at the time. I left the kitchen, and the little girl was then in the kitchen with the prisoner and the deceased

The Lord Mayor: Did you hear any quarrelling between them?—Witness. I did not.

Emma Green, barmaid at the Guildhall Coffee-house, said: A little after tw[illegible] o'clock, the little girl who assists in the kitchen came to me at the bar, directly after Phillips went into the coffee-room, and she stood at the bar, waiting for some eggs and milk, about three or four minutes; directly after, I gave them to her, she went towards the kitchen, and, as she was going, she screamed out; and I directly afterwards saw the deceased, Susan Tolliday, rushing towards the passage, bleeding, and holding up her hands. She merely said, "Oh!" and I was so alarmed that I ran back into the bar. I have never heard the deceased and the prisoner quarrelling but once.

The Lord Mayor: Was it this day you heard them quarrelling?—Witness: Oh dear, no.

After the examination of this witness, the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday

On Tuesday, the prisoner, John Vincent Smith, was brought before the Lord Mayor for a second examination. All the approaches to the justice-room were crowded.

The first witness examined was Fanny Wittenhall, a little girl nearly twelve years of age. She said—I reside at No. 9, Half Moon-alley, Lower Whitecross-street. I have been employed about eight weeks past to assist in the kitchen at the Guildhall Coffee-house. The prisoner was cook, and the deceased was kitchen maid there, and I used to help them both. On Friday last, the 14th August, I heard some quarrelling between the cook and kitchen-maid. I do not know what it was they were quarrelling about, but they were quarrelling almost all day. On Saturday morning, I got to the Guildhall Coffee-house about nine o'clock in the morning, and was employed in the kitchen up to twelve o'clock. I heard the prisoner and the kitchen maid quarrelling about a Mrs. Riley, the charwoman. The prisoner said Mrs. Riley owed him some money, and Mrs. Riley said that she had paid him. The deceased took Mrs. Riley's part, and said the prisoner was not acting like a man for grumbling at the poor woman. Mrs. Riley was sent away about eleven o'clock.

The Lord Mayor: Did you hear any quarrelling between the prisoner and the deceased after Mrs. Riley went away?—Witness:—I did not.

The Lord Mayor. Where was the deceased at the time Mrs. Riley was in the kitchen?—Witness: She was sitting in front of the lobby cutting beans, and the prisoner was standing at the other corner of the table picking some ducks, with a knife in his hand

The Lord Mayor: Did he use the knife with the ducks?—Wit[illegible] He did. He used it to get out the feathers. A little after twelve o'clock the prisoner sent me out of the kitchen to the bar for some lard, and the barmaid (Miss Green) told me that he was to come himself, as she was busy. I went back to the kitchen, and delivered Miss Green's message to the cook. He was then standing at the corner of the table where I left him. He had finished picking the ducks, and had trussed them, and they were lying on the table.

The Lord Mayor: Had he the knife then in his hand?—Witness: He had. Susan (the deceased) was sitting on part of the table. The table may be about six or seven feet long. The prisoner then gave me a basin from the larder, which is close to the table, and told me to go and get a basin of milk and three eggs

The Lord Mayor: Had the prisoner the knife in his hand at that moment?-Witness: I did not notice whether he had the knife then. I then went to the bar with the basin, and I saw Miss Green and Miss Nicol, and Miss Green gave me the basin of milk and the eggs. I could not see into the kitchen then. I was then going back to the kitchen. I had been absent, I should think, about five minutes. As I was going back to the kitchen, I saw Susan coming from the kitchen towards the bar. The stairs are close to the bar. I noticed that her throat was cut, and she fell at the foot of the stairs, and I cried out, "Oh, Susan!" and then called out for Miss Green, and she began to holloa out for help. The deceased had in her hand a small, white-handled knife like that she had been cutting the beans with. I then ran into the bar, and afterwards went home

The Lord Mayor: While you were standing at the bar, did you hear any quarrelling between the prisoner and the deceased?—Witness: I did not.

The Lord Mayor: Do you remember having heard any particular words that showed that they were not on good terms?—Witness: About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, whilst they were quarrelling, I heard the deceased woman say to the cook, that he would remember or regret it before many months were over his head, to which the prisoner replied, that she might before many hours were over her head.

The Lord Mayor: Prisoner, do you wish to ask this girl any question?—The prisoner: No, my Lord, not a word.

John Tolliday, of Castle-end, Cambridge, whitesmith, said Deceased was my sister. Her name was Susan Tolliday She was cousin to the prisoner's wife. I never saw her and the prisoner together.

The Lord Mayor: Now, if you would wish to make any remark, you are at liberty to do so. You are aware of all the evidence against you?—The prisoner: I don't wish to say anything, my Lord.

The Lord Mayor: Have you any questions to ask of any of the witnesses?—The prisoner: No, my Lord.

The Lord Mayor: I commit you to Newgate for trial for the murder

The witnesses were then all bound over to attend at the Central Criminal Court, to give evidence, and the prisoner was taken to Newgate.

The Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday night, in the Guildhall Coffee-house, before the City Coroner. The evidence was much the same as that given at the Mansion House. Some testimony, however, was given by a little girl twelve years old, named Fanny Wittenhall, which threw some further light on the murder. Her evidence was repeated at the examination of the prisoner on Tuesday, and is given above. The Jury at once returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against John Smith"

The body of the ill-fated girl was, after the inquest, on Saturday night, conveyed to the vaults beneath the church of St. Lawrence, Gresham-street; and her afflicted mother, who only arrived from Cambridge on Sunday, believing then that her daughter was seriously indisposed, was not undeceived until she arrived at Mr. Walters's, on Sunday evening, when the dreadful truth was revealed to her, and she afterwards saw the body of the deceased, and gave vent to her feelings.

The *Cambridge Advertiser* of Wednesday gives the following particulars respecting this unfortunate young woman, and her relations. Susan Tolliday was the daughter of James Tolliday, a whitesmith, residing in Mayes's-yard, Cambridge. The deceased was the eldest child. She left that town for London fourteen months since, and entered the service of Mr. Walters of the Guildhall Coffee-house. The murderer, John Smith, was distantly related to his victim through his wife. It appears that he was a man of violent passions and of intemperate habits. A great degree of intimacy existed between Smith and the deceased, consequent upon their relationship, though frequent quarrels took place between them. About six weeks ago, the deceased had arranged to pay a visit to her friends in Cambridge, but instead of coming, she addressed a letter to her mother, in which she stated that she could not come until she had received another month's wages, as she had lent some money to "John" and he had not paid her. This was the last communication her parents received from her. Last Sunday morning a messenger, dispatched by Mr Walters, brought a letter to deceased's mother stating that she was very ill and not likely to live, and that unless her friends immediately hastened to London they would not see her alive again. Her eldest brother, a well-conducted young man, suspecting, from the tenor of the message, that his sister was dead, pressed the man to tell him the truth, but the messenger declared that when he left London she was still alive. Not the slightest hint of the murder was given to the wretched woman's friends, nor did a suspicion of the horrid fact cross their minds until the Monday daily papers arrived, containing the particulars of Smith's examination and of the Coroner's inquest. The particulars we have been able to learn of the family of the deceased are as follows:—The father came originally from Histon, where there are several branches of the same family located. He is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, and has all his life been subject to fits, which has prevented his being employed in his trade, and he earns a subsistence by carrying water and collecting manure. His wife, a very industrious woman, takes in washing and goes out as charwoman, and although there are seven or eight young children, they are spoken of by their neighbours as always being cleanly and neatly clad. The eldest son has been in the employ of Mr. Finch, of Cambridge, for many years.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been on a very limited scale, consequently, the show of samples here to-day was small. Owing to the bad accounts received from Ireland respecting the potato crop, and the present unsettled weather, the demand for wheat, of home produce, was active, at an advance in the quotations of quite 1s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected Holders of foreign wheat were very firm, and a large quantity was disposed of, at an improvement in value of 2s per quarter from Monday. No new barley at malt. Grinding sorts were quite as dear, but other kinds were neglected. The supply of malt was moderate Selected parcels moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Oats were in brisk demand, at a further improvement in value of 1s per quarter

Arrivals. English wheat, 2250; barley, 230; oats, 330. Irish Wheat, —, barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible] Foreign wheat, 2200; barley, 1790; oats, 15,780. Flour, 2010 sacks; malt, 850 quarters

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 49s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 44s to 53s, rye, 30s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s, distilling, 26s to 28s, malting ditto 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s: brown ditto, [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire f[illegible]s to 25s; potato ditto, 26s to 29s, Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, w[illegible] tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s, maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 43s, per quarter Town-made flour [illegible] to 40s, Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, [illegible]s to —s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 49s to 57s per quarter

[illegible]d Market.—In foreign linseed, only a moderate business has been transacted this week, yet prices are supported. Archangel is worth 38s to 39s, Petersburg, 38s 9d to 41s, and Black [illegible] n English rapeseed at £21 to £22 per last [illegible] r bushel. All other articles are on slow sale, at our quotations

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s, Baltic, crushing [illegible]8s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 6s to 7s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 10s; [illegible] £7 10s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to [illegible] English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s, [illegible] Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s, white, 60s to 62s, [illegible]

[illegible] The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4-lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 45s 1d; barley, 27s 3 oats, 23s 3d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 39s 6d; peas, 36s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 31s 5d; beans 38s 11d, peas, 36s 11d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 4s, oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Sugar—In West India sugars a good business has been doing, at an improvement in the quotations of 6d per cwt All other kinds of raw sugar have commanded a trifle more money Refined goods steady, at 63s to 63s 6d for brown, and 64s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—All descriptions are in sluggish request, yet we can notice no decline in value.

Provisions—Foreign butter is in good request, at an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. The best Dutch is selling at 90s to 96s, and inferior and middling 70s to 84s per cwt. A large business is doing in Irish butter, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money English butter has risen [illegible] to 4s per cwt. Dorset, 96s to 98s; Devon, 90s to 92s per cwt., and fresh, 11s to 13s per dozen The bacon market is active, at a further advance of 2s per cwt. Bale and tierce middles are commanding the same amount of improvement. Bladdered lard, 2s to 4s hi[illegible] other kinds of provisions have an upward tendency

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s new ditto, £2 5s to £3 15s; old clover, [illegible] 18s; new ditto, £3 5s to £4 18s [illegible] straw, £1 12s to £1 14s, wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 17s per load.

Wool. On the whole, there is rather more business doing in English wools, but all other kinds are a very slow sale.

Coals (Friday)—Seymour Tees, 14s 6d; Cowper's Hartley, 15s 6d; Llangennich, 22s 6d, Ludworth, 15s; Lambton, 16s; Stewart's, 15s 3d, Hilda, 14s 3d Killingworth, 14s per ton.

Hops ([illegible] The first pocket of new hops, grown by [illegible] J. G. Hart, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, has been disposed of at £9 per cwt.: the quality was very good. The supply of old hops, as well as yearlings, is small; yet the demand is heavy, and prices, owing to the [illegible] reports from the plantations, are not supported. The duty is £170,000. Sussex [illegible]s; Kent ditto, £5 0s to £6 6s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 10s to £8 8s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of beasts on offer here, to-day, was limited, and, comparatively speaking, of very middling quality, owing to which, the beef trade was steady, at fully the advance noticed in the quotations on Monday. There were on sale 119 oxen and cows 700 sheep and lambs, and 39 calves, mostly from Rotterdam. The numbers of home-fed sheep were smaller than for many weeks past. All kinds moved off freely, and prices were well supported. With lambs, we were fairly supplied, while the trade was heavy, and, in some instances, the currencies had a downward tendency. In calves, only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. Pigs were dull, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small pork [illegible] 8d to 4s 10d, lambs 4s 6d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s, and quarter old [illegible] pigs, 18s to 19s each. Beasts, 633, cows, 135; sheep and lambs, 9710; calves, 443, pigs, [illegible]

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday.)—We had a fair demand at full prices

Per 8 lb. by the carcase —Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditt[illegible] small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, [illegible] ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; [illegible] to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 4d. ROBT HERBERT

Louis Philippe and Richard Cobden[illegible] way to Paris, received an invitation to dine with the K[illegible]u d'Eu; and he accordingly joined the family dinner-party at the Chateau, where he was most graciously and cordially received by the King, the Queen, and Madame Adelaide His Majesty, who speaks English perfectly well, showed an intimate knowledge of the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and of the recent struggle for the repeal of the Corn-Laws

The late Robbery of the Lord Mayor.—*James Fitzsimons*, the man charged with stealing the Lord Mayor's watch, was tried on Thursday at the Central Criminal Court, for stealing a watch, value £12, from the shop of Mr. Harris. The particulars have already appeared in our paper. The prisoner was convicted. The Lord Mayor's case was not proceeded with. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to ten years transportation. He said he was an innocent man

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was no improvement at the opening of the Market on Monday, prices remaining at the quotations of the previous week. Consols have since scarcely varied ⅛ per cent, but as the week advanced betrayed less firmness. This cannot be thought surprising when the position of affairs is considered. The news of the state of the potato crop in Ireland is in itself a strong point for parties speculating for the fall, to which may be added the anticipated effect of the railway calls. Money both in and out of the Stock Exchange is, however, considerably easier; and, much of the depression that exists may be fairly attributed to the limited business which is usual towards the autumn, in consequence of the absence from town of many of the leading jobbers. A slack market is proverbially a heavy one, and is readily influenced by speculative sales, which have been, and continue to be, made at any symptom of an improvement in prices. Bank Stock, however, continues firm at 209, and India at 259 to 260. The Exchequer Market is also somewhat more active, and prices a shade better. The last quotations are, Bank Stock, 209; Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 98; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 10 7-16; India Stock, 260; Consols for Account, 95⅞; Exchequer Bills, 14 pm.

The settlement of the account in the Foreign Market passed off easily, one defaulter (whose engagements are trifling) being the solitary instance of inability to pay. Since Monday, the business has been of the most trivial character. Portuguese and Mexican declined towards the close of Tuesday's business, the former to 40 to 42, the latter to 22½ to 23. A further depression in Portuguese has since occurred. In Spanish, there has been scarcely any business, and no fluctuations worthy of record. All the other securities have remained stationary, and close at the following prices:—Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada, 1 per Cent., 20⅝; Mexican Bonds, Old, 5 per Cent., 22⅞; Ditto for the Account, 23; Portuguese 4 per Cent., 40¼; Ditto for the Account, 40¼; Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 25½; Ditto 3 per Cent., 36⅝; Venezuela Bonds, 2 per Cent., 42; Ditto Deferred, 12⅝.

The Railway Market has shared the dulness of the English and Foreign Houses. Prices, however, continue to be pretty well maintained, among the dividend paying lines. Great Westerns have been better, but Eastern Counties rather worse. There is a strong party bearing this Stock, no doubt for ulterior purposes. With regard to the anticipated effect of Railway calls, the Old Lines must be benefitted by the difficulty which the New ones will find in raising the capital; as the longer occupied in making, the longer will the Old Lines remain without competition. This view is doubtless the cause of the firmness which all through the late depression has characterised such Lines as the Great Western, South Western, and (until Mr. Glyn's speech) the London and Birmingham. At the close of the week, business was on the most limited scale, the following being the closing prices: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1⅞; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5⅛; Bristol and Exeter, 87; Caledonian, 15⅜; Ditto, Half Shares, 1¼; Ditto, Extension, 1⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 26½; Churnet and Blythe, 1⅞; Direct Manchester (Remington's), ⅝; Direct Northern, 1⅝; Eastern Counties, 22½; Ditto, New, 7½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 2⅛; Eastern Union, 48⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Ditto, New, Quarter Shares, 10⅛; Edinburgh and Perth, 3; Ely and Huntingdon, 5; Great North of England, 230 ex. div.; Ditto, New, 59⅜ ex. div.; Ditto New, 50⅜; Ditto New, 18½; Great Western, 149 ex.-div.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23 ex. div.; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 5⅝; Hull and Selby, 104 ex. div; Ditto, Half Shares, 39½; Leicester and Bedford, ⅜ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., ½ dis.; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 62⅝ exclusive dividend; Ditto ditto, Fifths, 41½; London and Croydon, 22½; London and Greenwich, 9; London and North-Western, 206; Ditto, New Shares, 15½ pm; Ditto, Fifths, 21 pm; London and South-Western, 75; Ditto, New, 26½, London and York, 2; Ditto, Half Shares, 1⅛; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 2⅝ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 79 x all; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 9 x all; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ⅞ pm; Manchester and Southampton, 1⅛; Midland, 138⅝; Ditto, New, 36⅞; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42⅛; Ditto, New, 10⅛; Newcastle and Berwick, 27½; Norfolk Extension, 2; North British, 38⅜; Do., ⅛ Shares, 14¼; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅛; North Staffordshire, 3½ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Portsmouth Direct, 5⅛; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1 dis.; Richmond, 18⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2⅛; Shropshire Union, ⅝ dis.; South Midland, ⅜ pm.; South Eastern and Dover, 42; Ditto New (ditto £15), No. 4, 3⅛; South Wales, 4⅛; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½; Welsh Midland, ⅞; West Riding Union, 3 pm.; York and Carlisle, ⅛; York and Selby, 72½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 12; Boulogne and Amiens, 12⅛; Demerara, 2½; Direct Bombay and Madras, ¼; Dutch Rhenish, 6; East Indian, ⅝; Great Indian Peninsular, ⅜; Luxembourg, 1⅛; Namur and Liege, 3; Northern of France Constituted, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8; Over Yssel, 2½ dis; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

Saturday Morning. Consols were flat yesterday, at 95⅝ for money and account. Mexican improved a turn, but the Share Market was heavy, East India Scrip alone being in demand.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: F. J. Soady, vice Waller; M. Stewart, vice [illegible] (Second Lieutenant Soady to be placed [illegible] above Second Lieutenant Dynele[illegible] Second Lieutenant Stewart between Second Lieutenants Margesson and Street); O'B. B. [illegible] W. Drayson, vice Ommaney; C. W. Elgee, vice [illegible] F. J. Carthew, vice Vansittart; G. H. A. Forbes, vice Paget; W. B. Blair, vice Phellps; L. Martineau, vice Mercer; C. Hunter, vice Colclough; R. J. Hay, vice Milward; A. J. MacDougall, vice Chermside; J. Spurway, vice Blakeley; G. R. C. Young, vice Craufurd; H. T. Boultbee, vice Ord.

Corps of Royal Engineers. H. T. Siborne, vice Inglis; C. S. Akers, vice Martindale; B. A. Wilkinson, vice Hutchinson; L. Nicholson, vice Wray; G. E. L. Walker, vice Pasley; J. T. Barker, vice Stokes; F. F. Cox, vice Hickey; S. B. Farr[illegible] vice Clarke.

ADMIRALTY, JULY [illegible]

[illegible] officers and men of her Majesty's marine forces who were engaged in the war [illegible] ging to the under-mentioned sh[illegible] received at this office, viz [illegible] Childers, Dido, Jupiter, P[illegible], Pylades, [illegible] Columbine, Conway, Cruize[illegible] North [illegible]

H. G. WARD.

[illegible] F. E. JONES, Knights[illegible] carpenter. W. NORRIS, [illegible] J. H. BUTTERWORTH, [illegible] Cornwall, grocer. J. [illegible] merchant. R. [illegible]RKINSON, Ashton-under-Lyne, [illegible] P. BURY, Manchester, calico printer. E. WARD, Medburn, Leicestershire, corn-dealer. W. BALLINGER, Swansea, Glamorganshire, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BARR, Paisley, engineer. W. MOFFATT and Co., Leith, merchants. N. MACQUEEN, Stein, Island of Skye. W. MUSTARD, Feuar, Blairgowrie.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 19.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Alfred Stephen, Esq., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 21.

Further List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Queen's Army, killed in the recent Battles on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of wounds received in those actions:—

9th Foot: T. Bolton, T. Brennan, H. Eyles, P. Gillespie, D. Hoult, J. Lythall.

31st: W. Byrne (sergeant major), M. Sullivan.

50th: T. Bell, H. Brookman (corporal), T. Buggins, G. Bradshaw (corporal), W. Cains, J. Cantwell (sergeant-major), S. Chovil (colour-sergeant), D. Connell, C. Caley, M. Cullen, D. Connelly, T. Cream (corporal), J. Cook, W. Coroner, T. Dyer, F. Dunn, W. Eady, R. Ferguson (corporal), G. Greenfield, R. Husband, D. Hogan, J. Holland, A. Hamer, B. Barlow, J. Hunt, [illegible] F. Johnson (corporal), T. Jackson, S. Jordan, P. Kelly, M. Lynch, T. Lawson, P. M[illegible] W. Martins, F. Matthews, R. March, T. O'Shaugnessy, M. Pegg, R. Reynolds, J. [illegible] Spanton, J. Sullivan, D. Sullivan, T. Speak, J. Sherridon, F. Wiltshire, J. Whittak[illegible] P. W[illegible]nn, M. Kelly.

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of 50th Regiment, killed at Loodianah, 20th May, 1846, by a storm which blew down the Barracks:—

W. Armstrong (drummer), H. Bayley, G. Beddus, H. Biggs, J. Brookman, T. Cantwell (corporal), F. Cuff, W. Carr, J. Coney, G. Caiger, J. Clayton, J. Cook, M. Doyle, J. Danag[illegible] B. Davis, J. Ferris (sergeant), P. Feeney, J. Farmer, M. Flynn, R. Greer, H. [illegible] F. Judd, W. Kelly (corporal), J. Kendrick, L. Kelty, T. Kelly, W. [illegible] Morris Morris, J. M'Clone, A. Mitchell, Michael O'Brien, W. Ross (corporal), W. Ross (drummer), J. Rankin, E. Roxham, W. Sleigh, S. Stanlake, J. Samples, J. Smith, W. Sullivan, J. Twohy, S. Taylor, A. Thompson, J. Villarvise, G. Wall, R. Watkins, W. Walker, J. Williamson.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 20.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. F. Dick to be Captain, vice Stanway; First Lieut. J. M. Adye to be Second Captain, vice Dick; Second Lieut. F. J. Soady to be First Lieutenant, vice Adye.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Pembrokeshire: J. W. Owens, Esq., to be D[illegible] Lieutenant.

[illegible] Pembrokeshire Militia: G. B. J. Jorda[illegible] Esq., to be Captain.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. L. BUTLER, Liverpool, coal-merchant. W. CURTIS, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS. [illegible] J. C. MOORE, Strand, Middlesex, bookseller. G. A. CAVENDISH, Church-end, Finchley, clerk. J. MILLER, Mary-street, Hoxton Old Town, baker. L. MEUNIER, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, hotel-keeper. W. G. MERRETT, Leadenhall-street, [illegible] and Oliver's-terrace East, Bow-road, Middlesex, surgeon. W. TEW, Halifax, Yorkshire, [illegible] dealer. JAMES SUTCLIFFE, JOHN SUTCLIFFE, and W. BERRY, [illegible] Yorkshire, cotton spinners. J. TAYLOR, Manor House, Meltham, Yorkshire, manufacturer. R. H. HARTLEY, Halifax, Yorkshire, stockbroker. C. T. WOOD, Liverpool, corn-factor. E. MUNDY, Liverpool, house agent. H. TATE and R. L. NASH, Bristol, stock and share brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. STOTT, Edinburgh, painter. J. RANKINE, Falkirk Distillery, near Camelon, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, distiller. J. CLARK, Campbelltown, Ardersier, Inverness-shire, baker. W. SHAND, and T. C. CHRISTIE, Glasgow, merchants. W. GREIG, and W. J. CARSWELL, Glasgow, stock-brokers. W. THOM, Langloan, [illegible] dealer. SIMPSON and DICK, Glasgow, stock-[illegible]

[illegible]

At Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, of a daughter.——On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Harrison, builder, 12, Milbank-row, Westminster, of a daughter.——At Arborfield rectory, Berks, the lady of the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, of a daughter.——In [illegible]rave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Farnborough, John, eldest son of John Hardy, Esq., M.P., to Laura, third daughter of William Holbech, Esq.——At Tonbridge, Surrey, John Robert Kenyon, Esq., to Mary Eliza, only daughter of Edward Hawkins, Esq.——At Paddington, the Rev. James Hargrea[illegible] Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Baker, Esq.——On the 15th inst., at Kingston Church, [illegible]sea, Hants, by the Rev. Mr. May, John M. Master, Esq., of Kildarroch, Kirkinner, Wi[illegible]shire, to Matilda Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain George Palmer, R.N.——At Stony [illegible]dleton, Frederick Holland, Esq., to Anne, fifth daughter of Lord and Lady Denma[illegible] Woolwich, Captain Bainbrigge, Royal Engineers, to Margaret, daughter of Colonel P[illegible]

DEATHS.

At Barham Wood, Herts, Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart.——At Aspa[illegible] Hall, aged seventy-two, the Rev. Dr. Chevallier.——At Everton, near Liverpool, Theodosia, widow of the late Rev. W. Ewbank, M.A., and sister of the late Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M.P.——At Stowmarket, at the advanced age of ninety-one, Esther, relict of the late Samuel Barch, Esq.——At Up Marden House, Sussex, Charles Clarke, Esq.——On the 1[illegible] instant, the Rev. Edward Morris Keogh.——At Ashton Lodge, Lancaster, in his 63rd year, James Pedder, Esq., a magistrate, and deputy lieutenant of the county.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the especial patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense [illegible] Change!! Fresh Additions to the Company, and First Night of the [illegible] spectacle of THE MERCHANT STEED!!! On MONDAY NEXT, August [illegible] and every Evening during the Week, will be presented the highly popular Drama of THE MERCHANT STEED; or, The Flight of Damon. Calanthe, Mrs. Morton Brooks; Damon, Mr. J. Harwood; assisted by the whole of the numerous Company. Double Stud and Rare Quadrupeds. Magnificent SCENES of the HIPPODROME, by the French, German, and British Professors. The whole concluding with the Drama of THE NAMELESS.—Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commence at 7.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE ST. LEGER IN MINIATURE.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT, except SATURDAY, with Tournaire's Troupe of unrivalled Equestrians. New Scenes in the Circle. Wonderful Horsemanship. Pony Races. The Great St. Leger in Miniature. The Favourites—Pyrrhus the First, Brocardo colt, Sir Tatton Sykes, [illegible] Messrs. J[illegible] Brothers, the very [illegible] Grand Concert. Conductor—A. Lee. [illegible], Mrs. Aveling Smith, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Bing, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, [illegible] of the day. Extraordinary [illegible] Gorgeous Chinese Procession. [illegible] Palace of the Golden Bells. Grand [illegible] Admission [illegible] Doors open at Eight.

VAUXHALL.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—A GRAND GALA in honour of the BIRTHDAY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. The Gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated, and the Fireworks greatly increased. It will be the Fête of the Season, and the various devices displayed about the grounds will be emblematical of all Nations. THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS will be tastefully arranged, and the selection of music will consist of Italian, German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh compositions.—Doors open at Eight. Admission, 2s.

COLOSSEUM.—Alteration of Time, Open at Seven in the Evening.—A Grand Mexican ALOE, or Century Plant, 30 feet high, now in Bloom, has been added to the various splendid Attractions of this matchless Exhibition without any extra charge. This rare and beautiful Plant is a different species from any [illegible] hibited in Europe. It has some thousand flowering buds upon it, was cultivated between Mexico and Texas, has been brought a distance of 7000 miles, and purchased by the Proprietor of the Colosseum.

The Atmospheric Effects in the marvellous PANORAMA OF LONDON by Night are repeated every half-hour. Holiday Prices continued. Music, 3 till 5; and 8 till half-past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON, or EUPHONIA (invented by PROFESSOR FABER, of Vienna).—Every Day and Evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This greatest mechanical wonder ever accomplished or conceived, has been critically examined, and highly eulogised by the Emperor and Court of Austria, the King and Court of Prussia; the Duke of Wellington; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer; Lords Eldon, Hawarden, &c.; and the prominent members of the principal scientific institutions in London. It speaks anything [illegible] the words of "God save the Queen." During the last few days, it has held conversations sufficient to fill a volume. Hours—From eleven to twelve; half-past twelve to two; half-past three to five; half past seven to nine.—Doors open half-an-hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children under ten, Half-price.

INVENTORS and DEPOSITORS of WORKING MODELS, and of other Specimens of the Useful Arts (as well as the Visitors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION) are respectfully informed that the Dir[illegible] anxious consideration to the new appointment of DEMONSTRATOR [illegible] duty will be to explain to the V[illegible] clearness and [illegible] as other [illegible] Instruments [illegible] mission, 1s [illegible]

MR. JAMES'S NEW WORK.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. Post 8vo. price £1 11s. 6d.

HEIDELBERG: A Romance. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Author of "The Stepmother," "The Smuggler," "Arrah Neil," &c. &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just Published, Price Sixpence,

ROUND RAIL v. T RAIL: or the Principles of the Geometrical Railway System examined by Geometricus.

PELHAM RICHARDSON, Cornhill.

TO ADVERTISERS.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, owing to the number required, is obliged to be put to press for the first edition early on Friday morning, and consequently Advertisements cannot be inserted, so as to circulate in the whole of the impression, unless received previous to Six o'Clock on the Thursday evening. Office, 169, Strand.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. [illegible] CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, [illegible]

[illegible]

MARTIN THE FOUNDLING; or, THE ADVENTURES [illegible], appears regularly in the FAMILY HERALD, the most popular periodical of the day. The New Part, price 6d., contains, also, The [illegible] A Wedding Race—Riminsky, by Frances Brown—The Pilot—and other highly interesting Tales; with a variety of instructive and entertaining reading for the intelligent and reflecting. All Booksellers and News Agents sell the Family Herald.

TO AMATEURS OF MUSIC. NOW READY,

THE MUSICAL HERALD, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, price only 10d. each, consisting of Select Vocal and Instrumental Music, with entertaining and instructive Musical Literature. Edited by G. HOGARTH, Esq. The cheapest of the [illegible] Musical Works hitherto published are extravagant compared with the price of the Musical Herald. On an average, the cost of admired Airs and choice Pieces, will not amount to One Farthing each. Published also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d.

To be had of all Booksellers and News Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

VOL. VI. of MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY AND LETTERS. (Immediately.)

II.

TRAVELS and TRAVELLERS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Authoress of "The Barnabys in America," "The Robertses," &c. 2 vols., 21s.

III.

VOL. IX. of AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND; comprising the Life of MARY of MODENA, Consort of James II.

IV.

VOL. VII. of THE NELSON LETTERS and DISPATCHES; completing the Work.

V.

HOCHELAGA; or, ENGLAND in the NEW WORLD. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON, [illegible] small 8vo.

VI.

[illegible], The Love Test. By the Author of "The Ma[illegible]"

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with [illegible] bearing [illegible] published by J. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s., by post, 1s. 2d. Who has also published a short General Catalogue of his Coins and Medals, price 4d., by post, 6d., or the two books, 1s. 6d., post free. To be had as above, or through any Bookseller.

TO PATRONS and ADMIRERS of TOTAL ABSTINENCE. VAUGHAN and Co. have now completed, for the City of Cork, a 7 ft. 6 in. FIGURE of the Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, modeled from life, in their imperishable Artificial Stone. [illegible] smaller full-length Portrait Figure of the same, 2 ft. 6 in. in height. On view at their [illegible], 60, STONES END and BOW-ROAD; where may also be seen a large stock of [illegible] (antique and modern), fountains, vases, and every description of exterior and garden ornaments, in original and unique designs, including the whole of the Models of the late firm of Coade and Sealy.

FOR SALE, A HANDSOME CHESNUT GELDING and ALBERT PHAETON, the property of a Gentleman. The Horse is sufficiently quiet for any lady to drive, and free from all vice, and a perfect beauty in appearance, 14½ hands high, 5½ years old. The Phaeton was built [illegible] will be invaluable; to any lady or gentleman in the country. To be sold a bargain. Apply at Watt's Dairy, 22, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road. N.B. No Dealer need apply.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq.

T[illegible] Jun., Esq. | Baron L. de Rothschild.

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the [illegible], where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age next birthday	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.		
	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.
25	3 16 4	1 19 0	0 19 8	3 5 5	1 13 3	0 16 9	3 18 2	1 9 6	0 14 11

[illegible]es may be effected daily.

[illegible] 20th, 1846.

By order of the Board,

THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES. (A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The Extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart; and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85 and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154 and 155, Minories, [illegible] accommodations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and [illegible] remembered that "Economy, Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the [illegible]t, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still [illegible] marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be [illegible] borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of [illegible] returned without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement [illegible] other essential information, obtain the new book, titled "Past, Present, and [illegible]" which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to 10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

INSTRUCTION in MUSIC and SINGING, by a YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition either at home or pupil's residence. For references and Terms, address H. E. (post paid), 27, Cottage Grove, Mile-end-road.

A GOVERNESS WANTED to GO ABROAD, and take charge of a Little Boy, the child of a Gentleman residing in Turkey. She must speak French well and give reference to a Protestant clergyman.—Direct to A. B., 1, Stanefield-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington.

LIQUID INDIAN RUBBER.—This superior substitute for either gum or paste, may be had in its purest state of J. ROWBOTHAM, and Co., Indian Rubber Bookbinders, 70, Castle-street East, Berners-street, in tin canisters, 1s. and 2s. each, or by order of any bookseller.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a list of Prices, will be forwarded gratis by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. [illegible] COX SAVORY and Co. Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, [illegible] (from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern [illegible] are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at [illegible] either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SIX POUNDS of GOOD TEA, for 15s.—Since it is barely possible that anything can be done about the duties this session, 2s. 6d. a pound is likely to be the quotation at present for useful tea; other sorts at 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 364, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

BED FEATHERS.

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose ..	2s. 0d. per lb
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto ..	2s. 6d.
Foreign	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto ..	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best [illegible] and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works for verandahs, lawns, &c. [illegible] Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

HOT WEATHER — TRAVELLING. — SEA-SIDE. — The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. The Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can [illegible] GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker [illegible] after many years experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than [illegible] in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen Drapers to the Queen, [illegible] established for nearly Seventy Years [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS.—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ON and AFTER the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1846, RETURN TICKETS on this RAILWAY will be available as follows:—

For a distance not exceeding 50 miles, on the same day they are issued, except on Saturday; a ticket taken on that day being available for the return journey on Monday.

Not exceeding 100 miles, on the same day they are issued, or the next (Sunday not being counted).

Exceeding 100 miles, on the same day they are issued, or either of the two next days (Sundays not being counted). By order of the Directors, CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—Superior Instruments Lent on Hire by G. PEACHEY (Maker by Appointment), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society. An extensive assortment of Improved Cabinet, Cottage, Piccolo, and Square PIANOFORTES, 6⅞ Octaves to G, for SALE or HIRE, of superior quality of tone and touch, warranted in every respect, with a large collection of Secondhand. Also, double and single action Harps, Seraphines, &c. Instruments tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange. One hundred Pianofortes for general inspection at G. PEACHEY'S Warehouse, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well-known garments for quality, respectability, and efficiency, has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. More than seven years' extensive trial has proved beyond all contradiction that they are really completely impervious to the rain. One of the best proofs of their extensive sale exists in the numerous competitors it has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street.

SELLING OFF.—REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.

7,000 yards Edging, from 4½d. to 15½d. per yard.
5,700 ditto Narrow Lace, 18d. to 2s. 3d. ditto.
2,000 ditto Wide Ditto, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. ditto.
700 ditto Insertions, 12d. to 3s. 9d.

Patterns will be sent to any part of the Kingdom. Address KING and SHEATH, [illegible], Regent-street, London.

N.B. A large lot of Real Black Lace, very cheap.

To Professors of Geology, Mineralogy, Lecturers, and others. [illegible] Collection of Specimens illustrative of the above Sciences, Valuable [illegible] Drawings, Prints, and other Effects of th[illegible] Professor of Geology to the London University.

MESSRS. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS will sell by AUCTION at their GREAT ROOM, SAVILLE-ROW, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, by direction of the Administrator on behalf of the Crown, the Valuable and interesting Collection of Geological and Mineralogical specimens formed and arranged at a very great expense by the late Mr. Webster; also, a Library of about 1000 Volumes, including the works of many eminent writers on Natural History in general, Manuscript Works and Lectures, a large [illegible]ty of Water Colour Drawings and Sketches by himself and others, and miscellaneous [illegible]

To be viewed two days previous to the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Room; and in the City, at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 19, 'Change-alley, Cornhill.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show Rooms, 46, King William-street, London Bridge. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first [illegible] issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with [illegible] adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich or-molu bases, others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mache, gorgeously emblazoned. These, with a most various stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps are all of the latest designs and at the lowest possible prices. Deane's carts are delivering Camphine, Candles, and Lamp Oil, and Lamps on hire, in all parts of the metropolis daily. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry. For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from [illegible]" adopted by some houses.

WHILST MESSRS. BETTS and CO. are studiously desirous to avoid the imputation of unwarrantably increasing the alarm created by the rumoured prevalence in the Metropolis of that fearful disease, the Asiatic Cholera, they deem it consistent with a due regard to the feelings of the public, to direct attention to the subjoined Testimonials as to the merits of their Patent Brandy. This pure and wholesome spirit has long been in very general use in the most important hospitals and infirmaries in the kingdom, and is deserving of especial notice at the present time, from its peculiar efficacy in arresting the ravages caused by those epidemics that usually prevail at this season of the year; and the same can be procured in quantities, not less than two gallons, direct from the Distillery, at 16s. per gallon, or in single bottles, at 3s. per bottle, from Retailers, in every locality, each bottle being secured by the Metallic Capsule, which Messrs. Betts and Co. have the exclusive right of making, and upon which is embossed the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars."

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS:—

"58, Aldersgate-street.

"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists more or less in most of the Brandies imported from France.

"To Mr. Betts." (Signed) "JOHN THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Chemistry."

"Long-acre.

"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the foreign spirit.

"To J. T. Betts, Esq." (Signed) JOSEPH HUME, Chemist to his Majesty."

"38, Upper Gower-street.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is fully as free from anything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit as the best varieties of foreign brandy.—(Signed) EDWARD TURNER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.—John T. Betts, Esq."

"Grenadier Guards Hospital.

"The two samples of your Patent Brandy I had an opportunity of laying before the Board of Officers, which sat at the Regimental Hospital last Saturday. Every member of the Board approved of the Brandy, and have ordered that it shall be used for the sick.—(Signed)

"Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co." "J. HARRISON, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards."

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils attending this School took place on Wednesdaday, at Somerset House,

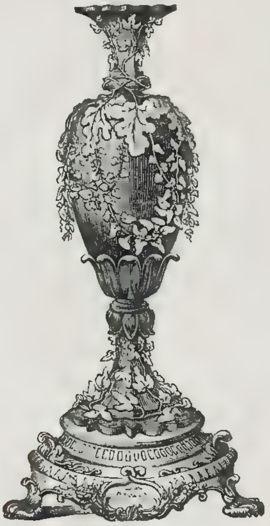
Mr. H. Bellenden Ker presided, and was supported by Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Etty, R.A., Mr. W. Hamilton, and other members of the council.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the steady advance which had taken place in the School, and the great improvement manifested in the works of the Pupils. He considered this alike creditable to preceptors and students.

Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Director of the School, read the report of the past year, which set forth in detail the facts asserted by the Chairman as to the satisfactory progress of the School. The paucity of the works exhibited was most satisfactorily explained by the circumstance that many of the Pupils had obtained lucrative employment in their profession, which necessarily reduced the number of their studies executed for mere practice.

Mr. Etty, R.A., briefly addressed the meeting after the report had been read, and complimented the pupils generally on the improved style of their productions. Mr. Etty was especially loud in his praises of the female students.

Mr. Hawes, M.P., followed in a speech highly laudatory of the School, and the mode in which it was conducted. He apologised for the absence of several of his colleagues in the Ministry, and promised a more ardent support to the institution than Government had hitherto awarded it.



VASE PRESENTED TO MR. C. H. WILSON,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

At the close of Mr. Hawes's address the distribution commenced. The prizes consisted of sums of money, varying from £5 5s. (the highest) to half a guinea (the lowest). There were about thirty recipients, half male and half female.

The works generally appeared very good. Two designs in oil for decorative panels, executed respectively by Miss Rowley and Miss Filmore, were greatly admired. The former of these young ladies gained two prizes, the latter three, viz., for the decorative panel, for a fruit piece in oil, and for wood engraving.

The distribution concluded, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

Before the proceedings commenced, an incident occurred, notice of which should not be omitted. This was, the presentation of a very beautiful testimonial to Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Director of the School, by the Students, as a mark of their esteem and respect for that gentleman. The testimonial consists of a ruby glass vase, 18 inches in height with silver mountings, in imitation of hanging festoons of bearbine and convolvulus. Both the vase and the tracery were designed by pupils in the School (Messrs. J. K. Harvey and D. Pearce); the chasing of the silver was also executed by a pupil (Mr. C. Worrall), and the carving of the wood stand was the handiwork of a fourth student (Mr. A. Abercrombie.) The testimonial was presented to Mr. Wilson by Mr. Harvey, who read an address to that gentleman, to which he responded with much feeling.

After the Director's reply, Mr. Harvey, in a short address, expressed the grateful feelings of the Pupils towards the Masters; to which Mr. Townsend, on behalf of himself and the other Masters, made a suitable acknowledgment.

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Foremost among our metropolitan improvements, may be regarded the taste displayed in newly-erected Shop-fronts, some of which are of highly artistic design, such as it rarely enters into the head of a carpenter to conceive. The specimen we have engraved (No. 160, Regent-street), has lately been opened. It presents a meritorious architectural composition in the richly decorated style of the age of Louis XIV., by a distinguished French architect; and it has been cleverly executed under the superintendence of M. Cambon, the celebrated Parisian Decorator.

The beauty of the design is much increased from the same style of decoration having been carried out in the interior of the shop; and with such a degree of elaborate decoration in every part, as to produce a most unique effect, and afford a very satisfactory specimen of the capabilities of the style itself, for the purpose to which it is here applied.

Messrs. Winsland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, are the builders who have executed the general works; and Messrs. Holland and Sons of Marylebone-street, the upholstery.

NEW CHURCH AT TWICKENHAM.

The first stone of this Church (Trinity) was laid on the 31st August, 1840, by the late Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge; and the edifice was consecrated in July, 1841, by the Lord Bishop of London. The following were the principal subscribers. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor; the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, Henry Pownall, Esq., Sir William Clay, Bart., and Thomas Twining, Esq., each giving five hundred pounds. The remainder of the funds required for the purchase of an eligible piece of land, a small endowment, and the completion of the building, was raised by voluntary contributions; and the plan and erection was confided to the late George Basevi, Esq.

The Church is in the early English style, and will contain six hundred persons in pews and sittings; half that number being accommodated with free sittings. Great interest is evinced by the gentry and others for the prosperity of the Church; and, in addition to their previous donations, a tower-clock and bell have been presented by Mr. Twining; new crimson velvet cushions and hangings for the pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, with cushions, kneeling stools, and cover for the Communion Table, all in very good taste, and of the best quality, by Lady Clay; and, lastly, by Andrew Maclew, Esq., an excellent mellow-toned organ, built expressly by Blyth, of Isleworth, the successor of the celebrated Green. This organ was opened by Dr. Blyth, of Richmond, whose taste and talents as a professor of music are already known and acknowledged.

The Correspondent of a morning paper remarks:—"He would say a word for the encouragement of others, as respects the singing at the church, and point out how much may be accomplished by a small amount of trouble. The choir, as we are informed, is composed of trades-people, and others, in the district; and, a little pains having been taken in style and time, notwithstanding, for the most part they sing by ear only, we must in justice confess that we have seldom heard a better performance in any of our churches. Contiguous to the church, is a national school for children of both sexes, with a house for the master and mistress in the centre, built by voluntary contributions; and, in sincere respect for his memory, is called 'Archdeacon Cambridge's School.' At the present time the number of children is nearly 200, to whom is imparted the blessings of a religious education. The church and school together are working admirably; and, without entertaining too sanguine anticipations, great improvement, both moral and religious, may reasonably be expected in this long and greatly neglected part of the county of Middlesex."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Offor, Jun."—It is impossible to checkmate with a King and Knight only.

"Y. Z.," Sheffield.—We are unacquainted with the game.

"J. V.," Okehampton.—The solution shall be given next week. Your first move is correct, but you have not quite hit upon the modus operandi *afterwards.*

"A Subscriber," Guernsey; and "G. B. S."—Study the "Elementary Lessons on Chess" in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and "Lewis's First Series of Lessons for Beginners:" both may be got of Hastings, in Carey-street.

"W. D.," Petworth.—You are mistaken. Our dictum on the subject of the King Castling is in accordance with all the elementary works on Chess which we have ever met with.

"R. S."—The solution of Enigma 14, by Mendheim, is as follows:—1. Q to K B 7th (ch); K to Q B sq. 2. Q to K 8th (ch); K to Kt 2nd. 3. Q to her 7th (ch); K to Kt sq. 4. K to Q Kt 6th, winning the Queen, or giving mate next move.

"D. T. C." The limited portion of our Journal at present devoted to Chess, forbids a lengthy, detailed review of new Chess works; but we omit no opportunity of directing the attention of amateurs to such as are deserving consideration.

"Amateur."—A copy of Mr. Witcomb's Translation of Lewis's celebrated Treatise, has lately reached us, and we can cordially commend it as an extremely faithful transcript of that invaluable work. It is a model of beautiful typography, and is obtainable at a price—10 francs only—which places it within the reach of every one. Apply to Mr. Hurst, of King William-street, Strand.

"W. P.," Plymouth.—"R. S."—"W. R. T."—Next week.

Solutions by "Muff," "Pierre Evrard," "Sopracitta," "Marazion," "T. B.," "J. D.," "F.," "Punch," "Subscriber," "Andrew," "Phil," and "Miranda," are correct. Those by "J. D. S.," Liverpool; "M. P.," and "W. C.," Bradford, are wrong.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 40.—By M. P. Loquin.

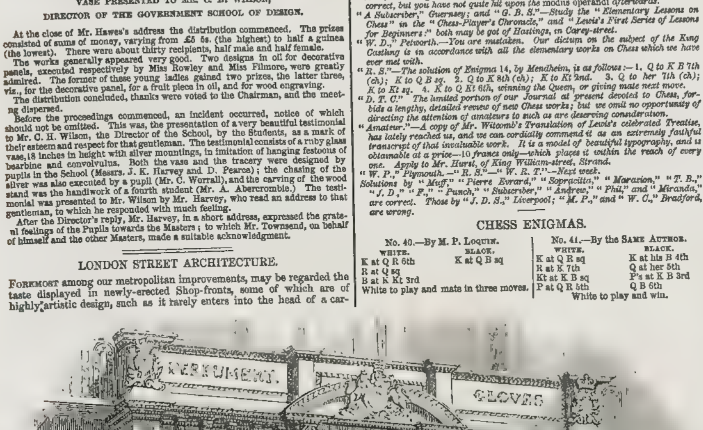
WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at Q B sq
R at Q sq	
B at K Kt 3rd	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 41.—By the Same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his B 4th
R at K 7th	Q at her 5th
Kt at K B sq	P's at K B 3rd
P at Q R 5th	Q B 6th

White to play and win.



LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.—NEW SHOP-FRONT, REGENT-STREET.

TRINITY CHURCH, TWICKENHAM.

No. 42.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at Q R 2nd
R at Q 6th	
B at K Kt 3rd	
Kt at K 6th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES IN THE MATCH BETWEEN M. M. KIESERITZKIJ AND HORWITZ (CONTINUED.)

Game the Fourth.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (M. K.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (M. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	29. P takes P	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	30. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	31. Q R to Q 8th	B to K 3rd
4. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	32. K R to R 8th	K R P one
5. Castles	Q to Q 3rd	33. P takes P	R takes P
6. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	34. R takes Kt	K Kt P one
7. Q B P one	B to R 4th	35. Q R P two	Q Kt P one
8. B to R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	36. R to K R 8th	Q Kt P one (d)
9. Q P two	P takes P	37. R takes R	P to Kt 8th (becoming a Queen)
10. K P one	Q to Kt 3rd	38. R returns to R 8th	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
11. Kt takes P	Q B to R 6th	39. K to B sq	B (ch)
12. Q to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	40. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th (ch)
13. Q to K Kt 3rd	Castles	41. K to R sq	Q to Q R 8th (ch
14. Kt to Q 2nd (a)	R takes K Kt	42. K to R 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
15. P takes R	B takes Kt	43. K to Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
16. K B P two	B to B 4th	44. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
17. B to B 8th (b)	Q takes Q	45. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 8th (ch)
18. P takes Q	K R P two	46. K to R 2nd	B to Q 4th
19. R to B 3rd	B to K 5th	47. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
20. R to Q R 3rd	Q R P two	48. K to B 4th	Q to K 5th (ch)
21. Q R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 5th	49. K to Kt 5th	Q to K 6th (ch)
22 B takes B	P takes B	50. K to B 6th	Q to Q 5th (ch)
23. R to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	51. K to Kt 5th	Q to K 4th (ch)
24. K to B 2nd	B to Q 4th	52. K to R 6th	K Kt P one
25. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P to Kt 3rd (c)	53. K to R 7th	Q to K 5th (ch)
26. K B P one	Q B P to B 4th	54. K to Kt 7th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
27. K R to Q Kt 6th	B to K 5th	55. K to B 8th	K B P one
28. Q R to K sq	B takes K B P	56. Resigns	

(a) The least reflection must have shown the ill consequences of this move.

(b) Very well conceived.

(c) Neatly projected. If White now take the foremost Q Kt P with his Rook, Black advances his Q B P one sq, thus attacking both Rooks, by which manœuvre he must win at least "the exchange."

(d) The termination of this game is ably played by Mr. Kieseritzkij.

Game the Fifth.

White (Mr. K)	Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	Q P one	29. K to Kt 2nd	P takes P
2. K P two	K B P two	30. Q R to K Kt 3rd	K R to K B 4th
3. P takes P	B takes P	31. Q R takes P	Q R to K B 2nd
4. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q B sq	32. Q R to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
5. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	33. R takes R	R takes R
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B takes P	34. K to Kt 3rd	Q R P two
7. K Kt to R 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th	35. R to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	36. K to K B 3rd	Q B P one (d)
9. K B to K 6th	K Kt to B 3rd	37. R to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
10. Q Kt to R 3rd	B to K 5th	38. P takes Q B P	R takes Q B P
11. Castles (on K side)	B to Q 4th	39. R to K Kt 5th	R takes R
12. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes B	40. K R P takes R	Q R P one
13. Kt takes B	K to Q 2nd	41. P takes P	K Kt P one
14. K R to K sq	Q Kt to R 3rd	42. B to his 3rd	K to Q B 3rd
15. Q R to Q B sq	Q B P one	43. P to Q R 5th (e)	K P one
16. Q R to B 3rd	Q Kt to his 5th	44. P takes P	Kt to Kt 2nd
17. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q 4th (a)	45. P takes Q P	Kt to K 3rd
18. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two	46. P to Q R 6th	Kt takes Kt P (ch)
19. K Kt takes B (ch)	K R takes Kt	47. K to B 4th	Kt to K 3rd (ch)
20. Q R takes Kt	P takes Kt (b)	48. K to his 5th	Kt to Q B 4th
21. Q R takes P	Q R to Kt sq	49. P to R 7th	K to Kt 2nd
22. Q Kt P one	K P one	50. B to Q 4th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
23. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	51. K to K 6th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
24. Q R to B 3rd	K R to B 4th	52. P to Q 7th	Kt to B 3rd
25. K Kt P two	K R to Q 4th	53. K to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd (ch)
26. K R to K 4th	Q R to K B sq	54. K to Q 6th	Kt to B 4th (ch)
27. K B P two	K R P one (c)	55. K to his 6th	Kt takes B (ch)
28 K R P two	K R P one	56. K to Q 5th, and wins.	

(a) From this point, we should take Black's game for choice. He has a clear Pawn plus and ought to have no difficulty in bringing all his pieces into play immediately.

(b) By this inconsiderate play, Black gives up all his advantage. It is clear he could not take the Rook, because mate would have followed in a few moves, but he might have played K R to B 4th, or even K R P one, and have had a decided superiority.

(c) Two steps would have been better.

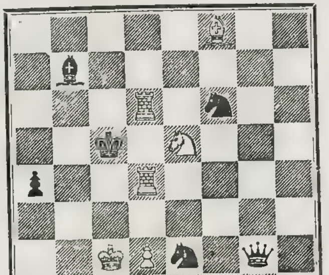
(d) The remainder of the game is deplorably played by Black.

(e) K to Kt 4th, with the object of playing K B P one next move would have been stronger play.

Problem, No. 135.

This beautiful little stratagem we owe to the ingenuity of Mr. Kling
White playing first mates in *two* moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Rumoured Death of Dr. Bledow.—We are deeply concerned to state that a report has just reached us that this distinguished player and accomplished gentleman died suddenly, at Berlin, a few days since. For the sake of Chess, and the numerous circle of amateurs of which Dr. Bledow has long been the animating centre, we fervently hope this report may turn out to be unfounded.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 22, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 226.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE PAST SESSION.

SILENCE again rests on the Halls of the Legislature, and there is a pause in the working of the great machine which for many months has been almost over-tasked. It is somewhat slow and cumbrous in its movements, but when managed with an earnest spirit and real intention, is capable of doing wonders. If perfect wisdom could always be united to absolute power much time and toil might be saved from the expenditure of both that is required to convert a principle into a fact; a short Ukase would supersede years of agitation, and months of debate. But as the two qualities are seldom united, save in "a lucky accident," it is better to trust to that system in which ideas struggle through long periods of opposition, where

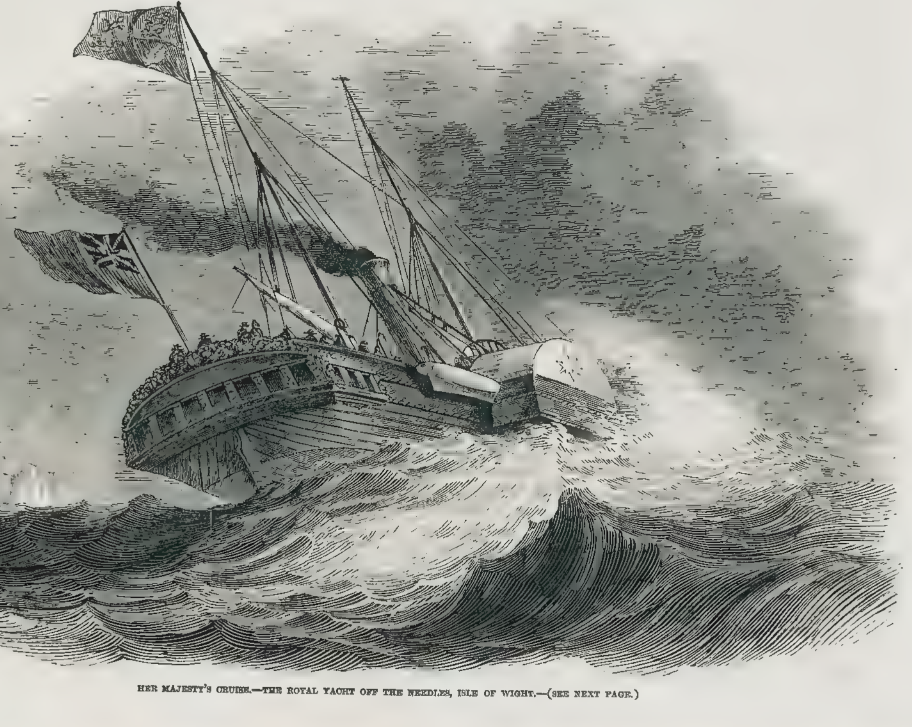
> By degrees to fulness wrought,
> The strength of some diffusive thought
> Hath time and space to work and spread.

The very existence of a Parliament supposes a state of continual flux and change, and constant adapting of laws and statutes to the necessities of the time; and we take the great merit of the often praised "British Constitution" to be that no one can say exactly what it is; it varies from year to year, and month to month; perpetually is it shaken; constantly is the nation declared to be on the brink of ruin, and yet escapes in a miraculous manner, and goes on thriving and flourishing under what the "chainers of the wheel" demonstrate ought to destroy and lay it flat. They probably overlook the fact that in all change something is put in the place of that which is taken away, and that the eternal process is not one of abolition of all governing power, but the substitution of one form of it for another.

To those who regard all change with a kind of fear, the Session just closed must have been a terrible one indeed; when the Reform Bill passed, several Peers talked of selling off their estates and giving up England altogether as a lost land, in which none wearing coronets could thereafter live. A convention at St. Stephen's confiscating all men's goods, and the guillotine constantly at work at Charing-cross, were among the least terrible of the results they foresaw from the "revolutionary spirit" that insisted on cutting off two members from those boroughs which consisted of a few yards of wall and a gate post. But after a short space the ermine and strawberry leaves took comfort; the consequences were much less fatal than they anticipated. The Whigs were in office to be sure, which was a real calamity, but on the whole things went on very much as before; grass did not grow in the streets, pikes did not supersede walking sticks, nor did the Phrygian cap become a fashion, and what was more consoling, rents were paid with great punctuality, and it was discovered that rank and wealth had rather gained in influence by not being so much abused. So noble Lords bethought them, and came to the conclusion that England, after all, might be endured, that Dukes might breathe its air and survive. Nay, they soon perceived that the monstrous Reform Bill itself could be turned to account; they waxed bolder and bolder, abused Melbourne and the Whigs immeasureably, registered and canvassed and won elections, and actually in a few years "built up a great party" by means of the very measure which they first declared would be their social and political destroyer; and once more they were at the head of affairs, walking in the high places of the State, like wise men accepting the new state of things and acting according to it, allowing that the change had been a good one and that their fears were unfounded.

This Session we have had something like this exhibition of exaggerated fears and gloomy prophecies over again. Another old system has yielded to the assault of time and opinion. But, we are bound to say, the alarm has been much less general and intense. When, in the winter of last year, it was announced that Sir Robert Peel would certainly abolish the Corn-Laws, men doubted: how could he gain the consent of the Peers to a measure it was supposed they would consider little less than a destruction of their property? In defence of this, if for anything, they would dare the utmost, plant the banner of "No Surrender" on the citadel, and die, if needful, in the "last ditch of the Constitution." But, whether the faith in predictions of disaster is less strong than of yore, or whether there was a secret persuasion that the Corn-Laws were not in reality that benefit they were supposed to be, certain it is, they fell with far less opposition than was anticipated. The House of Peers met the crisis in the best possible spirit. There can be no doubt that, if the system was of real advantage to any body, it was most of all so to them as a class; yet they placed no delays in the way of a settlement, discussed the question calmly, and deliberately abolished, by their decision, a system that had endured for ages. They did so, too, knowing that their vote could not secure to the Minister of the predominant party among them a continuance of his power. The system and its destroyer fell together—the last, honoured and applauded, but conscious that, according to ordinary calculation, his should not have been the hand to deal the blow.

For the magnitude of the changes it has produced, the past Session has been the most memorable one since the Reform era; some of its events were almost dramatic in their effect; thus the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, after the vote on the Coercion Bill, was rather a triumph than a defeat. Lord John Russell certainly



HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.—THE ROYAL YACHT OFF THE NEEDLES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

did not "darken his fall" with his own victory. The Whigs now occupy a throne which is theirs rather by the voluntary abdication of their predecessors, than by conquest.

The Liberals, in their chief measure—the arrangement of the Sugar Duties—have but followed out the policy of the late Premier; but they appear to have departed from it in one great particular—Sugar raised by slave labour is no longer to be excluded from our consumption. Hitherto, we have imported, bought, sold, exchanged, refined, exported it—done everything, in fact, except eat it; now we are to do that also. This is another of the great changes of the Session; more in principle, however, than practice. As our exclusion of slave Sugar before was rather a fiction than anything else, since we carried, manufactured, and sold it to half Europe, its being admitted to our home market will not make so great a difference as was anticipated.

The other measures of the Session require no recapitulation: the two great contending principles of the time have met in conflict on the two questions of Corn and Sugar: it seems almost strange that mere matters of commerce and finance should excite such intense controversy. Facts now will prove the best commentators both on what has been done and undone.

For a time the two great Leaders of the rival parties have retired from their public stations; one labouring under the reproaches of a disappointed and deceived party, but popular and possessing the confidence of the bulk of the represented classes; the other honoured and respected by all men, not excepting his opponents, for the manner in which he bore his part in the conflict, but suffering the penalty of a mind and body over-tasked, and obliged to seek, in the quietness of retreat, recruited health and strength; yet, even in retirement, he "works his work:" the Leader of the successful Opposition to a powerful Ministry, the organiser of a popular confederacy; the destroyer of old creeds and systems, feasted by a Monarch, and addressing the men of a foreign land, on principles as applicable to them as to ourselves, is one of the strangest spectacles of modern times—one that suggests many reflections.

England must, at the present moment, furnish a wondrous spectacle to other nations: the boldness with which we plunge into changes which the Powers of the Continent dare not even contemplate; the sympathy of opinion that seems to exist between the higher and the middle classes; the readiness with which a veteran Statesman has acknowledged the effect of his antagonist's arguments, and the quiet easy manner in which a social revolution and a change of Government can be effected, as if—

> The common sense of most did hold a fretful realm in awe—

All these are the fruits of a long discipline in the working of Constitutional and Parliamentary power. Nor are the material interests with which our Legislature has to deal less important than the political and moral. The Senate of Rome never had the direction of half the amount of wealth the expenditure of which is authorised by the English Parliament in a single year. It deals with millions as if they were thousands, leaving millions still to spare for undertakings in other lands. In this respect we have startled many even among ourselves, who think that a tighter hand on the reins of speculation would have added to the advantages the country hopes to derive from the unexampled activity, industry, and duration of the Session of 1846.

THE ROYAL CRUISE, AND RETURN TO OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Saturday morning, soon after six o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert landed from the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, lying in Barnpool, and proceeded in a carriage and four to Dartmoor. His Royal Highness was attended by three members of the Royal suite. The carriage proceeded to the Millbay Pier, where the Prince and attendants went on board boats from the Royal yacht, and were rowed to Barnpool. Her Majesty was on board at the moment of the arrival of his Royal Highness, and came to the yacht's side to receive him.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, disembarked from the Royal yacht under a salute from Mount Wise, and proceeded in the state-barge to the shore at Mount Edgecumbe, where the noble proprietor and the Countess were waiting to receive her The persons, who had assembled in large numbers on the beach, cheered her Majesty as she approached the shore.

The Queen remained at Mount Edgecumbe until about one o'clock, when she returned to the Royal yacht, and remained on board until the arrival of the Prince Consort. Shortly after which her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Napier, the Right Hon. Alfred Paget, and Baron Stockmar, left in the State Barge, and proceeded, under salutes from the citadel and Mount Wise, to Mount Edgecumbe, where the Royal party were received by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe. The Royal party remained on shore about two hours and a half, viewing the delightful scenes of the park and grounds, and, it is understood, enjoying the hospitality of the noble proprietor

On Sunday morning at half-past nine the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, with her Majesty on board, and the *Fairy*, tender, and the *Black Eagle* and *Garland*, steamers composing the Royal squadron, slipped their moorings, and having their steam up, were in a few minutes proudly dashing on their way out of the Sound.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Osborne House from their marine excursion on Monday. Both the Queen and her Royal Consort appeared in excellent health and spirits. On Tuesday afternoon, the Royal party was joined by the Duchess of Kent, who arrived at the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, at three o'clock, and crossed over to the Isle of Wight in the *Fairy* steam-yacht, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the platform battery and the men-of-war in commission

Our Artist has, in the preceding page, engraved the Royal Yacht passing through the Needles for Plymouth, on the morning of Tuesday week. There was a heavy sea; though the Queen remained on deck the whole of the passage The Royal squadron, comprising the *Victoria and Albert* yacht and the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, started at nine o'clock, and passed through Cowes Roads under a salute from the yachts and battery.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO GUERNSEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

About seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, her Majesty the Queen, in the Royal Yacht steamer, *Victoria and Albert*, accompanied by the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland*, entered the Little Russell, a channel which runs between Guernsey and the island of Herne, and approached the town of St. Peter's Port Her Majesty's visit being quite unexpected, no preparations had been made, and the servants of the Lieutenant were surprised by being sent for during divine service at St. James's Church. On being apprised of the Queen's arrival the Lieutenant-Governor immediately embarked in a boat to attend to her Majesty's [illegible] Excellency shortly returned, and announced to the crowd assembled [illegible] that her Majesty would land with her retinue at nine on the following [illegible] Notwithstanding the suddenness of her Majesty's visit, the people manifested their loyalty in the most gratifying manner; for, before eight o'clock, the town, when viewed from the Pier-heads, presented one blaze of light. Every house was brilliantly illuminated: from ten to twenty lights were to be seen in [illegible] of St. Peter in such a stir The inmates of [illegible] house came forth to see their Sovereign. Young and old, rich and poor, were congregated together. From eight o'clock till ten there was one incessant display of fireworks Blue and red lights, rockets and Roman candles, were kept up till that time, whilst the loud tones of the National Anthem were to be heard from the crowd throughout the whole evening. The windows of L' Hotel de L' Europe, and Marshall's Royal Yacht Club Hotel, were gorgeously lighted.

So early as five o'clock on Monday morning, the pier was crowded to excess. Many persons staid out the whole night, in the hope of thereby obtaining a good situation to see her Majesty's disembarkation. The streets through which it was known that the Royal Procession would pass were decorated with innumerable flags, festoons, and wreaths of flowers, and lined on each side with the town regiment, which was called out at six o'clock

Precisely at nine o'clock the Barge, with the Royal Standard floating at the head, containing the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was seen approaching the town. The eight bells in the parish church immediately began to sound a merry peal, which continued the whole day; and a Royal salute was fired from Fort George, both on the occasion of her Majesty's arrival and departure from the island. On the instant the boat entered the harbour, it was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, in an open carriage and four, preceded by the Lieutenant-Governor, officers of the regiments, &c., proceeded from the Pier up High-street, Smith-street, along the Grange-road, and Colborne-road, to Fort George—the principal fortification in the island; and, having stopped to admire the view, returned down the Grange-road to the Harbour. The reception her Majesty met with here could not but be gratifying; the event put a stop to all business; many of the shops in the High-street were closed during the whole day.

Within an hour and a half, her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded to the Pier, where they embarked on board the barge of the Royal yacht, and were soon alongside. The squadron then departed in the direction of the Isle of Wight, and quickly lost sight of the privileged island of Guernsey.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

In my last letter, against every assertion of the French and English journals, I announced to you the approaching conclusion of the new opera of Rossini; and I explained to you the fair influence under which it had been written. A letter has just been received in Paris, announcing that Rossini has married his *Armida*, and the musical *Rinaldo*, resuming his panoply of "glorious war," is coming to seek glory in the Parisian arena, the birthplace of his bride. This operatic event excites the greatest sensation amongst the idle *dilettanti* and quidnuncs in Paris; it is the topic of every conversation; and we see it celebrated in verse, how Rossini, enjoying his favourite pastime, fishing, was surprised by M. Scribe, the dramatic *Briareus*.

"Rossini pèchait sur la Rive,
Monsieur Scribe passa par là,"

&c. &c. &c., at this moment, is the favourite song of our *gobemouches*. Speaking of news I have been the first to give you, I likewise have just seen in the English journals the announcement, as a novelty, of the approaching arrival in England of the Princess William of Prussia; you published that news in a letter of mine long since.

The attention of the Parisians, this week, has been turned towards two personages circumstances have brought out in relief—the Comte de Paris and the Marquis of Normanby. The young Count this week completed his ninth [illegible], and all that could get access to the Palace, suddenly recollecting his existence, have flocked to behold the future King of France. None have been more happy to behold the vigour of mind and body of the young Prince than the party at present opposed to the Government. That party, having M. Thiers at its head, struggled to get the future Regency for the Prince's mother, instead of his uncle, the Duke de Nemours. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, chagrined at the preference given her brother-in-law, and, from her sorrows, and her being of the Protestant faith, not mixing in the gay scenes of the Court, has naturally been considered as not a little in the Opposition; and the party displaced from Ministerial power look up to her, on the King's death, to make a struggle against the Duke de Nemours—an excellent and gifted Prince, but unpopular—and, through this means, resume their position. As to Lord Normanby, his nomination is generally rejoiced at by all parties. The French Court have escaped one of those thorough-paced Whig Ambassadors of the Palmerston and Ponsonby style, who are anti-Gallican to the back-bone; whilst the volatile and artistic circles of Paris see in the noble poet and novelist an Ambassador just suited to their tastes—a perspective of gay *réunions*, and of encouragement to art.

If I had time and space I would give you an account of the number of provincial horse races which have lately taken place owing to the new-born taste of our volatile nation for *le sport* and *le turf*. Some of Louis Philippe's lieges—that is to say the spectators, and still more, the mob have been greatly indignant at the absence of any competent contests. Their indignation at Caen Races was unbounded when they saw M. Aumont's horse walk over the course without *any* contest—first for a prize of 1000, and next for another of 6000 francs. I heard Lord C——, at the Hippodrome, relating, with great zest, to his neighbour, that when the indignant bystanders were told by a French sporting gentleman that even in England horses sometimes walked over the course, there was a huge explosion of incredulity, derision, and discontent on the part of the provincial turfites: whilst one man roared out in French, "None of your chaff those sly rogues the English are too good judges to part with their money without either fight or fun!" Verily, *le sport* is not as yet our forte. Whilst we French folks adopt anything for the sake of novelty, our love of our own localities, and, consequently, our untravelled habits, make us the worst of imitators. We only copy what we see through our own medium.

FRANCE

THE LATE ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The trial of Joseph Henri, for shooting at his Majesty, Louis Philippe, on the 29th of July, commenced before the Court of Peers on Tuesday

The commencement of this trial attracted even less attention than that of Lecomte. The galleries were almost empty. At ten mintes to twelve, M. Baroche, the prisoner's counsel, took his seat. At a quarter past twelve, the Peers entered the hall The prisoner was then brought in by the gendarmes, and bowed to the Court. He wore spectacles, and was clad in a black redingote. He is a short and spare man, with a pale and insignificant face. He conversed for a moment with his Counsel. The Procureur-General, Hebert, and Avocat-General, Bresson, took their seat at the parquet, when the Chancellor declared the sittings opened.

After the secretary had called over the names of the members of the Court, the President ordered the accused to stand up, and asked him his name, profession, &c

The prisoner replied My name is Joseph Henri. I was born at Charmes, in the department of the Upper Saone. I am 51 years of age I lived in Rue de Limoges, No. 8, where I had a manufactory of fancy articles.

The President having then told him to sit down, the Recorder read the bill of indictment to the Court.

The President next proceeded to interrogate the prisoner.

Joseph Henri said that he had of late experienced great misfortunes; that, during the last six years, he had constantly meditated to commit suicide; but that, not having the courage to kill himself, he wished to fall by the hand of another. He married 25 years ago, and, for the last 18 years, was unhappy on account of the bad conduct of his wife On being asked what could have induced him to attempt the King's life, he replied, that in order to accomplish his end, he had resolved to fire upon an exalted peasonage. His intention was, not to kill, but merely to inflict a contusion, a slight wound. He had no particular political opinion: he prized an honest man, whatever his political principles might be Nobody was aware of his project. He fired two pistol shots upon the King. The pistols were loaden with slugs. He had purchased them on the Boulevard from a man named Caron, on the 30th of June, the day before he mounted guard at the Palace of the Tuileries. He had not contemplated firing upon the King on that day; he knew his Majesty was not in Paris; besides he did not intend to strike so high. No sooner had he arrived at the Carousel, and found himself surrounded by his comrades and chiefs, than he renounced his intention. On the 29th of July, he was determined to die, and resolved to fire upon some high personage, a Marshal of France, for instance, but reflecting that the Jury might bring in a verdict "with extenuating circumstances," he preferred firing upon the King. It was said that it was through pride he would not work in the service of others. This was not true. His infirmities alone prevented him from adopting that course. He did not wish, nor could he find resolution enough to commit suicide. Those who committed suicide evidently laboured under fever, and were not in possession of their faculties. He had not been fortunate enough to be visited with that fever. His object, besides, was to render a service to society, by affording a new argument in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. Sooner or later, it would, he hoped, be abolished; and he would die happy if he was instrumental in contributing to that result. Other penalties were punishments; the pain of death was no punishment. In his misfortune, he had applied to all classes of society; he had sought relief from clergymen, merchants, capitalists, and philanthropists -M. Lamartine amongst others- all had rejected his appeal, on account of his infirmity, and when he found that he had no means left of retrieving his fortune, he said to himself, "My only alternative is death; I cannot kill myself; men will kill me." When he was arrested on the 29th July, he feared, from the attitude of the crowd, that they would massacre him, and he exclaimed, "Spare me, for I have accomplices," and that expedient saved his life. Had he perished in that manner, he would have had no opportunity of vindicating himself, and would have passed for a monster He had at one moment thought of placing himself in the passage of the King, in the Avenue de Neuilly, and firing upon his carriage so as to leave a mark upon it, but the fear of wounding one of the servants standing behind it, or one of the outriders, had deterred him from his project, for he never wished to inflict the least injury on one of his fellow-creatures.

The Attorney-General next interrogated the prisoner relative to the high personage he intended to kill on the 30th of June.—"You mean," replied Joseph Henri, "to fire upon, for I never wished any harm to mortal. I never was guilty of a base act; and, had I been animated by feelings of revenge or hatred, I would have killed one of the persons who had occasioned my ruin."

The examination of the witnesses afterwards commenced.—The first witness was the police-officer Roussel, who arrested Joseph Henri, in the garden of the Tuileries, on the 29th of July, and with difficulty conducted him to the post of the palace.

The second witness, named Quentin, had assisted in apprehending the prisoner, who cried to him, "Spare me." He then gave him in charge to the guard.

[illegible] had fired, he dropped [illegible] "I [illegible]

[illegible] those expressions.

The next witness, a Sergeant-Major of the 72nd Regiment, had also heard those expressions

When our last accounts left Paris, the trial was not concluded.

Last Saturday the Chamber of Peers voted, by a majority of 102 to 4, an Address in reply to the King's Speech, and, in the evening, it was presented to his Majesty, who returned the following answer:—"I am much touched with the sentiments you express in this Address, and it is ever pleasing to me to tell you how much mine respond to them. These conspicuous manifestations have enabled me to endure sorrowful trials; and I find in the loyal co-operations of which you reiterate the assurance, a precious pledge of the preservation of what you so justly call the glorious conquests of modern civilisation, the faithful maintenance of our institutions, and the security of the rights of all. So long as it shall please God to protract my life, it shall be devoted, with your support, to that noble object, and to the progressive development of the happiness and prosperity of France."

The Marquis of Normanby, the newly-appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived with his Marchioness and suite at Paris. On Monday [illegible]quis presented his credentials to the King. The state carriages of [illegible] Majesty were sent to the British Embassy to fetch the noble Ambassador, and, [illegible] the presentation, conveyed him back to the Faubourg St. Honoré.

The Earl of Cardigan has arrived in Paris.

Some experiments are being made on the Rouen and Havre Railway, to ascertain the strength of the works; and it is reported that the Government will authorise the opening of the line in the beginning of the winter, but that for some time it will only be open for the transport of goods, so as fully to test the solidity of the constructions.

The *Presse* announces that the Count de Paris entered his ninth year on Monday last, the Royal infant having been born on the 24th of August, 1838. "The Count de Paris," adds the *Presse*, "although of a delicate constitution, enjoys excellent health. He is tall for his age, and his features strongly resemble those of his father. He has made much progress in his studies, and he expresses himself with facility in the German, Italian, and French languages."

The increase in the price of corn has created a great deal of discontent in France. Some serious riots have taken place in the departments, and the papers speak as if they thought that the discontent had by no means reached its utmost height.

SPAIN

We have accounts from Madrid to the 20th inst. The chief topic which appeared to occupy the public mind was the marriage of the Queen.

Public attention was still directed to the presence of the Infante Don Francisco de Assiz, whom various Corporations and high functionaries of the State were about to congratulate on his arrival. Innumerable reports were spread, and conjectures formed as to his chances of obtaining the Queen's hand. The Opposition print, *El Clamor Publico* of the 19th, even ventures the following paragraph:

"It was, yesterday, said that on Monday evening a meeting had taken place at the Palace, which several Prelates, the presidents of the legislative bodies, the Duke de Bailen, the Ministers, and some of the Members of the Council of State had attended; and that the Queen's marriage had been the object of the meeting. There are persons who even affirm that her Majesty's marriage with the Infante [illegible] is to be solemnised this day or to-morrow.

[illegible] Not the least doubt now exists that the Spanish, French, and British Cabinets have fixed upon Don Francisco de Assiz as the future husband of Isabel Segunda, instead of his brother Don Enrique, who, since his indiscreet alliance with the Progresistas, has lost all chance of becoming the Royal Consort, unless it be by the advent to power of Espartero and his party, which can only take place through a revolution."

The British Minister at Madrid, Mr. Bulwer, has slightly rallied, but still remains in a precarious condition.

ITALY

The Marseilles and Italian papers contain accounts of a very violent earthquake on the 14th inst., which occasioned great loss of life and property in several villages and towns of Tuscany. The village of Osciano, situate at about twenty [illegible] from Leghorn, suffered extremely: out of one hundred and twenty houses, of which this village is composed, two only have remained standing in the midst of the general ruin Fifty-nine persons were there killed, and sixty-five wounded. At Leghorn, almost all the houses are rent more or less. They say that the ground in the streets opened and shut: this is probably imaginary only, the consequence of the terror into which the people were thrown.

Some interesting details respecting the earthquake are given in the following letter, dated Leghorn, Aug 17: "This town has experienced an earthquake, which has thrown the inhabitants into the greatest state of alarm. On the 14th inst., at 50 minutes p m, the first shock was felt, having been preceded by a subterranean noise. The shock lasted from seven to eight seconds. The oscillations were at first perpendicular, and as if produced by a rising up of the earth taken from the south-east to the north-east, and repeated five or six times. Household furniture was displaced and thrown down; the church bells violently agitated. The noise produced by the cracking of beams and the walls which opened, gave warning of an impending catastrophe. The inhabitants, terrified, threw themselves into the street, evincing the greatest fear and despair; women throwing themselves down on their knees, imploring the Madonna de Montenero, the patroness of the town; the men making the sign of the cross and hastening to the residence of their families to give them succour. During the night several other shocks were felt; the earth seemed to be in a continued convulsion. The sky was free from clouds, but there was a thick mist in the air which produced a melancholy on the mind. The palace occupied by M. de la Rochefoucault, the French Minister, has been much damaged. A stone from the ceiling fell on the chair Madame de la Rochefoucault had left a few minutes before the earthquake. The house of M. Bremer, Consul-general, has also suffered: at an angle it sunk, and all the inside walls are full of crevices, and shaken. No Frenchman established at Leghorn has been personally injured, or his property damaged. The villa established by M. Moreau, the son of the cashier of the Bank of France, has been seriously damaged. M. Moreau passed the night in a carriage in his garden. The earthquake was more violent and did more damage in the country round, and great disasters have occurred, especially in the Maremmes, a volcanic country, which still bears the signs of a subterranean influence. Whole villages have been thrown down in the Saulia, Lorenzana, Osciano, and Casciano, the centre of the oscillating motion, and at about five leagues from Leghorn. At Voltera, a government prison fell, burying several prisoners. The numbers of persons killed are stated to be, in all the districts, 38; and 140 wounded, of which 58 seriously. The effects of the shock extended to Pisa. The vaulted roof of the old Church of St. Michael fell at the first shock. The congregation had just left the building after divine service. The houses of the town were shaken, but the shock being less than at Leghorn, did not cause so much damage. Several natural phenomena occurred. Spouts of muddy and boiling water sprung out of the earth. A lake has been formed in a sunken space of land. All the villas in the neighbourhood of Pisa have been considerably damaged. The farms and peasants' dwellings have more or less suffered on the whole line of the shock. The inhabitants are in the greatest state of alarm, which is increased by the [illegible]tals of the disasters caused by former earthquakes in this quarter. The inhabitants have a full recollection of the earthquakes in the years 1798 and 1816. It is not forgotten that in 1798 the town of Sienna was threatened with total destruction by shocks, which lasted nine days The last shock in particular caused many victims. During the last four days the earth has not ceased to shake at intervals. Looking to the state of the houses at Leghorn, a smart shock would evidently complete the ruin of the town. A portion of the inhabitants have left the town, many are bivouacking under tents in the public places, many are on board the boats. The Government has lost no time in sending into the rural districts engineers, medical men, medicine, and provisions. It is stated that on the 10th of August a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city of Naples, but fortunately without any injury being done."

POLICE.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Monday afternoon, a conflict of a sanguinary nature took place at the Camden Town Station of the London and North Western Railway Company. It appears that in consequence of a quarrel between the Irish and English labourers employed upon the line and other buildings adjacent, the former party went to the station alluded to, and made a most violent attack upon the English, many of whom were dreadfully cut by working tools, stones, brickbats, &c, which were hurled at them in all directions, and one or more of them, owing to the injuries inflicted, are hardly expected to survive.

Twenty of the principals in the affray were taken into custody, and were examined at MARYLEBONE Office, on Tuesday. They gave their names Joseph Glory, John Crimming, John Duggen, John Donohue, John Tracey, Jeremiah Kilahar, John Brown, Patrick O'Donnell, John Sheehan, James Kennedy, Thomas Kinlove, John Cooper, Eugene Madden, Tobias Hackett, John Lyons, Jeremiah Donohue, Thomas Maloney, Patrick Ginnew, Timothy Killahar, and Thomas O'Donnell.

Mr. Humphreys appeared in compliance with the directions of the London and North Western Railway; and Mr Robinson on behalf of five of the accused.

Several surgeons' certificates were handed to Mr. Rawlinson, and it appeared that some of the injured parties (absent) were in a very alarming condition, from sundry cuts and blows which they had received on the head and body

Many of the witnesses in attendance bore evidence of the sanguinary treatment which they had received. Some of them had their eyes shockingly discoloured, and others their arms in slings.

The first witness called was Carter, railway-constable 175, who said: Yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, I saw a great many of the Irish labourers coming towards Roundhouse-gate, Camden Town, at which I am stationed, when Duggen, who was one of them, crossed the ground and spoke to others at the gate. I told him I had orders not to admit any one through the ground except those who were at work inside, when he went back a little way, and afterwards again attempted to come in, at the same time beckoning to some of his companions to do so too. I took hold of him and pushed him along, upon which he said that if I didn't let him alone he'd knock my —— head in. I then tried to put up the bar of the gate, but was prevented from doing so by three of the prisoners and some others, who pulled me forward with great force into the road, when the prisoner Glory and several more struck me in a very violent manner. I seized hold of him (Glory), and immediately I was knocked down, and kicked on the head and body by him and about a dozen more. (Witness's face was much cut and bruised) I called aloud for assistance, and some of the English labourers at work inside of the gate coming to see what was the matter, they were felled to the ground by blows inflicted upon them with shovels, bricks, &c. I again laid hold of Glory, and while in the act of taking him away, Crimming and four others came up with brickbats, threatening to knock my brains out if I didn't let him go; and, feeling convinced from their manner that they would have no hesitation in putting their threat into execution, I suffered him to escape. This morning Madden came to the ground to take away some hods, and he was then recognised as being the man who had broken four of the ribs of one of the navigators (now in the hospital) at the time of the affray.

Some corroborative evidence was then given, and, from the statements of other witnesses, it appeared that the outrage upon the poor Englishmen was of a serious character; many of them were at one time lying bleeding upon the ground, having been beaten with pickaxes, spades, sticks, &c

The witnesses were severally cross-examined by Mr. Robinson, and all of the prisoners were positively identified as having acted prominently in the murderous outrage, with the exception of Gonoche and Maloney; the two latter were discharged, and the rest stand remanded till Tuesday next.

A question of much importance to Life Assurance Companies has lately been decided by the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, on a bill of exceptions, in an action brought by the representatives of Schwabe against the Argus Life Assurance Company The Judges have decided that a party assured, holding his policy in his own hands, who may commit suicide, forfeits his policy, and that the office is not bound to pay the amount

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case of D. Maclean, Esq, M.P. for Oxford. The case had been before the Court on a previous day, when an application was made to grant further time for the bankrupt surrendering to his fiat, he being in Italy for the benefit of his health. The learned Commissioner said that he had read the evidence of Dr. Thompson, and was of opinion that the bankrupt had gone abroad for the benefit of his health, and not to avoid his creditors, and therefore he should grant the application.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Monday.

Further Explanation from Lord Lyndhurst.—Lord **Lyndhurst** read a letter which he had received from Sir R. Peel, wishing him to correct an erroneous statement, imputing to him an expression of a desire for the reconstruction of the Conservative party. As the letter was occasioned by a misapprehension, he read it to their Lordships as a confirmation of the statement he had made on Saturday

The Irish Constabulary Bill was read a second time; some other bills were disposed of; and the House adjourned, after a short sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat four hours.

British Interests in Mexico.—Lord **George Bentinck** called the attention of the House to the present state of British interests in Mexico, consequent on the war between that country and the United States of America. The noble Lord concisely adverted to the great stake which this country held in the fortunes of Mexico; and, having narrated the events that preceded the war, contended that territorial aggrandisement was the ruling passion of America; hence, he concluded that Mexico would undergo a similar fate to Texas, unless this country interfered. The sentiment that prevailed through America was, that the stars which bespangle their flag should be so increased indefinitively. He wanted to know how long our Government would look tamely upon this aggrandisement—would it be before Mexico and California were annexed? He desired to know the result of the mediation which had taken place between this country and America, and to press on the Government the necessity of affording full security to our West India possessions, so as to control the usurpation and dominion of the United States.—Lord **Palmerston** said he did not think it probable that Mexico would be annexed to the United States, though, if it were, he admitted that the interests of this country would be seriously damaged thereby. An offer of mediation had been made by Sir Robert Peel's Government, but the Oregon question then interfered. The offer simply was, that if the United States were disposed to ask the mediation of England, it would be immediately offered. The United States, in consequence of the then unsettled state of the Oregon question, had given no answer. Now, however, as the Oregon question was set at rest, and the treaty ratified, the Government had given instructions to Mr. Pakenham to renew the offer of mediation. This offer had been made, and in such a form that it would require an answer from the Government of the United States. A corresponding offer had been made to the Government of Mexico. Lord Palmerston, in the course of his speech, said that he believed the preservation of peace over the world would be best secured by an extension of commerce, which was now likely to take place under the principles of Free-Trade.—Mr. **Disraeli** could find no satisfaction in the vague declaration, that in the principle of extending trade a stoppage of foreign wars was to be found. Such a theory was absurd. The political existence of Mexico might be lost ere a month or two elapsed, and the House was, therefore, entitled to demand of the Government to consider the subject seriously.—Mr. **Wakley** said it was impossible not to be struck with the novel position of the present Government. He always regarded the noble Lord as a peaceful Minister. (Hear, hear, from Lord Palmerston.) If there ever had been an impression that the noble Lord wished for war, it ought to be removed by the speech made by him this afternoon, for a more peaceful speech he (Mr. Wakley) had never heard. But the noble Lord must be somewhat astonished at finding that a complaint was made against him because he had not interfered. He was delighted to find that the noble Lord wished for peace between the United States and Mexico, and he hoped the noble Lord would persevere in his policy.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied in the disposal of the various bills before the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Tuesday.

The Earl of Ripon's Explanation.—The Earl of **Ripon**, in the most emphatic terms, indignantly repelled the charge lately preferred against him by Lord George Bentinck, of having bartered the patronage of the Chief-Justiceship of Bombay for the patronage of the living of Nocton. The noble Earl said he should leave the vindication of his character to the statement of facts made by Lord Lyndhurst, but he owed it to his own sense of honour to give the accusation the most unqualified contradiction. "My Lords," he said, "this I am compelled to state, and I do so on my honour as a gentleman, and as if it were the last word that I was to utter on this side of the grave, that I do absolutely deny, in the most unqualified manner, that there either is, or was, the slightest foundation for the imputation that was cast upon me. My Lords, that imputation was no slight matter. It was not an imputation that merely affected me in my political capacity, but it was one which mixed up a much more grave and serious accusation, namely, that of trafficking in a matter of ecclesiastical patronage, and of endeavouring, by the most scandalous interchange of advantages, to obtain for myself the nomination to a living which I was desirous that a friend of mine should possess. My Lords, I consider that the disposal of ecclesiastical patronage is a matter of awful responsibility. It does not merely concern the mere temporal advantages of those over whom the Minister is placed, but matters of a far higher interest; and to suppose that any man of common feeling, who has a sense of what is right in his bosom, would be guilty of so dishonourable and scandalous a traffic, is an assertion that ought not to be made, unless it is so clearly provable as that the sun is visible at noonday."

The Poor Employment (Ireland) Bill was committed, and some other bills having also been advanced a stage, the House adjourned till two o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -Tuesday.

The Poor Law Commissioners.—Mr. **Hume** moved the resolutions which he had placed on the paper, condemning the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners, but withdrew them after he had made a speech.—Sir **George Grey** promised that the Government would give the subject their earliest consideration.—Mr. **Etwall** gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity, next session, of calling the attention of the House to the Report of the Andover Committee.

Distress in Mayo.—Mr. **Dillon Browne** called the attention of the House to the distress that existed in the county Mayo. The potato crop, he said, had entirely failed there, and there were not less than 42,000 persons in that county in a state of famine, and an immense number in a state bordering on destitution. Sir D. **Norreys** corroborated Mr. Browne's statement The O'Conor Don said that similar distress existed in Roscommon, Galway, and other counties.—Mr. **Labouchere** assured the House that unremitting attention to the subject of Irish distress would be given by the Government. The measures that they had introduced would, he hoped, mitigate the evils complained of, but they did not rest satisfied there, nor think that they had done all that was necessary. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Government would devote their best consideration to the question.

The House, which had met at twelve, was occupied after this, until a quarter past three, in disposing of various bills. At that hour, the House adjourned till two o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday.

The House of Lords met to-day chiefly that the Royal Assent might be given by Commission to certain bills recently passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday.

The House met at two, and sat till six

Foreign Affairs.—Lord **Palmerston**, in answer to a question from Dr. Bowring, stated that the Russian Government had consented, by treaty, to forego the exclusive privilege of trading with Turkey, being anxious that Russia should place itself on a fair and impartial footing with the other nations of Europe. In answer to a question from Sir H. Douglas, the noble Lord also intimated that a gentleman had been sent out to Buenos Ayres, with the view of communicating with the French Minister there, in order, if possible, to bring about a termination of hostilities in that quarter.

The Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum.—Mr. **Wakley** brought under the consideration of the House the abuses which had taken place in the management of the Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum, and moved for various returns, and for the appointment of a Commission thereupon. The hon. gentleman entered largely into the facts which had been brought to light respecting this asylum, one of which was that the mortality in the second year of its establishment was no less than 112 out of 450. It was to be recollected that Mr. Mott was the superintendent of this asylum while holding the office of auditor of the union in which it was situated; and, taking all matters into consideration, he thought an inquiry was indispensable into the scandalous proceedings connected with it. Mr. **Fielden**, in seconding the motion, said the proceedings connected with the asylum were perfectly disgraceful.—Sir G. **Grey** regretted that the hon. member had brought forward this most important subject before so thin a house. All the facts which had been stated with so much force were contained in the papers which had already been laid on the table of the House. He admitted that those facts showed that private lunatic asylums were in the most deplorable state, and he was afraid it was entirely out of the power of Parliament to remedy that state. With regard to a Commission of Inquiry, the hon. member must remember that the Commissioners of Lunacy were not at all implicated in this ill-treatment of lunatics. He admitted that it was most discreditable to any parties employed under the Poor-Law Commission, to be connected with the management of Lunatic Asylums. After the disclosures that had been made, he thought that the Commissioners of Lunacy ought to direct their most close attention to the conduct of the managers of the Haydock Lunatic Asylum. The only remedy for the evils connected with Lunatic Asylums was in the hands of the magistrates of this country, who should immediately set about erecting County Lunatic Asylums. He hoped, in conclusion, that the hon. member would not press his motion.—After a few words from Mr. R. **Yorke** and Mr. P. **Borthwick**, Mr. **Wakley** replied, and hoped the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary would make an effectual inquiry into the case before the next session of Parliament; and, if this could not be done, he should feel it his duty to move for an inquiry to investigate the circumstances

The motion was then withdrawn; and the House, which had been almost entirely occupied with this subject, adjourned till three o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The House met at h[illegible] three o'clock.

The Commons' amendments to the Small Debts Bill were agreed to

The District Lunatic Asylums Bill, the Railway Commissioners Bill, and the Pawnbrokers Bill, were read a third time and passed.

STATE OF IRELAND. THE POTATO CROP.

The Earl of **Roden** then rose and expressed a hope that he might be allowed to take the first opportunity of saying a few words upon the state of Ireland. The noble Earl then adverted in general terms to the state of Ireland, and the calamity of the failure of the potato crop. Within the last few days, he had traversed the province of Ulster, and he believed there was not one field which was not tainted. There was also another evil—a great deficiency of the oat crop. He stated these facts with the view of impressing upon her Majesty's Government the awful responsibility which rested upon them.

The Earl of **Clarendon** assured the noble Earl (Roden) that the most earnest attention of the Government would be directed to the subject. The accounts alluded to by the noble Earl were most distressing, and he hoped the measures of the Government would mitigate the evils complained of.

Some routine business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at five o'clock till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

Mr. **Foster** moved for leave to send a message to the Lords, for a copy of the reports on the progress of the building of the Houses of Parliament.—Agreed to, and the message sent.

Mr **Warburton** brought in a Bill to restore Arrest on Mesne Process in civil actions, under certain limitations, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned, at half-past four, till Friday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. W."—Published frequently before.

"J. T. B." The position you refer to must have been mislaid. Have you a copy? The beautiful Problem by Mr. Kling, in the August "Chess Chronicle," will amply repay you for the purchase of the Number.

"A. W."—When the conditions of solution to a Problem are "to move and win," they merely mean that White, having first move, is to win the game without limitation as to the number of moves.

"J. L. L."—We should recommend Lewis's last Treatise, decidedly. The Match between MM. Staunton and Harrwitz has commenced, and the latter has won the three games at odds already played. We shall report upon its progress next week

"F. C.," Peckham.—Your solution of No. 280 is correct. Any one of respectability is eligible for admission as a member to the London Chess Club; and no qualification as to strength of play is required.

"An Inquirer" is hypercritical. With sometimes a hundred communications on Chess to examine at once, it is not surprising that a single solution to a Problem should have been overlooked.

"D. W."—Your question is quite unintelligible.

"W. R."—The position of the pieces in Mr. Kling's ingenious Problem in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" is correct. You will find another, also extremely clever, in the Number for September, just out, from India, *by "Shagird."*

"Old Stager," "Hector," and "S. S. M." We are grieved to say the reported death of Dr. Bledow is confirmed by a letter we have just received from his friend Von H. de Laza. Dr. Bledow expired on the 6th instant, after a few days' illness only, at Berlin, in his fifty-first year. The Chess Journal which he had commenced conducting will still be carried on by the Berlin Chess Club.

"T. Y. P."—We are utterly ignorant of the principles of the "Round Game." Do you mean the game of Chess played by four persons? If so, there is a little book extant containing rules for playing it, which may be got at most of the Chess-men Turners.

"R. F. D," Lisbon.—Your problems and solutions shall be duly examined.

"B. C."—Your first attempt is perfectly correct.

Solutions by "M. P.," "Styk," "B. C.," "Muff," "J. E. C.," "J. T. B.," "P. W.," "L. L. C.," Clapton; "G. A. H.," Hitchin; "W. R.," Glasgow; "Sopracitta," "J. V.," "T. B. W.," Frant; "H. P. C. C.," "H. M.," Bristol, "T. B.," Bradford; "Valley-field," "P. A. C.," and "J. L.," are correct.

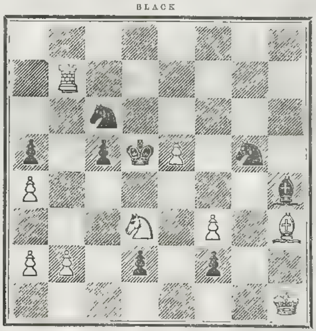
⁂ Solutions of Problems No. 134 and 135 next week.

Problem No. 136

By Mr. R. F. Hodgson, of the Bengal Civil Service.

White to play and checkmate in seven moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAMES IN THE MATCH BETWEEN M.M. KIESERITZKIJ AND HORWITZ (CONTINUED.)

Game the Sixth.

White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)	White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Q takes B	Q takes Q (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. K takes Q	K B P two
3. Q P two	P takes P	15. Kt to Q 5th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	16. B takes P	Castles (ch)
5. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt P one	17. K to Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
6. K Kt to his 3rd	Q P one	18. B to K R 6th	B to K B 4th
7. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	19. B to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
8. Q Kt to B 3rd (*a*)	K Kt to his 5th	20 Q B P one	Kt takes B
9 Castles (*b*)	Q to K R 5th	21. P takes Kt	Q B P one
10. K R P one	Kt takes K B P	22. Kt to K 3rd	Q R to K sq
11. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt	23. Kt to Q B 4th	Q R to K 3rd
12. Q to K B 3rd	B takes R (ch)	24. K R P one	K R to K 2nd

The Game was prolonged a few moves, and won by Mr. Kieseritzkij.

(*a*) Instead of this move White should have Castled or played K R P one.

(*b*) It is hardly credible that a player so proficient in the openings should fall into the well known dilemma resulting from this position.

Game the Seventh.

White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. K)	Black (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q 2nd
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	21. K P to K 6th	P takes P
3 K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes P	22. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
4. Q P one	K Kt to K B 3rd	23 Q takes K P (*c*)	Q takes Q
5. K Kt takes P	Q P two	24. B takes Q	Q R to K 2nd
6 Q to K 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	25. B to Q B 5th	Q R takes B
7. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	26. B takes R	R to K 7th
8 K B P two	Castles	27 K to Kt 2nd	B to Q 5th (ch)
9. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28 K to R 3rd	R takes Q B P
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th(ch)	29 R to R 3rd	K R P one
11. K to R sq	Q Kt takes Kt	30 K to Kt 4th	B takes K Kt P
12. P takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 5th	31. B to Q 6th	B to K B 3rd
13 Q B to K B 4th	Q B P one	32 K R P two	R takes Q R P
14. Q Kt to K 4th (*a*)	Q P takes Kt	33. K to K B 5th	K to K R 2nd
15. K B takes Q B	K Kt to K B 7th (ch	34 K to K 6th	R to Q 7th
16. R takes Kt	K B takes R	35. R to K B 3rd	Q R P two
17. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to her 5th (*b*)	86. K to Q 7th	R to Q B 7th
18. Q R to K B sq	K P to K 6th	37. Q P to Q 4th	B takes P
19. K Kt P one	Q R to Q sq	And White resigns.	

(*a*) This is pretty, but not sound.

(*b*) A good move. If White play Q B P one, Black takes Q P with P.

(*c*) He would have been mated in two moves, on taking the R with his B.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 43.—By J. Brede.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q R sq
Q at her Kt sq	Q at her R 5th
R at Q 7th	R at Q B sq
R at Q Kt 5th	Kt at K B 5th
P's at K R 2nd	P's at K R 4th
K Kt 2nd and Q R 6th	K Kt 3rd and Q B 7th

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 44.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 2nd	K at his B 5th
R at K Kt 3rd	Q at her B 5th
B at Q Kt 4th	R at K R's 5th
Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at Q's 5th
P at K 4th	P's at K Kt 3rd and Q's 4th

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 45.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his R 4th
Q at K B 4th	Q at her B's sq
Kt at K Kt 2nd	R at Q sq
Kt at Q Kt 4th	R at Q 2nd
P's at K R 4th	B at Q Kt 2nd
K Kt 3rd K B 5th and Q Kt 2nd	Kt at K Kt 2nd
	P's at K R 3rd
	K Kt 5th Q B's 5th
	Q Kt 6th and Q R's 5th

White to play and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF THOMOND, K.P.

His Lordship, who died at Taplow House, Maidenhead, on the 21st inst., was eldest son of the late Edward O'Brien, Esq., and succeeded to the Marquisate of Thomond at the decease of his uncle, the first Marquis, in 1808. The Barony of Tadcaster, a Peerage of the United Kingdom, conferring a seat in the House of Lords, his Lordship acquired by patent in 1826. The illustrious family from which the deceased nobleman deduced descent is one of the few native houses at present to be found in the Peerage of Ireland, and derives from the Royal line of Thomond, a race of Princes which sprang from the celebrated Hibernian Monarch, Brian Boiroime, who fell at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014. In the reign of Henry VIII., Murrough O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, surrendered his royalty to that Monarch, and was created in consequence Earl of Thomond, in 1543. From the eldest son of this renowned chieftain descends the House of Thomond, and from his second son, the O'Briens of Dromoland, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., who will succeed to the Barony of Inchiquin at the decease of the present Marquis of Thomond. Sir Lucius is elder brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. The Peer whose death we announce married, 16th September, 1799, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Trotter, Esq., of Duleck, and has left four daughters—Susan Maria, wife of the Hon. Capt. George F. Hotham, R.N.; Sarah, married to Major William Stanhope Taylor; Mary, wife of Richard Viscount Berehaven; and Elizabeth, married to George S. Buck, Esq., of Hartland Abbey, Devon.

THE EARL OF STRATHMORE.

Thomas Lyon Bowes, eleventh Earl of Strathmore, died at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, on the 22nd inst. His Lordship was youngest son of John, ninth Earl, by Eleanor, his wife, the only daughter and heiress of George Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, and Gibside, county of Durham. This lady, the wealthiest heiress of her time, married for her second husband, the notorious Andrew Robinson Stoney-Bowes, and exhibited, in her melancholy fate, a striking instance of the insufficiency of rank and riches to insure happiness. An interesting narrative of her ladyship's chequered life, is given in the recently-published "Memoirs of Lord Stowell and Eldon, by William Edward Surtees, Esq." The great estates which Lady Strathmore inherited, devolved on her eldest son, John, tenth Earl, and were by that nobleman devised to his illegitimate son, the present Member for Durham.

The Earl, whose decease we record, was born 3rd May, 1773, and had been thrice married. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, Esq., of Redbourn, Herts, and by her he had a daughter, Mary Isabella, married in 1824 to J. Walpole Willis, Esq., from whom she was divorced in 1833; and one son, George, Lord Glamis, who died in 1834, leaving two surviving sons, Thomas-George, born in 1822, now Earl Strathmore, and Claude.

The late Peer's second wife, Eliza, daughter of the late Col. Northcote, left an only daughter, Sarah, married, first, to George Augustus Campbell, Esq., E.I.C.S., and, secondly, to Major Charles Philip Ainslie; and his third wife, Lady Campbell, widow of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglas, still survives, without issue by his Lordship.

The greatness of the House of Strathmore dates from the marriage of Sir John Lyon, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, with the Lady Jane Stuart, youngest daughter of Robert II., King of Scotland. Much historic interest is associated with this distinguished family; and its splendid residence, Glamis Castle, is one of the finest specimens extant of feudal architecture.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Aug 21.

Trinity College.—The Rev. George Townsend Warner, M A., of this college, and incumbent of Trinity Church, Swansea, has been appointed Junior Master of the Upper School at Harrow.

St. John's College.—The Rev. John Taylor, B.A., formerly of this college, has been appointed Resident Mathematical Tutor and Chaplain of the College Hospital, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has appointed to-morrow morning (Sunday) for a sermon to be preached before him in Kew Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

Statistics of Pauper Lunatics.—From a Parliamentary document just printed, it seems that, in January last, there were as many as 16,310 lunatics and idiots chargeable in England, and 1205 in Wales, making, with an estimate of 372 for places not in union with parishes, 17,887, of which number 9712 were lunatics, and 8175 idiots.

Monument to Miss Linwood at Leicester.—A monument to Miss Linwood has been placed in the Church of Saint Margaret, at Leicester. It was executed in marble, by Mr. S. Hall, and bears an inscription referring to her works with the needle, as "monuments of art and perseverance."

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

By the aid of a Russian artist, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed portrait of Shamil, or Schamil, the heroic leader of the Circassians in their contests with the Russians in the Caucasus; to which the best pendent will be the following particulars of some recent military operations of the Circassian troops, communicated to the *Morning Chronicle* by a Correspondent on the Rhine, whose informant is an officer just returned from the Russian frontier.

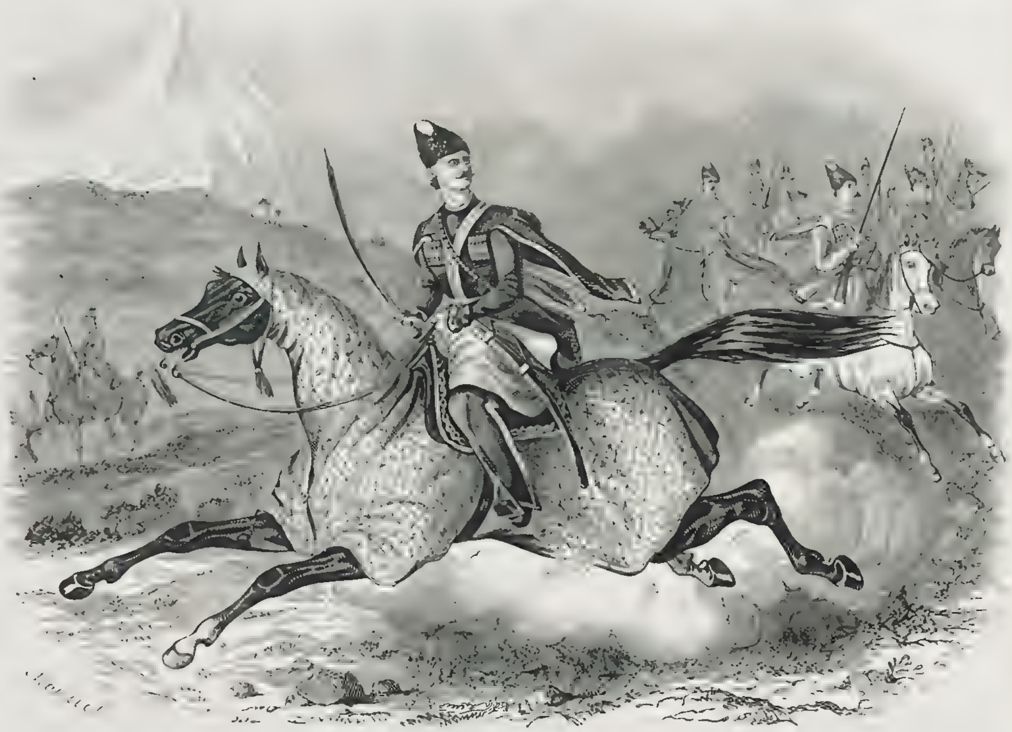
After the retreat of the Russians last year from Itchkeri, Shamil removed the seat of his government from Dargo to Vedea, on a small stream called [illegible]-Kulse, about twelve miles further westward. Shamil's authority throughout the mountains was much strengthened by the events of last year's campaign, so disastrous to the Russian arms. He established a more regular system of administration, and during the winter exercised his power in various acts of hostility against the Russian frontier and dependencies. At an early period he made an inroad across the Sulak into Taski; he then crossed over the Corras into Ahuska and Karamalki, and at one time he threatened to break into the province of Kahetle. But he has lately accomplished an enterprise more daring than any which he ever before attempted.

In the early part of April, Lieutenant-General Freytag, who commands on the left flank of the Russian line of the Caucasus, receiving notice that Shamil was assembling a large force at Shali, in Great Tchetchnaya, six miles distant from Tchakkeri, messengers were instantly sent to every part of the Russian line; and four battalions were detached by Lieutenant-General Harford, from Mosdak, as a reinforcement to Grosnaya. On the evening of the 25th April, Shamil moved from Shali, and crossing the Russian line of communication between Grosnaya and Tchakkeri, he came on the 27th upon the river Soudja, between the Russian forts Karak Kitcha and Zananyourt. The force he had with him is stated to have consisted of from 6,000 to 8,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and six guns. After crossing the river, he reached, on the 29th, Constantinofsky, the chief place of the Little Kabarda, whence he rapidly advanced to the river Tcherek. He crossed that river at a point opposite to the Stanitza of Urich, where 2,000 Russians, under Colonel Sitkovick, were posted. This small body maintained their ground with great bravery, but were at last overwhelmed by the superior number of their assailants.

Shamil having by this movement placed himself on the [illegible], moved along that road to [illegible] the great Kabarda, as far as the T[illegible] of which stream and at the foot of the central chain of the Caucasus, he [illegible] himself.

In the meanwhile, his cavalry scoured the country, and the [illegible] rose and joined him in considerable numbers; and, having collected the [illegible] and flocks, hastened away from the country, and under escort of his detachments many of them succeeded in reaching the strong country of Tchetchnaya. On the 8th of May, Shamil broke up his encampment on the Tcherek, and retired rapidly within his own territory, which he reached without any loss, and with

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

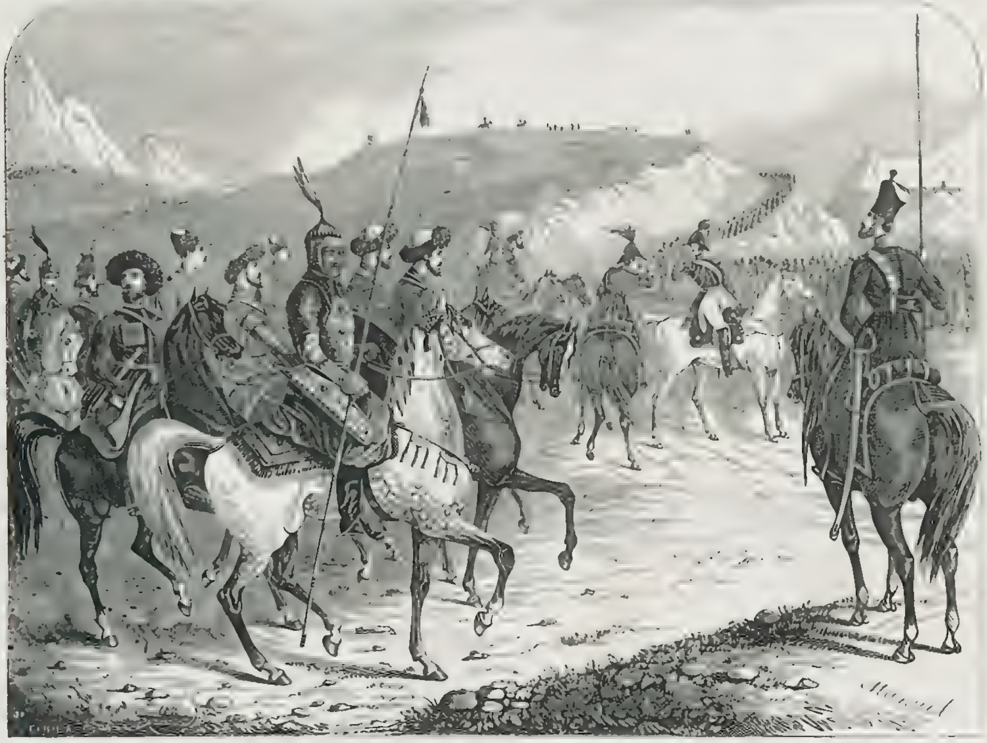


SHAMIL, THE CIRCASSIAN CHIEF.

little opposition. He was, indeed, met at the confluence of the Tcherek and Zeneisa by three Russian battalions under Colonel Baron Miller Zacomelsky, but they were compelled to give way before his superior force. The Russian troops were not idle during all these operations, but they were out-manœuvred by the rapidity of Shamil's movements.

In the *Times*, of the 8th instant an extract from a letter, dated Tiflis, 20th June, states that Shamil, whose preparations for a descent upon the Kabardias was reported to, but discredited by, the Russian General Freytag, appealed to the tribes, to "their love of arms, of danger, of pillage, and of booty," and was eminently successful. Twenty thousand of those reckless mountaineers placed themselves under his command, and rushing from their fastnesses on the Cossack settlements, made themselves masters of from sixteen to twenty of them; seized and carried off the property, and the inhabitants they enclosed; but we regret to say, desirous to hasten their flight and secure their plunder, they put the greater portion of their unhappy prisoners to death. The booty was immense.

Accompanying the Portrait of Shamil, and from the same authentic source, is a spirited scene of the assembling of the Russian troops previous to entering the Caucasus.



ASSEMBLING OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE POTATO MURRAIN.

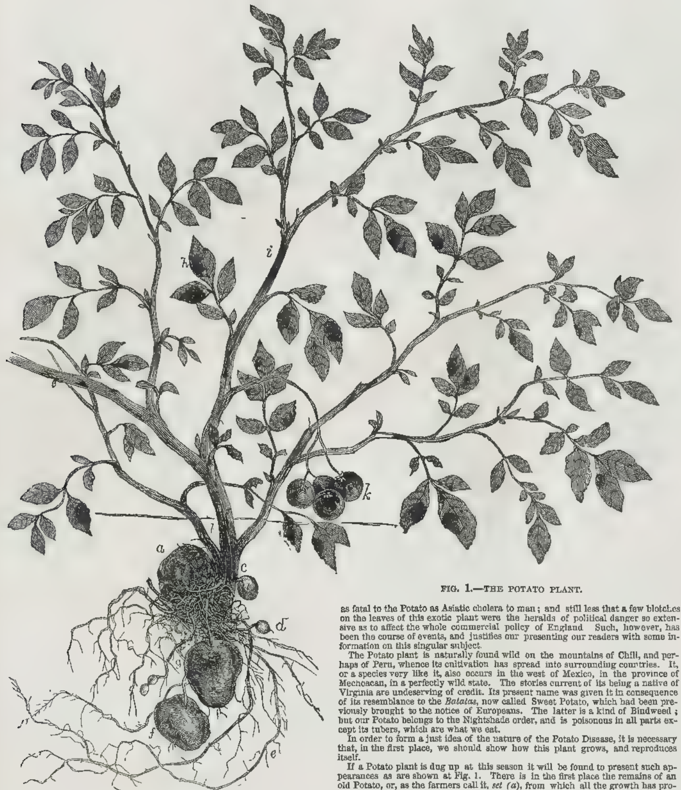


FIG. 1.—THE POTATO PLANT.

Never was witnessed a more important result, springing from a seemingly insignificant beginning, than has been presented by the disease now ravaging the Potato-fields of all quarters of the earth. No one could have imagined that a rot which appeared in this crop in the island of St. Helena, in the year 1840, was the "small speck on the horizon" which would become the forerunner of a calamity as fatal to the Potato as Asiatic cholera to man; and still less that a few blotches on the leaves of this exotic plant were the heralds of political danger so extensive as to affect the whole commercial policy of England Such, however, has been the course of events, and justifies our presenting our readers with some information on this singular subject.

The Potato plant is naturally found wild on the mountains of Chili, and perhaps of Peru, whence its cultivation has spread into surrounding countries. It, or a species very like it, also occurs in the west of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, in a perfectly wild state. The stories current of its being a native of Virginia are undeserving of credit. Its present name was given it in consequence of its resemblance to the *Batatas*, now called Sweet Potato, which had been previously brought to the notice of Europeans. The latter is a kind of Bindweed; but our Potato belongs to the Nightshade order, and is poisonous in all parts except its tubers, which are what we eat.

In order to form a just idea of the nature of the Potato Disease, it is necessary that, in the first place, we should show how this plant grows, and reproduces itself.

If a Potato plant is dug up at this season it will be found to present such appearances as are shown at Fig. 1. There is in the first place the remains of an old Potato, or, as the farmers call it, *set (a)*, from which all the growth has proceeded. Immediately rising from that is the main stem, or haulm, and above the ground level are the leaves and branches. Among the former, will be found a number of green berries, about as large as musket balls: they are the potato-apples or plums (*k*) and are filled with seeds which nature provides to multiply the Potato. If the plant produced nothing more than has now been mentioned, it would be of no use to mankind, for all these parts are more or less poisonous. But it also pushes forth under-ground runners, which are a kind of branch, the ends of which swell out into great round or oblong bodies, which are filled with starch, and have the name of tubers. These (*d* and *f*), which are vulgarly called roots, are very different from the real roots (*e*), which are little threads, resembling hairs, and unable to swell out or form much starch in their inside. Every Potato plant is capable of producing many such tubers, and every tuber will bear to be cut into many pieces, each of which will become a new plant; and thus the quantity of produce which an acre of land will furnish, and the extent to which the crop may be easily propagated, are quite enormous. It is said that as much as forty thousand pounds weight of Potatoes has been obtained from an English acre of land; this would supply a man with ten pounds of food a day for nearly eleven years, if he could keep it; and hence has arisen the universal desire to cultivate the plant in all countries into which it has been introduced.

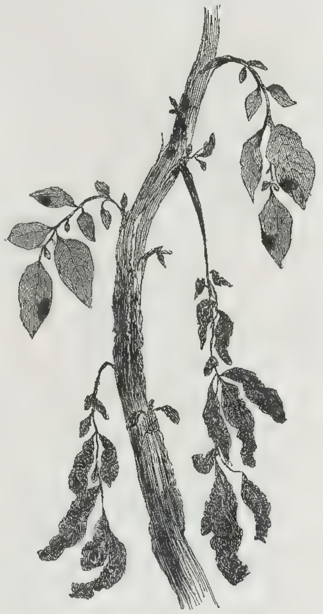


FIG. 5.—DISEASED STEM, NATURAL SIZE.

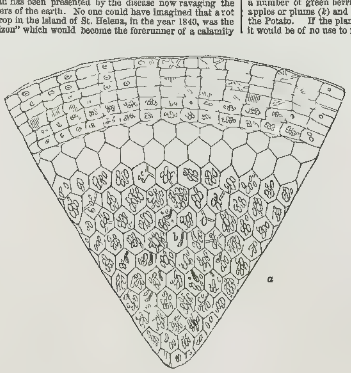


FIG. 2.—MAGNIFED VIEW OF A SLICE OF A RIPE POTATO.

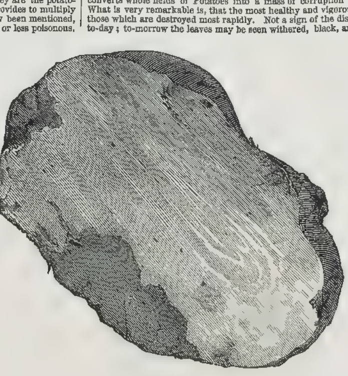


FIG. 6.—SECTION OF A POTATO, SHOWING THE DISEASE IN PROGRESS.

It now, however, seems as if Providence had determined to arrest its further increase, for it has been lately attacked by a new disease, the nature of which is unknown, which speedily destroys the hopes of the farmer, and sometimes even converts whole fields of Potatoes into a mass of corruption within a few hours. What is very remarkable is, that the most healthy and vigorous Potato-fields are those which are destroyed most rapidly. Not a sign of the disease may be visible to-day; to-morrow the leaves may be seen withered, black, and half putrid; and the day after they are followed by the destruction of the stem. Generally, however, the evil is less rapid in its strides.

It first appeared in Europe in the east of Germany, about Midsummer, 1845; in a few weeks it spread over all the western parts of the Continent, extending even to the coast of Portugal, missing, however, the north-west of Spain, and not advancing so far as the Mediterranean. England was visited in the middle of August, and or some time it was hoped that our cold northern climate would resist it; by degrees, however, it made progress, and was finally stopped only by the Highlands. In the meanwhile it reached Ireland, where, in the month of October, it had already done so much mischief that the British Government thought it necessary to send Commissioners to inquire into the facts, and to consider what could be done to arrest the progress of this murrain; for it is believed that 4,000,000 of Irish peasants feed almost exclusively upon Potatoes, and the destruction of any considerable quantity of their only food could not be regarded otherwise than as a formidable national calamity. By the beginning of November half the crop was estimated to have been destroyed, or rendered unfit for human food. On the Continent, the loss had been even more severe; so that, in many places, the export of food was prohibited; the Dutch and Belgian Governments

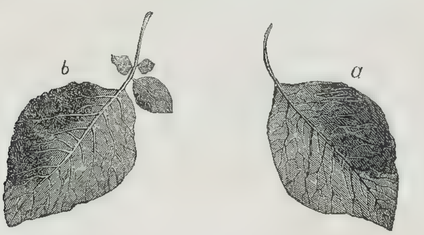


FIG. 3.—BLOTCHES ON A POTATO LEAF.—*a*, UPPER SIDE; *b*, UNDER SIDE.

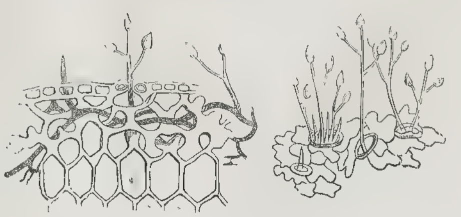


FIG. 4.—THE BOTRYTIS INFESTANS, VERY HIGHLY MAGNIFIED

were so much alarmed that they directed agents to purchase rice in London, and their operations were such as to double the price of that kind of grain in a single week

What the amount of loss may really have been, it seems impossible to ascertain with accuracy or even probability. It has been estimated at £18,000,000 for the United Kingdom; Professor Lindley has computed it to have been £3,500,000 for Ireland alone.

Whatever the past fact may have been, it is certain that the injury sustained this year is very much more considerable, perhaps twice as great, for many new districts are attacked, no old ones are spared, and the destruction is in all cases more extensive.

The real cause of this sudden visitation is unknown. Some have ascribed it to the ungenial season of 1845, and that has been the prevalent idea; others have fancied that the life of the Potato is wearing out; many believe in electrical agency, and talk of blue lights seen at night playing over the doomed Potato grounds; insects, worms, parasitical fungi, night frosts, vegetable cholera, all have in turn had their advocates; and, as usually happens, those who have the smallest knowledge of the facts conceive themselves most capable of explaining the cause.

It is sufficient to say that none of the Scientific Commissions which have been issued by European Governments have ventured to pronounce any opinion on the subject; and the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in which the whole subject has, from the first outbreak, been most carefully discussed, still declares that the disease is beyond the reach of explanation.

But, although the cause is unknown, the symptoms have become too familiar. In all cases, the leaves become black and soft, in roundish patches; and, quickly after, the tubers change here and there to a brown substance which resembles a decayed apple, and eats into their centre; in some instances, especially in warm, damp places, this is followed by a putrid decomposition, accompanied by an indescribably offensive smell; in others, it is not more disagreeable than a rotten apple. It is very remarkable that this decay injures the starch in no considerable degree: so that, by mere grinding and washing, it may be extracted from the most decayed Potatoes, cleaned, and used for food. This led a noble Lord in the House of Commons, more remarkable for zeal than intelligence, to assert that a rotten Potato had been *changed into starch!*

It is not, however, in the leaf that this curious disease really begins. Weeks before there is any sign above ground, the foundation of the mischief is laid, by the appearance of a brown blotch on the young stem, just above the old set. This is shown at Fig. 1 (*c*), and invariably precedes every other symptom, as was first pointed out by Professor Lindley. The writer of this has examined hundreds of cases, without in any instance finding an exception to the rule. It seems as if the old tuber contained the germ of some affection, or some undiscoverable deleterious matter, which acted upon the young stem just after it began to push, and that this was by degrees communicated through the subtle tubes of the stem, and, by degrees, corrupted the juices of the leaves

Be this as it may, the blotches of the leaves are instantly assailed by countless myriads of a minute parasitical plant, called *Botrytis infestans*, similar to those which mildew corn and other crops, which seems to be as constant a follower of the Potato disease as the Jackal of the Lion. A very full account of this plant has been given by the Rev. Mr Berkeley, of whose drawings in the Horticultural Society's Journal we have availed ourselves in the accompanying Illustrations. When the blotches are first examined nothing perhaps will be seen; but if their underside is steadily looked at for a minute, especially when held a little obliquely, by degrees the eye will observe a minute grey mouldiness on the edges of the blotch, especially beyond them. The mouldiness is the parasite; it has a spawn like a mushroom, which it insinuates among the cells of which the leaf consists, and it finally emerges by the breathing pores of the plant. (See Fig. 4.) In order to gain a just idea of this curious vegetable, the reader must imagine himself to be looking through one of those solar microscopes which are used in public exhibition rooms, and magnify everything enormously He will then perceive a green surface, which looks like a fair meadow, upon which rises a forest of trees with branches like glass, and every one of them tipped with a hollow glittering globe containing powder, which escapes from time to time in a cloud (Fig. 4.) The meadow is the surface of the leaf, the fruit is the parasite, the globe is its seed-vessel, the powder its seeds; while the largest dimensions of this marvellous creation are smaller than the finest cobweb.

Some naturalists believe that this "parasite" causes the disease; all that we, however, can venture to say is, that it appears to be in some way or other connected with it. Acting upon that opinion, Professor Morren, of Liége, very early in 1845, recommended the stems and leaves to be pulled up and removed from the tainted fields; he thinking that if the parasite were removed, the tubers would not be injured by it. The practice has been to a small extent adopted in France and this country; and, in the opinion of good judges, with decided advantage; we fear, however, that more experience must be had before it will be safe to recommend it as a certain cure. Should it prove to be so, it will not necessarily follow that the disease is *caused* by the fungus; it may only show that the presence of a diseased stem is likely to cause the tubers also to be tainted.

That the calamity, whose nature has thus been explained, must be productive of very great distress, will be admitted on all hands. We, however, believe that it will be followed by greater advantages; for the plant, whose existence is thus threatened, is one of the most worthless of all known food: three-quarters of it are mere water, and the other quarter is hardly able, of itself, to sustain animal life. The very facility of producing it has been a curse to Ireland, which all thinking men will be anxious to see removed.

EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. General view of the Potato Plant, its roots, leaves, tubers, and apples (or fruit); *a*, the old set or tuber; *b*, the first stem that is thrown up by *a*; *c*, the place where the disease first breaks out; *d*, the young tubers forming at the end of [illegible] ground branches, resembling roots; *e*, true roots; *f*, full grown tubers; *g*, the same, diseased; *h*, the disease, as it first appears on the leaves; *i*, the blotches found at a later period on the stem; *k*, the apple, or real fruit, containing the seeds: this is also diseased.

Fig. 2. A magnified view of a slice of a small wedge of a ripe Potato, as seen under the microscope. It resembles honeycomb, the cells of which contain the starch, in the form of oval grains at *a*; at *b*, are seen little seedlings of the Potato *Botrytis*, just beginning to grow.

Fig. 3. The blotches on the Potato leaf, of their natural size. *a* shows the upper side, on which there is no mouldiness; *b* presents the under side, with white spots, which indicates the presence of the mould.

Fig. 4. The *Botrytis infestans*, very highly magnified, together with a bit of a leaf, out of which it is growing Among the cells of the latter its spawn will be seen branching in various directions

Fig. 5. A diseased stem, natural size, with the lower leaves dead, and the upper attacked by the disease. Here the blotches on the stem are running into the state of gangrene.

Fig. 6. The section of a Potato, natural size, showing the disease in progress.

THE POTATO CROP, 1846.

Alas! the foul and fatal blight,
  Infecting Raleigh's grateful root,
Blasting the fields of verdure bright,
  That waved o'er Erin's favourite *fruit*.
The peasant's cherished hope is gone,
  His little garden's pride is o'er,
Famine and Plague now scowl upon
  Hibernia's fair and fertile shore.

Yet, well the statesman's eye foresaw
  The monster evil; well his heart
Felt how unjust must be the law,
  That starves the cot, and chains the mart.
Boldly the patriot-path he trod,
  Through obloquy, reproach, and [illegible]
His sole reward the smile of God,
  And blessings of the yet unborn.

And what can equal that reward?
  N[illegible] all the gold-mines of Peru?
When black and blighted lies the sward,
  Aid hastens o'er the billows blue;
Employment gives the peasant bread,
  Gives hope and virtue. Therefore, bless'd
And honoured be the heart and head
  Which cheer the humble and oppress'd.

Th' example fructifies, and men
  Devote them to their country's good;
Improvement bids the hill and glen
  Contribute to the nation's food.
The swamp is drained—the dismal fen
  Shall smile to heaven with golden grain
Outrage is fetter'd in his den,
  And Justice vindicates her reign

Hence out of evil good may spring,
  Social and physical. The land
Lacks but the care of man to bring
  Forth happiness. "*The helping hand*"
Alone is needed. Property
  Has duties which will be fulfill'd;
And the fair Island yet shall be
  Such as the voice of nature will'd.

And oh! not only there, but *here*,
  Even in a land with riches rife,
Want shivers o'er the hearthstone drear.
  And chills the blood of human life.
This too shall end; the struggling poor
  Possess an humbler brother's claim;
Eliza's law may yet restore
  Old England's charitable fame.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Prince Albert's Birthday.—Wednesday being the anniversary of Prince [illegible]'s natal day, on which his Royal Highness completed his twenty-seventh [illegible] it was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. At one o'clock, the [illegible] and Tower guns were fired; and, in the evening, the Royal tradesmen illuminated their [illegible]

Lord John Russell.—[illegible] John Ru[illegible]l has taken a residence for the season, near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and it is now being prepared for the [illegible] of his Lordship and [illegible].

Public Dinners at Windsor to Celebrate Prince Albert's Birthday.—At the Public Dinner, which took place on Thursday evening, at the Town Hall, in honour of the birthday of the Prince Consort, there were upwards of 70 gentlemen present, including Colonel Reid and Ralph Neville, Esq. (the Members for the [illegible]), the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. Mr. Gould, several of the municipal [illegible]ities, and about twenty from London, the friends of many of the Royal [illegible]n in the town. The proceedings, which had co[illegible] after [illegible], passed off [illegible] [illegible]ublic dinner at the R[illegible], to celebrate the [illegible]ent, was attended by nea[illegible] ninety of th[illegible] [illegible]itants, and t[illegible]esmen connected with the Court [illegible] [illegible]persed with music and singing, [illegible] and the numerous [illegible] until past midnight. In the course of the evening, there was a grand pyrotechnic display in the gardens of the Hotel

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Aug. 30.—12th Sunday after Trinity
Monday, 31.—Length of Day, 13h. 36m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Partridge Shooting begins. St. Giles.
Wednesday, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666
Thursday, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.—Riots at Oxford, 1830.
Friday, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.
Saturday, 5.—Mars rises at 5h. 26m. a.m., and sets at 6h. 48m. p.m.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending September 5.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 52	8 30	9 13	9 56	10 37	11 20	[illegible] 54	0 0	0 25	0 54	1 21	1 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. H. F.*," *Durham.—Tomlinson's "Student's Manual of Natural Philosophy" details some of the principal Instruments, but its date is 1838. One of the Useful Knowledge Society's Tracts, also, describes the Instruments. Dr. Arnott has not yet published the Second Part of the Second Volume of his "Elements of Physics."*

"*St. Bartholomew (two intersected equilateral triangles) is referred to Mr. Ballantine's "Treatise on Painted Glass." We perfectly appreciate our Correspondent's "good feeling."*

"*G. D.*," *Ramsgate.—The tenant must repair.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Ramsgate. "The Handbook to Paris" is published by Strange, Paternoster-row.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Bonchurch.—It is very common, after the commencement of the Gospel, for the people to say "Glory be to Thee, O Lord;" but this response has no Rubrical authority, though it is as old as St. Chrysostom, and was inserted in the First Book of King Edward.* (Walker's Elementa Liturgica.)

"*Our Belfast Correspondent*" *might recollect the national adage—*

"He who gives all,
Gives none at all."

A near translation of Eutropius, no very great writer—

"Ut qui plurimum, minimumque tradunt."

Context is generally the best interpreter.

"Αγωγευς" *must very well know that, in the Greek language, several verbs dressed in a neutral or passive garb bear universally an active signification. There is* only one Aorist, *the historical tense; and, whatever Schrevelius or other Lexicographers may say to the contrary,* χαυθησωμαι *is, on the face of it, very bad Greek.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is thanked for the hint; but the Screw Pile named is not a novelty in Engineering.*

"*A. A. L.*," *Kennington.—Declined.*

"*R.*," *Metesford.—"Knight's Journey-Book of Derbyshire"; or, a more copious work, "The Gem of the Peak"*

"*L. B.*," *Pall Mall, is thanked for the Portrait.*

"*A Beginner*" *will find "Bloxam's Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture" to be an excellent work*

"*A Weekly Contributor*" *is thanked.*

"*H.*," *Newchurch, is thanked; but, we have already engraved the Emperor of Russia's Yacht.*

"*A Young Lady.*" *We fear that we cannot entertain the proposition.*

"*Lines on the Dying Soldier.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Nihil*," *Jersey, will, perhaps, repeat the question.*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *St. Leonard's, may claim the entire return of the Railway Deposits, if it can be proved that any names have been fraudulently used.*

"*G. B. J.*"—*In a former Number of our Journal, we gave full particulars of the "Cockade." Custom, we believe, confines its usage to the Servants of those holding either a Military or Naval commission.*

"*J. M.*"—*We do not know where to direct our Correspondent to apply for the Baptismal Register of Mr. Plumer Ward. His father, John Ward, Esq., having resided almost all his life in Spain, and not having settled in England before* 1782, *it is probable that the distinguished author of "Tremaine" was by birth a Spaniard. A letter directed to "H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Admiralty, London," would, no doubt, obtain the desired information.*

"*Querist.*"—"*J. H.*," *Aberystwyth.*—"*D. B.*," *Cookstown.—We will, next week, give the desired Answers.*

"*A Gentleman in Black.*"—*It is not lawful to marry a deceased wife's sister: and, consequently, all children born from such a union would be illegitimate, and could not inherit property*

"*R. Z.*"—*The restoration of estates does not follow the restoration of attainted titles. The* Dukedom *of Wharton, having become* extinct *by the death without issue of the celebrated and eccentric Peer of the reign of George the First, could not be restored. The* Barony *of Wharton, however, is still existant, and might be conferred by the Crown on any one of the coheirs, who are the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Charles Kemeys Tynte, Esq., of Halswell, in the county of Somerset, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, the late M.P. for Weymouth.*

"*J. D.*," *Toulouse.—The letter and contents have been forwarded to your News-Agent at Birmingham, with whom you had better communicate. The Numbers required will cost 17s.: they cannot be sent by post.*

"*G. W. B.*," *London Wall.—Mr. Macready first appeared in London, as* Orestes, *in "The Distressed Mother," in the year* 1816.

"Θεοφιλος."—*Monumental Brass Rubbers may be had of Mr. Bell, next St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Bonchurch.—A black hood, lined with blue, worn by an Oxford man, denotes him to be B C. L.*

"*Kral.*" *will, perhaps, send us a Sketch of the Festival. We have already engraved Buckingham Palace.*

"*J. D.*"—*By the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 46, each Partner in a Joint Stock Bank is individually liable for the entire debts and engagements of the Company.*

"*H. F. S.*"—*A Bill must be read three times in both Houses of Parliament before it passes into a law.*

"*Fitzgrog.*" *Individuals found employed in unentered excise manufactories are severally liable to a penalty of £30 for the first offence.*

"*F. W.*," *Watford, has not stated the nature of the property.*

"*A Bristol Subscriber*" *will require a passport, to be obtained,* gratis, *by applying at the Belgian Legation. 9A, Weymouth-street, Portland-place; and the passport will be delivered on the following day. Several cheap Guides and Maps have been published: or, see "Monteith's Foreign Railways."*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*A letter for Mr. Sheridan Knowles will, probably, reach him, if it be addressed to the Dramatic Authors' Society, 1, Trinity-place, Charing-cross; or, to care of Mr. Moxon, Dover-street, Piccadilly.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Tredegar.*—R. S. V. P. *denote* Reponder s'il vous plait ("*Answer, if you please.*")

"*A Subscriber.*"—*See the valuable paper on the Potato Murrian, in our present Number.*

"*M. B.*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*J. W.*"—*A varnish to fix Chalk or Pencil Drawings, may be made of Mastic, and dissolved in alcohol, in the proportion of* 3 *oz. of the gum to one pint of spirit.*

"*Bathus*"—*We cannot assist our Correspondent.*

"*G. C. H.*," *Lisbon, is thanked.*

"*Peregrine.*"—*The best account of Cotehele, the ancient seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, visited by her Majesty during her recent Cruise, is by Mr. N. Condy: it is a large folio, and very complete in its details and illustrations: the publishers in London are Day and Haghe.*

"*J. D. F.*," *Wallingford.—The words "legs," "arms," &c., in certain Almanacs, are pretended to denote the moon's influence upon those parts of the human body It is now an exploded folly.*

"*Cæsaromagnus.*"—*A small level may be bought for a few shillings, of an Optician.*

"*W. P.*," *Falmouth.—Does our Correspondent refer to Floorcloth?*

"*O.*," *Liverpool.—We have received the information as to Military Schools in France, which shall be sent to our Correspondent by post, on our receiving his full address.*

"*T. J. P. M.*" *wishes to ascertain the colours, &c. of the Livery of the Royal Family of France.*

"*C. D. S.*"—*Apply to the Toxopholite Society, Inner Circle, Regent's Park.*

"*G. M. P.*," *Exeter.—We cannot speak as to the private Tontine in question by way of investment.*

"*W. J. D. R.*" *is thanked for the account of her Majesty's Visit to Guernsey.*

Reviews of several New Books are in type, but are unavoidably deferred.

Limerick Agricultural Show. We regret that the press of other subjects prevented our engraving the Sketches of the above Event, prepared for our Journal by Mr. Mahony, of Cork.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprised that, from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the Illustrated London News (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive), cannot be sold separately, but only in Volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique Illustrated History of Our Own Times.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846

There is such a thing as political prudery; and we have lately had a plentiful exhibition of it. The leader of the Conservative malcontents, Lord George Bentinck, has made an onslaught upon the late Ministry on something more tangible than principles; he accuses them of corruption, abuse of their patronage, and, in one case, of making an absolute illegal appointment. Of all charges that are brought against official men, this is the most frequently made; the history of party is full of them; from the time of Elizabeth downwards, we can trace the allegation continually recurring. If we look only at one side in these matters, we shall be struck with the remarkable and melancholy pertinacity with which Englishmen have always elevated the very worst of their fellow citizens to the posts of trust and power. Always striving to secure the best men to rule us, some miserable fatality thrusts the very worst upon us; and the business of an Opposition is to prove that they are so, it being an unspeakable comfort to the nation to have it certified that it is under the domination of knaves, and that the only honest men are precisely those who are debarred from exhibiting their virtue in any other way than that of exposing the vices of others. What a roll of Ministers can we recall, who have been handed down to us as base, wicked, corrupt, incapable! Throughout the whole "Georgian era," and the less exclusive Reform period that followed it, we cannot remember one Ministerial exception. It is a gloomy prospect for the upright part of the world, that they are the only portion of mankind from whom rulers are never chosen. If, by some rare chance, one just person enters the gates of office, the enervating miasma of the place surrounds him; he lapses from his purer state, and becomes little better than one of the wicked. Therefore, the world is hopelessly given over to the sway of baseness and political profligacy.

This is one side of the question; but there is also another which it would be well to consider. In the first place, we doubt this perpetual allegation of the meanness and dishonesty of Statesmen. The definitions of political corruption are very vague; we do not admit that the distribution of patronage among supporters or dependents can be called so; the world is governed by human agents, not etherial essences, above the reach of earthly motives; the business of a kingdom must be conducted by fixed officers, and the selection of them must be placed somewhere. Where shall that power be lodged? In Russia, the Czar makes and unmakes when and how he pleases; the Field-Marshal of to-day, is a nameless convict to-morrow; there is no check to, no appeal from, the Imperial will; that is one clear, simple, and well-defined system; but no one, we apprehend, would desire to see it in practice here; its effects, too, are most mischievous; the whole official system of Russia, legal, fiscal, and military, from the highest officer to the lowest drudge, is one mass of corruption;—it is the very empire of peculation and corruption.

In States a shade more free, the disposing power is in the hands of Ministers, who are removable by the Sovereign only: they use that power as extensively as other men would in their position; and we believe the administrative departments of Austria and Prussia are as well filled as those of any other country, with respect to individual ability, though the system they carry out is unpopular. In England, the Constitution places the control in the hands of the people; they make and unmake the Ministries, by whom all officials are appointed. That each party should distribute its patronage chiefly among its own supporters, is an inevitable consequence; but opinion is by no means the sole or only test. Tories have made Whig appointments; Whigs have given office to Conservatives. Before corruption can be alleged against a Minister in the exercise of this power, it must be proved that he, for a direct personal advantage, sets in a place of trust a man unfit, or incapable, to discharge its duties. The selection of dependents and supporters for such posts, is a recognised and established principle; and when we remember that no party has for longer periods acted upon it more extensively than that represented by Lord George Bentinck, his indignation at what is so usual, appears overstrained and affected,—it is "political prudery:" we venture to say, were he in office to-morrow, he would do exactly the same as the men he denounces.

What personal benefit does Lord Lyndhurst derive from giving his Secretary a Judgeship in a Bankruptcy Court? A very average amount of ability is sufficient for the place, and the Secretary of a Chancellor is as likely to be qualified for it as any one else. Till the whole system of Church patronage is changed, there will always be such negotiations and requests as those which preceded the presentation of the living of Nocton. What may be bought in the market for money without scandal, may be given in friendship with no improper motive: in either case, the qualities of the pastor or the wish of the flock are secondary considerations; but that springs from the system, which Lord Lyndhurst did not make, and which Lord George Bentinck himself would not alter. Throughout the whole of these transactions, we cannot trace, on the part of the late Ministry, anything that deserves the name of dishonesty or corruption. The vacant places are filled by fitting men who are connected with the late Government; a month later they would have fallen to equally able persons connected with the present Government: that is all the distinction we can see in the matter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE HON. CAPTAIN GORDON.

A Court-Martial was held on Wednesday, on board her Majesty's ship *Victory*, at Portsmouth, for the trial of Captain the Hon. John Gordon, of her Majesty's ship *America*, on charges instituted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for leaving the South American station in that ship without permission, and contrary to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, and also with bringing home a quantity of specie, which was intended, if of small amount, to have been shipped for England in the *Salamander* steamer; and, if of large amount, in her Majesty's ship *Daphne*.

The Court was composed of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, President; Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B.; Captain John Pasco, her Majesty's ship *Victory*; Captain H. D. Chads, C. B., her Majesty's ship *Excellent*; Captain Sir H. E. Home, Bart., and C.B., her Majesty's ship *North Star*, Captain John Robb, her Majesty's steam-ship *Gladiator*.

Mr. G. L. Greetham was Judge Advocate on the occasion.

Captain Gordon was assisted in his defence by Mr. Hoskins, solicitor.

Evidence having been adduced in support of the charges,

Mr. Hoskins read a very good address on the part of Captain Gordon, by which he endeavoured to satisfy the Court that pecuniary motives did not induce Captain Gordon to take charge of the treasure, for he had since directed his agents to pay the freight money over to Captain Onslow, of the *Daphne*, or Commander Hammond, of the *Salamander*, or any other officer who might be entitled to it by bringing it to England, had not the *America* done so.

Captain Gordon produced a number of letters from consuls and merchants at the various ports, representing the state of affairs between the Mexicans and the Brazilian Government, the large sums of money to be sent, the risk of its safety, and the great insurance which would be exacted if it went in a small vessel.

The address concluded by asking for an acquittal of Captain Gordon of blame on the occasion, and to impute his conduct to an error in judgment.

The Court was cleared several times while the members deliberated; and, on the public being readmitted, the Deputy Judge Advocate read the sentence, which stated that the Court were of opinion the charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders by Captain the Honourable John Gordon, of her Majesty's ship *America*, had been fully proved, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, and he was thereupon reprimanded accordingly. The President then declared the Court to be dissolved, and all persons soon left the *Victory*. The circumstances attending this Court-Martial having occasioned considerable interest among naval men, the *Victory* was crowded with ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the trial, which occupied five hours. Captain Gordon is the brother of the Earl of Aberdeen.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

This day having been fixed upon for the prorogation of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners took their seats at three o'clock, when Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Assent given to various bills recently passed

The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which will be found in another column.

At the conclusion of the Speech the Commission for the Prorogation was read, and the Lord Chancellor, in the terms of the Commission, then declared Parliament to be Prorogued until Wednesday, the 4th day of November next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock

New Writ. A new writ was ordered for Derby, in the room of Mr. Strutt, appointed one of the Commissioners of the Railway Board.

In answer to a question by Mr P. Borthwick, Lord J. Russell said he could not at present state what course the Government would adopt with respect to the report of the Committee on the Andover Union; but he considered it would be necessary to institute some general measure of inquiry respecting the Poor-laws; and, if a motion for a Committee on that subject were brought forward next Session, he could promise that it would not be opposed by the Government.

At three o'clock Sir A Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the House to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Speech read on the prorogation of Parliament. The Speaker and the members present immediately left the house. On their return, the Speaker read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, the members standing round the table, after which the House immediately adjourned, and the session closed.

Return of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Yesterday (Friday) forenoon her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived in town from the Continent, in company with the Princess William of Prussia, who, it is understood, will be the guest of her Majesty during her sojourn in this country. The Royal party embarked at Rotterdam on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, in the *Black Eagle* steamer, commanded by Mr. Cook, R N, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, after a pleasant voyage. Her Majesty and the Princess were received by Sir Thomas Downman, commandant of the garrison, and by a host of naval and military officers. The Earl Home, and the Earl of Denbigh, of her Majesty's household, were in attendance, as was the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister. On her Majesty's disembarking, the batteries fired a Royal salute, and the three bands in attendance, viz., those of the Royal Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, and Royal Marines played several national airs. The passage leading from the stairs which the party ascended was covered with green cloth, and guarded on either side by detachments of the Marines and Foot Artillery, the Horse being stationed at the Yard gate. Her Majesty, the Princess and Viscountess Barrington, having entered one of the Royal carriages, proceeded direct to Marlborough House, the others following. The Viscountess Barrington was Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager. Several fashionably attired ladies witnessed the arrival of the Royal party. The Royal standard floated from the usual points, and the scene, in every respect a brilliant one, was much heightened in splendour by the propitious weather. The workmen, labourers, &c., employed in the establishment, received a half holiday in honour of the event, and the bells of the surrounding churches rang merry peals at intervals throughout the day.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 20th inst. have reached town to-day. There seemed to be no further apprehension of an invasion on the part of Spain, the Spanish troops having retired from the frontier, in consequence of a strong remonstrance from the Portuguese Minister at Madrid. The monetary crisis had not abated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster and its vicinity was held on Monday evening, at the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, Westminster, for the purpose of devising means for improving the sanatory condition of the city, and more especially the localities and dwellings of the poor.

Mr. Charles Cochrane, President of the National Philanthropic Institution, was called to the chair

The Chairman said the amount of privation and human suffering which the poor were liable to in consequence of the absence of ventilation and adequate room, was frightful to contemplate. It could scarcely be conceived by those who were unaccustomed to certain localities, that so much human wretchedness could exist without obtruding itself more upon the attention of the public.

Several gentlemen subsequently addressed the meeting, and resolutions to the following effect were agreed upon:—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Lord Morpeth, for bringing a bill into Parliament to let Crown lands on reduced terms to encourage the building of commodious and healthy dwellings for the poor; that the present sanatory condition of the poorer localities of the city of Westminster was truly deplorable; that the dwellings of the poor were crowded and ill-ventilated; that the sewerage and cleansing of the streets were very defective, and the supply of water imperfect and scanty; that the parochial authorities of the city be requested to remedy the foregoing evils, at the expense of their respective parishes, particularly with regard to imperfect sewerage; that the streets be washed twice a week; that lime be given gratis to the poor to whitewash their rooms; that the streets, courts, and alleys be regularly cleansed, and supplied with an abundance of water.

The following resolution was also passed unanimously:—"That the cordial thanks of this meeting are eminently due to the press for the deep interest evinced in the improvement of the sanatory condition of the metropolis."

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis The number of deaths registered during the week ending on Saturday, August 22, was 902, of which 422 were those of females. This is above the average of the corresponding weeks during the last five summers by no more than four, whilst it is below the weekly average of deaths for the same number of years by 66. The births during the week were of exactly the same number of each sex, namely, 639, making an increase in the population of 1278

Baths and Wash-Houses for the Labouring Classes It appears from a return, that from the 3rd instant (the opening day of the establishment situate in George-street, Hampstead-road) up to the 22nd, upwards of 9613 persons have availed themselves of the facilities afforded; and, owing to the insufficient accommodation, between 200 and 300 persons have been daily refused, on application for baths.

Dangerous Condition of Westminster Bridge—On Tuesday afternoon considerable alarm was created amongst the workmen employed on Westminster Bridge, by the sudden cracking of the crown of one of the arches of that structure. Upon making an inspection, it was found that the roadway of the bridge, as well as a portion of the foot pavement, had opened very considerably, and the carriage way, a short distance towards the centre, had to all appearance sunk several inches. Intelligence was quickly forwarded to the proper authorities, and during the same night the following notice was issued. "Johnson, Mayor.—Notice is hereby given, that the navigation through the centre, and the two next arches of Westminster Bridge, towards the Surrey side of the river is stopped by order of the Lord Mayor. (Signed) Nathaniel Saunders, sub-conservator and water bailiff Mansion House, August 25, 1846." Whilst the men were at work on Wednesday afternoon, two large pieces of stone slipped from their level and again caused much confusion. The men, fearful that the arch was about to fall, got away, and it was some time before they were satisfied that their work was attended with safety. An extra number of workpeople was put on to the bridge during the afternoon, and, with the assistance of the regular hands, the wooden pallisading on the upper side of the bridge was removed, and large poles were fixed on either side so as to strengthen the part that had given way. The dangerous arches are now properly [illegible] protected.

Sinking of a Railway Embankment—Some curious phenomena have occurred on the works of the Ipswich and Bury Railway, at Stowmarket. For the last two months, immense quantities of dilutial clay have been deposited, without intermission, at one spot, about 200 yards on the westward side of the proposed station, and yet the works are no forwarder! It has all sunk into an immense bog, and the field on each side, after being gradually raised, has been divided by large and deep fissures, and a great portion of its peaty structure has turned over and fallen into the line where the first embankment was thrown up, but which has long since disappeared, leaving fourteen feet of water on its surface for a distance of about fifty yards! On the Bury side of the town, things have a similar unfavourable aspect. After great difficulty in finding a bottom, which was only done by driving in immense piles, a wooden bridge was erected, and the earth deposited for about 30 or 40 yards beyond it. The earth, however, has all sunk, and the bridge itself presents a triangular arch, from the sinking of the supporters at each end, while the sunken earth is covered with a deep pool of water, and the ground on each side has been raised, [illegible] and turned partly over into the [illegible]. How deep the bog may extend is, of course, a matter of conjecture, although, from the [illegible] quantity of clay, &c., which has been swallowed up, it must be [illegible]. Mr [illegible], the surgeon of Stowmarket, very narrowly escaped [illegible] his life last week, in going to see the extraordinary phenomenon above described, about [illegible] yards from the spot, but in the line which the embankment is to traverse. [illegible] slipped into a ditch which it appears contained no less than seventeen feet of mud. He was alone, and was only saved by catching hold of the grass on the [illegible], by which he held until two persons, who had previously observed him, and were surprised at his sudden disappearance, came up, and found him buried up to his neck in the mud, from which perilous position he was extricated without material injury. A pleasant prospect this for the contractor for the railway!

The following plan for saving potatoes affected by the disease was tried with success, last season, in the neighbourhood of Devizes:—"The haulm was removed from the ground before the disease had communicated to the tubers, *not by cutting it*, but by pulling it away from the roots; the land was then pressed down firmly, and afterwards earthed up in ridges, to preserve the potatoes from the rain, till they were dug at the usual period of the year. One half of the land was treated in this manner, and the crop was saved; on the remainder it was almost entirely lost."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A contemporary, whose columns are consecrated to the consideration of our popular pastimes, has just now a series of articles current on the Decay of Old English Sports. Be it our office to deal with a more grateful theme and, in offering to our public this brief treatise on the Growth of New English Diversions

> The bane and antidote are both before them

Whatever may have been the recreations of our ancestors, now become parcel of the things that were, they can stand no comparison with that refinement on the Chase—whose rise and progress belong to the present century a device of moral woodcraft, wherein, abandoning the pursuit of the lower animals, men make game of each other:—

> The noblest *quarry* of mankind—is man

This modern National Sport is called Betting: the implements used in exercising it, are the odds; the district chiefly devoted to it, the metropolis. The cream of the country is the West End—the two great covers are Tattersall's and Limmer's. The former is hunted by day—the latter by night; and here is one important advantage which "oddscraft" enjoys over woodcraft—it is pursued through the twenty-four hours: indeed, the most favourable time for it is "the witching hour." Everybody's eyes and ears are familiar with Tattersall's: it is a household word you can't take up a paper, but it stares you in the face, and when you read in your Monday morning's *Herald* "Latest Betting at Tattersall's" it's only a polite way of quoting the business done the preceding afternoon—but that's a secret between us. The latter great game cover is less known we proceed to a notice of it—first sacrificing a stanza to the *manes* of its departed keeper:

> O! weep for John Collins, late waiter at Limmer's,
> At the corner of Conduit-street, Hanover-square,
> Whose pet occupation was filling up brimmers
> To solace young gentlemen laden with care.

The place of meeting here consists of an oblong chamber furnished with no carpet, probably because the practice is to stand upon the chairs, whence else, no doubt, it comes to pass that the custom is to sit upon the tables. The principal season of operations is during the summer months. Then, about midnight, may be seen some hundreds of sportsmen, for the most part well mounted—on the chairs and tables, as aforesaid—burning with impetuosity and extrinsic caloric. Lo! their natural heat has converted the saloon into an oven, at the door of which is stationed a blazing kitchen range, whereby they might supply you with barons of beef on the shortest notice. Libellers of the age! call ye these degenerate days, wherein the chivalry of England live for hours—best pace at such hot work as this? We tell thee, forty minutes with the fast ones at the coffee-room of Limmer's would have cooked the coolest of their grandfathers. Betting, abstractedly considered, does not seem good fun; but, as Shakspeare says

> There be some sports, though painful in themselves,
> Delight in them sets forth

Speculation belongs to this category—and if any one doubt us, let him attend an *auto-da fe* at Limmer's: there will be one every evening till after Doncaster Races. He will there see excitement carried to the *pitch*, beyond which, "the force of fancy can no further go," and by dint of a good constitution and Wenham ice, he may survive the experiment.........All descriptions of wild animals coming under the denomination of vermin, we are told, have suffered much from the existing taste for game-preserving. Well, if badgers are on the wane, betters are in the crescent—a *quid pro quo*—at all events. Which of the two genera affords the best sport, may be a matter of opinion; but bagging the odds we have shown to be a *capital* diversion. Next week we purpose going into the details of this amusement, which the vulgar suppose to be the doctrine of chances, but which the better-informed know to be the philosophy of pastime. The latest of its problems will be found in Tattersall's list.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Very few St. Leger horses were in favour this afternoon; indeed, saving Brocardo, The Traverser, Fancy Boy and Erin-go-Bragh, the market was decidedly downward. The movements embraced a change in the premiership, and the retrogression of Sir Tatton Sykes, Iago, and Pyrrhus the First. Poynton was friendless. Closing odds

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Mongrel | 5 to 1 agst Roderick

ST LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Brocardo	10 to 1 agst Fancy Boy	20 to 1 agst Poynton
6 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	13 to 1 —— Sting	20 to 1 —— Free Lance
7 to 1 —— The Traverser (t)	15 to 1 —— Iago	25 to 1 —— Erin-go-bragh (t)
	16 to 1 —— Grimston	33 to 1 —— Mount Callan

1000 to 10 agst Romance (t)

Thursday—The great feature of the betting this afternoon was the decline of Sir Tatton Sykes; 6, 7, and 8 to 1 was betted, to upwards of £1000; and it looked like "finding money" to lay against him. Brocardo also caught it; and an extraordinary anxiety was shown to lay against everything except The Traverser, Iago, and Poynton. In short, it was a field-day for the bears. The Leamington Stakes was scarcely mentioned, but it transpired that by the rather sudden death of Mr F. Ongley, Roderick was disqualified.

LEAMINGTON STAKES

9 to 2 agst Mongrel (tak n)

ST LEGER

13 to 2 agst The Traverser	15 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)	20 to 1 agst Sting (t)
7 to 1 —— Brocardo	18 to 1 —— Grimston	30 to 1 —— Erin-go-Bragh (t)
8 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	18 to 1 —— Poynton	35 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First
12 to 1 —— Iago	20 to 1 —— Free Lance (t)	50 to 1 —— Mount Callan

1000 to 20 agst Joanna colt.

EGHAM RACES. Tuesday.

The Magna Charta Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added, for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Winners of any stakes of £100 each 7lb extra; of the Derby, 10lb extra. Maidens at starting allowed 5lb. Old mile. 7 subscribers.

Sir G. Heathcote's Japan	(Chapple)	1
Cornet Bathyany's Mustee	(Mann)	2

Match, £100, h ft, weight for age; one mile.—Mr. Dyson's Devil-to-pay, 5 yrs (Nat), beat Mr. Oldaker's The Witch. 6 to 4 on Devil-to-pay, who won as he liked.

The Gold Cup of £120 (specie), by subscribers of 10 sovs each; the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £400; 3-year-olds, 7st; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 3lb; mares, &c, allowed 3lb. Two miles. 12 subscribers.

Mr John Day's Bourton	(A. Day)	1
Lord Exeter's Sister to Pargularia	(Pettit)	2

The race was between the first two all the way, Bourton making all the running, and winning rather cleverly by half a length.

Plate of £40, given by the County Members, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; 3-yrs-old, 6st 12lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 3lb; mares, &c, allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for £200. Heats, 2 miles. 3 subs.

Sir S. Spry's f by Sir Hercules, out of Taglioni, 4 yrs	(Wakefield)	1	1
Count Bathyany's Master Stepney, 4 yrs		2	dr

WEDNESDAY.

The weather was extremely favourable, and the attendance not so large perhaps as we were in the habit of meeting when Egham rejoiced in Royal patronage, but still numerous and fashionable.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 4lb; winners once 4lb, twice 7lb extra. T.Y.C. Seven subs.

Baron Rothschild's The Daughter of the Star	(H. Bell)	1
Sir G Heathcote's br c by Liverpool, out of Carolina	(Chapple)	2
Mr. John Day's The Tartar	(A. Day)	3

The Tartar took a lead of three or four lengths, and made strong play to the distance, where the Carolina colt and the Baron's filly joined him, and the trio raced home together, the filly winning by a neck; the same between second and third; Pell-mell a bad fourth.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5 if declared, with 50 added. The winner of the Brighton Stakes, 7lb extra; of the Queen's Plate, at Brighton, or any other Handicap amounting to £100, 4lb extra. Two miles and a dis. 35 subs; 21 of whom declared.

Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine-Apple, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb	(Sly)	1
Mr Worley's Example, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb	(H. Bell)	2
Mr. S. Spry's f by Sir Hercules out of Taglioni, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb	(Wakefield)	3
Mr S. Scott's Mosque, aged, 8st 3lb	(Mann)	4

Mosque made the running, followed by Pine-Apple, the Taglioni filly third, and Example last. No change took place till they reached the distance; Mosque then gave way, and Pine-Apple went on with the running, was never afterwards headed, and won by half a length.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas: three yrs, 7st 5lb; four yrs, 9st 1lb; five yrs, 9st 11lb; six yrs and aged, 10st 2lb. Two miles and a distance.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 3 yrs	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Moore's Wolfdog, 4 yrs	(Nat)	2
Sir G. Heathcote's b c by Hetman Platoff out of Nannette, 3 yrs	(Chapple)	3
Count Bathyany's Tragical, 3 yrs	(Mann)	4
Mr. Winch's Oliver Cromwell, 5 yrs	(Sut)	5

Oliver Cromwell went away with the lead, and made the running for about three parts of a mile; it was then taken up by The Hero, who made the pace severe, had it all his own way, and won by a couple of lengths. Run in 3 min. 40 sec.

The Amateur Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added, for three-yr-olds, 9st 10lb; four, 10st 10lb; five, 11st 5lb; six and aged, 11st 12lb. Gentlemen riders. The second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £150. Heats, one mile. Nine subs.

Mr. P Bolt's Collingwood, 3 yrs	(Owner)	1	1
Count Bathyany's Master Stepney, 4 yrs	(Owner)	3	2

First heat: 5 to 2 on Collingwood, who won by a head. Second heat:—4 to 1 on Collingwood. Won by a neck.

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 10 added from the fund, and 20 by the South-Western Railway Company. Three-yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 10lb; six and aged, 9st. Mares allowed 3lbs. Heats, one mile and half. Four subs.

Mr. West's Rowland, 6 yrs, 7st 3lb	(Mann)	1	1
Mr. Death's Subduer, 6 yrs, 8st 3lb	(Wakefield)	2	2
Count Bathyany's Master Stephen, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb	(Chapple)	3	3

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor, in the name of her Majesty, read the following gracious Speech to the assembled members of the Houses of Lords and Commons:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted session.

"Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures which have been sanctioned by her Majesty for the present relaxation and ultimate repeal of Protective Duties on Corn and Sugar.

"Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the produce of foreign countries into the home market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of the people.

"Her Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in reflecting that her Majesty's efforts to settle in a manner consistent with the national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the North West Coast of America, have been completely successful.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the victorious course and happy conclusion of the war in India; and her Majesty has much gratification in announcing to you that perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the British possessions in that quarter of the world.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the care you have taken to prevent permanent loss to the Revenue and to maintain the public faith.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acknowledge the zeal and unanimity with which you assented to the increase in the Naval and Military Estimates, which a regard to the exigencies of the public service induced her Majesty to propose for your consideration.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty has to lament that the recurrence of a failure in the potato crop, in an aggravated degree, will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures by which this calamity may be mitigated in that part of the United Kingdom where the cultivation of the potato has hitherto afforded the chief supply for the subsistence of the people.

"Her Majesty has seen with pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

"Her Majesty is confident that on your return to your several counties, you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of works of improvement has increased the demand for labour, and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches.

"Her Majesty trusts that, by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law, with a desire for social progress, her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace."

[The following appeared only in our Late Edition of last Week]:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturday.

LORD LYNDHURST AND LORD G. BENTINCK

The House met to-day at two o'clock, and some interest was excited in consequence of its being known that Lord Lyndhurst had a further explanation to make upon the subject of Lord G. Bentinck's statement. As soon as the House met, Lord Lyndhurst rose and said, he wished to call their Lordships' attention to a circumstance personally affecting himself. After the dissolution of the late Government, he communicated with several friends in the other House, in order that former differences might be forgotten, and the Conservative party be reformed. In order not to be subject to any misinterpretation, he communicated his intention to Sir Robert Peel, and stated on that occasion that what he was doing had no reference to any particular measure. He made the same communication to Sir J. Graham. Whilst this was going on, a gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, called upon him for an explanation of the course he was pursuing, and was placed in possession of what was taking place. As it was impossible to communicate with every individual, he sent a message to Lord G. Bentinck, requesting to see him for the purpose of conversing on the matter, in order to see whether the difference which existed might not be settled. No allusion whatever was made to the Sugar Bill. The answer which he received was that Lord G Bentinck declined the interview, wishing the communication to be made through Lord Stanley. With reference to what had been said relative to the three other Cabinet Ministers, he said not a single word. What took place, he mentioned to a noble Lord opposite. ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Clarendon.) It had been insinuated that he was endeavouring to form a connection with the noble Lord, in order to come into office in conjunction with him. Now it was well known to their Lordships that he was not desirous of continuing in office, but rather wished to retire into private life. Now he had seen the gentleman to whom reference had been made, who had given him the statement. "I stated to Lord George Bentinck that I came with a message from Lord Lyndhurst, the object of which was to express the desire of his Lordship that the Conservative party should be reunited as speedily as possible, and that several of his political friends joined in the feeling with him, and that he would be happy to come into communication with Lord G. Bentinck. His answer was that he acted under Lord Stanley, who, with Lord Lyndhurst, was a member of the House of Peers, and that he thought it better that all communications should pass between these noble Lords, and that he was in cordial co-operation with Lord Stanley." He had this morning received a message from the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, stating that it was quite untrue that the office in question was pressed on his brother by him, or any other person—that he never interfered on the occasion; and that it was not until his brother had decided to accept the office, that he told him he thought he had acted with perfect propriety. The noble and learned Lord added that the gentleman through whom the communication was made to the noble Lord was personally unknown to him, but was made the medium of communication in consequence of the recommendation of his secretary.

Some bills were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday

The House met to-day at twelve, and sat four hours, but merely to expedite bills. Nothing of importance occurred

The Murder at the Guildhall Coffee-House. John Vincent Smith was this day (Saturday) tried at the Central Criminal Court for the wilful murder of Susan Tolliday, convicted, and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy.

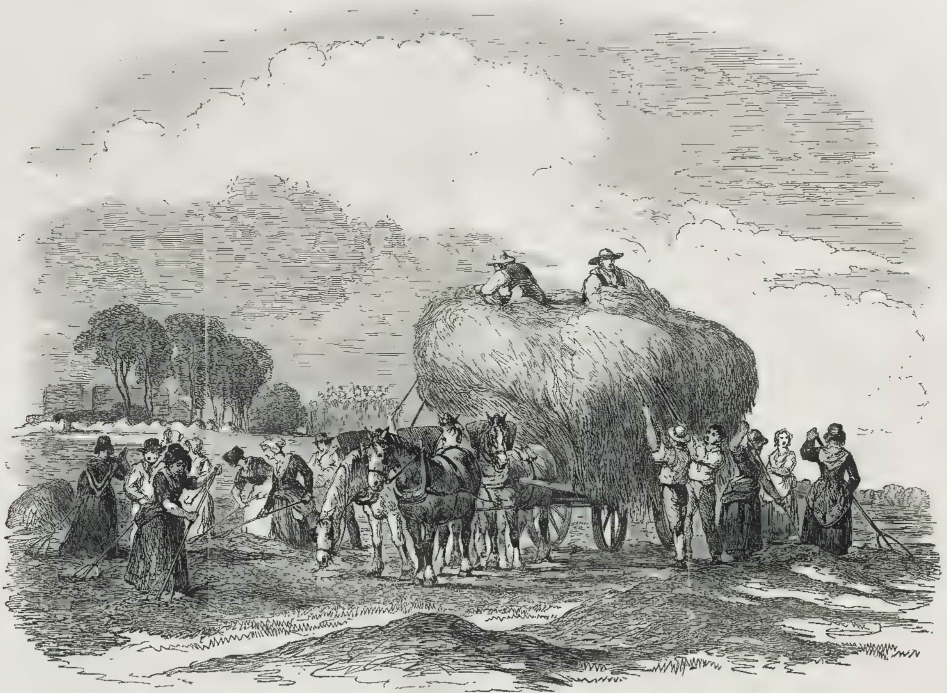
AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.

HAY-HARVEST.—WHEAT-HARVEST.

This pair of pictures of Harvest—a most important business to the husbandman—cannot be better accompanied than by the following lines by Bloomfield:—

> Hark! where the sweeping scythe now rips along,
> Each sturdy Mower, emulous and strong,
> Whose writhing form meridian heat defies,
> Bends o'er his work, and every sinew tries;
> Prostrates the waving treasure at his feet,
> But spares the rising clover, short and sweet.
> Come, Health! come, *Jollity!* light-footed, come;
> Here hold your revels, and make this your home.
> Each moisten'd brow, that scorns to wear a frown
> Th' unpeopled dwelling mourns its tenants stray'd;
> E'en the domestic laughing dairy-maid
> Hies to the field, the general toil to share.
> Meanwhile the Farmer quits his elbow-chair,
> His cool brick floor, his pitcher, and his ease,
> And braves the sultry beams, and gladly sees
> His gates thrown open, and his team abroad
> The ready group attendant on his word,

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.



HAY-HARVEST.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

To turn the swarth, the quiv'ring load to rear,
Or ply the busy rake, the land to clear.
Summer's light garb itself now cumb'rous grown,
Each his thin doublet in the shade throws down;
Where oft the Mastiff skulks with half-shut eye,
And rouses at the stranger passing by;
Whilst unrestrain'd the social converse flows,
And every breast Love's powerful impulse knows,
And rival wits with more than rustic grace
Confess the presence of a pretty face.

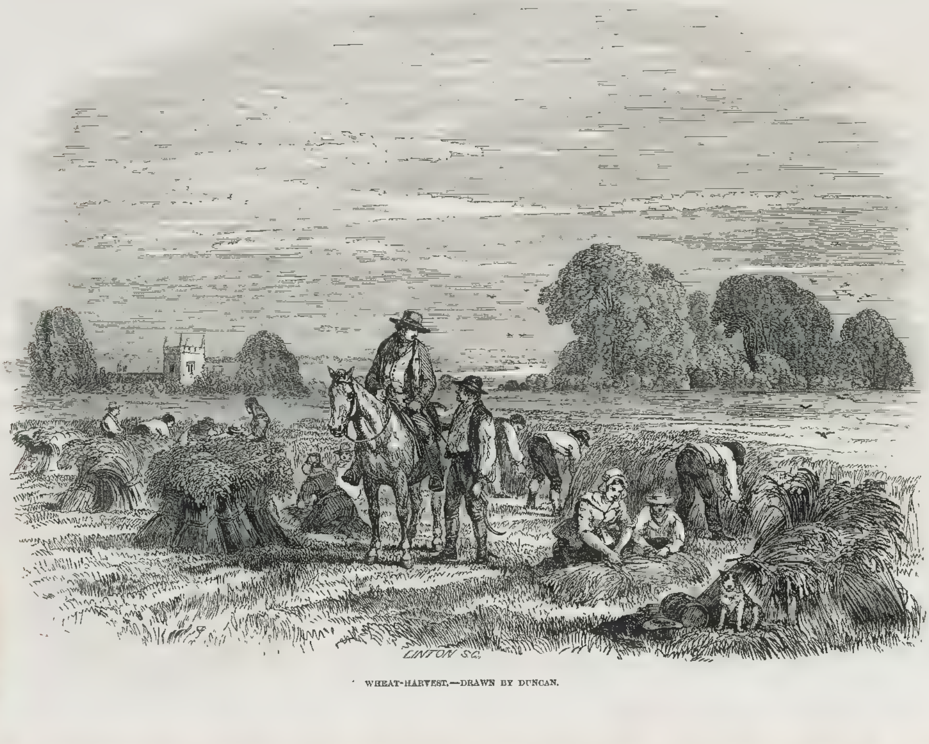
Here, midst the boldest triumphs of her worth,
Nature herself invites the reapers forth;
Dares the keen sickle from its twelvemonth's rest,
And gives that ardour which in every breast
From infancy to age alike appears,
When the first sheaf its plumy top uprears.
No rake takes here what Heaven to all bestows—
Children of want, for you the bounty flows!
And every cottage from the plenteous store
Receives a burden nightly at its door.

The muse of Thomson sings—

Crown'd with the sickle, and the wheaten sheaf,
While Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on.

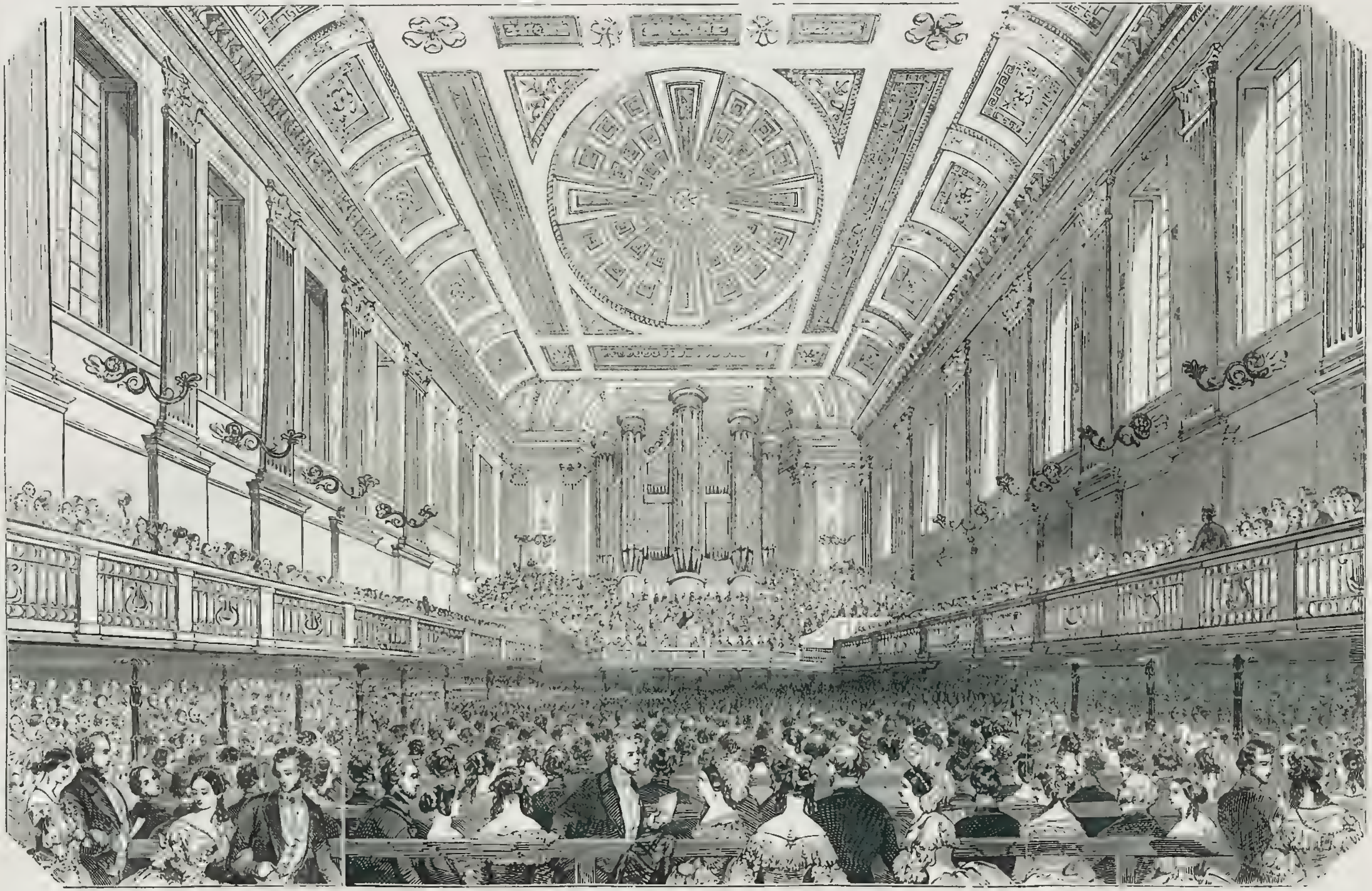
* * * * * *

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,
And, unperceiv'd, unfolds the spreading day;
Before the ripen'd fields, the reapers stand
In fair array; each by the lass he loves,
To bear the rougher part, and mitigate
By nameless gentle offices her toil.
At once they stoop, and swell the lusty sheaves;
While, bandied round and round, the rural talk,
The rural scandal, and the rural jest,
Fly hearty, to deceive the tedious time,
And cheerly steal the sultry hours away.



WHEAT-HARVEST.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

EWSPAPER



THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—THE GREAT MUSIC HALL.—(See next page.)

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Birmingham, Wednesday.

This meeting is always looked forward to with interest, as the exertions to secure the best singers, native and foreign, and to produce striking novelties have been manifested at various periods with great success. The Committee this year has been particularly active, and it is not their fault that they have not secured Jenny Lind, for tempting offers were made to her. The engagements of Grisi and Mario, and of Mendelssohn to conduct his second Oratorio, are evidence that no outlay has been spared to render the Festival of 1846 attractive. With the new work of "Elijah," more than ordinary pains have been taken. Whilst the local choruses have been practising, two rehearsals of the London singers and instrumentalists have been given at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Monday there was a full gathering of the forces, and in the evening and last night, pieces that were regarded as imperfect by the gifted composer, were again gone through. The band. chorus and principal artists arrived by a special train on Sunday. The town filled on Monday rapidly with the visitors invited by the hospitable inhabitants. The nobility and gentry within a circle of fifty miles, come in daily by the railroads, and trains, for the convenience of the Concert-frequenters, depart at midnight. The ringing of bells ushered in the Festival yesterday, and the first performance took place at the Town Hall, where, by the way, all the schemes this year will be performed, the Theatre being only reserved for the Dress Ball, on Friday night, terminating the triennial gathering. It is, of course, known that the profits go to the funds of the General Hospital, an admirable institution—so that Charity goes hand in hand with Music—a very charming coalition. The hotel keepers have manifested a desire to be less exacting; and this example will, no doubt, in the long run, be the best to be followed.

Haydn's "Creation" was well executed on the whole, although it was done without a single rehearsal; and Mr. Moscheles, who was Conductor, took the time so rapidly, that some choruses—especially that of the "Heavens are telling" became almost dance music. The *soli* were assigned to Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Bassano, Mr. Hobbs. Mr. Lockey, Mr. Machin, Mr. Phillips, and Herr Staudigl. The music was too high for Miss Bassano, who, therefore, disappointed the expectations of her friends. If she cultivates her contralto, she will make a fine singer; but, as a soprano, she must fail. Caradori's style is still artistical and finished, but her intonation is impaired. Hobbs was deservedly encored in the air "For native worth:" he never sang with more taste and feeling. Mr. Lockey is a rising tenor; he has a good organ, but lacks passion. Machin and Phillips both sustained their reputations as singers in the sacred school. Staudigl created an immense sensation, and was called upon to repeat the air, "Now Heaven in fullest glory." After the Oratorio, there was a selection from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, Mario singing the "Cujus animam;" Grisi and Miss Bassano the duo, "Quis est homo;" Staudigl the air, "Pro peccatis;" and Grisi the "Inflammatus." The duo was encored—the voices of the fair vocalists blending beautifully; and Miss Bassano retrieved her laurels in the low notes. Grisi was in superb voice. The Hall was well attended, and the sale of tickets larger than is usual on a first day

This morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by himself, was the great source of attraction. The argument has been gleaned from Holy Scripture by the composer himself, and Mr. Bartholomew has adapted the English version. A more interesting subject could not have been selected. It comprises the departure of *Elijah* for Zarephath, the restoration of the child's life, the gathering of the Priests at Mount Carmel and their destruction, the opening of the Heavens, the descent of the rain, the flight of *Elijah* to the wilderness, the passing by of the Lord, the death of *Elijah* and prophetical declarations as to the advent of The Messiah.

Mendelssohn has made a great advance on "Paul" by "Elijah." His innovations are more daring, his choral effects more potent, his melodies more exhilarating. The orchestration is marvellously grand and impressive. The accompaniments are never ceasing—like Haydn, the picture is always in the band, and the vocal parts are chiefly accessory. Perhaps relief may be wanting, owing to this continued orchestral working, but the impetuosity is overwhelming. The music for the solo singers is for the most part allotted to the bass and contralto voices. It was a great opportunity for Staudigl in "Elijah," and he did not neglect it. Never did this gifted artist gain greater glory. His duties were most onerous and arduous; he had a series of recitatives and airs, besides a large share in the concerted pieces, of unprecedented responsibility. The quartet writing is rich in harmony, and the choruses colossal. Whilst the contrapuntal combinations display the highest erudition, dramatic effect has never been lost sight of. There are less of dry fugues and canons, and the symphonies are infinitely shorter than usual. We must refer our readers to the 17th and 18th chapters of the First Book of Kings to form some notion of the theme that Mendelssohn has grasped like a master-mind. Its magnitude has been adequately upheld. The contrasts between the sacred and secular subjects have been most judiciously preserved.

The execution of the new work was quite surprising. Every artist seemed inspired, and resolved to perform as if the result depended on individual exertion.

There were eight *encores*—four in each part. Mr. Lockey, the tenor, obtained the first, in the air, "Ye people, rend your hearts." The chorus, "Baal, we cry to thee," with its Paganic effects, was next in rotation. The quartet, "Regard thy servant's prayer," nicely sung by Madame Caradori, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips, was the third; and the chorus finale of the first act, "Thanks be to God," the fourth. The fifth was the lovely chorus, "He watching over Israel;" the sixth, the air by Miss Hawes, "O, rest in the Lord;" the seventh was in Staudigl's air, "O Lord, I have heard of thee;" and the eighth *encore* was the quartet, "Oh! every one that thirsteth."

Mendelssohn was called for at the close of the Oratorio, and was more cheered even than on his entrance.

The Hall, this day, had a most animated aspect, as it was crowded in every part. The beautiful *toilettes* of the ladies harmonised exquisitely with the new decorations of the Hall. The blending of the colours is charming. The ceiling is divided into three large circles, and studded with rosettes and panels, painted blue and white, on a cream and chocolate ground alternately. The organ case has been splendidly embellished, and the pipes gilt, with scrolls. A judicious sprinkling of arabesques add to the beauty of the ceiling. The seats have been painted a dark mahogany, with red cushions. The ventilation has not been lost sight of in the improvements. The whole has been done under the directions of Mr. Crace, of London.

Lord Wrottesley (the President), the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Sandys, Lord Leigh, Lord Ward, Sir A. Barnard, &c., have been present at the performance.

Nothing is talked of but the great success of the "Elijah;" and a wish has been expressed for a second performance.

Birmingham, Thursday Night.

The first Concert last evening was very well attended, and the Hall, lighted up with gas, had a magnificent appearance. The programme opened with Beethoven's Symphony in A No. 7, with the repeats cut out. It did not go well, as also Spohr's "Faust" Overture, owing to the Conductor's incapability. Indeed, the accompaniments to the vocal pieces were so disgracefully executed, owing to this cause, that a break down was nearly the result in many pieces. Moscheles has ruined himself as a Conductor by his exhibitions at this Festival. His best friends were dismayed at his palpable failure. There were six encores—Mario, in "Il mio tesoro," of Mozart; Grisi, in Bellini's "Qui la voce," and with Lablache, jun., in Mayer's comic duo, "Con pazienza;" the Misses Williams, in Macfarren's pretty duo, "Two Merry Gipsies;" Miss Hawes, in Arne's "Oh, too lovely;" and Herr Staudigl, in Handel's "Ruddier than the cherry." Webbe's glee, "Discord, dire sister," was beautifully sung by Miss Hawes, and Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, and Phillips. Miss Bassano gave Haydn's "Mermaid" delightfully. Mdme. Caradori sung Donizetti's "L'amor suo" artistically. Mr. Moscheles played his "Recollections of Ireland" on the pianoforte, with orchestral accompaniments, splendidly. As a pianist and composer, he is great. There will be a treat to-night at the Second and Last Concert, in the duo between Mendelssohn and Moscheles on two pianos, and in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music of the former. To-morrow morning is the last performance of Sacred Music. The scheme includes Beethoven's Mass in D in part; Spohr's Hymn, "God, thou art great;" and a new Psalm, by Moscheles (the 93rd). Dr. Gauntlett will perform on the organ on this occasion, "The Harmonious Blacksmith" of Handel, and one of Bach's fugues. A Ball at the Theatre concludes the Festival. On Saturday, a Concert will be given in the same place, at which Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache, and John Parry will sing, and Benedict conduct.

The performance of "The Messiah" this morning was on the whole more satisfactory than that of "The Creation," a hint having been given to Moscheles that the traditions in taking the time would be preferred to his own crotchets. Still the same degree of uncertainty prevailed as to his beat. The band and chorus exerted themseves strenuously. The "And the glory," "And he shall purify," "For unto us," "Let us break," &c., went unsteadily. The "Hallelujah," "All we like sheep," "Worthy is the Lamb," with the fugue "Amen," were better. Five encores were bestowed by the President, Lord Wrottesley, who gives the signal when the Vice-Presidents signify their gratification. Miss M. Williams obtained the first in the air "He shall feed his flock;" her sister Miss A. Williams coming in for another in the second part "His yoke is easy." Miss Hawes's pathetic delivery of the air, "He was despised," secured the third encore. Mdme. Caradori received the fourth, in the air, "But Thou didst not leave his soul in Hell"; and Staudigl at last, in "The Trumpet shall sound," with Harper's obligato; but the latter was dead beat, and would not play the symphony the second time. Mr. Stempson officiated with ability at the Organ. The receipts were £2,500; and it is anticipated that the money received this Meeting will be greater than at any previous Festival. The largest on record was that of 1834, when the Hall was opened, amounting to £13,527. The weather has been splendid every day.

The number of executants amounts to about 400, of which 125 are instrumentalists and 272 choralists. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Stewards for their attention and politeness, and the police regulations were admirable. The streets, although thronged with vehicles and pedestrians, were quite free from confusion. The following is a list of the visitors:—The Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Aylesford, the Countess of Kilmorey, the Bishop of Worcester; Lords Wrottesley, Ingestre, Hatherton, Southwell, Lyttelton, Leigh, Guernsey, and Calthorpe; Sir A. Barnard, Sir T. Winnington, Lady Cavendish, Lady Ward, Right Honourable W. Y. Peel, Sir E. Hartopp, Lady R. Carnac, Hon. Colonel Clive, Sir J. Cave, Sir E. Scott, the Deans of Lichfield and Worcester, the High Sheriff, G Muntz, Esq, M.P., C. P. Adderley, Esq., M.P., E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., W. S. Dugdale, Esq., M.P., Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., Colonel Norton, Lieut.-Col. Thorne, J. F. Ledsam, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee, Sterndale Bennett, and Charles Horsley, the Composers, the Countess of Hahn-Hahn, Professor Gesarius, of Halle Prussia, Herr Carl Engell, of Berlin, Benedict. &c., &c.

I shall be unable to supply you with details of to-morrow's doings, but next week I will give a general summary of this important meeting.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Hurricane at Rugby.—On Thursday (last week), the neighbourhood of Rugby was visited by the most tremendous hurricane ever known in that locality Upwards of 100 trees, many of them exceeding two yards in circumference, were snapped in two, whilst others were torn up by the roots, to the extent, in one line of country alone, of nearly two miles and a half. The damage in the neighbourhood is estimated at between £2000 and £3000. After lasting about three hours, the hurricane abated, apparently going in the direction of Kettering

Incendiary Fire in Essex.—Last Sunday evening, a fire suddenly broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. James Hill, known as Wenington Hall farms near Purfleet. There being a large pond of water on the ground, the engines were taken thither, and were, with as little delay as possible, set to work, and vast streams of water were discharged upon and into the blazing property, but without making any visible impression upon the flames; and rick after rick, and building after building, were destroyed. During the whole of Sunday night and Monday morning the engines were at work. From a survey which has been made, there is little doubt that the fire was the work of some incendiary. Mr Hills is a man universally respected in the neighbourhood. His loss must be very considerable, and, unfortunately, he was only partially insured. Official Report of Damage:—"Sunday, August 23, half-past eight P M, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Hill, farmer, situate at Wenington, near Purfleet, Essex, which destroyed one wheat rick, one barn filled with grain, one rick of rye, five more ricks of wheat, two stacks of pea haulm, two ricks of hay, one cart lodge, two barns, one straw shed, the chaise and carriage houses, the ox stalls, cow houses, and hurdle sheds, with a number of fat geese."

Murders at Leeds.—On Friday (last week), a double murder was perpetrated at Leeds, which caused considerable excitement. A man named William Walshaw, a hawker of hardware, went to his house in the Old Post-Office Yard, Kirkgate, in a state of intoxication. A quarrel between himself and wife ensued, and the latter, through his threats, left the house. He then began to beat his child in so cruel a manner that its cries attracted the attention of the neighbours; and two of them, named Elizabeth Smith and Catherine M'Loughlan, who are both the wives of pedlars, went into the house and attempted to interfere. Walshaw, with a clasp-knife in his hand, attacked them in a most ferocious manner, and stabbed them very severely. The wounds inflicted upon Smith caused her death in two or three hours. M'Loughlan's wound was found to be of a serious character, and she was removed to the Infirmary, where she also died At the Inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Walshaw. Both women have left families of children, and the husband of M'Loughlan is at present a prisoner in Wakefield House of Correction, having been sent there for an assault.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. O'Connell as usual made a speech about Repeal. He said there never was a better prospect for Repeal than at present The Repealers were right, and their enemies were wrong, because the Repealers were determined to proceed on the basis of moral force, and on that alone. The late Government acted most basely in keeping back from the court and jury at the State Trials the principle on which the Repeal Association was founded. If that principle had been clearly shown to the court and jury, the prosecution could not have succeeded even with the aid of the *Nation*. The Young Irelanders talked of using the sword men who would be afraid to look at a poker talking of using the sword. (Laughter) He did not regret the secession of the Young Irelanders, with the exception of Smith O'Brien; but they should do without even him, if he would not be a member of the Association on the principle of moral force. No man could be a member of the Association on any other grounds. If the Association admitted any other principle the principle of physical force—it would be an illegal assembly, and all the members of it would be liable to be prosecuted for high treason. Away for ever with physical force! moral force alone would obtain what they wanted. He would not have consented to remain in that hall if physical force was assented to. He had the felicity of knowing that the country was with him, from the humblest Repealer to the Hon. Cecil Lawless. Who would have supposed that Peel would have proclaimed the necessity of establishing perfect equality between England and Ireland? This from "Orange Peel," as they used to call him, and as he deserved to be called; but now they would Peel off the orange, and present him a new man to Ireland. Already they were getting some advantage. He would tell them he would support the Whigs whil they did good to Ireland. Mr. O'Connell then referred to the law for the relief of the poor, which he lauded for its humanity. That measure was the first step towards a universal system of poor-laws, and that measure would be perpetuated, unless the gentry of Ireland joined him to repeal the Union. After some routine business, the rent for the week was declared to be £138 16s.

Extraordinary Case of Poisoning.—A most diabolical attempt to poison the entire family of Dr. Grattan, of Drummond House, county of Kildare, was made on the 17th instant. His eldest son, a lad of fifteen, died in consequence; and Mrs. Grattan, the four surviving children, and a servant-maid, are still in a very precarious condition. From the circumstances brought to light at the inquest, it would appear that Dr. Grattan, alarmed at the wide spread failure of the potato crop, and anxious to make timely provision for the wants of his labourers, likely to be deprived, by this mysterious visitation, of much of their ordinary food, had a small supply of Indian meal brought from Dublin at his own cost, for the purpose of introducing it among them, and familiarizing them to its use. Some prejudice against it having been manifested, Dr Grattan, in order to remove it, if possible, determined to use it in his own family; and, upon finding that his domestic servants refused even to prepare it, insisted on their doing so, and stood by until his directions were obeyed. Of the meal thus prepared, he and all his children partook. In the kitchen the servants refused to eat it, and their share was given to four calves, all of which died shortly after. The following morning Dr. Grattan was actively engaged investigating this extraordinary occurrence, which had immediately been spread abroad amongst the ignorant peasantry as the effect of the Indian corn, when his eldest son called him to breakfast, mentioning, at the same time, that they had just breakfasted on flummery, and, what was very curious, that they were every one sick; and true it was. When he reached the house, he found Mrs Grattan, the four children, and a servant-maid, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The doctor having, by his accidental absence, escaped partaking of the poisoned food, was able to give instant assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and had used the ordinary antidotes and remedies hours before medical assistance could possibly have reached them from any other quarter. In spite of every care, his eldest son died within twenty-one hours, and the others of the family are not out of danger. An inquest was held upon the body of the young man, and a verdict implicating the cook in the transaction was found, in consequence of which she has been committed to Naas gaol.

Execution at Nenagh.—William Walsh was hanged on Saturday, at Nenagh, for the murder of Daniel Berachree.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XI

THE RIVERS, VALLIES, AND MOUNTAINS, OF FLEET-STREET.

Forming a complete Tourist's Handbook to that Romantic District.

KNOWING the propensity of our countrymen to travel at this time of the year, we beg to suggest a tour, which is unequalled for diversity of adventure; and can be undertaken without passport, expense, or sea-passage. We allude to the celebrated pass of Fleet-street, on the frontier of the City, which equals the Simplon or St. Gothard in engineering difficulties and bold prospects

Omnibuses convey the traveller at all hours to the New Church, in the Strand—at which point we recommend him to descend—and, as the journey is not unattended with peril, he ought to take a knapsack, a mountain staff, and a flask of brandy

The Wenham Lake glacier is the first object of interest, from which the sherry cobblers of London take their source. In the dark ages of the Strand, it was a *depôt* of American manufactures, which were truly national, for the clocks were much given to "tick," and were frequently "wound up." Some cheap wooden combs, too, proved the facility with which the Yankees could cut any teeth but their wisdom ones, and, we believe, the firm expected several cases of preserved repudiation, recommended by the faculty for gentlemen in embarrassed circumstances But, being unprofitable, the store was changed to a glacier; and, being first done up as a speculation, was next done up as an ice-house. The glacier differs from the Swiss ones, its magnitude depending not on the cold of the winter, but on the heat of the summer. So many jokes have been made on Wenham ice as its being the only thing American that can be clearly seen through, or is ever liquidated, &c.—that we may spare the reader's feelings by not making any more. We may state, however, that the ice-drinks, being a late importation, it is by no means a work of supererogation to teach your grandmother to suck cobblers.

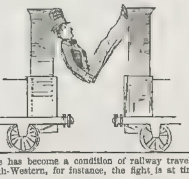
The effervescing fountains of Sainsbury are the next natural curiosity: but from their fizziological power should only be visited by people of strong nerves capable of standing explosions.

The tourist next approaches the office of the Illustrated London News, the exhibition of which is free to the public, and comprises the shop, the pigeon holes for the back numbers, the Panorama of London, and the pile of bound volumes. The gentleman in attendance is exceedingly polite, and makes no charge for showing these curiosities; but the visitor is expected to buy a paper.

At the Temple Bar frontier, an examination of personal effects sometimes takes place; and the tourist then arrives at the celebrated pass, where he first encounters a large body of natives, armed with enormous clubs, and performing some mystic ceremony of thumping the earth, accompanying their exertions by wild cries. This tribe is friendly, unless the traveller is the aggressor, when they pour forth an angry flood of words, perfectly unintelligible. The journey now becomes one of much peril. Large deserts of gravel have to be crossed, and huge rocks of granite must be scaled, which offer very insecure footing; whilst, here and there, terrific chasms appear to open to the very centre of the earth. The view is, however, very interesting, embracing long perspectives of Chancery-lane and the Middle Temple, as well as the entrance of Hare-court, so called from the number of them found there, which the Templars have the sole right of hunting. High up, in these wild seclusions, live patient men recluses of the order of J. Blackstone who labour incessantly for the welfare of their fellow-creatures. Their doors are always open to those who are oppressed, or fancy that they are so; and their opinions may always be had, for a small consideration, which, as at the Great St. Bernard, they cannot demand, but must leave entirely to the generosity of the visitor. The revenues of the Templars are collected by their almoners, or attornies; and they live principally upon roots and water, which they find in certain caves along the pass, known by the fantastic names of Dick's, The Rainbow, The Cock, The Cheshire Cheese, &c., which originate in different legends

To one of these refectories, the traveller may now betake himself for the humble fare above spoken of. And at any of them he can procure guides, and every information, should he have made up his mind to attempt the ascent of Ludgate Hill, the loftiest of the London Alps.

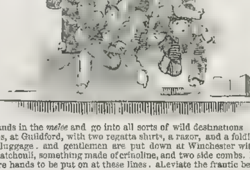
OUR MAIL-TRAIN BAG.



MANY letters have reached us, by the last delivery, from ingenious Correspondents, which are filled, in equal proportions, with compliments, abuse, suggestions, complaints, and jokes on trial. From them we select the following

1.

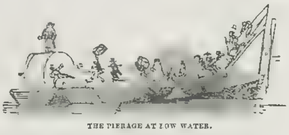
"Sir, The pay-places at the stations are beginning to rival the pit doors of the Opera on the 'long Thursdays,' in the confusion and scrambling of the mob of travellers: and physical force has become a condition of railway travelling. At the mail-train of the South-Western, for instance, the fight is at times so severe, that carpet-bags



change hands in the *melee* and go into all sorts of wild destinations Ladies find themselves, at Guildford, with two regatta shirts, a razor, and a folding bootjack, for their luggage. and gentlemen are put down at Winchester with a *visite*, a paper of patchouli, something made of crinoline, and two side combs. Pray recommend more hands to be put on at these lines. alleviate the frantic bewilderments of the clerks, and oblige, Your constant reader, Philo Basingstoke."

2.

The next is from a gentleman who makes complaint of the present state of



THE PIERAGE AT LOW WATER.

"Sir," he says, "it is abominable; nobody could go up and down those dreadful platforms, but the horses from Astley's who attack the blazing towers. And what with hopping from one lighter to another many feet below you; and clearing monstrous chasms of bottomless mud; and scaling barges blockaded by opposition Companies; and being totally bewildered by cries of 'Who's for Tunnel Pier?' 'Now Vauxhall!' 'Pay here for Gravesend!' the only wonder is that passengers ever arrive at all, anywhere. Pray, sir, exert your influence to reform all this, and oblige Your obedient servant, Daniel Tucker, Jun."

3.

The next is from a country Correspondent, who writes as follows:

"Sir,—In your 'Lays of the Line,' you keep too much to the railway itself, forgetting its branch connections. We live three miles from a station, and have an omnibus—a curious machine, made by our country wheelwright—that goes at the strangest times in the world; forty-two minutes to this hour, and twenty-six after that; exceedingly difficult to remember; and, in addition to this, it usually occurs that it gets up to the station as the train disappears round the cutting. All our parishioners will rejoice to see this noticed; for although we live in a 'Nook and Corner of Old England,' your Journal reaches us there, and the ballad may do some good. I propose that it should be called—

THE RETURN OF THE OMNIBUS.

Air.—"*The Admiral.*"

How gallantly, how merrily, we ride along the lane,
The passengers all hope to catch the eight o'clock up-train;
The wind is fresh, and clouds of dust do in our faces fly,
Like coming from the Derby, when the roads are always dry.
And all along we triumph: large crows above us sweep;
Small boys rush out to shout at us, and maids from windows peep.
A free-school urchin hangs behind some way upon the road—
Oh! proud must be our omnibus of such a jolly load!

And proud is Tom, the driver, too, who smiles, and well he may,
Of twice three people (in and out) who'll each a shilling pay;
He's proud, too, of that old grey horse, who earns so very hard
The hay and water he shall have when once more in his yard.
Oh, would that I were Tom, to drive and order with a word,
That old grey horse, whose harness is made up of tape and cord,
I'd shout unto the free-school boy who's hanging on our lee,
'If you don't mind, I'll whip behind, as quickly you shall see.'

Our driver pale and paler grew; but, as we went along,
Still talked he to the passengers, and then he hummed a song;
And first he look'd behind him, and then he look'd on straight;
And then we thought we heard him say, 'I thinks we is too late.'
He shook—'twas but an instant—we saw his fearful plight,
The village clock struck eight just then: but that is never right.
He flogged the old grey horse along, till he was out of breath,
And when he reached the station doors he turn'd as pale as death.

We heard a bell, and then a pause, and then a bell again!
We knew our fine old omnibus had missed the 'eight up train.'
And next we heard a rush of steam, but nothing could we see,
But a whistle and a puff among the fir trees on our lee.
We watch'd the passing vapour till it vanish'd round the steep,
Then back again t'wards home with all our luggage did we creep;
But never from that moment, having once been 'sold,' again
We patronised the omnibus that always miss'd the train."

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE SEVENTH.

1. Ban. 2. Jo. 3. Banjo.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

A new fairy extravaganza—without which the play-going public do not appear to believe in the existence of this pleasant theatre—was produced here on Monday evening, with the most complete success. It is called "The Magic Horn", and is, as the bill honestly avows,

> -----a version, somewhat *tranche*,
> Of "Oberon," by Weber and by Planché ';

the *libretto* being followed with much tact and happy humour, and the names grotesquely parodied, and well cast. Thus, we have *Sir Bottle-of-Bordeaux* the *Sir Huon* of the old piece (Mr. Keeley); and *Sherryumne—Sherasmin* (Mr. Wigan); *O'Brian—Oberon* (Miss Villars), and so on. Mrs. Keeley is the *Rei*[illegible] Miss Bromley, *Fatemma*; and Mr. F. Mathews, *Badmansur*. A [illegible] working company at the Lyceum are employed in the acting.

There is a much to laugh at; and this we hold to be a great end in theatrical amusements. Jokes there are in abundance, with fewer old friends than we have been accustomed to meet in similar entertainments; and allusions of all kinds whilst, in the very effects, a burlesque spirit is well carried out. Mrs. Keeley imitates Rachel *à ravir*, and her spouse threw the house into convulsions by his impersonation of Braham, calling forth a loud encore for his magnificent singing in "Oh! 'tis a glorious sight to see." The appearance of Mr. F. Mathews, admirably made up for Ibrahim Pacha, was also the cue for a prolonged round of laughter and cheering. Mr. Wigan's *Sherryumne* was not very effective; but the part was by no means a good one for the display of this clever actor's peculiarities: albeit, we admire him less in Irishmen than in other characteristic delineations. Nor could Miss Farebrother make a great deal of *Roshana*, except an appearance, magnificently dressed. Miss Keeley played *Puck*, and sang some difficult music in a manner that was highly relished by the audience. Her acting was very spirited, and she looked remarkably well in her fanciful fairy dress. The first joke that hit the house was a line of *Sir Bottle's*. The ferocious *Prince* (Mr. Collyer) is reclining on the shoulder of *Reiza*, pretending not to hear a challenge, when the knight exclaims—

> There, take your Saracen's Head from that Snow Hill.

In the pretty concerted music, Miss Bromley sang to much advantage; and Miss Laidlaw's attractive dancing was no small feature in the piece. At the end of the first act, there was an exceedingly effective representation of a storm and shipwreck, produced by a phantasmagoria, under the direction of Mr. Child, on the same plan as the transformation in "Cinderella" and the flight in "The Enchanted Horse;" and a beautiful group of fairies, with the principal characters, lighted up by different coloured fires, formed an imposing *tableau* for the conclusion, after a neat plea for the fairies had been given by Mrs. Keeley. It reflects credit on the management of this theatre to state, that, notwithstanding the complicated machinery, there was not a single hitch on the first night.

The burlesque is from the pen of Mr. Charles Dance, who, with Mr. Planché, originated, in a great degree, this popular style of entertainment, and whose pieces were amongst the most popular during the Vestris management of the Olympic Theatre. It is elegantly written, and all the jokes are turned with peculiar neatness. Although the loud bursts of laughter do not follow each other so closely as they were wont to do in former pieces of the kind, there is a continuous murmur of appreciation and amusement amongst the audience, which may be equally, if not more, satisfactory to the author.

The applause at the end was very hearty and general; and Mr. and Mrs Keeley, Miss Keeley, and Mr. Wigan appeared before the curtain to receive the congratulations of a crowded house. "The Magic Horn" will have a long run. A word for the scenery by Messrs. Phillips and Hawthorn, which is admirably painted.

QUEEN'S.

We were glad to see so good a house at this theatre on Wednesday, when Mr. Abington, the lessee, appeared as *Hamlet*, for the second time, if we mistake not. The acting of this gentleman is throughout marked by careful emphasis, and an evident perception of the various phases of character through which the philosophic Prince passes. His features are expressive; and his reading, generally, evinces careful education and study. His attempt to support the legitimate drama, and raise the general character of the performances at this theatre, is most praiseworthy. It was, therefore, gratifying to find his performance loudly applauded by a full and intelligent audience. We cannot say a great deal for the other characters, who, however, certainly did their best. We must give the highest praise, however, to one exception Mrs. R. Gordon, whose acting, as the *Queen*, was most admirable, and worthy of a much higher sphere than we conceive she has been hitherto in the habit of appearing in. The tragedy was carefully put upon the stage; and the appearance of the *Ghost* was managed by a [illegible]y ingenious effect; the platform of the castle, and the portrait in the closet, being painted on a very transparent medium, which, when light was thrown on the figure, blended the scene and the spirit so curiously, that the latter had the appearance of being seen through. It is the intention of Mr Abington, in the course of the winter, to become the manager of the Richmond theatre.

Miss Cushman and her sister have been during the week playing with great effect at the Surrey Theatre, in characters which we have already noticed at full.

The fine weather of the week has again caused the various gardens to be filled with visitors. There has been a balloon race at Cremorne, and an attractive flower show at the Surrey Zoological, for the benefit of the florists who suffered by the late storms; whilst at Vauxhall the *fête* on Prince Albert's birthday drew together eight or nine thousand people on Wednesday evening. Fine weather has done all this; and, at the same time, there is evidently a disposition on the part of "the people" to become Parisian in their amusements of this nature.

Queen's College, Birmingham.—The annual meeting of the Governors of Queen's College was held on Thursday in the Theatre of that institution. Mr. G. F. Muntz, M.P., occupied the chair. The report read congratulated the Governors upon the successful progress of the College, and particularly eulogi[illegible]wearied exertions of Mr Sands Cox, the Dean of Faculty, its founder [illegible]cers and Council of last year were re-appointed, and a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Muntz for his conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up. The proceedings were altogether formal.

The Cobden Tribute.—On Tuesday evening, a special meeting of the Manchester Committee was held, when Mr. Wilson said, the general fund had considerably increased since they last met, and now amounted to £68,650. Of this [illegible] Manchester proper had contributed about £24,300, and the district around [illegible]ster, £16,151; making £40,451. At Liverpool, the amount by that time was about £8000; Preston, £800; Bristol, £1000; London, £12,000; Dundee, £400; Leeds, nearly £1000; Glasgow, about £3000; and Birmingham £2000 Of course, from the agricultural districts, large sums could not be expected, but a considerable number of small subscriptions had been received. The midland county towns were also exerting themselves. Amongst the subscribers were the following members of the Government:—The Prime Minister, £100; Earl Gr[illegible], £100; Viscount Morpeth, £30; Earl Fortescue, £50; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, £100; Mr. T. B. Macaulay, £25; Mr. W. Gibson Craig, £25. Mr. Wilson then alluded with much satisfaction to the reception of Mr. Cobden in France; not only from his Majesty Louis Philippe, but also from the distinguished political economists of Paris, which, he thought, would contribute much to a good understanding between the two countries.

Singular Fraud upon Messrs. Coutts. A singular fraud has been committed upon Messrs Coutts and Co. It appears that a person having a check for £5, increased the amount to £5000 by an obvious alteration, and succeeded in getting Bank-notes. This operation having been accomplished, he lost no time in going to the Bank of England, and changing a part at least of his newly-acquired notes for gold. As yet, we believe, there is no trace of the culprit.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Every reader of Southey must recollect the Fiery Three in the "Curse of Kehama," and the very unpleasant station which they filled as supporters of the Golden Throne in Padalon:—

> Three human forms sustained its ponderous weight,
> With lifted hands outspread, and shoulders bowed,
> Bending beneath the load.
> A fourth was wanting. They were of the hue
> Of coals of fire; yet were they flesh and blood,
> And living breath they drew;
> And their red eyeballs rolled with ghastly stare,
> As thus, for their misdeeds, they stood tormented there.

The Three Poor-Law Commissioners have lately been standing before the public in a similarly uncomfortable position, bending beneath the burden of their offiue, and tormented by Press and Parliament for their misdeeds, and those of their officials. The evidence given before the Andover Committee is about to stir up fresh fuel for public indignation against the Fiery Three of Somerset Houuse, whose berth will soon, we suspect, grow far too hot to hold them.

Next to this topic, which Whig and Tory, Malthusian and Sadlerian, seize on with equal avidity, the zeal of honourable M.P.'s during the last week has principally displayed itself touching matters of taste. The Duke's Statue haunts senatorial minds like chimeras dire, and very funny ideas and proposals it gives rise to.

The Duke (that is to say the Duke in effigy) is not to be robbed of his ride on the arch at Hyde Park Corner. Lord Morpeth says "he is to be put up experimentally," just as an equestrian novice is put up experimentally on the big horse in the riding school. Or, as horse dealers allow a trial of a living animal, so a three weeks' trial of the stone steed on the top of the gate is to be permitted before the nation is fixed with the bargain. However, in the words of Lord Morpeth, we "do not wish to say anything which would derogate from the experiment;" and only hope that

> When the *Arch*-Duke doth ride aloft
> May we be there to see.

It is not often that anything very humorous comes from the hon. member for Evesham; but, in this debate about the Arch and its Rider, he certainly gave out the germ of a bright idea, when he said that "they might as well place the statue of the Venus di Medici behind the Speaker's chair." Depend upon it, casts of the first-rate statues might be ranged round the House of Commons, and adapted to the places usually occupied by eminent members with very great effect. Thus the large statue of the Eleusinian Ceres might be placed behind the chief bench of the Pro-Corn-Law orators. The group of Hercules and Antæus might fitly appear near Sir Robert Peel, to commemorate his tardy and difficult victory over the sons and champions of the land. The Fighting Gladiator would make a fit emblem for the pugnacious D'Israeli, though probably he would prefer the Apollo, as typical of himself, when he has just shot off some sarcasm against our late rulers The Farnese Hercules should be near O'Connell, notwithstanding his disclaimer of physical force; and the Bearded Bacchus would make an appropriate neighbour for Mr. Muntz.

We only indicate a few specimens of this symbolical decoration, but we have no doubt but what, during the recess, some intellectual member will prepare some resolutions on the subject.

> Limerick's ancient town,
> Where bould Sarsfield won renown,

seems disposed to uphold Smith O'Brien in his rebellion against the mighty Dan. But men have ceased to think much about "Ireland and Repeal," compared to the extent to which their thoughts are now fixed on "Ireland and Potatoes." Would that the stanza were still applicable, which George Colman put in the mouths of his Irish Bards:—

> Ours is an esculent lusty and lasting—
> No turnip, or other weak root of the ground;
> Waxy or mealy, it hinders from fasting
> Half Erin's inhabitants all the year round.

The subject, however, is too painful to dwell on here; and we gladly send our minds on a trip in the *Great Western*, to watch what scenes Brother Jonathan may be preparing for our edification.

The Yankees seem to be having it pretty much their own way in the New World. California, Yucatan, and a number of other Mexican provinces, with horrible names and worse climates, seem in a fair way of being metamorphosed into new states of the "Great Pattern Republic," which is certainly showing itself a perfect pattern of Republican rapacity. As for war, the business in Mexico does not deserve the name. Indeed, the Spanish race there seems to be as helpless before the Anglo-Saxon as the Aztec was in bygone centuries before the Spanish. Cortes and his followers were scarcely more superior to the native Mexicans, whom they attacked and subjugated, than old "Rough and Ready" (as General Taylor is called) and his riflemen are to the degenerate descendants of the old "Conquestadores."

When a new State joins the Union, the national banner of stars and stripes is immediately decked with a new luminary; and the extent to which a spirit of ambition and aggrandisement now prevails through all ranks of American citizens, may be judged of by the popular toast at their public dinners being, "May the stars bespangling our flag so increase, that there may be no longer any room for stripes." At the same time that we read of this national symptom of Yankee restlessness and thirst for conquest, we see in one of the Liverpool papers a pleasant proof of the notion which these "free and enlightened citizens" entertain of human rights in men whose flesh-colour differs from their own. Some American sailors have been amusing themselves by spitting on and striking a Negro, a Mulatto, and a Hindoo, to uphold the true "*Aristocracy of the Skin.*" The information that our laws admitted no difference between white and black, coupled with as sharp a sentence as a magistrate could inflict, has, we hope, served as a salutary lesson to these slave-holding Liberals of the Far West.

Let America try internal reform, and emancipate her slaves, instead of meddling with her weaker neighbours. This will be a far nobler way of increasing her stars at the expence of the stripes, than will be found in her present career.

AMERICAN STARS AND STRIPES.

Stars of the West, whose fearless flag
Floats o'er th' Atlantic's guardian crag,
From Nova Scotia's realms of cold
To Montezuma's kingdom old,
And shades the far Pacific's coast;
Why seek to swell your glittering host?

It is not number makes ye bright;
'Tis beaming in the cause of Right.
The first among your heavenly band
Dawn'd forth Oppression to withstand.

Why dim them with the rays malign
That o'er Aggression's triumphs shine?

Go, rather, set your bondsmen free,
You vaunting Sons of Liberty!
Let your proud flag no longer wave
Over the scourgings of the slave,
And *then* the Stripes that stain its field
To holiest Stars may fitly yield.

While the descendants of the Spaniards are exhibiting more and more anarchy and feebleness in the New World, Spain herself, in the Old World, is running wild—very wild indeed: she threatens Portugal, heedless of the recollections of Albujarotta; and, heedless of how much she herself has cause for alarm, if nations are to be at liberty to interfere with their weaker neighbours. A sort of border system of escape and robbery seems established on the Portuguese frontier, so that Gallicia pours its scamps and renegades into Portugal, for which Portugal is by Spain considered the aggressor. Meanwhile, Don Miguel agitates, and Carlists cease not to intrigue.

When a civilised European observes the infinite trouble that is given by uncles and aunts to Kings and Queens, and the extent to which they complicate the succession, he feels almost inclined to eulogise the good old custom of the Turk, who, like the poet Addison,

> Bore no brother near the throne.

Russia sends still from time to time before the world formidable bulletins about what she is doing with the Circassians. But the truth is, that she fares but badly in that struggle.

This is not exactly the St. Petersburg version of the campaign, but it is the true one. Disraeli says the Jews are true Caucasians. We should like to raise Schamil, the Abd-el-Kader of the Caucasus, an auxiliary legion in Monmouth-street and the Minories.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Fore[illegible]ce. The Ministers present were -Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. Sir George Grey subsequently joined his colleagues. The Council sat two hours and a half.

The Alleged Murder by Two Boys.—At Liverpool, on Monday, James Seddon, [illegible] 17, and Joseph Lean, aged only 12, were tried for the murder of George Ray, in Manchester. We gave some particulars of the case at the time. The Jury acquitted the prisoners.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lisbon letters of the 15th inst., state that a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing Ministry had been discovered, and happily frustrated. The 1st Regiment of Lancers, the 16th Foot, and part of the Municipal Guard were to have turned out, and proclaim the Cabral régime; but the plot was discovered in time, and its execution prevented, owing to the prompt measures taking by Count Das Antas, the Military Governor of Lisbon. It is said the conspirators purposed to murder the Duke of Palmella, Sa da Bandeira, and other leading men in power.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner took place on Saturday, at Greenwich.

According to a Vienna letter of the 9th, the Pope's Nuncio to the Court of Austria has gone to see Prince Metternich at Konigswart, to make some important communications from his Holiness

Sir Charles Grey has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

A private letter from Papaete states that fresh hostilities had taken place. The letter bears the date of 11th April: "Taking advantage of the absence of the *Uranie*, stationed at Uahine, the Kanaks, to the number of 1200, on the evening of the 13th, attacked the village of Papaete and the camp pitched by the crew of the *Uranie*. The camp was defended by 50 sailors of the *Heroine*, who eventually beat off the enemy. The French had six killed and 15 wounded, among the latter a midshipman of the *Phaeton*. The buildings outside the camp were pillaged and destroyed The loss of the Kanaks is not given."

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of August 17, announces that Don Miguel, who lived at Albano, in the Roman States, on a pension granted to him by the Pope, had gone to Porto d'Anzi to wait there the arrival of a Portuguese vessel, which was to conduct him to his country, where his party, continues this letter, had some chances of succeeding

One of the largest trains ever seen on a railway left the Rugby station on Friday (last week). It consisted of 84 carriages, and was impelled by three of Stevenson's powerful six-wheeled engines. Its length extended to nearly half a mile, and the weight of merchandise, exclusive of the carriages, was upwards of 240 tons

Private letters from Alexandria of the 10th inst. mention that the officers of the British steamer *Avenger*, and the Consuls of England, France, and Portugal, dined with Ibrahim Pacha, on the 9th, at the Garden at Gabare. Court carriages had been sent to the bridge of the Mahmoudieh, to convey the English officers to the banquet. On the 10th, the latter, accompanied by M. Boufort, left for Cairo, to visit the Pyramids, and Ibrahim Pacha was to follow them on the 12th. Accounts from the Red Sea announced that the cholera was making ravages along its coast At Medina the deaths amounted to 300 per day, and at Gedda to 25. Four cases had manifested themselves at Suez, which, however, had not proved fatal.

Advices from Constantinople state that a serious riot took place at Erzeroom, on the 25th ult., occasioned by the misconduct of a Persian soldier, and which led to great excitement on the part of the Turks. Another letter from Constantinople, of the same date, speaks of an insurrection which had burst out in the Pachalic of Trebisond, and which appeared spreading to that of Van. Troops had been sent from Constantinople.

The *Frankfort Journal* inserts a letter from Breslau of the 12th inst., stating that the Abbé Ronge had been condemned to four months' imprisonment for having celebrated divine service in the town of Lachu without the permission of the authorities. It was supposed that the Abbé would appeal against this decision to the Prussian Ministry, and afterwards to the King

The Brazil journals announce that a negro lately found in the diamond district of Bahia a rough diamond weighing nearly an ounce. Its approximative value is £45,000, but it was sold by the finder for £35.

A letter from Chambery, 17th inst., says, that throughout that country the disease in the potato crop has declared itself with greater intensity than last year. The Bishop of Chambery has ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches of his diocese to avert the evil.

The Emperor of Russia has just ordered that for the future no work concerning himself, or the members of the Imperial Family, shall be published without previous authority. A similar order has already been published in Prussia. At the time of the Empress' journey into Italy some Prussian journals gave some details which were considered as deficient in respect, and they were therefore ordered for the future to confine themselves to what was published in the official journal.

A Vienna letter, of the 18th inst., states that the Austrian engineers, sent to England to examine the atmospheric railroads, having made a favourable report, the Emperor has decided upon constructing a line on that principle from Simmering to Broeck, along the southern slope of the mountain of Simmering

The French papers state that two shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 17th inst. at Mâcon. Three shocks were felt on the same day at Lausanne. The first, in the night, was only felt by a few persons; the second, at seven in the morning, was much more violent, causing furniture to fall down, and doors to open. A third shock followed almost immediately, and caused great consternation among the inhabitants of Lausanne. It lasted five or six seconds. It was also felt at Orbe, Yverdon, and in other localities.

The *Voss Gazette* contains an answer from Sir Robert Peel to the address transmitted to him a short time back from the town of Elbing. The right hon. Baronet expresses his satisfaction at the approbation with which his late measures had inspired the signers of the address, and enters into a short explanation of the motives which had prompted him to adopt the course of conduct thus approved of

A Correspondent writes on the 13th from Breslau to the *New Hamburg Gazette*:—"I am able to announce to you, from a source worthy of credence, that a convention has been entered into between Austria and Prussia, in virtue of which these two Powers bind themselves to take care that Germany be not in any way affected in its rights on the Duchies of Schleswick and Holstein. The presence of the King of Prussia at Konigswartz has decided the question.

The very warm weather this summer has been favourable to the growth of cucumbers, no less than two tons of which (a novel way of reckoning this fruit) were brought to Norwich on Tuesday night (last week). They were taken to the market the next morning, and in a few hours nearly the whole of them were retailed at four a penny. They were brought from Bedfordshire, where they are grown in the open air, in great quantities

The Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden decided, in its sitting of the 19th inst., that a national bank was rendered necessary by the improved condition of the country. It in consequence called on the Government to sanction the formation of such an establishment.

At Southampton, on Saturday, a shopkeeper was fined *Eighty Pounds* for having 800lbs. of gunpowder on his premises more than the law permits. The informer is the landlord of the premises, who will receive half the penalty.

According to the latest return presented to the House of Lords, the total amount of capital authorised to be raised under the Railway Acts of this session is rather more than £146,000,000. The amount of further capital which the companies are authorised to raise by way of loan, is nearly £34,000,000

We learn from Havre that the potato disease has made its reappearance in that part of the country. After having shown itself in the environs of Montivilliers it has infested the valley of Graville, and may be said to have reached the gates of Havre. At L'Heure the potato fields, which a week ago were luxuriant, have now entirely changed their appearance. The stalk and leaves have assumed a reddish hue, and are fading away. The *Progress of Cauchois* represents the disease as being no less rife in the environs of Fecamp.

Algiers journals of the 19th give a satisfactory account of the state of the colony. Abd-el-Kader was reported to be at Kasbah-Kroum, a small town on the road from Fez to Ouchda. His Deira had been increased by a number of tents dispersed among the Beni Snazzems. He was still endeavouring to gain over some of the emigrant tribes, but met with little success.

A company is being established in London to supply the community with bread, to be made from the best wheaten flour, at 4d. the four-pound loaf, which will include a profit of five per cent., as well as the actual cost of material, wages, &c. Their capital is to be £200,000.

A Deputation from the Committee appointed by the Commissioners, respecting the Pavilion at Brighton, had an interview last Monday with Lord Morpeth, in whose hands, as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, the management of this question is placed. The deputation were received by his Lordship with the greatest courtesy, and every disposition was manifested to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the inhabitants; but the deputation left the noble lord with the impression that it is the full determination of the Government to carry out the design of selling the Palace.

Lord John Russell has given his opinion that it is objectionable to publish an account of the number of stamps issued to newspapers

During the week ending the 23rd instant, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 2367; at Calais, 537; total, 2904

The *Waterford Mail* records another gratifying instance of the progr[illegible]f improvement in Ireland; it is the launch of an iron steam-ship, built in W[illegible]ord, at a cost of £18,000, and with engines of 220-horse power, on the di[illegible]t action principle.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count de Flandre, went on Sunday at ten o'clock to Antwerp. They went to the [illegible]hibition of paintings, where the King desired to see several artists, with whom [illegible]ir Majesties conversed with great affability. In the room allotted to en[illegible]vings, his Majesty stopped a considerable time before two splendid engravings in wood, by Mr Henry Brown, Professor in the Academy. The King desired to see him, and their Majesties complimented him in the most flattering terms.

Last Saturday there was a meeting of the labourers lately employed on the partly finished lines, when it appeared that a great number of them had received notice to hold themselves in readiness, at the end of the present month, to proceed to Spain, where a long work has been promised them, as well as liberal pay. The majority of them are married men, and have large families.

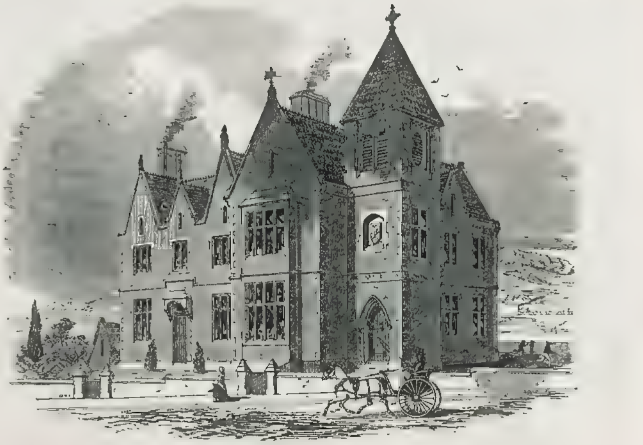
It appears from a Parliamentary return, that the expenses which have been incurred by the Charity Commission in each year, from the commencement, in 1818, to the final termination, in 1838, amounted to £261,826 1s. 0½d. There are nineteen periods embraced in the return.

The Commissioners of the Northern Lights have, after an interval of three years, resumed operations, preparatory to the erection of a beacon on the "Ebbstone," a rock which has long proved a dangerous and fatal trap in the track of the trade between the Mersey and Clyde.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CHESTERFIELD.

THE borough of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, had its grammar or free school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and well attended for a long period. It was under the management of the Corporation, who seem, however, scarcely to have respected the munificence of their ancestors; for, in 1832, the school was closed, owing to the affairs of the Charity being in Chancery. At length, the prospect brightened, when the old structure was ascertained to be in such a state of decay, that it became necessary to take it down, and rebuild it.

The architects chosen for this purpose were Messrs. Patterson and Hine, of Nottingham, from whose design the building engraved above, has been erected, on the site of the old school—a beautiful spot in the outskirts of the town, and commanding a fine view of the Derbyshire hills. The new edifice is of stone, and in the early pointed style of English architecture. The plan comprises two lofty school-rooms, 44 by 18 feet, with masters' residences, and excellent accommodation for boarders. On the south side is a tower, containing the staircase to the upper school-room, and a chamber for a clock and bell. The work has been most substantially executed, and is a pleasing architectural group.



NEW FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT CHESTERFIELD.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly Meeting of this Corporation was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 69, Lombard-street; Mr. Wilkin in the chair. A Report from the Directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, were read to a large assemblage of the proprietors. The Report was very satisfactory, the result of the last half-year's operations rivalling that of the most prosperous the Company ever had. After declaring the usual dividend, the cordial thanks of the Proprietors were voted to the Chairman and to the Directors for their unabating zeal in the promotion of the Company's interests.

A CENTENARIAN AND SOMETHING MORE.—Mr. Matthew Pearson, the oldest inhabitant of the town of Knaresborough, is now in the one hundred and eleventh year of his age, and, wonderful to relate, notwithstanding his great age, he continues in full possession of his faculties. He can read without the aid of spectacles, and can at any time walk between the towns of Harrogate and Knaresborough, a distance of three miles, without any assistance whatever. This modern Old Parr resides with his son-in-law, Mr. T. Hemsley, near the Anchor Inn, in the High-street. He was born in the parish of Pannall, and for a long period kept a public-house there, known by the sign of the Black Bull, and followed the occupation of a common carrier between Leeds and Knaresborough. -*Halifax Express*

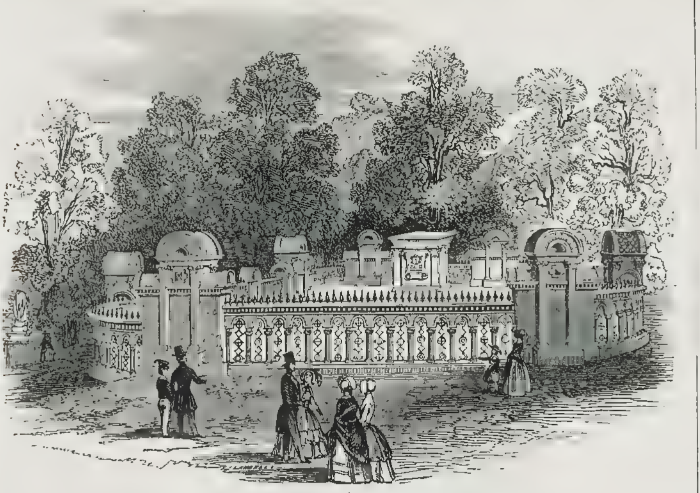
FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—At the hour of eleven on Tuesday morning, the remains of the late Sir Charles Wetherell were deposited in the vault of the Inner Temple Church, appropriated for the interment of the Benchers of that Society, of which Sir Charles was the senior member. The arrangements were of a strictly private character The relatives who attended his remains to the grave were—his brothers, the Rev. Richard Wetherell and Archdeacon Wetherell; his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Spooner, M.P.; and the Rev. Edward Rowden, and his nephews, the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, and Mr. Nathan Wetherell.

TOMB OF THE LATE MR. BECKFORD, AT BATH.

THIS artistical monument to the Author of "Vathek," and the architect of Fonthill Abbey, and Lansdown Tower, was prepared during his life-time, from a design of his own suggestion. It was placed in the garden at Lansdown, wherein Mr. Beckford wished that his remains might rest; but, as some difficulty arose in obtaining the consecration of the ground, this idea was relinquished; and, at the wish of Mr. Beckford's daughter, her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, the tomb has been placed in the Cemetery, at Bath, where the man of genius lies sleeping.

The Tomb is hewn out of a solid block of the finest Peterhead granite; the top slab or cover is, also, in one piece. Upon bronze scrolls are borne the date of the death, &c, and quotations—one from a poetical prayer by Mr. Beckford; and the other a passage from "Vathek."

The monument is inclosed with metal-work, designed by Mr. Goodridge, the architect, in the Byzantine style, so as to harmonize with the Norman chapel of the Cemetery, and the cloisters proposed to be added. The metal-work has been executed by the Coalbrook Dale Company, and is one of the finest specimens of iron-casting in the country.



TOMB OF MR. BECKFORD, IN THE CEMETERY AT BATH.

STATE CABIN OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S NEW YACHT.

IN our Journal of June 20th, we engraved the launch of this splendid Yacht, built for the Emperor of Russia, by Mr. Joseph White, of Cowes. We are now enabled to present to our readers a view of the interior of the State Cabin, which, for the exquisite taste of its fittings, has been the admiration of all who have inspected it.

The State or Main Cabin is 23 feet square, and 6 feet 10 inches in height under the beams. It is fitted with bird's-eye maple and rosewood; each alternate panel being filled with a picture of Yachting (principally at Plymouth), Russian ships saluting, &c.; the subjects, ten in number, painted by Mr. N. M. Condy, the characteristic fidelity of whose marine sketches has so often graced the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The mantel-piece is of greenish-blue marble; above it is a mirror; and on each side is a mahogany door. The furniture is of rosewood and crimson velvet, except the arm-chairs, which are finished with figured green velvet; the carpet is of various shades of red. In the centre of the Cabin is a patent expanding table, which, with the upholstery throughout, is of the finest manufacture.

On Monday, the 17th instant, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal *suites*, inspected this fine Yacht, prior to its proceeding to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Joseph White, the builder, and Mr. Powell, the commander of the Yacht, received her Majesty at the gangway. Lord Mount Edgecumbe, being an invalid, was nevertheless on the quarter-deck. Her Majesty, after taking a view of the vessel's deck, addressed a few complimentary words to his Lordship on the fine appearance of the Yacht, who disclaimed all merit to himself as regarded its construction, beyond the internal arrangements. His Lordship, by permission of her Majesty and the Prince, introduced Mr. White to them, both of whom most condescendingly entered into a lengthened conversation with the builder, and afterwards inspected the arrangements below. His Royal Highness requested Mr. White to accompany her Majesty over the Yacht, and explain to them the various departments, which he had the honour to do. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to take great interest, and remained below nearly a quarter of an hour inspecting the internal fittings of the Yacht, and eventually expressed themselves highly pleased, and passed a very high eulogium on her talented builder.

The illustrious visitors, after remaining on board the Yacht about half-an-hour, returned to the Barge, which proceeded towards the bow of the Yacht, to enable the Queen to have a view of her own bust, which forms the figure-head, and is a most excellent likeness. Her Majesty appeared to be highly pleased with its execution, but indulged in a most hearty laugh, probably at the idea of its probable constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather

On leaving the Yacht, her Majesty was greeted with the loud and hearty cheers of the crew, who, from captain to cook, are all Welchmen, and noble looking fellows.

On Monday last, the Yacht proceeded out of the Harbour; and, in the evening, being ready for sea, got under way, having on board Mr. Sims, the Baltic Pilot, who will have charge of her as North Sea Pilot. At her departure, she hoisted the new Imperial Yacht Flag, which is very similar to the St. George's Ensign.

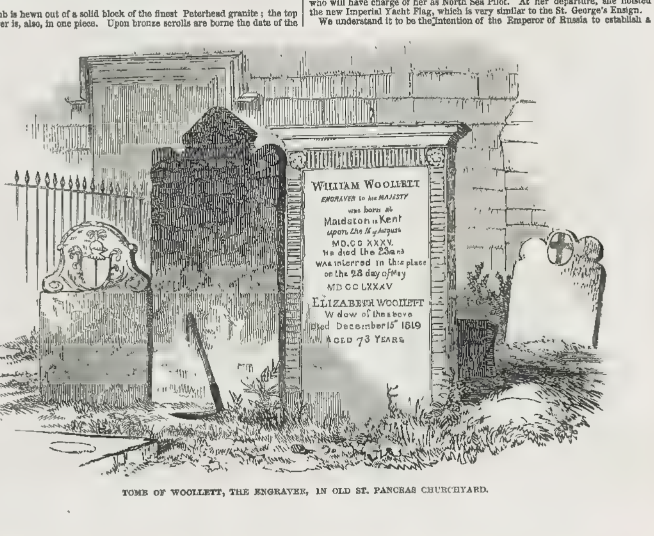
We understand it to be the intention of the Emperor of Russia to establish a

RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.

WE have been interested to learn that the Tomb of William Woollett—who ranks at the head of the English school of engraving—has lately been restored at the expense of the Graphic Society.

Woollett died in London, in 1785, and was buried in Old St. Pancras Churchyard; there is a monument to him in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey; but this memorial has the character of a mausoleum in comparison with the head and foot-stones which mark the engraver's "narrow home" at St. Pancras. The inscription on the head-stone had become almost illegible; when the Graphic Society stepped in, and directed the work to be restored at their expense; a worthy tribute to the memory of Woollett, who must be considered as the founder of our school of Landscape Engraving, which, since his time, has been carried to the highest perfection of art. And, as the extensive distribution of pictures by means of engraving has most materially tended to improve taste, as well as greatly to assist in the diffusion of knowledge, we look upon Woollett as a great benefactor to his country; and this mark of respect which has just been paid to his memory is highly commendable to the intelligent Society of Artists with whom it originated.

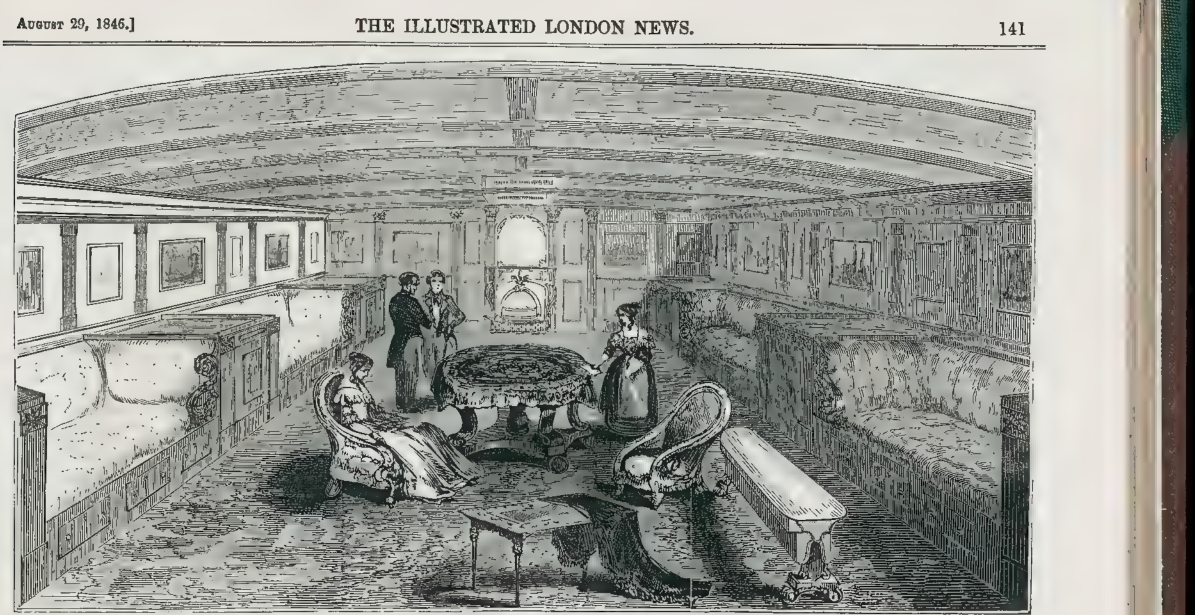
Woollett is spoken of as a man of admirable character and a very amiable disposition. The following anecdote, said to have been told by West, evinces an extraordinary degree of perseverance and patience. Woollett, when he had finished his plate of the "Battle of the Hogue," took a proof to West for his inspection: at first, the President expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the plate; but, upon a longer examination, he observed that in some parts alterations might be made, and in others additional colour might be added, which would, in his opinion, improve the effect of the whole; and, taking a port-crayon with black and white chalk in it, he showed in a few minutes the effect he wished to be produced, remarking at the same time that it was of no great consequence, but it might improve the appearance of the plate. Woollett, however, immediately consented to make the alterations and additions pointed out: "But, how long will it take you, Mr. Woollett?" said the President. "Oh! about three or four months," replied the engraver. "And the patient creature," said West, when relating the circumstance, "actually went through the additional labour without a murmur."



TOMB OF WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER, IN OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCHYARD.

ARTISTIC AND LITERARY REUNION.—On Saturday last, Mr. Britton, F.S.A., entertained at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, a large party of artists, men of science, and letters. After dinner, which was served in the best style of the establishment, the leading toasts were—Friendship, given by Mr. Britton; Literature, responded to by Mr. Jerdan; Art, by Mr. T. Uwins; and Science, by Mr. T. Bell; and the company separated after an evening of delightfully intellectual festivity. Among the guests we noticed Sir W. Ross, R.A.; Mr. T. Uwins, R.A.; Mr. D Roberts, R.A; Mr. W. Harvey; Mr. C. E. Wagstaff; Mr. T. Bell, F.R.S; Mr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S.; Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Jerdan, F.S.A.; Mr. T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A.; Mr. P Cunningham; Mr. Brayley, F.S.A.; and several other personal friends of Mr. Britton, during his extended and honourable career.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—Returns have just been laid before Parliament relative to the public income, expenditure, &c., for some years past. It appears from them that the public income of the United Kingdom was as follows: In 1843 it was £56,935,022; in 1844, £58,590,217; and in 1845, £57,602,268. The expenditure was, in 1843, £55,501,740 (leaving a surplus of £1,433,283); in 1844 it was £55,103,647 (leaving a surplus of £3,486,570); and in 1845 it was £58,872,063 (leaving a surplus of £3,729,205). In 1843 the expenses attending the national efforts for the abolition of slavery (such as bounty on slaves, commissioners to prevent the traffic in slaves, "bills drawn on account of captured slaves," &c.), amounted to £1,760,463; in 1844, to £1,733,328; and in 1845, to £1,568,451.



STATE CABIN OF "THE QUEEN VICTORIA" YACHT, BUILT FOR THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Grand National Yacht Club; and his Imperial Majesty has himself commenced by the construction of this Vessel.

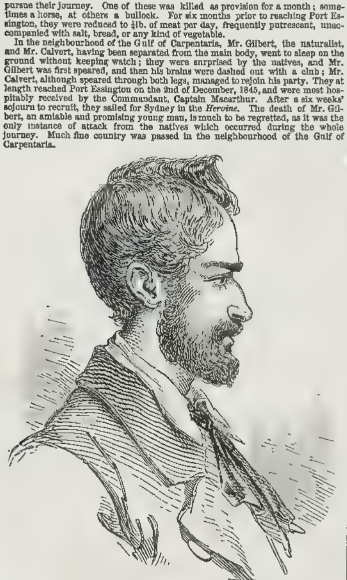
RETURN OF DR. LEICHARDT FROM PORT ESSINGTON.

BY the courtesy of a Correspondent, we have engraved a Portrait of this enterprising traveller in Australia; of whose safe return to Port Essington, after sixteen months' journey in the Desert, a recent Indian Mail brought intelligence to the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. Leichardt, accompanied by Mr. Gilbert, a naturalist, and six others, started from Moreton Bay in October, 1844, to penetrate to Port Essington, in order, if possible, to open a direct route to Sydney, right across the country. Various reports arrived at Moreton Bay in the spring of 1845 of the party having been cut off by the natives. To ascertain the truth of this report, an expedition was sent out in August last, under the command of Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, who traced the party for a distance of 400 miles, far beyond the place of their supposed massacre: Hodgson's party were ultimately compelled to return with only the hope of the probable safety of the adventurous explorers, who have at length brought their journey to a successful termination.

Dr. Leichardt found it impossible to penetrate into the interior in a direct course, on account of high table-land and the absence of water: this circumstance compelled him to keep within six or seven degrees of the coast. Their six months' provisions being exhausted, their only resource was the horses and stock bullocks, and with these the strictest economy was necessary to prolong life and pursue their journey. One of these was killed as provision for a month; sometimes a horse, at others a bullock. For six months prior to reaching Port Essington, they were reduced to ¼lb. of meat per day, frequently putrescent, unaccompanied with salt, bread, or any kind of vegetable.

In the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Mr. Gilbert, the naturalist, and Mr. Calvert, having been separated from the main body, went to sleep on the ground without keeping watch; they were surprised by the natives, and Mr. Gilbert was first speared, and then his brains were dashed out with a club; Mr. Calvert, although speared through both legs, managed to rejoin his party. They at length reached Port Essington on the 2nd of December, 1845, and were most hospitably received by the Commandant, Captain Macarthur. After a six weeks' sojourn to recruit, they sailed for Sydney in the *Heroine*. The death of Mr. Gilbert, an amiable and promising young man, is much to be regretted, as it was the only instance of attack from the natives which occurred during the whole journey. Much fine country was passed in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria.



DR. LEICHARDT, THE TRAVELLER IN AUSTRALIA.

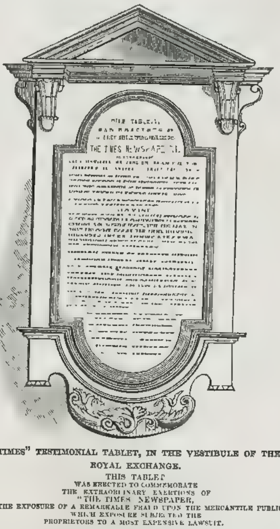
We quote this from a recent communication in the *Times*.

"I think," says Dr. Leichardt, in concluding his narrative, "the most important results of my expedition are the discovery of the Mackenzie, the Isaacks, the Downs of Peak Range, and the Suttor; that of a communication between the east coast of Australia and of the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, along the river, with running water through a fine country; that of the Nonda Country, and of the Big Plains at the east side, and at the head of the Gulf; that of a communication between Limmenbight and the South Alligator River, along running streams and creeks. The future will show how far the country along the Big Rivers between the head of the Gulf and Limmenbight is available."

"THE TIMES" TESTIMONIAL.

AN interesting tribute to the manly independence and high character of *The Times* newspaper has, with the permission of the Joint Gresham Committee, just been erected, by public subscription, in the New Royal Exchange. It consists of a neat mural tablet of white marble, surmounted with a bold projecting pediment, supported on sculptured Italian trusses; the block, sustaining the whole, being richly ornamented with classic foliage. The Tablet is placed in the vestibule of the Exchange, under the clock, by the entrance to the Subscription Room of the Merchants and Underwriters; and opposite to the spot on which the marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as having laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange, is to be set up.

The Monument was opened to the public on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Alderman Hughes, and a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose; when the greatest admiration was expressed by all present of the manner in which Messrs. Piper (the sculptor), had erected the very handsome and appropriate design of Mr. Tite; and, on the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved that the sculptors' and architect's names should be inscribed on the Tablet. The following is a copy of the inscription:—



"THE TIMES" TESTIMONIAL TABLET, IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THIS TABLET
WAS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE
THE EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF
"THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER,
IN THE EXPOSURE OF A REMARKABLE FRAUD UPON THE MERCANTILE PUBLIC,
WHICH EXPOSURE SUBJECTED THE
PROPRIETORS TO A MOST EXPENSIVE LAWSUIT.

At a meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, held at the Mansion-house on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1841, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to, videlicet —

"That this meeting desire to express, in the most unqualified terms, its sense of the indefatigable industry, perseverance and ability shown by the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper in the exposure made, through the instrumentality of that journal, in the trial of 'Bogle v Lawson,' of the most remarkable and extensively-fraudulent conspiracy ever brought to light in the mercantile world.

"That this meeting desires to offer its grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, for the services which they have thus been the means, at great labour and expense, of rendering the commercial community throughout Europe.

"That the effect of such exposure is not only highly useful to the commercial and banking community, as suggesting additional care and circumspection in all monetary dealings, but as showing the aid which a public-spirited and independent journal has in its power to afford in the detection and punishment of offences which aim at the destruction of all mercantile confidence and security.

"That the Committee now appointed be empowered to take measures for the purpose of recording, in a more permanent manner, the sense of obligation conferred by the proprietors of the *Times* on the commercial world.

The proprietors of the *Times* refusing to be reimbursed the heavy costs incurred by them in the defence of the above mentioned action, the Committee opened a subscription, which amounted at its close to £2700; and, at a meeting held at the Mansion-house, on the 9th day of February, A.D. 1842, specially summoned for the purpose of considering the application of the amount subscribed, it was resolved as follows.

"That 150 guineas be applied to the erection of this Tablet, and of a similar one to be placed in some conspicuous part of the *Times* printing establishment.

"That the surplus of the fund raised be invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols, the dividends to be applied to the support of two Scholarships, to be called 'The *Times*' Scholarships.

"That 'The *Times*' Scholarships' be established in connection with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School, for the benefit of pupils proceeding from those institutions respectively to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

"That Christ's Hospital and the City of London School be required to place in their respective institutions a tablet commemorative of the establishment of such Scholarships."

All which has been duly carried into effect.

(Then follow the names of the Committee, headed by the Right Hon. Sir JOHN PIRIE, Bart., Lord Mayor, Chairman and Treasurer.)

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Aldermen Wilson and Hughes Hughes, accompanied by Messrs. Tite and Piper, afterwards proceeded to Printing-house-square, to remove the covering from the Tablet bearing the same inscription, erected by order of the subscribers in *The Times* office. This Tablet is an oblong panel, of beautiful veined marble, introduced over the frontispiece forming the architectural decoration of the principal entrance to *The Times* office, and has been so designed as to harmonise with the general *façade* of the building. The Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen having expressed their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the directions of the committee of subscribers had been carried into effect, were conducted over *The Times*' establishment, and inspected the four printing machines, one of which, recently erected, throws off the almost incredible number of 6,000 double sheets per hour.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER V.

Her voice was like the voice of his own soul
Heard in the calm of thought. SHELLEY.

Mrs. Clifford and her second daughter had departed for the theatre; and Hester, the eldest, had retired, as was her custom so often, to her own chamber, either to induge in wild and gloomy reveries, or shadow them forth with the pencil. Margaret was alone, and she sat for a while near the open window, in that dreamy mood in which the senses are cognisant of all that passes though the mind may wander far away. To be sure there was very little in the aspect of that quiet street to distract her attention from engrossing thoughts. The postman, it is true, passed on the other side of the way with his quick step and impatient knock every now and then, but he brought no letters there; and the ringing sound of children's glad voices floated from the open drawing-room windows opposite, in token that a Father was returned from his daily labours—a Father who could unbend his mind to meet their baby glee and dear caresses. Margaret could see the little urchins climb and cling about him; and the mother, in the early summer of her years, wait smiling and patiently till they had evinced their noisy welcome, sure herself of the last and warmest greeting.

It was a picture of domestic happiness that the heart deciphered, and which contrasted forcibly with Margaret's lonely and desolate home—for companionless she was. Of her two sisters, one was an object of deep and painful pity; the other, impulsive and changeable, was absorbed in a profession with which Margaret had little sympathy, seeing as she did, nothing but its trickeries and its mockeries. The poetry and power of acting as a branch of Art were not yet revealed to her.

She had sat in this dreamy listless mood a considerable time—for the needle work on which she had been engaged had fallen unheeded on her lap—when she was aroused by a slight tap at the door, and the next instant Trevor Sefton entered the room. He came for a book of which they had been speaking a day or two before, and which Margaret had promised to lend him; at least, so he said, and so he thought; though, after lingering with her nearly an hour (it did not seem a quarter the time), he went away without the volume after all!

They had arrived at a significant stage in their intercourse. The easy unsuspecting frankness of pleasant friendly companionship was fast melting away. Though not a word had passed between them that the vainest being could have interpreted as expressive of personal regard, there was a consciousness in the heart of each that would make itself felt; and yet they were very far from the full deep confidence which only belongs to acknowledged love. General topics of conversation somehow or other commonly became personal, and there was a slight constraint of manner, and occasional averting of the eyes, which made the gathering twilight anything but disagreeable. Conversation was much less fluent than it had been a few weeks before, and yet that hour seemed but a few minutes; and when at last he started up to take leave, there was a lingering pressure of the hand, neither resisted nor resented by Margaret, that—perhaps, made him forget the book for which he had come!

When the door was closed Margaret again sank into her ch[illegible], and mused until the soft twilight deepened into night. But her reverie, [illegible] so calm as before, was also less sad. The strange chaotic feelings which had hitherto rather disturbed her mind than anything else, *would* now take the beautiful shapes of Love and Hope. But then came, like a shadow across the brightness, the bitter consciousness that they were both Poor, and in this worldly world Love is thought to be a luxury fit only for the Rich.

From instinctive knowledge rather than experience Margaret Clifford had told her friend that Love was an "ennobling sentiment;" and already was she beginning to prove the truth of her own words. Never had she felt so brave to meet the capricious temper of her mother, as she did that night, when Mrs. Clifford returned especially out of humour, partly because she had had an inferior box allotted to her, and partly because the new piece had been a failure. She was too cross to notice the wretched depression of Susan—or if she did observe it, no doubt she attributed her low spirits to the reprimand she had herself administered, and to the dissatisfaction expressed by the manager. The *rôle* apportioned to her was one of rather more importance than those she had been accustomed to sustain; and at rehearsal she had appeared to enter fully into its spirit, and adapt herself admirably to the part. Alas! when night came she was like a lifeless clod: never had she acted so feebly.

But Margaret was not so easily deceived. She felt there must be a cause for the failure, instead of the failure being the cause of the unutterable anguish depicted in the poor girl's face; and in the silence of night, when their mother had fretted herself to sleep, and Hester had sunk into a fitful slumber, she wrung from her sister the history of her secret grief.

Strange, within twenty-four hours to be made the confidante of two love stories: yet so it was. In her misery, Susan laid bare her heart: it was too late to be warned or advised, all she now asked was sympathy and compassion; these she knew her sister would bestow. But if she calculated only truly on her tenderness and affection, she also was aware of her clear judgment and unswerving principles; and, acting as a thousand others have done in similar circumstances, she had refrained from revealing passing events, while pursuing a wrong and imprudent course. Borne onwards as if by an intoxicating dream, she had not *dared* to seek the counsel which her heart told her must awake her to a darker reality.

It was a very common story. Flattered, and at first, perhaps, only amused by the eloquently-expressed admiration of a stranger—for her fickle lover was, by her own account, self-introduced—in the end, her fancy, if not her heart, had been captivated. The theatre afforded but too many facilities for carrying on a clandestine correspondence, in which she had become involved; in short, she had lived for months in a world of her own imagination, believing in a love, and truth, and honour, that existed nowhere else. That night, while dressing for her new part, she had received one of the scented satin-paper billets she was so well accustomed to recognise. But how different were its contents to anything she had expected! Expressions of devotion there were—such as a non-inventive genius might copy from a Minerva-Press novel—a plentiful sprinkling of "cruel fate" and "stern necessity," with mysterious allusions to pistols and prussic-acid. But, when Susan Clifford found, at the conclusion, that the "cruel fate" resolved itself into the "stern necessity" of marrying a lady possessed of a considerable fortune —"an event which she would, probably, find very soon announced in the papers"—she had common sense enough left to dismiss all fears of the writer proving a suicide.

But, though indignation and contempt might struggle for the mastery in her heart, they could not prevent the wreck and ruin of that beautiful fabric her woman's nature had built. Is there much wonder that, in the new play, she had seemed like a lifeless automaton, rather than the spirituelle actress?

The heartless letter was signed with the single initial "F."; and Susan refused to tell her sister who the writer really was.

"No, Margaret," she exclaimed, "spare me that confession. Let the secret be buried in my own heart; so that if, in the strange chances of life, we should ever meet, you may not have to blush for me, even if I find cause to blush for myself. It is a great satisfaction to me that he is in ignorance of my real name, knowing me only by that which I have assumed as an actress. Ah, you may look at the seal," she added, with a faint smile, "that tells no tales, for it is a very common one."

"You are wrong, dear Susan; I am 'herald' enough to know that the crest and quarterings are very *uncommon*. Were I so mean, I might wrest your secret from you with very little trouble by the help of this seal; but be assured I will not." And, as she spoke, she returned the letter to her sister.

"To think of heraldry being turned to such an account as that!" cried Susan; "well, your head seems filled with all sorts of out-of-the-way bits of knowledge. I wonder if you will ever find room in it for love and folly. Nay, you need not change colour at the mere idea. But, Margaret," she continued, after a pause, and the tears again flowing, "won't it be dreadful if I lose my engagement? Mr. ——— had calculated on the piece being a hit, and I have ruined it. What will become of me? I am fit for nothing but the stage. And just, too, as I was getting on, and making my way up the ladder."

The fears of the young actress were only too truly realised. Her engagement was by the week, and the next Saturday she received her dismissal.

If the household of the Cliffords was very miserable when, at least, there was a sufficiency of means coming in for their daily expenditure, imagination better than words may picture what it became when the chief prop was removed and new anxieties crowded thickly around them. It is justice, however, to Mrs. Clifford, to own that, like most ill-tempered persons, she bore real troubles infinitely better than imaginary ones; and, having found the safety-valve of hatred and indignation against the manager, her daughters experienced less of her wrath than they would have done under happier circumstances. And yet she loved them—in her way.

Weeks passed on. Margaret had taxed her strength to the utmost, and had taken additional pupils, to eke out their narrow means. She had really had very little time to devote to Catherine Joyce, and the interviews she had had with her friend had left rather a painful impression on her mind than otherwise, and yet she would have found it difficult to say *why* it was so. That she might arrange for her additional labours, and as the summer was drawing on, Margaret now began her avocations rather earlier than before; and, on her arrival one morning, she was met at the door by Mrs. Joyce, who was in tears, and she saw in an instant that the whole household were in terror and dismay from some sudden affliction.

"Oh, Miss Clifford," exclaimed Mr. Joyce, "I have sent a messenger to hasten your coming; you, perhaps, can give us some help, some clue, to point whither my daughter has fled."

"Fled! Catherine gone!" cried Margaret, in horror and amazement.

It was but too true; fled, as a letter she left on her table declared, to become that morning the wife of Frederick Drayton. Probably by accident, or perhaps on purpose, another letter was left behind, one from him to her, but it contained neither date nor address, and Mr. Joyce knew not the home of a mere acquaintance, whom, when invited to his parties, he had always addressed at his club.

But a strange discovery was at hand. The letter was shown to Catherine, and in an instant she recognised the hand writing and the Seal as identical with those of her Sister's fickle wooer! She uttered a cry almost of joy as she exclaimed

"I can save her—I can—I can."

"Perhaps—if you can find her before it is too late," said Mr. Joyce mournfully, "but where to seek I know not."

Margaret pressed her hand to her brow. She was trying to recall the dim memory of the address she had seen for an instant, when her friend had besought her to post the letter.

She experienced the common sensation of knowing she should recall it by-and-by; but it seemed as if there were a weight, an accumulation of more recent events, to be removed from her brain first. And, what was worst of all, she could not command words to explain what she was trying to remember, or to describe—even if she had wished to do so—the subtle chain by which she [illegible] that she could unmask the double deceiver.

At last, the half-forgotten address dawned upon her. But, when she gave it, they hardly knew what she meant.

"I will go; I will show you; come with me," she exclaimed; and, scarcely waiting for Mr. Joyce to find his hat, she rushed from the house. Infinitely lighter of foot than that portly personage, she kept in advance of him, sometimes half a street's length; and, though the distance altogether that they traversed was but short, many were the heads turned to look at the hurrying pair.

At last she reached a certain street—approached a certain number: there was a carriage at the door. Breathless with running, Margaret Clifford darted up the steps, and knocked loudly. The door was opened in a moment; for Mr. Drayton, dressed as a bridegroom, and accompanied by a friend, was just being ushered out. Margaret seized his arm, in the excitement of the moment, crying, "In time to save her!" And at this instant, just before Mr. Joyce came up, Trevor Sefton passed by, saw there was some strange scene enacting, recognised Margaret, and beheld her familiar action!

(*To be Continued.*)

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Accident in a Powder Mill, in Scotland.—On Tuesday morning (last week), a fearful occurrence took place at the Kames Powder mills, on the Kerry side of the Kyles of Bute (Argyleshire.) The workmen were just about to commence operations in the corning-house, where the powder undergoes the operation of sieving, and where, consequently, a large quantity is gathered, when, by some unaccountable accident, this portion of the building was in a moment blown into the air. The workmen, five in number, shared the fate of the building; and their mutilated remains were found scattered at a great distance. A workman who was at some distance, although severely bruised, is still alive, but is not expected to survive. The scene is described as having been awfully grand. The report was so loud as to be heard at Inverary, a distance of forty miles.

Mysterious Case. On Tuesday an inquest was held at Greenwich before C. J. Carttar, Esq., on the portion of the body of a female found off Ship Dock, on Saturday. The Jury proceeded to view the remains, which had been deposited in the bone-house, and which presented a sad spectacle, having apparently been imbedded in the mud for several months. The upper portion of the body above the breast bone was wanting. Henry Spriggs, waterman, at Greenwich, found the mangled remains. The only clothing on it was the boots; there were no stockings on. Mary Casey deposed that she resides in George-street, St. Giles's. She had a daughter by her former husband, named Catherine Donovan, about 21 years of age. She was an unmarried woman. The last time she saw her alive was on Easter Sunday, about four o'clock in the afternoon; nor did she know what had since become of her. When she left home she was dressed in a new striped cotton dress, stays, petticoats, new cotton stockings, boots, and a [illegible]cy pattern shawl. She saw the body and knew it to be that of her daughter by the particular position of the toes. Mary Quindon, cousin to the deceased, deposed that about four o'clock on Easter Sunday she saw the deceased pass her door. Three young men accosted her, and asked her to go to Greenwich with them. Her cousin told her what the young men had proposed, when she advised her not to go, as they were strangers to her, and she had no money in her pocket. One of them pulled out a quantity of silver, and told her she should not want for anything. The young men then went across the street to a public-house, and witness went in doors. In about ten minutes after she saw deceased and the young men in company, repass her house, when she said she was going to see an acquaintance, and should shortly be home. Witness went and told her mother, never having known her keep company with any young man. She has since, upon two occasions, seen one of the young men in Wardour-street, and she believes he lived at No. 71, in that street. Could swear to deceased's boots, as she was with her when she bought them, on the Saturday before Easter Sunday, and was with her when she put them on, when, having broken one of the silk laces, witness gave her a cotton one. The boots found on the body were produced, and compared with another pair bought at the same shop by the last witness. They were examined by one of the Jury (a shoemaker), who pronounced them to have been bound by the same person, and that they were evidently a new pair of boots, and had not been worn more than one day. The Coroner said he should adjourn the case, in order that there might be a surgical examination. The inquiry was, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday next.

Collision on the Brighton and Hastings Railway.—On Monday afternoon, a collision occurred on this line, at a place called Pevensey Sluices, about two miles beyond the Pevensey Station. Adjoining that spot is a pit whence the materials for ballasting are drawn, and parallel with the railway is a "siding" upon which the waggons, in order that the line may be kept clear, are drawn while being loaded; and it is the duty of the engineer when he takes a train upon this siding to see that the points leading to it are turned, so as to prevent any following train passing upon it. On the day above mentioned, about one one o'clock, an engine and a train of ballast waggons were upon this siding, and the engineer had neglected to see that the points were turned off; and when the half-past twelve o'clock train from Brighton came up, and the engine-driver seeing the points improperly placed, endeavoured to stop the train, but was unable to do so, as it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it came into violent collision with the standing train in the siding. The engines came in contact, the buffer beams of both were much broken, the tender of the passenger train was thrown off the line, and the engine-driver and stoker were both thrown out. The driver suffered some contusions in the ribs, and the stoker was much scalded and burned. None of the carriages were thrown off the line, but several of the passengers were bruised and hurt. Some had their teeth knocked out, whilst others had their faces cut; and we regret to add that a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Brown, had one of his legs broken. Fortunately, there was a surgeon in the train, Mr. H. R. Wotton, of Fitzroy-square, who promptly attended the unfortunate gentleman, had him removed to an inn in the neighbourhood, and at once set the limb, and he was removed to Hastings by a special train the same night. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Grafton-street, Piccadilly; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Nightingale, of Norbiton, Surrey; and Mr D'Egville, of London, were seated together in one of the second-class carriages. When the collision took place they were all thrown forward. Dr. Hamilton had his knee severely injured, Mr. Nightingale lost several of his teeth, his leg was severely bruised, and he remained insensible for nearly an hour. Immediately after the accident, a messenger was sent to Lewes for another engine, the engines which came into collision being both disabled; but, before one could be obtained, the two o'clock train from Brighton arrived at the spot, and the passengers were thus conveyed to their several destinations.

Suicide at Cheltenham. We regret to learn that Sir Justinian Vere Isham, Bart., a resident of Cheltenham, blew his brains out on Tuesday last. The unfortunate deceased was about thirty years of age, and had but lately succeeded his father in the title and estates. He was rather eccentric in his habits and turn of mind, and it is presumed that melancholy induced him to the committal of the rash act.

The Recent Deaths from Eating Poisonous Berries.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. William Baker, Jun., resumed the inquest at the London Hospital on the bodies of Thomas Parker and Samuel Jones, the two persons who died in the above institution from eating berries of the belladonna, or deadly nightshade. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against John Hilard, who sold the berries, for gross and criminal negligence, and want of due caution. The second case, that of the child Samuel Jones, was adjourned until Monday.

Mysterious Robbery at the Berwick-upon-Tweed Bank.—A robbery of a large sum of money was effected at the North of England Joint Stock Bank, Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Thursday (last week), which created considerable sensation there. The amount of gold and silver missed was said to be £3000. A ladder was found placed against the yard wall, as if for the purpose of getting over the wall, but as no impress from the ladder was discovered in the soil upon which it was rested, and it having been ascertained by experiment that the weight of an ordinary person on it caused it to sink to a considerable depth, it was at once concluded that no one had passed into, or from, the yard in that direction, or by means of it. Even then suspicion was not at once directed towards the inmates of the house. Subsequently, however, Mr. Cameron, the police officer of Tweedmouth, who, in conjunction with Mr. Proudfoot, of Berwick, were aiding in the investigation, happened to look into a water-butt in the yard, and, observing the water had been disturbed, he put his stick in, and found something soft and bulky at the bottom. He drained the water off, and then he discovered two packages, in strong brown paper, with a coarse towel round them. These turned out to be parcels of silver, which had been made up in the bank on the afternoon of Thursday. Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the manager of the bank, came into the yard with others, when it was known these parcels had been found, and, among other remarks, said, "she hoped the whole of the money would be found." It was evident, from various circumstances, that the robbery had been effected by a party or parties well acquainted with the bank. On Monday, accordingly, the authorities procured the assistance of a blacksmith and joiner, in order thoroughly to gut the house. This fortunately was not necessary, as £300 in gold and the remaining portion of the silver were found in the kitchen, secreted under the stairs. Meanwhile, other parties were examining the bedrooms, and in that occupied by Mrs. Thompson the whole of the notes were recovered. There were £1000 Bank of England notes, £830 in notes of Scotch banks of various denominations above £1; and £6[illegible]3 in ditto of £1 each, and all these were discovered sewed up in the bolsters and bedding of Mrs. Thompson's bed. Every farthing, therefore, amounting to very nearly £3000, has thus been recovered in a surprisingly short period. Mrs. Thompson, on being apprised of the discovery, was taken ill; she was, however, taken into custody, though allowed to remain in the house under the care of one of the matrons of the Berwick gaol. What future steps may be taken will depend upon the decision of the bank directors.

New Coventry-street and Cranbourn-street.—On Saturday morning, these thoroughfares, forming a direct line of communication from Piccadilly, through Leicester-square, to Long acre, were opened for the passage of vehicles, having been closed during the relaying of the roadway.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been small, and we had a very limited number of samples of that article h[illegible] to-day; yet, owing to the prevailing fine weather for harvest work in the north of England, the demand was in a very sluggish state, at, in most instances, a decline of 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat—the holders of which evinced a disposition to give way in price—next to nothing was doing. No new barley at market. Grinding sorts were quite as dear. In other kinds next to nothing was pas[illegible] Malt was in fair request at previous quotations, but other qualities commanded very little attention. Although the arrivals of foreign oats were large the oat [illegible] steady, at previous quotations. Beans, peas, and flour without alteration.

Arrivals. English. wheat, 2760; barley, 350; oats, 690. Irish Wheat, — barley, —; oats, 1200. Foreign: wheat, 2210, barley, 3010; oats, 26,490. Flour, 1840 sacks; malt, 180 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 55s; ditto white 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 53s; ditto white, 44s to 58s, rye, 30s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s, distilling, 26s to 28s, malting ditto 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 56s to 62s, brown ditto, 51s to 53s, Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed [illegible] otato ditto, 31s to 34s; Youghal a[illegible] 6s to 37s; ditto old, [illegible]

The Seed Market.—The [illegible] and prices are well supported.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 6s to 7s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 10s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 46s to 50s, extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from $7\frac{1}{2}$d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 45s 11d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 3d, rye, 30s 10d; beans, 39s 9d; peas, 36s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 5d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 39s 3d, peas, 36s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 4s, oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—This market has been in a very inactive state, yet we can notice no alteration in value. The deliveries are moderately extensive.

Sugar.—Owing to the large public sales only a moderate business has been transacted in the private contract market, and prices have ruled somewhat in favour of the buyers. Standard lumps are selling at 64s per cwt.

Coffee. Good ordinary Ceylon may be purchased at 41s, but there are very few buyers. In all other kinds of coffee very little is doing.

Rice.—This article moves off freely, at an advance of quite 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, at a further advance in value of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, is held at 86s to 92s, Cork, 85s to 87s; Limerick, 84s to 86s and Waterford 82s to 85s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery—owing to the high prices demanded by the shippers—very little is doing. Although the supply of English butter is very large, the best Dorset is producing 96s to 100s; middling and inferior, 90s to 94s; and Devon, 90s to 92s per cwt. Fresh is rather lower—many sales having been made at 11s to 12s per dozen. Foreign butter moves off steadily, at from 96s to 102s for the best marks. The best parcels of bacon are 2s to 3s per cwt. dearer. Waterford sizeable, 52s to 70s; heavy, 52s to 58s; Limerick, sizeable, 52s to 60s, and heavy, 51s to 57s per cwt. The market is active for prime hams, but other kinds are a dull sale. The best parcels command 70s to 80s per cwt. Lard is 1s to 2s higher. Prime Waterford, bladdered, is selling at 70s to 72s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Holders of Russian evince firmness, and prices are well supported. New P.Y.C. from the scale has sold at 41s 9d to 42s; and prime old, 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt. Town tallow firm.

Oils.—This market is very steady, at full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 15s; old clover, £4 5s to £5 16s, new ditto, £3 10s to £5 0s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Potatoes. The supplies of potatoes are on the increase, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

Coals (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 16s; Holywell Main, [illegible] Tanfield, 12s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 13s; Tanfield Moor, 15s; Wylam, 14s 6d, Gosforth, 14s 6d; East Hetton, 14s 6d; and Stewart's, 15s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Several pockets of new hops have come to hand during the present week from Sussex, and which have been disposed of at £6 per cwt. From the plantations the accounts are very favourable, and the duty is backed at £180,000. Sussex pockets, £4 10s to £5 16s. Weald of Kent ditto, £5 0s to £6 6s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 12s to £8 8s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of [illegible]sts on offer here, to-day, was by no means extensive, yet the beef trade was in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. We had on sale 61 oxen, from Spain, *via* Southampton, 42 oxen from Hamburgh; 115 oxen and cows, 887 sheep and lambs, and 55 calves from Holland, in, for the most part, good condition. The numbers of sheep were not large; while the mutton trade was very steady, at fully Monday's currencies. In lambs, only a moderate business was doing, yet prices were well supported. Prime small calves sold at a trifle more money, but the middling and inferior qualities of veal hung on hand. The pork trade was dull, at [illegible] rates. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d, lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 772, cows, 124; sheep and lambs, 9180; calves, 345, pigs, 240.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady trade here to-day, and prices were well supported.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s [illegible] to 3s 8d, prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 4d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The English Market, during the early part of the week, was very inanimate, and, for want of other employment, the jobbers and brokers occupied themselves with the preparations for settling. On Thursday, money being very easy, and the account comparatively trifling, it became, as was anticipated, a very unimportant affair. Upon the closing of the old account, Consols were immediately quoted at an advance for the next, when the following notice became generally public:—

"Bank of England, Aug. 27, 1846.

"The minimum rate of interest on bills discounted by the Bank of England, not having more than ninety-five days to run, will for the future be 3 per cent."

This announcement, although arriving late in the market, gave an immediate impulse to prices. Consols improved about $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. upon the day's quotation, and the market closed buoyantly at the following rates: Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, $96\frac{3}{8}$; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 96; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, $98\frac{1}{4}$; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 10 7-16; Ditto 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, $10\frac{1}{4}$; India Bonds, under £1000, 19; South Sea Old Annuities, $95\frac{3}{8}$; Consols for October 14, [illegible] Exchequer Bills, 13 to 17.

The Foreign Market has been nearly deserted, fluctuations having only occurred in Portuguese and Mexican. The latter improved nearly one per cent. upon the purport of Lord Palmerston's speech arriving in the City. This rise has been well maintained since, although business has been limited; and, on Thursday, [illegible] was the closing quotation. Portuguese improved a shade on Wednesday, and have not since receded. In the other Securities, no change worthy of remark has taken place. The Market, however, closes more buoyantly, in consequence of the Bank announcement. Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., [illegible]; Mexican Bonds, for the Account, 2[illegible]; Portuguese Four per Cent., $42\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., for the Account, 26; Ditto, Passive Bonds, $5\frac{3}{8}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., [illegible]; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 5[illegible]; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 94.

During the early part of the week, dulness and absence of business were the chief characteristics of the market. A better feeling, however, has since been apparent, arising from the reduction in the rate of interest announced by the Bank of England. It is conceived that the time of pressure is past, as such a reduction would not have been made for a period merely temporary, as the Directors are possessed of the best information with regard to monetary affairs both here and on the Continent. A rise in the value of all *bonâ fide* undertakings is now confidently anticipated, and the closing prices which are annexed, already indicate a tendency to advance. Aberdeen, $8\frac{1}{4}$. Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2[illegible]. Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Ditto New (issued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ discount), $3\frac{3}{4}$; Birmingham and Oxford Junction [illegible]. Bristol and Exeter, New, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Buckinghamshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Caledonian, 15[illegible]. Ditto, Half Shares, [illegible]. Cambridge and Oxford [illegible]. Cornwall 1; Direct Northern, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Eastern Counties, [illegible]; Ditto, New, $7\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; Ditto, York [illegible] stol, $2\frac{1}{2}$, East Lancashire, $22\frac{3}{4}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow Quarter Shares, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), $\frac{5}{8}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), [illegible]; Great North of England, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 50; Great Western, $146\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Half Shares, 8[illegible]; Ditto, Quarter Shares, $22\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby Half Shares, $50\frac{1}{2}$, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, $8\frac{1}{2}$; [illegible] Leeds and Bradford, 68; Liverpool, Manche[illegible] London and Brighton, $63\frac{1}{2}$; London and Croydon, [illegible] Western, $206\frac{1}{2}$, Ditto, Quarter Shares, 24; Ditto, Quarter New Shares, 15 pm; London and South-Western, 74; Ditto, New Consol. Eighths, 56; Ditto New, [illegible]; London and York, [illegible] Ditto, Half Shares, [illegible]. Manchester and Leeds, Half Shares, 53; Ditto, Quarters, $8\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, Fifths, $10\frac{1}{4}$, Ditto Extension, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester and Birmingham, Quarter Shares (A), $13\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, Quarter Shares [illegible], Manchester and Southampton, 1; Midland, 139. Newcastle and Darlington Junction, $42\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Newcastle and Berwick, 28; Norfolk, $26\frac{1}{2}$; North British, $38\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, Half Shares, $16\frac{7}{8}$; Ditto, Carlisle [illegible] sion, 4; North Staffordshire, [illegible]. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Richmond, 19; Scottish Central, $19\frac{1}{2}$; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, [illegible] Shropshire Union, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; South Midland, [illegible]; South Eastern and Dover, [illegible], Ditto, New (do. £15) $3\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 4[illegible]. Swans. and Loughor and Cameron's, —; Vale of Neath, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Waterford and Kilkenny, [illegible]; West Riding Union, 3 p; York and Carlisle, $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland [illegible]; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, $12\frac{3}{4}$; Boulogne and Amiens, —; Bordeaux, Toulouse and Cette (Mack[illegible]), $1\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, ditto (Espelete), 1; Dutch Rhenish, $5\frac{7}{8}$; East Indian, $\frac{7}{8}$; Jamaica South Midland Junction. Northern of France Constituted 13; Orleans and Bordeaux $8\frac{3}{8}$, Paris and Lyons Constituted, [illegible]. London and Westminster, $26\frac{1}{2}$. Mines Real del Monte, Unregistered [illegible].

Saturday Morning.—[illegible] and Foreign Markets were buoyant yesterday, at the previous day's prices. In the Share Market, Eastern Counties quoted 23 ex div.; and Foreign Shares were better.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

WAR-OFFICE, AU[illegible]

1st Foot [illegible] C. Pugh to be Ensign, vice Shadwe[illegible] [illegible]nt. W. Domville to be Captain, vice Adamson; Second Lieut. H. P. T. Wood[illegible] to be First Lieutenant, vice Domville; Ensign J. F. Shadwell to be Second L[illegible] Woodington [illegible] Sir H. O. R. [illegible] Chamberlain, Bart., to be [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Lord Greenock [illegible] Lieut. A. F. Lord Greenock to be Adjutant, Colour-Sergeant R. Fortune to [illegible] Quartermaster. 30th. Lieutenant R. B. Jennings to be Lieutenant, vice Wh[illegible] Ensign G. L. R. Berkeley to be Lieutenant, vice Jennings [illegible] Rice to be Ensign, vice Berkeley. 7th. F. Stead to be Ensign, vice Per[illegible] [illegible] Lieutenant C. S. Glazbrook to be Captain, vice Pearson, [illegible] sign C. G. Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice Glazbrook; R. G. Augustus de Montmorency to be Ensign, vice Richardson. Lieutenant J. W. Armstrong to be Adjutant, vice Glazbrook. 63rd: Lieut. C. E. Fai[illegible] to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Oliver. To be Lieutenants: Ensign H. M. Walmsley, vice Ford; Ensign J. Spier, vice Mahon; Ensign H. White, vice Walmsley. To be Ensigns: H. E. Quin, vice Spier; S. Fairtlough, vice White. 71st: Sergeant-Major J. Taylor to be Quartermaster. 79th: Captain J. Ferguson to be Major, vice Lawrie; Lieut. A. Hunt to be Captain, vice Ferguson; Ensign K. H. Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt; E. G. Place to be Ensign, vice Maitland. 85th: Ensign G. Thompson to be Adjutant, vice Knox.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut. R. O'Reilly to be Captain, vice Sandes; Ensign W. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]; [illegible]ant-Major J. Harvey to be Ensign, vice W. Harvey.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Major [illegible] Major.

COMMISSARIAT.—[illegible] Thomas Stickney to be Deputy Commissary-General.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Ensign King, of the 6th Foot, are Henry John and his surname Newton King.

BANKRUPTS.—W. POUNELL, High-street, Poplar, grocer. H. WOOLCOTT, Museum-street, [illegible] King William-street, lamp manufacturer. J. HUMFREY, Hockley, Warwickshire, coal-dealer. J. BRINDLEY, Coventry, laceman. J. BOLAND, Manchester, hardwareman. R. YATES and T. H. WILLIAMS, Manchester, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. HAY, Kilsyth, grocer. A. BROWN, Edinburgh, commission agent. M. GILMOUR and CO., Cowgate, cabinet-makers. R. GLASS, Greenock, merchant. A. BARBOUR, Johnstone, spirit-merchant.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of August, 1846, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to be a Member of the Committee of Council to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting Public Education.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 26.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating and appointing John Earl of Stair to be Keeper of the said Seal.

DOWNING STREET, AUG. 25.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Oliver Byrne, Esq., to be Surveyor for her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. BUSH, Blackman-street, Surrey, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—T. MERCER, Albury, Surrey, dealer. J. GRANT, Wellington-street, Woolwich, printer. W. SMITH, Tanners-hill, New-town, Deptford, potato dealer. S. HAWLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, grocer. P. O'HANLON, Liverpool, draper. [illegible] WILKINSON, Liverpool, fruiterer. W. LONGHURST, Old Brompton, carpenter. [illegible]TON, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, brick maker. R. B. LINE, Plymouth, carpenter. [illegible] Chapstow, Monmouthshire, currier. R. MADDOCK, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, [illegible] Liverpool, saddler. R. GILL, Black-banks, Darlington, Durham, brick-manufacturer. [illegible]DINER, and F. R. T. CRISP, Wellington-street North, Strand, printers. [illegible]-street, Poplar, grocer. H. BROWN, Ferdinand-terrace, Hampstead Road, surgeon. [illegible] HALL, Bank-chambers, Lothbury, stock-broker. T. BROOKS, Great Percy-street, Lloyd-square, Pentonville and Abchurch-lane, City, boarding-housekeeper. T. P. WEBB, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, coal-merchant. J. BURBRIDGE and R. BURBRIDGE, Upper Whitecross-street, grocers. S. READING, Birmingham, button-manufacturer. E. WILLIAMS and T. ROBERTS, Birmingham, builders. G. E. PHILIPS, Birmingham, japanner.

BIRTHS.

At [illegible], the wife of John H. Drummond Hay, Esq., of a son.——At Glenfeulan, Gareloch, Dumbartonshire, the lady of Colonel P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., aide-de-camp to her Majesty, of a daughter.——Mrs. Robinson, of Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, of a son.——At Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Macready, of a daughter.——On the 10th of April, District of Bathurst, New South Wales, Mrs. Mathew Thomas Pratt, of a daughter.——The wife of Dr. Mullinder, of Westmoreland-place, Camberwell, of a daughter still-born.——At Larnica, the lady of Niven Kerr, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Island of Cyprus, of a daughter.——In Eaton place, the lady of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of a daughter.——At Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Charter House, of a daughter.——On the 24th instant, at 14, Montague-square, the lady of P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq., Jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Aberdour, James Lysaght, Esq., to Adeline Jannetta Douglas, fifth daughter of the late Major-General Beatson.——At Harpenden, Herts, Henry Thompson, Esq., to Ma[illegible] third daughter of Henry Oldaker, Esq.——At Notting-hill, John Callcott Horsley, Esq., to Elvira, eldest daughter of William Walter, [illegible]

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, the Rev. John Nottidge, [illegible] of East Hanningfield, and of Ashenden, Essex.——At New Cross, Josias Stansfeld, Esq., one of her Majesty's [illegible] of the Peace for the county of Kent.——At Shelton Rectory, Bedfordshire, [illegible] Dame Crofts.——At Slough, Bucks, Mrs. Henry, relict of the [illegible] Esq.——At Bath, Robert C. Scones, Esq.——Aug. 18, at Bradford, Wilts, aged 81, [illegible] of the late Mr. Thos. Chapman.——At Barton Hall, Norfolk, Jane, relict of the late Sir T. [illegible] Preston, Bart.——At Llanfair Crossenney, Monmouthshire, Frances Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Sergeant Taddy.——In Upper Harley street, Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Wykham-park, in the county of Oxford, aged 80.——At his house, in Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, Mr. Alfred Freebairn, the engraver.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the especial patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense Novelty! An Entire Change! Fresh Additions to the Company. On MONDAY NEXT, August 24, and every Evening during the Week, will be presented the highly popular Drama of THE MERCHANT FIEND; or, The Flight of Damon. Calanthe, Mrs. Morton Brooks; Damon, Mr. J. Harwood; assisted by the whole of the numerous Company. Double Stud and Rare Quadrupeds. Magnificent SCENES of the HIPPODROME, by the French, German, and British Professors. The whole concluding with, for the last six nights, the Drama of THE NAMELESS.—Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commence at 7. Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

STRAND THEATRE.—A party of Gentlemen, admirers of Dramatic Art, and advocates of fair play, feeling disgusted and indignant at the Un-English and Unmanly Treatment of Mr. GREGORY at the Haymarket Theatre, have taken this, the only house in the Metropolis at present available, and, through their Acting Manager, Mr. Davidson, have invited Mr. GREGORY (who has consented to appear) to perform for a limited number of nights, with the assurance that he shall have, what every actor is entitled to, a clear stage and a fair hearing. The public is respectfully informed that this theatre is in course of preparation for the representation of some of Shakspere's Plays, and will—every exertion being used to produce them in an efficient manner—be opened on MONDAY, with the Tragedy of OT[illegible] Kate O'Brien, Miss M[illegible] £1 11s 6d. Boxes and Pit Stalls, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.

VAUXHALL.—On THURSDAY NEXT, A GRAND NAVAL GALA, under the most distinguished patronage. The Gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated. Devices of a Nautical Character will be displayed in front of the Quadrangle, and the Union Jack will be seen in all quarters. The Fireworks, by Darby, will be on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted. Arrangements are making with many professionals to do justice to the SONGS OF DIBDIN. It will be a Gala worthy of the patronage of the Jolly Tars of Old England, the defenders of her Wooden Walls.

Admission, 2s. Doors open at Half-past [illegible]

COLOSSEUM.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—[illegible]

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with [illegible]nal atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and [illegible]us Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell. The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom. No Extra Charge.

THE WILD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES; or, "WHAT IS IT?" NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Is it an Animal? Is it Human? Is it an Extraordinary Freak of Nature? or is it a legitimate member of Nature's works? Or is it the long-sought for Link between Man and the Ourang Outang, which Naturalists have for years decided does exist, but which has hitherto been undiscovered? The Exhibitors of this indescribable Person or Animal do not pretend to assert what it is. They have named it the WILD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES; or, "WHAT IS IT?" because this is the universal exclamation of all who have seen it. Its features, hands, and the upper portion of its body are to all appearances human; the lower part of its body, the hind legs, and haunches, are decidedly animal! It is entirely covered, except the face and hands, with [illegible] hair of [illegible] It is larger than an ordinary sized man, but not quite [illegible] "WHAT IS IT?" is decidedly the most extraordinary being that ever astonished the world. It has the intelligence appertaining to humanity, and can do anything it sees done, or anything which man or animal can do, except speak, read, or write.—Hours from 11½ to 1, 3½ to 5, and 7½ to 9. Doors open a quarter of an hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children and [illegible]en, Half-price. Exhibition to commence Monday, Aug. 31, 1846.

INVENTORS and DEPOSITORS of WORKING MODELS, and of other Specimens of the Useful Arts, as well as the Visitors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, are respectfully informed that the Directors have given their anxious consideration to the new appointment of DEMONSTRATOR in MECHANICS, whose duty will be to explain to the Visitors the Principles and Uses of the above Specimens with clearness and simplicity. The Lectures now comprise the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, as well as other objects of present interest. The beautiful Optical Instruments, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

TO AMATEURS OF MUSIC.—NOW READY,

THE MUSICAL HERALD, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, price only 10d. each, consisting of Select Vocal and Instrumental Music, with entertaining and instructive Musical Literature. Edited by G. HOGARTH, Esq. The cheapest of all Musical Works hitherto published are extravagant compared with the price of the Musical Herald. On an average, the cost of admired Airs and choice Pieces will not amount to One Farthing each. Published also in Weekly Numbers [illegible]

To be had of all Booksellers and News Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 21, [illegible] street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

COMPANION TO THE PEERAGE.

Now Ready, complete in [illegible], royal 8vo., price £2 10s., bound, beautifully printed in double columns, uniformly with the "Peerage and Baronetage,"

MR. BURKE'S HISTORY OF

THE LANDED GENTRY, [illegible] Dictionary of the Whole of the Untitled Aristocracy of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—This important national Work has been undertaken as a Companion to Mr. Burke's popular "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage," and upon a similar plan, in order that the two publications may embrace the whole body of the British Peerage, Baronetage, and Gentry, and may furnish such a mass of authentic information, in regard to all the principal families in the kingdom, as has never before been brought together. It re[illegible] the Untitled Families of Rank, as the "Peerage and Baronetage" does to the Titled, [illegible] forms, in fact, a Peerage of the Untitled Aristocracy. It embraces the whole of [illegible] interest. The Landed Gentry of England are so closely connected with the stirring [illegible] its eventful history, that some acquaintance with them is a matter of necessity with [illegible] lator, the lawyer, the historical student, the speculator in politics, and the curious in topographical and antiquarian lore; and even the very spirit of ordinary curiosity will prompt a desire to trace the origin and progress of those families whose influence pervades the towns and villages of our land. This Work, abounding in interesting anecdote, and displaying deep research, must rank among the first class of those publications which elucidate or connect themselves with the annals of our country, and is indispensable to the library of every gentleman. N.B. Purchasers of single Parts of this Work are advised to complete their sets without delay, as the Parts will only be sold separately for a short period.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street. Orders received by all Booksellers.

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE.

A COMIC PANORAMA. By "LEECH."

ACKERMANN and CO., Strand, and all Booksellers.

TO CHESS AMATEURS.—See No. 9, Vol. 7, of the CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE for September, price only 1s. This number, in addition to its general store of Chess miscellanies, will, this month, be found to contain a splendid collection of Match Games; Games played Blindfold; Games, by M. M. Horwitz, Kieseritzkij, Harrwitz, Staunton, &c. &c.; Masterly Problem, by a Native Indian Player; Chess in the Provinces, &c. &c.—HURST, 26, King William-street, Strand.

NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY. No. I. of

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES; A Journal of Chemistry applied to the Arts, Agriculture, and Manufactures, will appear on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. Price 5d., stamped 6d. In addition to original articles [illegible] units, with a careful review of Foreign and Home Chemical Intelligence, Course of Chemistry applied to the Arts and Manufactures, by the celebrated DUMAS; and of Practical [illegible] by Mr. WARRINGTON, will be given in the first number.—Office, 49, [illegible]

EUGENE SUE'S NEW NOVEL.

MARTIN THE FOUNDLING; or, THE ADVENTURES of a VALET-DE-CHAMBRE, appears regularly in the FAMILY HERALD, the most popular periodical of the day. The New Part, price 6d., contains, also, The Nieces—A Wedding Race—Riminsky, by Frances Brown—The Pilot—and other highly interesting Tales, with a variety of instructive and entertaining reading for the intelligent and reflecting [illegible] Booksellers and News Agents sell the Family Herald.

HAND-BOOK FOR IRELAND. Fourth Thousand, Corrected and Enlarged. 12s. [illegible]

A HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN IRELAND, descriptive of its Scenery, Towns, Seats, Antiquities, &c., with various Statistical Tables; also, an Outline of its Mineral Structure, a brief View of its Botany, and information for Anglers. By JAMES FRASER, Landscape Gardener. An Edition with 16 [illegible] Maps of Separate Roads, 16s.

"As complete as the limits and size of such a Manual can possibly permit."—Atlas. "To take a journey through Ireland without it would be perfectly absurd."—London M[illegible] "The traveller could not have a better or more trustworthy conductor."—Dublin Monitor. "An accurate and valuable guide book."—Nation.

[illegible]: WILLIAM CURRY, Jun., and Co. London: LONGMAN and Co. Sold by all Booksellers.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s., by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, &c.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight [illegible] Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention [illegible] to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each, or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his [illegible]

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's [illegible]

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.— GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show Rooms, 46, King William-street, London Bridge. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich or-molu bases, others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mache, gorgeously emblazoned. These, with a most various stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps, are all of the latest designs and at the lowest possible prices. Deane's carts are delivering Camphine, Candles, and Lamp Oil, and Lamps on hire, in all parts of the metropolis daily. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq. | Baron L. de Rothschild

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund: John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur.—

Age next birthday	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.		
	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.
25	2 16 4	1 19 0	0 19 8	3 5 5	1 13 3	0 16 9	2 18 2	1 9 6	0 14 11

Policies may be effected daily.
July 30th, 1846.

By order of the Board,
THOS. [illegible], Secretary.

WHILST MESSRS. BETTS and CO. are studiously desirous to avoid the imputation of unwarrantably increasing the alarm created by the rumoured prevalence in the Metropolis of that fearful disease, the [illegible] Cholera, they deem it consistent with a due regard to the feelings of the public, to direct attention to the subjoined Testimonials as to the merits of their Patent Brandy. This pure and wholesome spirit has long been in very general use in the most important hospitals and infirmaries in the kingdom, and is deserving of especial notice at the present time, from its peculiar efficacy in arresting the ravages caused by those epidemics that usually prevail at this season of the year; and the same can be procured in quantities, not less than two gallons, direct from the Distillery, at 18s. per gallon, or in single bottles, at 3s. per bottle, from Retailers, in every locality, each bottle being secured by the Metallic Capsule, which Messrs. Betts and Co. have the exclusive right of making, and upon which is embossed the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars."

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.—

[illegible], Aldersgate-street.

"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists more or less in most of the Brandies imported from France.

"To Mr. Betts." (Signed) "JOHN THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Chemistry."

Long-acre.

"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the foreign spirit.

"J. T. Betts, Esq." (Signed) JOSEPH HUME, Chemist to his Majesty.

[illegible]

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is fully as free from anything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit as the best varieties of foreign brandy.—(Signed) EDWARD TURNER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of London. John T. Betts, Esq."

Grenadier Guards Hospital.

"The two samples of your Patent Brandy I had an opportunity of [illegible]ing before the Board of Officers, which sat at the Regimental Hospital last Saturday. Every member of the Board approved of the Brandy, and have ordered that it shall be used for the sick.—(Signed)

"Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co." "J. HARRISON, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards.

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON.

Good reader, your attention let us fix
On [illegible]-five and Eighty-six
[illegible]dgate-church are these display'd,
To furnish you with clothing ready made.
Neat, strong, and matchless goods are purchas'd here
And not a single article is dear.
Next your attention we would beg to call
To No. Eighty-four, the "Private Hall."
Here you ascend the stairs of solid oak
To gain the Room where orders are bespoke.
This show-room with its giant chandelier,
Eclipses all that's witnessed far and near.
Here a secluded Habit-room you view,
And here there is a room for Vestings, too.
Other apartments follow in rotation,
To answer one design, ACCOMMODATION.
The next compartment we survey, must be
The Hat depôt of MOSES, Eighty-three.
There's not another Hat-mart in the Town
Which casts such lustre on the human crown.
On turning round the corner, you behold
The Warehouse where the Hosiery goods are sold.
This House, whose trade is constantly alive,
Is in the Minories, No. One-four-five.
On passing to the right you'll find, next door,
The Establishment for Outfits—One five-four.
And here, good reader, our description closes,
Our brief description of the House of MOSES.
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only, but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods for trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If anything that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done.
Do all "YOU" can for MOSES and his SON.

For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book [illegible] Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

[illegible] and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

DANCING.—Mr. WILLIS begs to announce that his ACADEMY will RE-COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to 10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

REMOVAL.—Mr. SAUNDERS begs to inform his friends that, having associated himself with Mr. NASMYTH, he has REMOVED from Argyll-street to 13A, George-street, Hanover-square.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for 15s.; or half-a-crown a pound; other sorts 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., [illegible] 1s. [illegible] and 1s. 3d.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBYSHIRE SPAR, and other ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, [illegible] Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c.

Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great [illegible] at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. [illegible]es' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

HEALTH PRESERVED, INDIGESTION PREVENTED, by the use of EFFICIENT TEETH. Mr. HOLLANDS, Surgeon Dentist, 8, Regent's Quadrant, may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth and Gums. Teeth fitted [illegible] detection, and closely resembling nature in use and appearance. Tooth Powder to preserve the teeth chemically prepared.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Book-cases, Chests, &c., strong Japan Cash Boxes and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowsers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

CAUTION.—BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS.— W. BERDOE regrets the necessity of repeating the Caution he gave several months since against certain parties, who, falsely representing themselves as "travellers" for him, have, for a long period, been visiting almost every town in the kingdom, selling goods, which, although having attached to them W. B's. name and label (or a very slight variation therefrom), have not been made by him. Almost every post brings letters from persons complaining of having been so defrauded. A careful examination of the label will render the deception apparent, and save the public from being victimized. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and (shortly at) 96, New Bond-street.

OPENING OF THREE PUBLIC PARKS AT MANCHESTER.

On Saturday last, the Public Parks in the neighbourhood of Manchester, which have been purchased by voluntary subscription, and are devoted to the free and uncontrolled recreation and amusement of the working community in that densely populated district, were inaugurated and thrown open with great ceremony and display of rejoicing. The day having been pretty generally observed as a holiday by the manufacturers and principal merchants of the town and neighbourhood, vast bodies of working men and clerks were enabled to attend; and when, at eleven o'clock, the municipal authorities started from the Town-hall in a gay procession of equipages, the multitude of pedestrians who prepared to accompany them was almost beyond calculation. Various bands of music, military and amateur, contributed to enliven the scene; and, from almost every window and balcony on the route of procession, there floated gay and variegated banners, bearing devices and inscriptions appropriate to the occasion. It may here be mentioned that the Parks have been severally named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Philips' Park (the latter in honour of Mr. Mark Philips, one of the representatives of the borough of Manchester.) As a matter of convenience, it was resolved to open the Peel Park first, the grounds lying within the jurisdiction of the borough of Salford, the trusteeship having to be transferred to that body from the Corporation of Manchester. The procession having reached the Town-hall of Salford, was joined by John Kay, Esq., the Mayor, and the members of the Council, in nine carriages. In a short time, the *cortège* arrived at Lark Hill, the site of the Peel Park.

The day being fine, the park (which is thirty-two acres in extent, and laid out in lawns, parks, and parterres, with archery-ground and gymnasium) looked exceedingly picturesque and attractive, an effect which is not diminished by a fine view of the river Irwell. Here, as in other parts, everything that can tend to promote rational recreation, and manly and athletic exercises, has been furnished in the most tasteful and convenient manner, whilst handsome and commodious refreshment-rooms proclaim an assurance that some more stimulating beverage may be had than that contained in the stone basins, where iron ladles fastened to the wall, are rather ostensibly displayed. It was expected that Lord Ellesmere would have performed the ceremony of baptism for the Peel Park, but his Lordship was unavoidably absent, and the duty devolved on the Mayor of Manchester (W. B. Watkins, Esq.), who addressed the assemblage in brief but appropriate terms, on the gratifying spectacle before them. He said that no fewer than [illegible],000 working persons had contributed to the Park Fund, and the manner in which they had been backed by their wealthier neighbours gave a practical refutation to the statement that the manufacturing and mercantile classes of the kingdom were actuated solely by a desire to accumulate wealth, without caring for the sufferings or enjoyments of their poorer neighbours. The worthy magistrate then formally declared a transfer of the property to the Salford Corporation, and having christened the grounds by the name of the Peel Park, they were declared to be open henceforth and for ever, free to the public.

The announcement was received with loud huzzas by the multitude, amid the firing of cannon and the braying of trumpets, which made it almost deafening. Amongst the gentlemen surrounding the Mayor at the moment of inauguration, were Mark Philips, Esq., M.P.; W. Entwisle, Esq., M.P.; P. A. Slaney, Esq., late M.P. for Shrewsbury (one of the first promoters of the park scheme); Stephen Blair, Esq., Mayor of Bolton; John Meller, Esq., Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne; P. Marsland, Esq., Mayor of Stockport; and the chairman and various members of the Parks' Committee.

A considerable portion of the multitude having dispersed in search of amusement, the procession was enabled to retrace its steps, and, passing slowly through the thronged streets, ultimately made its way over the Victoria bridge, and proceeded towards the Queen's Park at Harpurhey (formerly the Hendam Hall estate), about two miles distant to the eastward from the Manchester Exchange, on the Rochdale road. Here a ceremony similar to that at Peel Park was performed by Mr. Mark Philips, who addressed the multitude at considerable length on the importance of the occasion they had met to celebrate, and urging them to still further exertions. The name of the Philips Park, which is situated at Bradford, about a mile and a half from Manchester, was given to it by Mr. Entwisle, M.P., who indulged in a warm eulogium on Mr. Philips, for the manner in which he had performed his Parliamentary duties. The firing of cannon, and cheering, and music, having subsided,

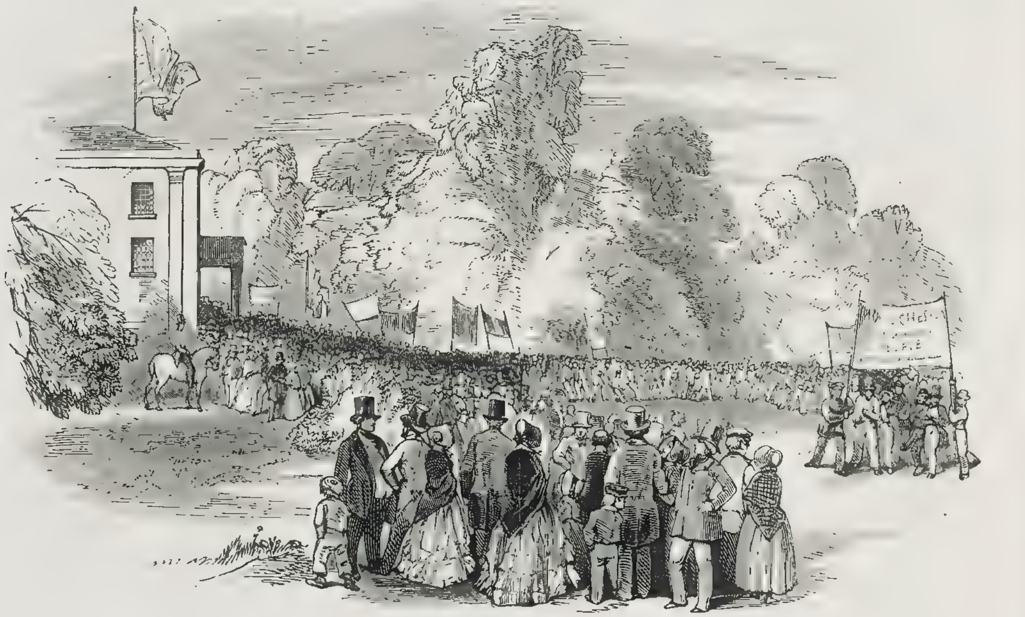
Mr. Philips expressed his acknowledgments for the high honour that had been done to himself and family by calling the park after his name. As Mr. Entwisle had referred to his retirement from the representation of Manchester, he begged to say that he found it impossible to continue his Parliamentary labours without injury to his health. There was no cricket-ground or skittle-alley, or other gymnasia, connected with the House of Commons; and every man who had attended to his duties found that his health must ultimately give way.

The proceedings then terminated, and the procession returned to Manchester at five o'clock, where an elegant and substantial repast awaited the invited guests at the Town-hall.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARKS.

THE PEEL PARK, LARK HILL AND WALNESS, SALFORD.

This Park is distant from the Manchester Exchange exactly one mile due west, "as the crow flies," but about 200 yards more by the nearest route; the milestone being a little beyond the Adelphi. It is within three-quarters of a mile of the greater part of the dense population of Salford (which, in 1841, amounted to 53,200)—and that of the extreme S.W. portion of the township of Manchester,



OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S PARK, MANCHESTER.

adjacent to the river, including great part of Water-street, &c. It is very accessible, being on a spacious high road, and extremely well situated, so as to meet the requirements of the inhabitants at the westerly side of that aggregation of buildings and townships, generally known as Manchester. This Park is bounded on the east by the river Irwell; on the west, by the Strawberry Hill property (which lies between the Walness property and the Bolton canal, extending from Lark Hill to Walness Bank), and by Walness Lane and Ford Lane, the ancient road to the Broughton Ford; on the north, by the Walness Meadows, extending to the Suspension Bridge erected over the Irwell, by John Fitzgerald, Esq, a little south of the old ford; and, on the south, by the Pendleton road, there called the Crescent. The area of the Park is a little larger than either of the others. It is about 32 acres, exceeding the Philips Park by one acre, and the Queen's Park by about two acres in extent. The lower part of the Park comprises the whole breadth of the Walness land, between Strawberry Hill or Walness-lane and the river, about 300 to 350 yards in breadth, and probably about 1200 yards in length from north to south; and, previously to being imparked, it consisted of three meadows, separated from the remainder of the Walness estate beyond the Park boundary to the north, by a ditch. The out-lying land consists principally of one meadow, extending nearly to the Broughton Suspension Bridge. This Park will be found engraved in No. 218 of our Journal.

OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S PARK, MANCHESTER.

THE QUEEN'S PARK, HENDHAM HALL, HARPURHEY.

This beautiful park, which contains 30 acres of land, is distant, in a N.E. direction, from the Manchester Exchange, as the crow flies, just one mile and three-quarters; but its first entrance gate is near the second milestone on the Rochdale-road.

This park, though the smallest of the three, possessed, previously to its conversion, the greatest natural and acquired advantages of any for adaptation to the purposes of a public park. It had been the most extensively planted of any of the sites purchased, and being occupied up to the time of its sale, as the residence and grounds of a private gentleman, the land and timber were in excellent order. The great features of this park are its superior advantages of cultivation, its possessing both level plateaux and undulating ground, terrace, dell, and clough, wood and water; the timber being mostly old, of large growth and very fine. In character it is very much like a private park and pleasaunce. It is situated on an eminence, commanding some very fine and extensive prospects over the valley of the Irk, which stream flows in the gorge far below it, and at a sufficient distance to offer no annoyance to the promenaders in the park. Within the belt of trees and shrubs, which extend quite round the park, is carried a drive, and a carriage-way also passes from the old lodge up to the house. This latter drive divides the garden in front of the house into two open parks, ornamented here and there by clumps or single trees. The middle portion of the land, from the house southward to the drive, is occupied by the lake and a pretty flower garden; and behind these and the house is a third open park; the space between the drive and the park fence is fitted up with archery grounds, skittle-alleys, quoit grounds, play-grounds, gymnasium, &c. From the back windows of the house some fine views of the park and the neighbouring country are obtained, both towards Cheetham, in which the spire of St. Luke's Church, embosomed in trees, is a striking and pleasing object, and towards Rochdale, Oldham, &c.

THE PHILIPS PARK, MILL-LANE, BRADFORD.

This park is thirty-one acres in extent; and is distant, as the crow flies, about a mile and seven furlongs from the Exchange, but by the nearest road is upwards of two miles. It is just a mile and a half in a direct line from the Queen's Park; and within a circle of a mile radius is a population of at least 50,000, chiefly of the classes most needing the advantages afforded by a public park.

If the Peel Park be the most open, level, and spacious, and the Queen's Park be richest in sylvan and park-like character, best wooded and best watered, the Philips Park has the boldest and most romantic character of the three, consisting of high knolls, with much broken ground and a pretty little amphitheatre sloping down to the river Medlock. The greater part of this park is laid out as open park, divided by two footpaths into three spaces, and these again bisected for some distance by a rivulet, broken by weirs into a succession of ponds, and crossed here and there by a rustic bridge of oak. The drive, which extends quite round the park (with the exception of the low land in the delta), is eighteen feet in width; and, in the upper part, the view, especially in the direction of Newton Grange, with its meadows, is very pleasing; these appearing, when the river is hidden, as a part of the park itself. The natural inequalities of surface give a picturesque character to this park, which has been much admired, and which has no parallel in the metropolitan parks, or that at Birkenhead.

MEETING AT THE FREE-TRADE HALL.

At seven o'clock on Saturday evening the subscribers to the Park Fund assembled in the Free-Trade Hall. There were several thousands present.

The Chair was taken by W. B. Watkins, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, who briefly addressed the meeting, apologised for the unexpected delay of the proceedings, which had been protracted beyond what was anticipated.

Mr. Mark Philips, M.P., next addressed the meeting. The hon. member concluded by proposing a resolution, pledging the meeting to a liberal maintenance of the parks that had been that day opened.

W. Entwisle, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bright, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the Committee of Management, which was seconded by Mr. Slaney, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Watts, Secretary to the Working Classes Committee, and several other intelligent persons addressed the meeting during the proceedings, which did not terminate until after ten o'clock.

"THE HALF-WAY HOUSE."

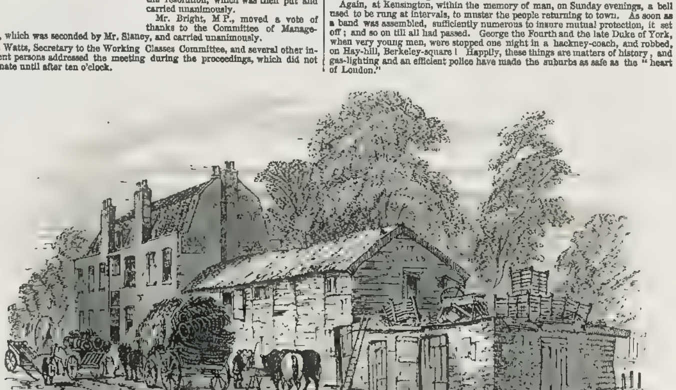
THE Half-Way Public-house, on the Kensington-road, which has for so many years disfigured the western entrance to the metropolis, to the obstruction of the foot and carriage ways, and the annoyance of the neighbouring residents, is at last in the course of removal, owing to the persevering efforts of Mr. Elger, the architect and builder, who is about to erect a range of noble dwelling-houses on the land opposite to it.

The cost of the demolition of this unseemly structure has been upwards of £3000, independently of the purchase of the fee, made some years since by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, in furtherance of this object.

We learn that the influential inhabitants of the district are memorializing the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, for a new entrance into Hyde-park, near to the site of "The Half-Way House:" we cannot but augur favourably of the result, as it would, unquestionably, be found a great public convenience.

"The Half-way House" appears to have long been a place of notoriety; and, the following mention of it in the trial of a highwayman, sentenced to death for robbery in 1752, shows the state of the roads bounding Hyde Park at that time, and also presents us with a picture of the substitutes then used for a good police. The principal witness in the trial, William Norton, deposed:—"The chaise to the Devizes having been robbed two or three times, as I was informed, I was desired to go in it, to see if I could take the thief, which I did, on the 3rd of June, about half an hour after one in the morning. I got into the post-chaise; the post-boy told me the place where he had been stopped was near "The Half-way House," between Knightsbridge and Kensington. As we came near the house, the prisoner came to us on foot and said, 'Driver, stop!' He held a pistol tinder-box to the chaise, and said, 'Your money, directly: you must not stay, this minute your money.' I said, 'Don't frighten us; I have but a trifle; you shall have it.' Then I said to the gentlemen (there were three in the chaise), 'Give your money.' I took out a pistol from my coat-pocket, and from my breeches-pocket a five-shilling piece and a dollar. I held the pistol concealed in one hand, and the money in the other. I held the money pretty hard: he said, 'Put it in my hat.' I let him take the five-shilling piece out of my hand: as soon as he had taken it, I snapped my pistol at him; it did not go off, he staggered back, and held up his hands, and said, 'Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!' I jumped out of the chaise; he ran away, and I after him, about 600 or 700 yards, and there took him. I hit him a blow on his back; he begged for mercy on his knees, I took his neckcloth off, and tied his hands with it, and brought him back to the chaise; then I told the gentlemen in the chaise that was the errand I came upon; and wished them a good journey, and brought the prisoner to London. *Question by the Prisoner:* Ask him how he lives? *Norton:* "I keep a shop in Wych-street, and sometimes I take a thief." The post-boy stated on the trial that he had told Norton if they did not meet the highwayman between Knightsbridge and Kensington, they should not meet him at all—a proof of the frequency of these occurrences in that neighbourhood.

Again, at Kensington, within the memory of man, on Sunday evenings, a bell used to be rung at intervals, to muster the people returning to town. As soon as a band was assembled, sufficiently numerous to insure mutual protection, it set off; and so on till all had passed. George the Fourth and the late Duke of York, when very young men, were stopped one night in a hackney-coach, and robbed, on Hay-hill, Berkeley-square! Happily, these things are matters of history, and gas-lighting and an efficient police have made the suburbs as safe as the "heart of London."



"THE HALF-WAY HOUSE," BETWEEN KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND KENSINGTON.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

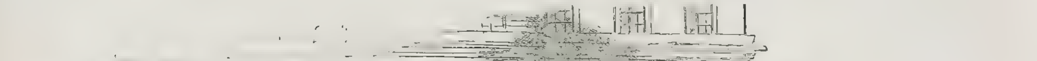
No. 227.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

SOCIETY agrees, by one common consent, to call London empty in September, the metropolis at large being supposed to be on the "Moors." But a remnant of the dwellers of the close City still remain in it; a very large fraction, too, it will be found on computation. But they are only the people—the masses, as they are called—and count in genteel circles for nothing. The world, the "twice two thousand for whom Earth was made," and the ten times that number who think it ought to have been, have certainly vanished from the ways of men. There is a visible ebb in the stream of life Westward: crossings are passable, and sundry of the Clubs are very "despoblados." But, in the East, there are human beings yet surviving—actually existing, and daringly walking up and down, as if Fashion, and her sentence of temporary exile from Town, did not exist; as, for them, happily, they do not, whereby Cheapside still looks busy; and in the Poultry, there are signs of life. A simple observer, merely making use of his eyes, would say, perhaps, that, to all appearance, London is just as full, as active, and as noisy, as ever. But he must be cautious of avowing his impression; not to miss the *élite* when they depart, is a confession that you do not belong to them, and a suspicion of such a fact is equivalent to exclusion from decent society for ever after. So people go about complaining that "London is so empty," who would be puzzled to prove that their own circle is diminished by a single unit. But it looks well to be cognisant of a diminution. It shows that, though a man can't afford to go to the Highlands for grouse, or Baden for excitement himself, he has friends who can; which, to some extent, is a negative consolation. When our country friends, then, hear from all quarters assertions of the silent void which London at this moment exhibits, they must be careful to interpret the phrase in a figurative rather than a literal sense. The Great Babel is not quite desolate; it is such an immensity that an ordinary city or two might be carved out of it bodily, without causing any very sensible decrease of buildings or people. And when it is said there's "absolutely nobody in Town," it must be remembered, that, though several, indeed, many individuals, in easy or uneasy circumstances, as the case may be, have really quitted it, there is still a trifling residue of a million and a half or so left behind. It is afflicting to think that so many fellow-creatures have to support life from September to Christmas amid all the luxuries and occupation of a great capital! But they do effect it; they actually do survive through the gloomy interval; as a proof of how nature accommodates itself to circumstances, they do so too with a considerable amount of contentment and satisfaction, and the return of the Pantomimes and the "Polite Circles" finds them vivacious and in good condition. Indeed, many of them think with Horace Smith, that London is "the best place in summer, and the *only* place in winter." But when we know that Laplanders and Esquimaux feel a bigoted attachment to their respective countries, this endurance of "Life in London" when "all the world" finds it insupportable, must be classed with the delusions with which nature compensates those who cannot escape from her most unhappy regions.

Nevertheless, there is one deficiency felt at the "Close of the Season," which falls upon the fixed or permanent dwellers in this brick and mortar nation with peculiar severity. It is the dearth of their great article of consumption—News. The Ministers take flight from their well-feathered nests in Downing-street, like a select party of swallows, leaving, perhaps, one Secretary in town, to receive deputations (light work during the vacation), read despatches, and be at hand, in case of a rebellion at Birmingham The House of Commons is locked up, and the mace safely deposited in the Speaker's plate closet; the Speaker himself is getting used to the luxury of a "quiet evening," spent without his wig; and, though the drowsy hum of the debates can be scarcely out of his ears, yet he begins to remember the whole Session as something like a bad dream, in which he was always hearing some one abusing somebody else, or apologising and explaining for having done so. The cessation of all this is a very serious loss to the public, to whom Lord George Bentinck and Disraeli were actually becoming daily necessaries of life. Lord Brougham, too, was very valuable; but we are deprived of him just as he is most wanted. "All, all are gone;" and the old familiar names greet us from the morning columns no more.

This is, indeed, the great deprivation of which London has to complain at the "Close of the Season." It is not so much the departure of the inhabitants generally as of the politicians in particular: the thinning of the streets might be borne, but what shall supply the space left by the topics that drop out of the newspapers? Happily there are no limits to human ingenuity: what is not born of the time, can be made for it; what is kept in the back-ground during the season can be lent prominence out of it; and when matter fails at home, the fishers of men who manage those great drag-nets of intelligence, the morning papers, can sweep the Continent with a closer mesh, and land a draught of



END OF THE SEASON—1846—OFF TO PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 151.)

minor incidents which in the "Season" would have been rejected.

Has the reader never remarked the importance foreign intelligence assumes immediately after the prorogation of Parliament? Take the past week, for instance, and what does it present, but the answer of Sir Robert Peel to the address from the merchants of Ebling, a small port on the Baltic; from which we learn that the Income-tax was *meant* to be perpetual. Truly is it said we should go abroad to hear news of ourselves. Then we have had, at full length, the protest of Sleswig and Holstein in favour of a repeal of the union with Denmark; and the wearying controversy respecting the marriage of the Queen of Spain, a question at last brought to an end.

The disappearance of familiar names from our chronicles, and the increased volume afforded to the sayings and doings in other lands, is one of the surest signs of the close of the "Season." Like a garrison, when their stock of provisions is consumed, we are driven to resort to what we should never otherwise think of meddling with.

The present article is, indeed, a specimen of the expedients which a journalist may, at this period, be reduced to.

GOOD NIGHT TO THE SEASON.

Good Night to the Season! 'tis over—
Gay dwellings no longer are gay;
The Captain, the Gambler, the Lover,
Are scattered like swallows away!
There is nobody left to invite one,
Except my good uncle and spouse;
My Mistress is bathing at Brighton,
My Patron is sailing at Cowes.

Good Night to the Season!—the building,
Enough to make Inigo sick;
The painting, the plastering, the gilding
Of Stucco, and Marble, and Brick.
The orders deliciously blended
For love of effect into one;
The Club-houses only intended,
The Palaces not yet begun.

Good Night to the Season!—the dances,
The filling of hot little rooms;
The glancing of rapturous glances,
The fancying of fancy costumes;
The pleasures which Fashion makes duties,
The praising of fiddles and flutes;
The luxury of gazing at Beauties,
The tedium of talking to mutes,
The female diplomatists—planners
Of matches for Laura and Jane;
The ice of her Ladyship's manners,
The ice of his Lordship's Champagne!

Good Night to the Season! the Flowers,
And the Grand Horticultural Fête!
When Boudoirs were quitted for Bowers,
And the fashion was not to be late;
When all who had money and leisure,
Grew rural o'er ices and wines—
All pleasantly toiling for pleasure,
And hungrily pining for pines!
The making of beautiful speeches,
The marring of beautiful shows,
The feeding on delicate peaches,
And treading on delicate toes!

Good Night to the Season! Another
Will come, with its trifles and toys,
And hurry away, like its brother,
In sunshine, and perfume, and noise
Will it come with a Rose or a Briar?
Will it come with a Blessing or Curse?
Will its Bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?
Will it find me grown thinner or fatter?
Or fonder of wrong or of right?
Or married, or buried? No matter
Good Night to the Season! Good Night!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday from Paris, announcing the arrival of the Overland Indian Mail at Marseilles, on Wednesday. The only news which it brings is as follows: "The cholera prevailed in Scinde from the 11th to the 23rd of June. There had died upwards of 8000. Among them are 895 Europeans, of whom 815 belong to the army, 595 Sepoys, and 7 000 natives. The disease had, however, entirely abated, and the navigation of the river had been resumed. A bad fever had broken out among the European soldiers, which was fatal in six hours; 70 had died, and upwards of 100 were sick."

FRANCE.

The trial of Joseph Henri, for the attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, was not concluded when we went to press last week. The *Débats* has since published the finding and sentence of the Court of Peers. The accused, according to custom, was not present. M. Baroche, his advocate, was the only barrister in attendance The President, amidst the most profound silence, read the following judgment

"The Court declares Joseph Henri guilty of an attempt against the person of the King a crime provided for by the articles 86 and 88 of the Penal Code; and, therefore, condemns Joseph Henri to the penalty of hard labour for life. The Court condemns him, moreover, to the expenses of the trial, to be liquidated according to law, as much for that portion to be borne by the convict as for that portion to be defrayed by the State"

The *Journal des Débats* adds, that when the judgment was read by the Registrar of the Court to Joseph Henri, he appeared confounded and dejected "That was not what I expected," said he, after a moment of silence. "I wished for a capital conviction; and I implored to be put to death as a favour and as an act of grace."

The Paris journal the *Constitutionnel* has been sold for a sum of 336,000f to M. Mosselman, brother to Countess Lehon. The friends of M. Thiers had offered 322 000f.

The potato disease has begun to develop itself in the neighbourhood of Paris. The esculent is likewise attacked in the department of the Oise. Letters from Cressy mention that the potato fields, which hitherto had a magnificent appearance, are all attacked with that scourge.

Accounts have been received in Paris of the death of the Rev. Bishop Luscombe, for many years Chaplain of the British embassy in Paris. He died suddenly, at Lausanne, on the 24th ult., of disease of the heart.—Our contemporaries, in announcing this fact, fall into the error of calling Mr. Luscombe the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, as if he had a right to a seat on the episcopal bench, forgetting that Bishops do not act as Chaplains to Embassies. Bishop was Mr. Luscombe's name, and not his title

The Chamber of Deputies having finished the formal business usual at the commencement of a Session, has proceeded to the election of President and the officers. The office of President was first balloted for, and the result was as follows

For M. Sauzet	233 votes.
Odillon Barrot	98 „
Dupin	9 „
Dupont de l'Eure	4 „
De Lamartine	2 „

The President *pro tem.* declared M. Sauzet to be duly elected.

The Chamber of Deputies afterwards proceeded to ballot for the four Vice-Presidents. The result was the election of M Bignon, by 201 votes; M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, by 183; and M. Hebert, by 176. The next on the list was M. François Delessert, who, having obtained only 129 votes, or 52 less than the required majority (one more than a moiety of the members voting), was balloted for anew on Tuesday, with M. Billaut, the Opposition candidate. M Delessert, however, was successful, his election having been obtained by a majority of 147 votes to 86 given to M Billaut M. Vatout had obtained 25 votes, and M. Debelleyme 20, and three others were lost.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday were more than usually interesting. A question as to the validity of the election of M. Drault for the arondissement of Poictiers raised a discussion as to the legality of pledges, in the course of which M Guizot gave his opinion at considerable length, declaring that Deputies should come to the Chamber free and unfettered, and that as M. Drault had chosen to bind himself imperatively to vote in a certain manner on certain subjects, he was no longer a free agent, and his election ought therefore to be annulled. M. Odillon Barrot replied to M. Guizot, and contended that M. Drault had only pledged himself to support opinions which were his own, and that he was perfectly justified in doing so. The majority of the Chamber, however, joined in opinion with M. Guizot. On a division a majority of 17 of the members present decided against the validity of the election, the members voting for annulling the return being 151, and against it 134. M. Drault was consequently unseated.

The report made to the Chamber by the bureau to which the election was referred was a curious one. It stated that the bureau would give no opinion as to the *mandat imperatif*, which it would leave to the decision of the Chamber; but it proposed the annulling of the election, on the ground that M. Drault had given a pledge to the Legitimist party, which he did not inform the whole of his political friends that he had taken, the consequence of which was, that the electors were deceived, and gave their votes for a Legitimist, while they thought they were giving them to a member of the *centre gauche*. Consequently, the bureau found that there was "*surprise*, and that the election was not sincere," and on these grounds, it was proposed that the election should be cancelled The utter absurdity of the ground taken by the bureau seemed to be felt by the Chamber, for, in the whole course of the debate, it was not once alluded to The election was annulled—not on the ground that M. Drault had taken the Liberal electors by surprise, but that he had given written pledges. The decision of the Chamber has roused a perfect storm among the Opposition journals

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 29th ult., brings accounts from Oran of the [illegible]th. The entire province enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity, although Abd-el Kader still continued, with his deira, on the neighbouring frontier.

SPAIN

Our accounts from Madrid inform us that the important question as to the marriage of the Queen of Spain has been settled:—

"It is decided that her Majesty Queen Isabella shall marry her Majesty's cousin, the Duke de Cadiz (eldest son of Don Francisco de Paula), and that the Duke de Montpensier, youngest son of King Louis Philippe, shall marry her Majesty's sister, the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda.

"It is further settled that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are to leave Spain immediately after the marriage, and pass some time in France"

The *Times* contains the following letter, dated Madrid, August 28, confirmatory of the above intelligence.

It is said that the ceremony of betrothing was performed last night at the Palace between the Queen and the Infant Don Francisco de Assis. I am also assured that it was done in the most mysterious and surreptitious manner, and that not more than four or five persons were present. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of this news. I have just learned that at two o'clock this morning the Minister of Grace and Justice, M Caneja, was summoned out of his bed to a Council of Ministers. At the same time several employés of the Ministerial offices were summoned, and in particular the Keeper of the Archives of the Department of Grace and Justice."

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Great Western* arrived yesterday at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 20th ult.—five days later than the last. They do not, however, contain any news of importance, either respecting the United States or Mexico. The Mexican people appear to be indifferent as to the result of the war.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Visit of the Board of Admiralty to Portsmouth.—The leading members of the Board of Admiralty are on a visit of inspection at Portsmouth. On Wednesday morning, the Earl of Auckland held a levee at the Admiralty House, when a great number of naval and military officers had the honour of interviews with his Lordship, who received them with his usual courtesy and urbanity. The stay of the Board will be four days, during which time a thorough inspection of all the naval departments will be made

The Army in Ireland The army in Ireland for August, 1846, consists of seven regiments of dragoons—viz., 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys), 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 8th Royal Irish Hussars, 12th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. Royal Horse Artillery, 2 troops. Royal Artillery, detachments of battalions. Officers Royal Engineers. 16 Regiments of Infantry.—5th Northumberland Fusiliers (under orders to embark for England), 6th Royal Regiment (under orders for the Cape of Good Hope), 26th (Cameronian), 41st (Welsh), 44th (East Essex), 47th (Lancashire), [illegible]th (Princess Charlotte of Wales), 59th (2d Nottingham), 64th (2d Staffordshire), 67th (South Hampshire), 68th (Durham) Light Infantry. 70th (Surrey), 75th, 83d, 85th, Light Infantry, and 92d Highlanders 20 Depots of Infantry.—1st battalion 1st Royal, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 15th, 16th, 19th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 38th, 48th, 54th, 66th, 72d (Highland), 73d, 77th, 79th (Highland), 82d, 88th, Connaught Rangers, 93d (Highland), and 95th; with two companies of the 30th Regiment under orders to embark for England; forming an effective force of 22,000 men of all arms.

POLICE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF A RAILWAY COMPANY CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

We last week stated that a cheque of Messrs. Coutts, of a small amount, had been altered to £5000 The result of inquiries has been the apprehension of *Captain William Richardson*, the Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, who has undergone two examinations at the Mansion House

The circumstances are of a remarkable description. In the month of July a cheque signed by the Chairman and two of the Directors of the Company, had been presented, and paid at the counter of Coutts's bank. It was subsequently found that, although the signatures were genuine, the amount had undergone a very important change. A most strict investigation was, of course, immediately commenced. The cheque, it appeared, had been drawn as payable to No 11, and had been signed, first by the Chairman, and soon afterwards by two of the other Directors of the Company, and then returned to the Chairman, to be paid away to some individual who had a claim upon the Company The agents of the Company communicated with Messrs. Bush and Mullens, the solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protection against Forgeries and Frauds, upon the subject, and Mr. Bush adopted measures without delay. The Chairman of the Company was the person upon whom his suspicion at once fixed. The account given by Captain Richardson was, that he had signed a cheque for £10, which was also signed by two other Directors, that he had paid that cheque away to a party, and that he had never seen or heard of it since, until he was informed that the amount had been altered. Mr Bush managed to find out the person to whom Captain Richardson declared that he had paid the cheque, and by that person was informed that no transaction of the sort had taken place at all between him and the Chairman of the Railway Company. The result of the inquiries made at Coutts's bank and at the Bank of England corresponding with the suspicions thus roused, Mr. Bush put Captain Richardson into the custody of Russel. (No. 36), of the City Detective Police, having called together a meeting of the Directors, which the Captain attended, upon the subject of the affairs of the Company

Upon the first examination Mr. Bush said his object was to produce just as much evidence as would justify the magistrate in remanding the prisoner until the important and complicated evidence in support of the very serious charge he had to make should be prepared He (Mr. Bush) attended as agent to Messrs Fry and Co., the agents to the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, and he charged Captain Richardson with having altered the amount of a cheque originally drawn for £10 to £5000, and with having received and applied to his own use part of the proceeds of the cheque so altered. Mr. Bush: I hold the cheque now in my hand. The prisoner stated to me that he filled up and signed a cheque for £10 on the 7th of July, drawn upon Messrs. Coutts and Co., and that he signed the same, and that the same afterwards was returned to him, signed by two other Directors of the Company, namely, Thomas Stevenson and William Letchmere Whitmore, and that the same cheque had afterwards been paid by Messrs. Coutts and Co., being altered to the sum of £5000. I had the copy of the cheque before me at the time, but that was the statement made to me by the prisoner

Mr. Robert Hare, clerk at Coutts and Co.'s bank, said (examining the cheque): I paid the cheque on the 20th of July, at the counter, to a person whom I do not know. I paid the amount in five notes of £1000 each, namely, one numbered 96,087, dated 13th February, 1846, and four notes of £1000 each, consecutive numbers from 96,091 to 96,094, of the same date as the first. I produce these notes as notes which I paid in giving the amount of the cheque.

Mr. Bush: Have you reason to believe now that cheque is a forgery?—Witness: It bears the proper signatures

Mr. Bush: Have you heard what induces you to believe that this cheque is forged in part? Witness: I have.

Evidence was then given by a clerk of the Bank of England that he had changed three one thousand pound notes on the 20th of July to a person who gave his name and address as Mr. Jones, Linen Hall, Dublin

Mr. William Higman, of the Issue Department of the Bank, said: These notes, being sent for gold, were brought to me by the last witness, who said that the gentleman required gold for them. I went to the place at which the gold is paid, and seeing only the address "Dublin," I asked the gentleman, who I have no doubt is the prisoner, what part of Dublin. I think I said Dublin is a large place. What part of Dublin do you reside in? He said "the Linen Hall." I asked him to write it on one of the notes, and I handed him a pen to do so. He appeared very nervous and requested me to do it for him. I wrote on one of the notes "Linen Hall," and asked him his address in London. He said Furnival's Inn Hotel, which I also wrote on the note. As the sum was a large sum for gold, I went to consult Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier. I think I asked him from whom he received the notes; indeed I am certain I asked him, and he said from Coutts and Co. I stated this to Mr. Marshall when I took the notes in, and Mr. Marshall requested me to trace to whom the notes had been first issued. I did so, and found that they had been issued to Coutts and Co. On coming from Mr. Marshall's room, I found the prisoner had left the Bank, and I told Mr. Ager, who reckoned the gold, to fetch him back. It was while I was tracing the notes I found that the prisoner had quitted the hall. Mr. Ager brought him back under pretence of checking the gold

William Thomas Ager, clerk in the Issue Department of the Bank of England, said: I was present during the whole time, and I have not the slightest doubt that the prisoner is the person. I had to call him back, in order to have the money he had received re-weighed. As there was a large amount of gold, and as some little suspicion was attached, I was sent after him, and I went to the cab which he had waiting for him, and said, "I am sorry, but we must have the money back to re-weigh it." He said, "Oh, its all right;" and he came back, and the gold was re-weighed. At last Mr. Higman told me to let him go.

At this stage, the prisoner was remanded.

On Tuesday last he was again brought up, and the following additional evidence was adduced

The first witness was Mr. Robert Hare, clerk in the bank of Messrs. Coutts, who repeated his former evidence as to the payment of the cheque.

Mr W. Pulsford: I am secretary to the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, and have been so since its formation in 1845. The office is No. 5, New Palace-yard, Westminster. On the 7th of July there was a meeting of the Directors; the prisoner presided as Chairman, and signed the minutes and resolutions. One of the resolutions was that £10 be paid to the manager and foreman, Mr. Howell, for services rendered. I saw the entry made of the cheque for £10 in the cheque-book. Some of the Directors wished to give a sovereign each out of their own pockets to Mr. Howell's messenger, instead of drawing on the funds of the Company; but that was overruled, and a cheque drawn. I afterwards received a cheque from the prisoner for £10; it was dated 7th July, payable to No. 11, on order; at that time it was only signed by Captain Richardson. The cheque now produced is for £5000; it ought to be for £10. At the request of the prisoner, I obtained two signatures of Directors to the cheque for £10. When the cheque was given to me by Captain Richardson there was not a 1 before the 7, as appears now. The handwriting in the body of the cheque does not at all resemble the handwriting of the prisoner. The £10 cheque was sent, with two other cheques for £20 and £100, to Mr. Letchmere Whitmore, enclosed in a letter; and, having been signed by that gentleman, were returned by post to the Company's office, in Palace-yard. I am quite confident that, after the £10 cheque was regularly signed, I gave it to the prisoner; that was on the 16th of July. I have not seen the cheque since. When I gave it to Captain Richardson, it had not been altered in any way. I was present at Mr. Bush's office on Wednesday last, when Captain Richardson said he had delivered the cheque to a person with thin mustachios, sallow complexion, and about the middle stature. I think Captain Richardson said he had never seen the person to whom he gave the cheque, before; but that he called at his (Captain Richardson's) private house. I knew nothing of the cheque after it went out of my hands, until the forgery was found out at the bankers'.

In answer to a question by Mr Woulfe, Mr [illegible] cheque for £5000 until the prisoner [illegible]

Mr. Baines, another solicitor to the Company, said: I was present on Tuesday last at Mr. Bush's office; I was there in the capacity of a spectator. I did not attend professionally. I remember a statement made by the prisoner relating to the cheque for Messrs. Coutts for £5000 The prisoner stated that he had seen that cheque before, and referred to a conversation he had with [illegible] bankers in relation to it.

Mr. W. M. Coutts examined: I am a partner in Messrs. Coutts's banking-house. I remember Captain Richardson, Mr. Barnes, and other gentlemen, calling at the bank. I remember the prisoner, in the presence of one of the clerks, applied for leave to take away the paid cheques. I refused the application as irregular; the account had not been signed, and it would be necessary to get the sanction of parties. The prisoner said he had originally drawn the cheque of £5000 for £10, and the signatures were genuine; that the other writing on the cheque was his, except "five thousand," and the figure of 1 before the date The prisoner said he gave the cheque to a person in the employ of a gentleman in the Stock Exchange.

Cross-examined: I am not aware that the prisoner knew that it is the habit of our house not to give up paid cheques.

Joseph Longland examined: I am a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts. I remember the prisoner coming to the bank, on Tuesday last, in company with three other gentlemen; he asked for the vouchers in the account of Richardson, Stevenson, Whitmore, and others; and wished to have the paid cheques given to him, but that was refused, unless the parties appeared and consented.

The witnesses connected with the Bank of England were next called and reiterated their previous statements, as to the payment of three £1000 bank notes in gold to the prisoner.

Mr. Payne: I am an inspector of notes at the Bank of England; the three notes for £1000 each were brought for my inspection on Monday last. I am quite certain it was the prisoner at the bar who had the notes. I am positive he was the person.

[illegible] Early, examined: I am a porter at the Bank of England. About the middle of July I remember the prisoner coming in a cab. I put some gold into it for him; he afterwards got in, but was requested to go back, as it was necessary to re-weigh the money. The cab was at the door about 20 minutes. The cabman said he took the prisoner up at Furnival's-inn.

Leonard Dean: I am a porter at the Bank I carried the gold to the cab for the prisoner at the bar. I heard the prisoner tell the cabman to drive him to Furnival's-inn.

James Dyne, cab-driver, examined: On the 20th of July, I was hired by a gentleman very much like the prisoner, to drive him to the Bank, which I did, and assisted to put the money into the cab I was about to drive off, when I was told to stop, and the money was taken back. In about ten minutes afterwards, however, the bags were replaced in the cab, and the gentleman told me to drive him to Furnival's-inn As I was about to drive into the arch, the gentleman told me to go on to Russell-square. On arriving there he told me to drive on to Montague-place, which I did, when the prisoner stopped at a house on the right-hand side. I do not know the number. I lifted the bags out of the cab for him, and placed them in the passage of the house. The gentleman paid me 4s. for the fare. I am not positive that the prisoner is the gentleman.

Mr. Howell, examined: I reside at Kensington. I have been largely connected with railway companies. I have known the prisoner ever since his being Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company I never applied to, or received from him, a cheque for £10 on behalf of the company.

Mr. James Davis, another Director of the Company: I was present at a meeting of the Directors on the 21st of May, when a resolution was agreed to, which rendered it necessary for the prisoner to sign all cheques along with two of the Directors. The Chairman took the chair on that occasion. I was present at a board of Directors held on Tuesday last, the 25th August, in Palace-yard. I was there before the prisoner took the chair. The secretary produced the banking-book of the company with Messrs Coutts. The book was handed to Mr. Richardson; there was an entry of £5000 on the debit side, when the prisoner was asked "Do you know anything of this?" He replied that he did not; and added, "I think the first thing to be done is to see our bankers, but, perhaps, we had better wait until Mr. Fry, our solicitor, arrives." It was at that meeting that the cheque for £10 was found to have been altered into £5000; it was then agreed to adjourn the meeting to the office of Messrs. Fry, the solicitors. The prisoner did not object to such a course

George Russell (policeman 34). I apprehended the prisoner at the office of Messrs. Mullen and Bush, in St. Mildred's-court. On Saturday last, he was given into my custody by Mr. Fry on a charge of forging a cheque for £5000. In the Mansion House, last Saturday, the prisoner said to me, "Let the Bank clerks swear what they will, what does it matter to me, it was my own money." I did not ask him to make any statement; he did it of his own free will. Prisoner told [illegible] this morning that his solicitor said there was no case against him.

Daniel Douglass [illegible] Messrs. Bush and Mullen's clerks [illegible] were packed up and sent away. I remained at the prisoner's house till about six o'clock; when Mr. Mullen came, we could not find a key to open one of the cupboards, so we forced the lock

Mr Mullen examined.—I was present at a second search of the prisoner's house on Saturday night. In the cupboard, which was broken open, I found the cash-box now produced. None of the keys taken from the prisoner would fit it. The prisoner afterwards, however, gave up a key, observing that nothing would be found in the cash-box; but, upon opening it, there were some packages, containing fifty sovereigns each

Mr. Bush deposed to being present when a pocket-book was found, containing four £50, one £10, and three £5 notes; and in another book was found two other £50 notes. The numbers of all the notes were taken down. The total amount of bank notes and bank post bills amounted to £3225, and he should be able to prove that other notes to the amount of £800 had been exchanged for gold by the prisoner at the Bank of England, and another sum to an equal amount from a country bank

Mr. Woulfe said, he did not intend, on the present occasion, to make any statement on the part of the prisoner; he should only ask that he should be at liberty to have access to all papers necessary for his defence, which was ordered.

After a short discussion, the prisoner was remanded until the 9th of September.

The Attack upon the Workmen at the London and North-Western Railway Station.—On Tuesday, the Irish labourers, charged with the brutal attack upon the English workmen at the Camden Town Station of the London and North-Western Railway Company, were re-examined at Marylebone Office. They made no defence; and the whole of the prisoners (eighteen) were committed for trial, not merely for an "assault," but for "feloniously wounding, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm." They were conveyed to Newgate.

Museum of Economic Geology.—The new building for the museum, the site for which is in Jermyn street, Piccadilly, is to be commenced forthwith. The deposits at the present building, at Craig's-court, have, some time past, outgrown the means for their accommodation.

Viscount Hardinge.—As it has been mentioned by some of our contemporaries, that Lord Hardinge wishes to quit the Government and return home, we have much pleasure in communicating to our readers his own words upon that point, as written to a relation, from Simla, 19th of June, 1846:—"Yesterday was the 31st anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. How impetuously time flies! The reminiscences of bygone days flash across my mind, when I used to receive from you and my cousin many acts of friendship. It makes me feel that I am getting very old, and from the incessant work I have to encounter here I shall be glad when I can retire with honour; but you are all so generous in your distinctions and rewards, that I must not abandon my post whilst my duty is unperformed"

Sir Robert Peel's Explanation of His Policy.—The inhabitants of the town of Elbing, in Prussia, having some time since addressed a letter of congratulation to Sir Robert Peel, on the successful termination of the efforts of the late Premier for the establishment of Free Trade, have recently, as we learn from the Berlin journals, received a memorial, in which the following passages occur, explanatory of Sir Robert Peel's views on various points of policy. The memorial is dated Aug. 6, and says, "Your address, in which you express your approbation of the great measures of financial and commercial reform which I have considered it my duty to lay before Parliament, I have received with very great pleasure. The object of the Income-tax was not only to make good a deficit, but also to lay the foundation of a more just system of taxation, by putting an end to duties before levied on raw materials, as well as those vexatious regulations of the excise and the duties on many kinds of produce necessary to the comfort of the working classes" After passing a remark upon the currency question, the memorial proceeds to say:—"That part of your address wherein you admit the principle of commercial legislation, which, by order of Parliament, is now in force, has afforded me, above all things, the most lively satisfaction. The measures proposed for the diminution of Custom-house duties have been brought forward without any similar concessions having been offered by foreign countries; they have been proposed because the general interest of the country demanded it. Their effects are sufficiently advantageous to fully justify the steps we have taken, for it is contrary to the spirit of political economy to purchase at a dear rate articles of inferior value; and the authors of this measure have thought, without entering into negotiations and minute details, that the principles of their commercial legislation would be adopted by other nations." The memorial concludes with a denunciation of the Protective system:—"The social condition of that country which maintains with the greatest rigour the Protective system will be opposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles, and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain, unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange amongst all the nations of the world: the well being of each individual will be increased, and the will of Providence will be fulfilled—that Providence which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a soil; each differing one from the other, not for the purpose of rendering them severally independent of each other; but, on the contrary, in order that they may feel their reciprocal dependence, by the exchange of their respective produce, thus causing them to enjoy in common the blessings of Providence. It is thus that we find in commerce the means of advancing civilisation, of appeasing jealousy and national prejudice, and of bringing about a universal peace, either from national interest, or from Christian duty."

The late Sir Charles Wetherell. Sir Charles Wetherell died intestate. The personal funded property is estimated at upwards of £200,000, principally invested in Venezuelan, Chili, and other foreign stock; and, there being no surviving children, one-half of the amount will be Lady Wetherell's share. The remainder will be equally divided among the brothers and sisters of the deceased. The landed and other property is valuable, and goes to the heirs-at-law before mentioned. For many years Sir Charles took a warm interest in agricultural matters, but, on the passing of the Corn-Law Repeal Bill, he expressed considerable fear as to its probable effects on the landed interests, and determined upon selling the farms which he possessed; but his fears after a short time subsided, and he resolved not only on retaining them, but on purchasing others, and it was while in the act of carrying out such intention, that he met with the accident which in such a short time afterwards terminated so fatally

COUNTRY NEWS.

DERBY ELECTION.

The nomination for Derby took place on Wednesday morning. Mr. Strutt, who vacated the seat in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Commissioner of the new Railway Board, was again a candidate. Mr. J. B Compton proposed the re-election of that gentleman. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Fox. W. L. Newton, Esq , then nominated Sir Digby Mackworth, and Mr Josiah Lewis seconded the nomination.

Both candidates having addressed the electors, the Mayor took a show of hands. A large number were held up for Sir Digby Mackworth, but the preponderance was greatly in favour of Mr. Strutt, and the announcement of the Mayor to that effect was received with several rounds of enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Sir Digby Mackworth, demanded a poll, which took place on Thursday morning. At the close, at four o'clock, the numbers were—

Strutt	848
Mackworth	564
Majority for Strutt	284

The Cobden National Testimonial Fund.—On Tuesday evening the weekly meeting of the Manchester Committee for the Promotion of the Cobden National Testimonial Fund was held in that town. Mr. George Wilson presided. The Chairman reported an increase in the general subscription, since the last meeting, of £2000, and upwards. In this sum was included a sum of £630 from the Messrs. Darby, of Coalbrookdale. The report from Glasgow was, that £400 additional had been collected during the past week, making the total subscribed in that city £3400. The total subscription had reached about £71,000. A letter was read from Mr. Alderman Kay, requesting his name to be added to the subscription-list for £20. Mr. Nodal reported that the sum received since the last meeting, from small subscriptions in Manchester, was £106 6s. 10d., making a total of £203 11s. 7d. The amount promised within the last week was £39, making the total amount promised, £66 8s. 6d., and the whole amount of small subscriptions, £270. It was stated that the fund was progressing satisfactorily throughout the kingdom

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The arrangements for the ensuing meeting, which commences on Thursday next, are nearly complete, and promise an occasion of much interest to the members and visitors which it will draw together For this, however, they are chiefly indebted to the Directors of the South Western Railway Company, who have not only placed all their available rooms at the service of the Association, for its meeting, &c., but subscribed £100 towards the reception fund, being nearly one half of what has been subscribed for this purpose. The reception room will be at the terminus of the railway, and the meetings will be held as follows:—Section A, Mathematics and Physics, under the presidency of Sir John Herschel; and D, Zoology and Botany, with Dr. Richardson, the celebrated Polar traveller, at its head, at the Natural History Society's Rooms; sections E, for Physiology, and F, for Statistics, under the respective presidencies of Professor Owen and Mr G. R. Porter, will occupy the Bugle Hall of the Railway; Section G, for Geology, under Mr Leonard Horner, F.R.S., will hold its sittings at the Upper Archery Rooms; Section B, for Chemistry, under Doctor Faraday, at the Polytechnic Institution and Section G, for Mechanics, with Professor Willis at its head, and the sub-section of Ethnology, at a large house recently occupied as a club-house The Local Committee have been very successful in making arrangements with lodging-housekeepers, to prevent exorbitant charges during the week. The South Western Steam Navigation Company have liberally placed at the disposal of the Council one of their steam vessels, for the purpose of conveying the members on a marine geological excursion to the Isle of Wight; and the Ordnance authorities have granted to the members a free access to all the stores, &c., at Portsmouth and Gosport. No arrangements have as yet been made for the evening meetings, with the exception of those of the first and last days, when the general meetings of the Association will take place. Among other distinguished *savans* whose presence have been announced, are, M. Elie de Beaumont, the President of the Institute of Paris; M. Oersted, the discoverer of electro-magnetism; M. Struve, the Astronomer Royal of St. Petersburgh, sent over to this country on a special mission for scientific investigation by the Emperor of Russia; M. Mattucci, the eminent physiologist from Modena; M. Dumas, the eminent French chemist, &c.

Consecration of a Catholic Church at Cheadle.—The consecration of St Giles's Catholic Church at Cheadle, Staffordshire, took place on Monday. This building has occupied nearly six years in its erection. The service was strictly private on Monday, but on Tuesday the grand opening took place with great pomp and solemnity. The church has been erected at the sole cost of the Earl of Shrewsbury, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Pugin. It consists of a western tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, richly adorned with statues, crockets, and pinnacles; a nave of five compartments, with north and south aisles and porches, a "Ladye Chapel," a "Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament," and a chancel, with sacristies and organ loft on the north The style is that which prevailed during the reigns of the Edwards, commonly called the decorated.

Six Houses Consumed at Chard.—A serious fire occurred at Chard, Somersetshire, on Sunday last, which destroyed the King's Head Inn and six adjoining houses occupied by tradespeople. It broke out in a range of stabling in the main street, fronting the church, and extended rapidly to the King's Head Inn and the other buildings, all of which within an hour after the commencement were totally destroyed. The amount of property consumed is reported to be little short of £1,000

IRELAND.

Address to the new Lord-Lieutenant.—On Monday an appropriate Address was presented by the Corporation to the Earl of Besborough, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in which gratification was particularly expressed that her Majesty should have appointed a resident proprietor. His Excellency, in his answer to the Address, said:—"In accepting the important office to which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me, I am conscious of the deep responsibility of the duty which I have undertaken. I rely, however, with confidence on the support that I shall receive from my fellow-countrymen, who, in different parts of this kingdom, have so kindly come forward to express their approval of the appointment that her Majesty has been pleased to make of a resident proprietor as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The interest I have always felt in the prosperity of this country makes the appointment most gratifying, as it gives me the opportunity of more immediately directing my attention to those measures of internal improvement which must tend to the tranquillity and welfare of the kingdom. I deeply regret the distress that prevails in many parts of the country from the failure of the potato crop, and you may rely on my immediately carrying into effect those measures which the Legislature have adopted for relieving the poorer classes under this heavy dispensation of Providence."

The Repeal Association.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were rather flat, and unprofitable also to the Repealers. Mr. O'Connell repeated all his conciliatory expressions towards Mr. Smith O'Brien, and proceeded to argue that the "Young Ireland" party were all guilty of treason, by referring to the publications in the *Nation* newspaper; he referred to "Blackstone's Commentaries" in proof of his definition of the law, and went on to say, that, as counsel for Ireland, he could not permit a few young men to make the entire Association liable to death upon the scaffold. (Cheers.) At four o'clock, Mr. John O'Connell announced the week's rent to be £104 1s. 6d

Mr. Smith O'Brien on Physical Force.—Two Addresses have been presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien, at his house at Cahermoyle, one from Rathkeale, and the other from Newcastle. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion. The assembly numbered from 7000 to 8000, among whom were several parties of ladies. In answer to those addresses, Mr. Smith O'Brien, in returning thanks, entered into a long explanation of his quarrel with the Repeal Association, and referred to his imprisonment. Mr. Smith O'Brien, in conclusion, gave his opinion of the course which ought to be adopted by the Repealers, and also in regard to physical force. The hon. gentleman said—"I have always endeavoured to impress on the people, whenever I have addressed them, that an appeal to arms would be disastrous to Repeal; and, perhaps, throw it back for half a century. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, I will say that if the whole of the people of Ireland are unanimous in their demand for the Repeal of the Union; and if England, in reply to that demand, should proceed to extremities, and endeavour, by force, to put down the expression of public opinion—I say, in that case, resistance would be not only lawful but necessary. (Loud cheers.) I told Mr. Macaulay, when he talked to me of resorting to arms to put down the expression of public opinion in Ireland I said I could tell him that the Irish people had arms too. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'Ay, and we could use them.')"

The Total Failure of the Potato Crop in Ireland.—The *Times* says:—"The accounts we continue daily to receive from all parts of Ireland leave no room to doubt the failure of the potato crop. From the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, from Limerick to Dublin, not a green field is to be seen. The disease having attacked the plant at a much earlier period this year than it did in 1845, the root has been arrested in its growth, and prevented from arriving at maturity. Thus, what was last year but a partial destruction is now a total annihilation; and it is become a very general belief that the month of December will not find a single potato in the country. Ireland is, therefore, doomed to suffer a recurrence (if it should not rather be called a continuance) of that distress which has well nigh pauperized the whole population."

Visit of the Duke of Wellington to Plymouth.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and the Marquis of Anglesey, as Master-General of the Ordnance, have been to Plymouth, on an official visit to the garrison to inspect the port defences. The Duke arrived at Plymouth on Friday (last week), and the Marquis arrived in his yacht, *The Pearl*. His Grace posted from Exeter; and, on his arrival at Ivybridge, finding that it would take half-an-hour to get horses ready to continue his journey, determined to walk on The crack coach, the "Tally-ho," in the meantime passed the village, and Hardcastle, the coachman, having obtained information of the Duke's having set out towards Plymouth on foot, hastened to overtake him; and, having come up with his Grace, invited him to ride. The Duke, however, declined, saying, "God bless you! Good bye. I'd rather walk; besides, I have company," which consisted of a farmer and two "navies," with whom his Grace was keeping up a busy conversation, his humble companions, of course, ignorant of his exalted rank. His Grace has not visited Devonport since 1822, when he at once put a stop to the useless and expensive construction of the lines around that town. On Sunday morning his Grace left Plymouth for Teignmouth, whence he came by the South Devon Railway to Exeter, reaching the station about 12 o'clock. There being no other ordinary train until the mail train in the evening, a special train was dispatched for his Grace's accommodation, and he reached London shortly after five o'clock that evening.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Aug. 29

The following members of the University have been ordained by the Bishop of Norwich

Deacons—W. L. Pope, Pembroke College; J. G. Hawkins, Pembroke College; H. T. Glynn, New Inn Hall.

Priests—Rev. B. E. Watkins, Wadham College; Rev. C. H. Angell, Queen's College; Rev. J. E. Gladstone, Magdalen Hall; Rev. J. L. Johnson, St. Edmund Hall.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A Fight on a Railway.—On Saturday evening, when the 6h. 30m. a.m. mixed train from Bristol was between Steventon and Didcot Stations, on the Great Western Railway, a quarrel arose between the engine-driver (Temple), and Poole, the stoker. A fight ensued on the engine, and, if both had fallen off, the consequences must have been dreadful, as the train was going at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour, and there was no possibility of the guards getting to the engine to stop it, the high third-class carriages being between them, nor were they aware of the fight until Temple, finding himself worsted, stopped the engine, to endeavour to throw Poole off, when the guards alighted, and succeeded in obtaining a cessation of hostilities, until their arrival at Didcot, when they were reported to Mr. Bishop, the superintendent, who gave them into custody of the guards of the fast train, and conveyed them to Paddington. Their places were supplied by others at Didcot, and the train reached Paddington in safety. On Tuesday, Temple, the engine-driver, and Poole, the stoker, were taken before Mr. Gooch, the superintendent of locomotives, when, it having been ascertained that Poole was the aggressor, he was immediately discharged. Temple was fined a sovereign.

Fatal Accident on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway.—On Friday afternoon (last week) William Woodford, a plate-layer, employed on this line of railway, lost his life by the half-past three o'clock up-train passing over him, the injuries being such as to cause instant death. The deceased, with others, was employed in the tunnel for the purpose of examining the rails, and remedying any defect that may arise, every time the trains pass. James Brenchley was employed with the deceased at the time, and had just left him to procure a fresh candle, the one they were using being nearly burnt out, and on his return he found his companion a mangled corpse. Previous to leaving him, they had heard the whistle, and as the train passed Brenchley, he had posted himself in a place of safety, which deceased also might have done, as there was sufficient notice An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, and the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was killed by being accidentally run over by the train, the Jury expressing their full conviction that the accident did not occur through the negligence or mismanagement of the superintendent, or any other person connected with the management of the line, but solely by accident."

The Convict Smith. The wretched convict, John Smith, has been visited by Mr. Alderman Sidney, and other civic functionaries, who are adopting strenuous measures to obtain a commutation of his sentence. The culprit is represented as being perfectly reconciled to his impending fate. Some members of his family, including his wife, have been permitted to see him. The convict perseveres in his statement, that he was goaded to commit the fearful crime by the deceased. Petitions in favour of a mitigation of punishment have been numerously signed, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained that the wretched man's life will be spared, although no hope is held out to him. It is stated that the Premier, as one of the representatives of the City of London, and the other members, will be solicited to add the weight of their influence to the evidence to obtain a commutation of the sentence. The Sheriffs have fixed the execution for the 21st inst., thus affording the friends of the convict the longest possible period allowed by law, to exert themselves in his favour. The Jurymen who pronounced the verdict of Guilty have signed a short memorial, again pressing their recommendations to mercy. A deputation offered one of the petitions for signature to Mr. Alderman Wilson, the sitting Magistrate at Guildhall. The Alderman, after reading it, affixed his name. The Lord Mayor has also intimated his willingness to sign it.

Shocking Suicide.—On Tuesday morning Mrs. Charlotte Glanby, a widow, about fifty years of age, who carried on the business of a dressmaker, at No. 14, Queen-street, Finsbury-market, destroyed herself under very shocking circumstances. From the statement of a young woman named Sarah Bennet, who was in her service, it appears that, during the morning, there had been nothing unusual in her manner, but, shortly after eleven o'clock, she went up stairs, saying that she was going up to her mother, a very aged woman, who lay bedridden in an upper apartment, and she had no sooner entered the room, than she opened the window, and threw herself out, and the noise of the fall being heard, her mangled remains were found lying in the yard. An alarm being given, Policeman Smith, 171 G, was called in, and Mr Davis, a surgeon, living nearly opposite, was in immediate attendance, but death must have been nearly instantaneous. The deceased had fallen direct upon her head, which was literally dashed to pieces, the brains being scattered upon a wall more than a yard distant from the spot where she fell, and amongst them Mr. Davis, the surgeon, found one of the eyes.

Suicide of a Colonel in the East India Company's Service.—Last Saturday morning, Colonel Charles Walter Thornton, of the East India Company's Service, committed suicide in the station-house of the Marylebone district. It appears that he had been given in charge for having offered at the shop of Mr. Bennett, watchmaker, of Oxford-street, a £5 note, supposed to be a forged one. Inquiries were at the same time made, and Mrs. Harding, jeweller, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and Mr. Bishop, boot-maker, of Connaught-terrace, identified the prisoner as having passed £10 and £5 forged notes upon them Two other similar charges were established, and these were found to form portions of an extensive system of fraud which has been for some time in practice. On the prisoner being searched at the time he was taken into custody, a forged £5 note and two genuine £5 Bank of England notes were found upon him, and £9 in gold. At his lodgings a quantity of valuable jewellery was discovered. Shortly before one in the morning, on a police-constable entering the cell, he was found quite dead, having strangled himself with his pocket-handkerchief. The deceased was about forty years of age, and had at one time held a commission in the East Indian army. At the Inquest, the above facts were reiterated—Mrs. Mary Thornton, the widow of the deceased, was examined The unfortunate lady was deeply affected. She said she had been married to the deceased six years, and resided at 3, Hartland-terrace, Kentish Town. Deceased was a Colonel in the East India Company's service, but had only recently returned from Egypt, where she had been with him. She knew nothing of his affairs, but always understood that he was a gentleman of independent property. He was at home all day on Friday up to five o'clock, when he went out, saying he should go to billiards He was then in excellent health and spirits He had never complained of pain in the head, or threatened or attempted to destroy himself. He was a very temperate man. He had no relatives living. They had all died in India. She could not account for his possession of the forged notes.—The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased hung himself; but, in what state of mind he was at the time, there was no evidence to show."

The Bank Robbery at Berwick.—The authorities of Berwick have completed their investigation into this extraordinary case, and have determined upon committing Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the manager, for trial at the next Northumberland assizes. A very strong feeling of sympathy is manifested in her behalf by the inhabitants of Berwick, more especially in the more respectable circles, with whom she and her husband have very extensively mixed. Few of the circumstances connected with the case have been allowed to transpire beyond those already published, the magisterial inquiry having been conducted with closed doors. It is understood, however, that various points have been discovered, which, though trivial in themselves, are important when considered in connection with other facts. For instance, black thread exactly corresponding in colour and quality with that with which the bedding had been re-sewed after the money had been secreted, has been found in Mrs. Thompson's workbox; and it also appears that on the night of the robbery she deposited the keys of the bank in a box, or safe, in her bedroom, and placed the small key in her pocket. The female servant, who slept in the same room, and who at first professed ignorance on the subject, now positively states that her mistress was absent during the night, for about an hour, and on returning washed her hands. Mr. Burdis, one of the Directors of the Bank, has been engaged in an examination of letters found in Mrs. Thompson's possession, and one expression used by her husband, in a letter written some time ago, has been much dwelt upon: it is, "Burn my letters, or they will tell tales." As soon as the unfortunate woman can be removed, she will be sent to Morpeth gaol.

Lamentable Death from Destitution.—On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. William Carter, at the Huntsman and Hounds, Park-place, Walworth, on Francis Mowley, aged 37 years, a costermonger, lately living in Park-row, East-lane. The body gave unmistakable testimony of extreme destitution. His wife deposed that in consequence of ill health and the want of employment, they had suffered great privation, being often in the want of the common necessaries of life. The witness was hardly able to stand, which she assured the Coroner and jury arose from the want of proper nourishment. (She was allowed to sit, and received a glass of wine.) That the only means they had of living were by selling and pawning their goods, &c. They had not tasted any meat for three weeks, and the only food they had was a little bread and tea daily, for witness, the deceased, and three children. On Monday morning last the deceased went out in search of work, and returned about 11 o'clock, very exhausted and weak, and after a short time he was seized with a fit. Witness became alarmed, and called in a neighbour, who raised the deceased from the ground, but he was quite insensible. A surgeon was sent for, but life was quite extinct. A juror—Why is it you did not make an application to the parochial officers? Witness—(crying bitterly)—Because my husband would rather put up with anything than do so.—Brooks, the relieving officer, said he had known the deceased for some years, he was a very sober steady man, but latterly he had been much reduced.—Verdict "Death from natural causes."

Fatal Accident on the South Eastern Railway.—A distressing accident occurred on Thursday morning at the Reigate station of the South Eastern Railway, which resulted in the death of a young man named Frederick Eldon, a[illegible]d in the service of the company. Eldon was the guard of the up mail train, arriving in London at 4. 30. a.m. On nearing the Reigate station the unfortunate man, having applied the break, was about descending from his seat on the roof of the carriage, when his leg struck against the dwarf wall running between the "up" and "down" lines, which had the effect of fracturing his thigh and throwing him under the wheels of the carriage on which he was riding. The skid having been applied the wheels did not pass over the poor fellow's body, but before the train was stopped both his legs were completely crushed and one of his feet torn off. In this state he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he lingered in a state of excruciating suffering, retaining his senses to the last, up to one o'clock, at which hour he expired. The unfortunate man has left a widow and one child.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

HINTS TO DINNER-GIVERS.

How many do we see who sacrifice all their domestic comfort, and eventually their prospects, in the foolish pursuit of society, believing most fondly that they are making hosts of friends, and that all the shaking of hands and after-dinner speeches are beautiful and affecting traits of friendship, and that the crowds who come and eat their dinners, and dance their wax-lights to a snuff, are their staunch friends? No such thing; friendship is not made to music; dining opens the mouth, not the heart; after-dinner affection is only a voice from the cellar; the people who swear eternal friendship over the dinner-table, must not be called upon the next day to fulfil their promises. As long as people give good dinners and grand *soirées*, so long will they find a host of diners and dancers, who will have a great esteem for their feeding and their music; but, as to any personal esteem, they have no more than the pastry-cook who brings the supper, or the man who plays on the cornopean. "I weeded my friends," said an old eccentric friend, "by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of my first-floor window, with a broker's announcement affixed. 'Gad! it had the desired effect I soon saw who were my friends. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon-house; they all forsook the building at the first report, and I have not had occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining-table since." Alfred Crowquill, in *Bentley's Miscellany*.

THE AUTHOR OF "TEN THOUSAND A YEAR."

If ever Mr. Macaulay's half-prophecy should come to pass, if ever the time should really arrive when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's,—then, when the learned men of Oceania are poring over the fossils of our civilisation, and the fashionable novelists of Auckland are summoning up before the astonished eyes of their contemporaries the departed glories of Regent-street and Westminster Hall,—then, to such enquirers, and to such writers, few of the productions of our present literature will be more welcome, more fitted to afford a true, a vivid, a profound insight into the social system of England in the nineteenth century, than the works of Mr. Warren.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

The character of William has been a good deal blackened, but scarcely more than it deserves, for there is no doubt that he was cruel, selfish, and unprincipled. It is, however, a curious fact, that what receives blacking from one age gets polished by the next; and this may account for the brilliance that has been shed in this country over the name of one who introduced the feudal system, the Game Laws, and other evils, the escape from which has been the work of many centuries. Though a natural son he was an unnatural father, and the result was, that being an indifferent parent, his children became also indifferent. He had a violent temper, and was such a brutal glutton that he aimed a blow at Fitz-Osborne, his steward, for sending to table an under-done crane, when Odo interfered to check his master's violence. Of his personal appearance we have an authentic record in a statue placed against one of the pillars of the church of St. Stephen, at Caen; but as the figure is without a head, we have tried in vain to form from it some idea of the Conqueror's countenance. From the absence of the face in the statue, we can only infer that William wore an expression of vacancy.—*Comic History of England.*

M. ARAGO.

Of all scientific men now living, there is none whose fame is so universally diffused, and whose authority is so often invoked as M. Arago. The squatter on the banks of the Mississippi is as familiar with his name as the dweller of the Quai Voltaire. His dicta are as often quoted in the Delta of the Ganges, as in the city washed by the Thames; and this reputation is not among the followers of science, or even its would-be votaries; it is strictly popular. All who look forward to a coming eclipse, or an approaching comet—all who endeavour to prognosticate the vicissitudes of weather, and look for the lunar phases all who are exposed to the visitations of the hurricane, or endeavour to avert the falling thunderbolt—all appeal to the name of Arago: rightly or wrongly, they quote his supposed or imputed predictions, and profess to pin their faith on his oracular voice. In short, there is no savant living whose name is at once so universally known, and whose authority is so universally popular as M. Arago.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A "GREEN SPOT" AT PRAGUE.

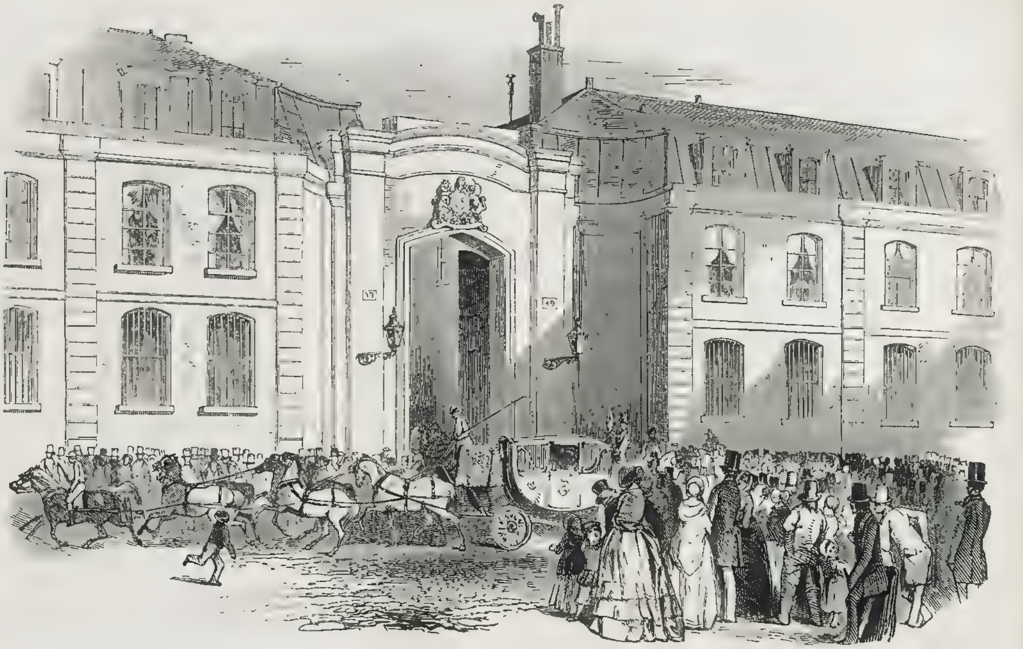
Reader, should you ever visit Prague, forget not to go to the Sophien Insel, there, twice or thrice in a week, plays the Palombini band. This little island has really a magical appearance on a fine autumn evening, when, at the cool hours, numbers of well-dressed, cheerful people sit in the open air, under the little grove of pollard chesnuts, and regale themselves and their friends with [illegible], coffee, chocolate, &c.; the most substantial suppers may also be had. As the [illegible]ing draws in, lamps and chandeliers, suspended from the trees, add a beauty to the scene, and it assumes the most friendly and social aspect. Should you prefer it, you can saunter round the little island, adorned with well-kept paths and beds of flowers; or, on the edge of it, close to the water, guarded by a row of trees, growing on the brink, you may choose a resting-place. Through the stems and branches, some of them dipping into the water, brightly gleams the Moldau, quivering in the sun's declining rays, and the eye then, finding an opening, may look out afar, and watch the changing hues and softening blue of land and water in the distance, while the heart muses on futurity. Meanwhile are heard, played with the greatest precision and beauty, the finest overtures and sparkling po[illegible]: these last not the dull imitation fashion has lately produced, but the true children of the soil, combining so strangely sadness and mirth—*Sehnsucht* and *Heiterkeit*—that one knows not which predominates. *Fraser's Magazine.*

AN ANCIENT ENGLISH VILLAGE.

If we still go into really old-fashioned districts—into those which the modern changes have not yet reached, where there are no manufacturers into the obscure and totally agricultural nooks we see evidences of a most ancient order of things. The cottages, the farm-houses, the very halls are old; the trees are old; the hedges are old; everything is old. There is nothing that indicates change or progress. There is nothing, even in furniture, that may not have been there at least five hundred years; there is much that induces you to believe that eight hundred years ago it existed. In common labourers' cottages, before the late rage for old English furniture, which led the London brokers to scour the whole empire, penetrate into every nook, and bring up all the old cabinets, hall tables, old carved chairs, carved presses and wardrobes, and retail them for five hundred per cent., besides importing great quantities of similar articles from Holland, Belgium, and Germany, I have myself seen old, heavy, ample arm chairs, with pointed backs, in which one might imagine an Alfred or an Edward the Confessor sitting, with the date in great letters on their backs, of 1300 or 1400. There are plenty of houses so ancient, that in the roofs and woodwork, the ends of the great wooden pegs with which their framing is pinned together, are not cut off. But without, how old is everything! The trees are dead at top, and hollow at heart; there are ancient elms and oaks standing, whose shadow is said to have covered their acre of ground, but which have now neither head nor heart; huge hollow shells, so capacious, that whole troops of children play in them, and call them their churches, and whole flocks of sheep or herds of cattle seek shelter from the summer sun in them These old villages, too, are lost, as it were, in a wilderness of ancient orchards, where the trees produce apples and pears totally unlike any now grown in modern plantings. The villages are surrounded by a maze of little crofts, whose hedges have evidently never been set out in any general inclosure, for they do not run in regular squares and straight lines, but form all imaginable figures, and, with the true line of beauty, go waving and sweeping about in all directions. They are manifestly the effect of gradual and fitful inclosure from the forest in far-off times, many of them long before the Conquest, when this dense thicket and that group of trees were run up to and included as part of the fencing. These old hedges have often a monstrous width, occupying nearly as much in their aggregate amount as the aggregate amount of the inclosed land itself. They are often complete wildernesses of stony mounds, bushes, and rank vegetation. The hawthorns of which they are composed are no longer bushes, but old and wide-spreading trees, with great gaps and spaces often between them, having ceased to be actual fences between the old pastures, and become only most picturesque shades for the cattle. In the old crofts still flourish the native daffodils, and the snow-white and pink primroses, now extirpated by the gathering for gardens everywhere else.—William Howitt, in *Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

THE DUDDLESTONES.

Prince George of Denmark, in passing through Bristol, went to the Exchange, accompanied by one of his attendants, and remained there until the merchants had pretty generally withdrawn, none of whom had sufficient resolution to address his Highness. At last, one Duddlestone, a boddice maker, mustered courage, and inquired of the Prince if he were not the husband of Queen Anne. Having received an affirmative reply, Duddlestone, expressed the deep concern he felt that none of the merchants had invited his Highness home, assured him that the neglect arose from no disrespect to the Queen, but from a diffidence of their means of entertainment, and finished by entreating the Prince and the gentleman who was with him, to accompany him to his house, "where," added Duddlestone, "a good piece of beef and a plum-pudding, with ale of my dame's own brewing, and a welcome of loyalty and respect, await your presence." Prince George was much amused with the boddice-maker's request, and although he had ordered dinner at the White Hart, cheerfully accepted the invitation. Duddlestone, on arriving at home, called his wife, who was up stairs, desiring her to put on a clean apron, and come down, for the Queen's husband and another gentleman were come to dine with them. In the course of the repast, the Prince requested the boddice maker to return the visit at the Palace, and to bring his wife with him, giving him a card to facilitate his introduction at Court. A few months after, Duddlestone, with his wife behind him on horseback, set out for London, where they soon found the Prince, and were introduced to the Queen. Her Majesty received them most graciously, and invited them to an approaching dinner, telling them that they must have new clothes for the occasion. Dresses of purple velvet, the colour they selected, were consequently prepared, and Duddlestone and his worthy dame were introduced by the Queen herself as the most loyal persons in Bristol, and the only ones in that city who had invited the Prince, her husband, to their house. After the entertainment was over, the Queen desired Duddlestone to kneel, laid a sword on his head, and to use Lady Duddlestone's own words, said to him, "Ston up, Sir Jan." He was then offered money, or a place under Government; but he would not accept either, informing the Queen that he had £50 out at interest, and he apprehended that the number of people he saw about Court must be very expensive. The Queen made Lady Duddlestone a present of her gold watch from her side, which her ladyship considered so great an ornament, that she never went to market without having it suspended over her blue apron. Sir John Dudd[illegible] rising still higher in Royal favour, was created a Baronet, 11t[illegible]nuary, 169[illegible], but the sun of his prosperity soon set. In the great storm of 1704, [illegible] lost more than £20,000, and was sadly reduced, so much so, indeed, that his [illegible]ndson an[illegible] Sir John Duddlestone, the second Baronet, held an humble [illegible] at Bristol, and was living in the year 1727, in a very low condit[illegible]. *Patricians.*



STATE CARRIAGE OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE SENT TO CONVEY TO THE TUILERIES, THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR.

RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

We stated last week that the Marquis of Normanby, the new Ambassador to Paris, had been received by Louis Philippe to present his credentials. The noble Marquis, accompanied by the leading members of the Embassy, was received by the King at a special audience, in order to present the letters which accredit him as Ambassador at the Court of France. We hear that his Majesty received the noble Marquis with much courtesy and warmth of feeling.

His Majesty sent one of his carriages to the Embassy in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré for his Excellency, and the noble Marquis was conveyed back in the Royal carriage to the Embassy. The Marquis of Normanby has since been invited to a *soirée* given by the King, at which several other foreign Ministers and persons of distinction were present.

RURAL FETE AT OSBORNE.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Saturday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Birth-day was celebrated on the Royal Estate at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, by the whole of the workmen and labourers in her Majesty's employ, in the true spirit of old English hospitality; when about three hundred persons sat down to a bountiful spread of beef, mutton, vegetables, and bread, from the Royal kitchen; and a plentiful supply of beer, pipes, and tobacco, at the conclusion of the repast.

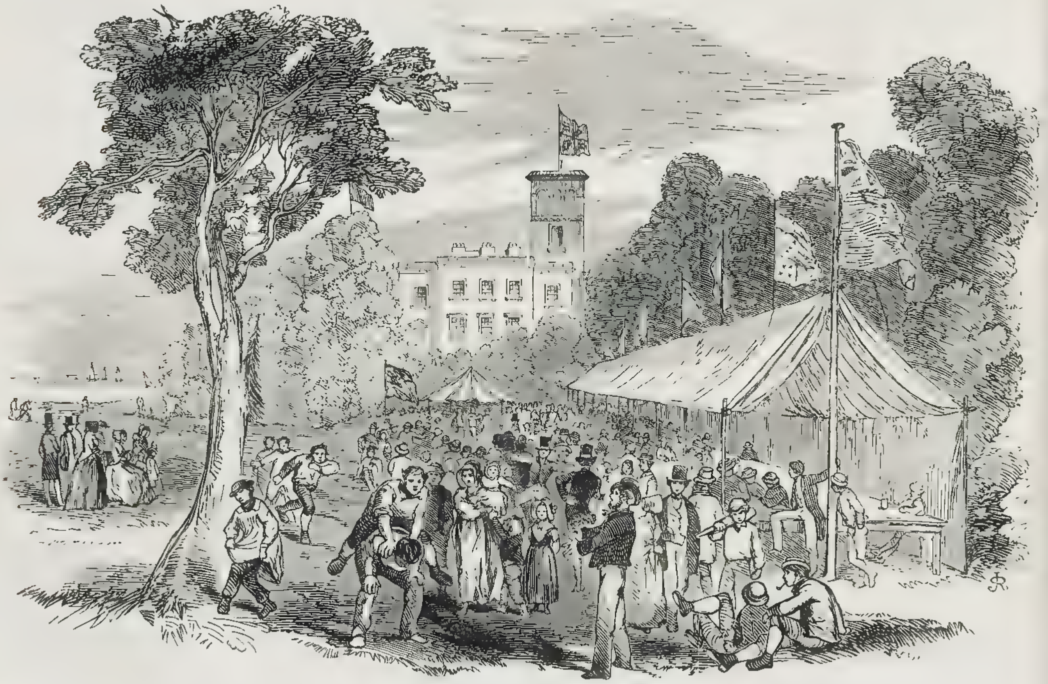
This Festival, such as the Island had never been witness to before, took place on the lawn near the north-eastern side of the new wing, or rather between the new building and the porter's lodge Here was erected a capacious, covered shed or tent, beneath which was a double table to receive the "Queen's bounty." Over the tent, mingled with the breeze, were various national flags.

The party having been seated, her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal children, proceeded to the spot, and witnessed the joyful countenances of her rustic servants.

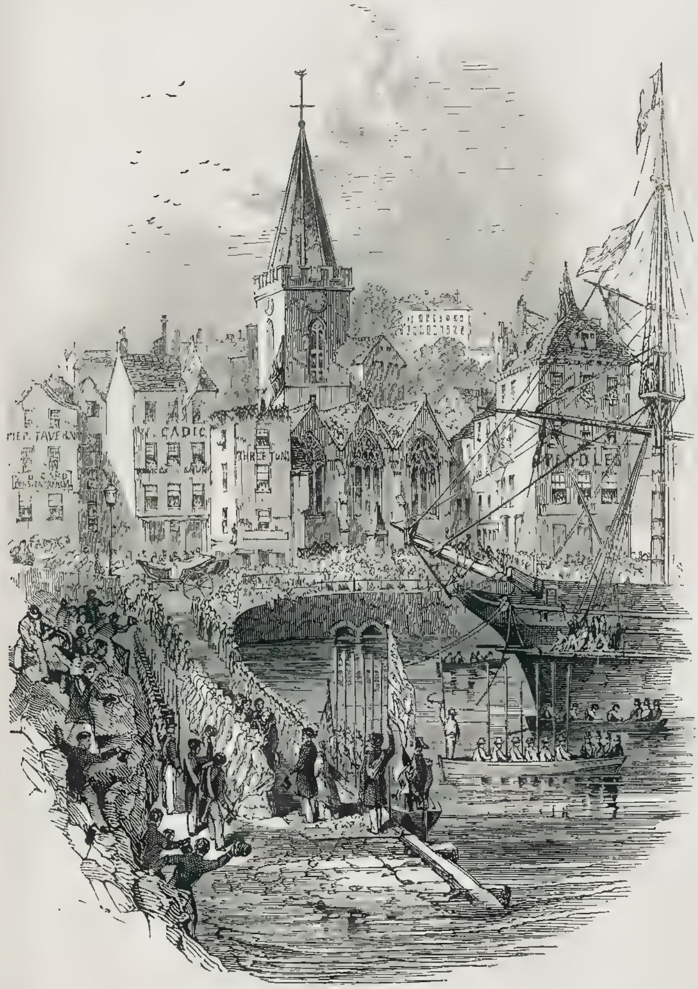
All being in readiness, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, who had that morning arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty, said Grace, and the operations commenced. The Band of the 74th Regiment, under their able conductor, Mr. Hans Hartung, played several airs and favourite selections throughout the Dinner. After the men had substantially regaled themselves, her Majesty and the Royal family having previously retired to their tent, at one end of the lawn, the cloth was removed, and "Her Majesty's Health" was drunk, the band playing "God Save the Queen." "The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert" next followed, with the "Coburg March"; then, "The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family"; air, "Rule Britannia"—the men, at the conclusion, giving three hearty cheers, with "one cheer more." Her Majesty then left the grounds for a short time, with the Royal party and suite; while the humble guests enjoyed themselves over their pipes. After an absence of about three quarters of an hour, the Royal family returned and took up their positions at some little distance off, seated on camp stools, in order that they might the better observe the rustic feats which were about to follow. Country dances, waltzes, the "Highland Fling," and various other capers among the rustics, followed each other in rapid succession. One poor "wight" looked grievous at finding himself without a partner, betook himself to a tree, round which he danced and danced in high glee, something between a double shuffle and a fandango, while his partner remained stationary: this amusement to himself, afforded rare fun to the Royal children, and her Majesty seemed highly to enjoy it. There was now a series of prizes got up for the rustic sports; at a short distance off, a game of cricket was played; and, upon the lawn, between the Royal party and the shed, quoits, jumping in sacks, leap frog, foot-races, hopping, and running, were resorted to with much spirit. While all this was going on, the Royal children were skipping and dancing; the whole of them, from the Princess Royal to the Royal babe "in her nurse's arms," being present.

The *fêtes* occupied from four till half-past seven o'clock, and were witnessed by the Royal party; at which latter hour, her Majesty, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, retired. The leader of the band then seized the Coburg flag, which had been placed in front of the Royal tent, and, followed by the band, marched on; when the whole of the group, to the number of nearly 400 men, women, and children, marched or rather danced and capered about in high glee, following the band out of the grounds; thus terminating one of the most "glorious days" which the labourers have ever experienced.

We understand the *fête* will be continued annually, her Majesty being highly pleased with the good conduct and bearing of the guests.



RUSTIC FETE, GIVEN BY THE QUEEN TO THE WORKMEN AND LABOURERS AT OSBORNE HOUSE, TO CELEBRATE HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GUERNSEY.—THE DEBARKATION.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GUERNSEY.

ALTHOUGH in our Journal of last week, we detailed this event in the recent Royal Cruise; from the extreme interest which it has excited among all classes of her Majesty's loyal subjects at Guernsey, we have been induced to commemorate the Royal Visit, graphically; and this we are enabled to do with considerable effect, by the skill of an Artist who witnessed the animated spectacle of the Queen's Debarkation at the Harbour of "the privileged Island;" and has commemorated the most striking point in a very spirited sketch—the original of the annexed Engraving.

We need not repeat the details of the Royal arrival on Sunday evening; but subjoin an account of the Debarkation on Monday, which we have received from a Correspondent.

Immediately after the Lieutenant-Governor had announced to the assembled thousands on Sunday evening that her Majesty would land next morning, orders were issued that the militia regiments of the island should be under arms by seven in the morning. The houses along the pier were rapidly illuminated, and fireworks let off until a very late hour; and hundreds spent the whole of the night in preparing flags, garlands, festoons, and devices of every shape and description. At the early hour of four next morning, a large crowd had assembled on the piers anxious to secure places from which they might see her Majesty disembark. At eight o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Captain Williamson, 27th Regiment, was marched down to the quay, with a band of music, and they were drawn up on the South Pier Slip, which was carpeted, this being the intended landing-place of her Majesty. The militia regiments were placed next to the 27th Regiment, on each side of the road, from the pier to the top of the Grange, a distance of nearly a mile; through which the Royal *cortège* was to pass. About sixty young ladies, the *élite* of the island, (dressed in white, and bearing bouquets,) arranged themselves close by the intended landing-place. At nine precisely, the Queen and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Napier and Lady Jocelyn, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and Sir James Clarke, embarked in the Royal barge from the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, under a salute from Fort George. Nothing could be more animating than the scene at this moment; flags and banners floated in the air from every ship in the harbour, while the genuine English loyalty burst from the assembled thousands. Her Majesty was handed from the barge by Prince Albert, and received by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Ward, and Captain Munday, R.A. Major Goodman, and the officers of the 27th Regiment. Immediately the Queen placed her feet on the shore, a Royal salute was fired, and the ladies sang the National Anthem, and strewed her Majesty's path with flowers.

The Queen then, leaning on the Prince's arm, and followed by her attendants, the Lieutenant-Governor and suite, walked up to the top of the slip, where two of the Royal carriages were stationed. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the Viscountess Jocelyn and the Honourable Miss Napier, took their places in the first, an open barouche drawn by four horses; and Lord Alfred Paget, Sir James Clarke, and Mr. Anson, occupied the second carriage; the magistrates, the clergy, the law officers, and the advocates of the Royal Court being assembled close to the carriages to make their obeisance to their Sovereign. The Lieutenant-Governor then, on behalf of himself and the other authorities of the island, presented an address, which was received by Lord Alfred Paget.

The bells struck up a merry peal; the bands played "God Save the Queen; and thousands shouted "Welcome to the 'Island Queen!'" His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Ward, Major Goodman, and Capt. Munday, R.A., uncovered, preceded the Royal carriage, as it moved slowly up the town; where, amidst festoons, flags, and flowers, the Queen was received with shouts and salutations long and loud; the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affection. The Royal *cortege* proceeded up the Grange, through Petite Marché, Colborne-road, to Fort George, where his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor presented to her Majesty the keys of the fort. The Royal party then returned to the harbour, where the ladies again strewed her Majesty's path with flowers. The Queen and suite embarked in the Royal barge at half-past ten, under another Royal salute, and the bands playing the National Anthem, amidst the deafening cheers of her loyal and patriotic subjects.

The barge was quickly rowed to the Royal yacht; and her Majesty, the Prince, and party having gone on board, the glorious standard of England was again spread to the breeze; and, a little after eleven, the Royal squadron (with the exception of the *Garland*, which remained to embark the carriages) was on its way to Portsmouth, where it was expected to arrive at night. Mr. James Rouget, of the Vale, was engaged to pilot the squadron. He first went on board the *Black Eagle*, which took the lead, followed by the *Victoria and Albert* and *Fairy*. Mr. Rouget, was subsequently ordered on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which then became foremost. Having been consulted by Lord A. Fitzclarence as to the safety of the passage, Mr. Rouget took the squadron through the Swinge of Alderney; passing close to that island, from which a salute was fired. The squadron then proceeded onwards, and arrived safely at Cowes at a quarter before nine o'clock.

Although the Royal visitors left Guernsey at the early hour above mentioned, the public jubilation did not cease with their departure. During the whole of the day, thousands of happy people were promenading the streets talking over the joyous events of the morning, and congratulating one another on the auspicious visit of their Sovereign, and the gratifying manner in which every thing had passed. The shops and different houses of entertainment, which had been previously closed, were now reopened, and a brisk trade carried on in refreshments of all sorts. In the evening the officers of the Guernsey Artillery sat down to a handsome dinner at Marshall's Royal Yacht Club Hotel; and a large party, consisting of the police officers of the town parish and their friends, met at an equally excellent repast which had been ordered at Renier's Crown Hotel. Later in the evening the streets were still crowded, and at night a profusion of fireworks was let off in all parts of the town. Exuberant as were the feelings which prevailed, not the slightest disorder occurred during the whole of this busy day.

We learn from the *Guernsey Star* that her Majesty and the Prince expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit and reception. On entering High-street they seemed agreeably struck with the profuse display of decorations which were there observable, and with the thousands of faces which were beaming welcome on them from the houses. On approaching the entrance to the Fort the Prince, appeared delighted with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and asked, with much interest, of one of the special constables, who were near the carriage, the names of the Islands in sight. When the French coast and Cape La Hogue were pointed out to his Royal Highness, he spoke to the Queen, who appeared to take an equal interest in the scene, and the Prince was heard to say that he was not surprised that General Napier had chosen that view for their inspection.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were on board her Majesty's yacht, but did not land.

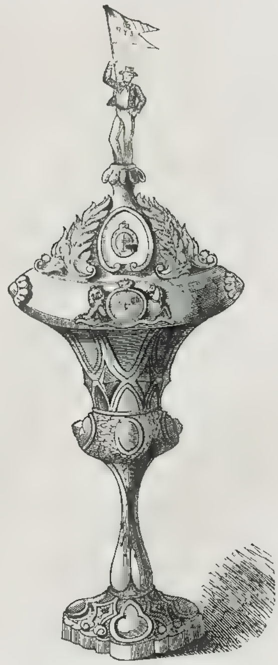
On Monday, an order was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, communicating that her Majesty, at the moment of re-embarkation, personally expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor her pleasure at the reception she had met with, and her entire satisfaction with the arrangements made.

In the early part of Monday morning, the Royal squadron took a variety of supplies from the shore. The steamers *Black Eagle* and *Garland* were provisioned with a considerable quantity of coals by Messrs. John Guilbert and Son; Mr. Frederick Thompson furnished a supply of meat; Mr. William Hancock, hothouse grapes; Mr. John Fergnso groceries, &c., and Mr. George Payne, fancy-bread, &c., for the Royal table.

The Royal Court has resolved to cause this auspicious event to be commemorated by the erection of a fitting memorial.

The Address from the Royal Court has the following passage:—"Your

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH—THE GRAYLING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



PRINCE ALBERT'S CUP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

Majesty is the first British Sovereign since the days of King John who has deigned to visit this island, which in the reign of King Edward II., and long subsequently, was termed the 'Holy Isle;' and our most gracious Queen will easily comprehend the feelings of enthusiastic affection, loyalty, and gratitude with which its inhabitants are prepared to greet her Majesty's appearance among them—feelings which will not only animate them through life, but be imbibed by their children's children."

THE ISLE OF WIGHT REGATTAS.—PRINCE ALBERT'S CUP.

This splendid Cup was sailed for on Wednesday, the 19th ult., as detailed in our Journal of the 22nd. It appears, however, that the *Heroine* fouled the *Intrepid* when rounding the flag-vessel off Yarmouth. To this, the Duke of Beaufort, the owner of the *Intrepid*, objected, as did also, the owner of the *Drift*, on the ground that the *Heroine was adrift* before the starting gun was fired, and he also claimed to have the owner of the *Heroine* put on his word as to shifting ballast. These two points not being established, they were consequently over-ruled, while the objection of the Duke of Beaufort, on the evidence of Captain Gordon and Captain Claxton, R N, and also of the sailing masters, was so established as to lead the Committee to decide that the Cup should be again sailed for; and Friday, the 21st ult, was the day fixed for the match to take place. By the hour appointed his Grace's vessel, the *Intrepid*, was the only yacht which appeared at the starting buoy, and she was left to walk over the course by herself, which she did under six hours, a distance of fifty six nautical miles. It is said the Duke of Beaufort has declared his intention of giving the Cup to be sailed for again by cutters of 60 tons and upwards.

By the way, Yachting is in the ascendant, as we glean from a clever paper in the *Sporting Review* for the present month, wherein the Editor says:—"During the last two or three years yacht-clubs have been springing up all round the coast (Royal yacht clubs for the most part), for these societies have very fitly been held worthy of the Sovereign's countenance. Foremost among them is the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, to which I had in some wise the honour of being sponsor. When first the idea was entertained of establishing an amateur sailing society at Ryde, it was proposed that it should be called the Osborne Yacht Club, in honour of her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight. I suggested that the name of the Queen would be a far more euphonious title, and one more likely to reflect dignity upon such a Club; and thence the designation under which it has at present the high honour to hail. Last year the Club had its opening Regatta—a very spirited beginning. In the present season, as will be seen anon, the Regatta at Ryde was one of the best, both as regards sport and support, that has ever been celebrated in the kingdom. We will, however, come to it under easier sail. First, it shall be told, that after a most pleasant summer in its native waters, the Royal Thames Yacht Club ported its helm for the westward, having fresh fields of glory open almost from Beachy Head to the Land's End The Mersey sent forth its fleet for the Needles; Erin, her best barks across the Channel towards another tight little island; and early in the autumn a brilliant pleasure squadron had brought up inside the Wight; Cowes Roads and Southampton Water being literally white with the canvass that crowded them. Till very late years these noble estuaries were, so far as relates to a pleasure marine, solely tenanted by the vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron. It was but three seasons ago that the Royal Thames Yacht Club established for itself a local habitation at East Cowes. The Royal Southern Yacht Club only opened its Clubhouse at Southampton last month; and that intended for the head-quarters of the Royal Victoria Club is at present in process of building at Ryde—to be opened, according to the contract, early in the ensuing summer."

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

In our last Notes, we gave a brief account of the Pike—preliminary to an account of the most approved modes of capturing him with hook and line. Though fishing for Pike—successfully, be it understood—is very pleasant sport, yet it cannot be denied that the operation of fixing the bait, whether dead or alive, on the hook, is extremely unpleasant, and such as no continuance of practice can render agreeable to the operator. With respect to the live bait operated on, whether frog or fish, we cannot believe that its sufferings when impaled on the hook—with its tail tied to the shank, "not harder than necessary," and its mouth neatly stitched up besides—are in any degree alleviated by the *salvo* which the Angler applies to his own conscience, namely, that he has used him, the frog or fish impaled, "as if he loved him." This is the anodyne which Father Walton suggests, in his explanation of the mode of fixing live bait on the hook, and which has obtained for him a passing *cut* from Lord Byron:

> The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
> Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it.

Father Walton's brotherly love towards the live-bait does certainly savour of cant; and we are afraid that his reason for using the bait tenderly—namely, that it might live the longer on the hook—was stronger than his fraternal affection When Walton says that the back fin of a perch may be cut off "without hurting him," we agree with the old worthy, but with an especial qualification; not hurting him, for the purposes of bait: indeed, as a bait for Pike, we consider a perch with his back fin cut off much improved.

The three principal modes of Angling for Pike are distinguished as Trolling, Live-bait Fishing, and Snap Fishing. To begin with Trolling, which, in its most restricted sense, means Fishing for Pike with a dead bait fixed on a gorge hook, whether single or double. With respect to the etymology of the word, doctors differ. Johnson derives it from the Dutch *Trollen*, to roll; and another doctor, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, derives it from the old French *Troller*, to run about here and there, like a questing hound. Whatever may be its origin, there can be no doubt of its being the same word, though different in spelling, which, in the *active* meaning of to circulate, or pass round, occurs in the chorus of an old song:—

> Come, *trowl, trowl, trowl*, the bonny bonny bowl,
> Come, drink and *trowl* to me, boy!

In Trolling, the rod commonly used is from about twelve to fourteen feet long, having the top piece stouter and much less elastic than that of a fly-rod, and provided with rings for the line to run through. The line should be a strong one, of at least forty yards long: either of silk, or of silk and hair, the last being preferable, as least liable to *kink* or run into *snarls*; and a winch to wind it upon at the butt of the rod, is necessary. The hook mostly used is a double one, of the kind called "eel-hooks," which have the points standing more outwards than others. The shank of the hook is fastened to a piece of twisted brass wire, of about two or three inches in length; and the hook, from about half-way down the shank, and the wire, to within about an inch of the eye or loop, at the top, is covered with lead, which is usually of a lozenge form, with the thickest part towards the hook. To the eye of the brass wire, a piece of gimp about nine inches long, is fastened, and the gimp, after the hook is baited, is fastened to a swivel at the end of the line The bait may be any small fish, such as roach, gudgeon, trout, dace, or bleak. A large Pike usually is only tempted with a large bait; but, in trolling generally, where Pike are seldom caught exceeding seven pounds, a bait about six inches long is sufficient; and, in our opinion, there is none better than a roach. It is of importance that the bait be fresh, and that the skin be as little broken as possible; for, though a Pike may be as likely to seize a stale bait as a fresh one, he is much less likely to gorge it.

In order to draw the bait upon the hook, a baiting needle is required: this is a kind of long bodkin, sharp at the point, and having at the other end a small hook instead of an eye. The loop of the gimp being passed over the hook of the baiting needle, the point of the latter is entered at the mouth of the bait-fish, and brought out near the fork of the tail. The gimp is then drawn through until the bends of the hooks lie in each corner of the mouth, with the points towards the tail. The tail being next tied to the gimp with a piece of thread, to prevent the bait slipping, and the gimp being made fast to the swivel at the end of the line, the Angler may proceed to make a joint trial of his luck and his skill. Some writers on the art of Angling direct that the mouth of the bait-fish in trolling should be sewed up, though for what purpose we have never been able to discover, and shall not venture to guess.

The bait being cast into the water, where Pike may be expected to haunt, and allowed to sink till near the bottom, is then to be drawn obliquely upward with a gently jerking motion, so as to cause it to spin or twirl round as it approaches the surface; occasionally allowing it to sink, and then drawing it up again. In casting the bait, it will be frequently found more convenient to throw it with the hand, with a sufficiency of slack line, than to swing it at full stretch from the top of the rod. When a Pike seizes the bait, he is to be allowed line freely, for, as he always seizes the bait transversely, or across his mouth, any check given while he is making off with it, is much more likely to cause him to drop it than to fix the hook in his jaws. When the Pike has run out as much line as he appears inclined to take, he should be allowed seven or eight minutes to gorge the bait; and at the end of that time the Angler should strike, in the direction opposite to which his head seems to lie. Should the Pike be fairly hooked, let the Angler land him as quickly as he can with safety to his tackle: to play with a fish, instead of earnestly endeavouring to get him ashore, is like giving away a chance of capture for the sake of enjoying the pleasure of a protracted contest In our opinion, the object of Angling is to catch fish, not to enjoy pleasure in their struggles for life. Such is the nature of man—"half dust, half Deity"—that his spirit of antagonism is roused even by the pull of a gudgeon at his line; feels vexed at the escape, and exults in the capture of so feeble a prey, after it has once entered, though unwittingly, into a competition with him, whether of cunning or of strength. The "dust," however, must greatly predominate in the composition of that mortal who could feel pleasure in protracting, for the mere sake of sport, the dying struggles even of a Pike.

In what is called Live-bait Fishing, as distinct from Snap Fishing, the Pike is allowed time to gorge the bait, the same as in Trolling. In Live-bait Fishing a float is used, below which the bait swims, shot or a bullet being attached to the line, in order to keep the bait at a proper depth. The simplest mode of Live-bait Fishing is with a single hook, passed either through the lips of the bait-fish, at the side of the mouth, or through the skin of the back, just under the fore part of the fin. The most approved mode is with a double hook, or two single hooks whipped back to back, to about a foot of gimp The mode of baiting the hook is as follows:—The loop of the gimp being passed over the hooked end of the baiting needle, the point of the latter is entered under the skin, a little behind the gills, and above the pectoral fin, and is brought out a little below the hind part of the back fin. The gimp is then drawn through till the shank of the hooks be entered nearly as far as the bend. The points thus lie flat on what is called the shoulder of the fish, and are directed towards the tail. The gimp being next looped on to the line, the bait is ready for use. As the Pike gorges or swallows the bait head foremost, this is a more certain mode of capturing him than with the single hook passed through the lips, or through the back, as, in the latter cases, from his being more likely to feel either the gimp or the projecting hook before he has fairly pouched the bait, he is more likely to blow the bait out of his mouth.

In what is called Snap Fishing, the Angler strikes immediately that the Pike descends or turns on seizing the bait, without allowing him time to gorge it, as in Trolling and in Live-bait Fishing. In Snap Fishing, sometimes a dead, and sometimes a live bait is used; and it is advisable to use stronger tackle than in either of the other modes. We shall only describe one of the various kinds of hooks used in Snap Fishing, referring such of our readers as require further information to "Salter's Angler's Guide," which contains more practical information on this subject than any other work that we are acquainted with. Whip two hooks, No. 4 or 5, or even larger, if thought necessary, to about a foot of gimp, in such a manner that the shanks may diverge from below the whipping, and the points be distant about a quarter of a circle from each other. This kind of hook is to be used with a dead bait, which is put on in the following manner. The gimp being passed in at the vent and brought out at the mouth, by means of a baiting needle, is then drawn up till the hooks lie close to the body, diverging about a finger's breadth at the bends, and with the points towards the head. A leaden bead is slipped down the gimp into the mouth, and the mouth being sewed up, the bait is ready. Snap Fishing with the dead bait is mostly practised in Spring. For trolling, the best months are March and April, in Spring; and September and October, in Autumn; the latter month being decidedly the most favourable, as Pike not only bite more keenly then but are also in better condition. The best time of the day for Pike Fishing is, in our opinion, from an hour after sunrise till about an hour before noon, in Autumn; there are others, however, who maintain that the best time is from three in the afternoon till sunset. Pike are also caught in the Winter Season, in open weather; and the best time to angle for them is from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon. In calm weather, when the water is smooth, Pike are shy of taking the bait; the Angler's best chance of success is when the water is ruffled by a brisk wind.

We must now look after the Grayling, a fish which is now coming into season, and will be better at Christmas than at Michaelmas. It is of the same genus as the salmon and the trout, as it has the same kind of teeth and the same number of fins, the second back fin, which is one of the generic marks, being also fleshy and without spines, as in all the other species included in the genus Salmo. It is a very beautiful fish; the general colour of the upper part of the body is of an olive brown, becoming lighter towards the belly, and displaying hues of green, yellow, and blue, as seen in different lights; the principal back fin is marked with dusky and reddish square spots; and the sides seem to be streaked with dusky longitudinal lines, an appearance which is caused by the junction of the rows of scales. In shape it is more hog-backed than the trout, and tapers more towards the tail. It does not grow to so great a size as the trout: grayling, exceeding two pounds weight, are not common, though there are instances of their having been caught weighing from three to four pounds. A grayling about sixteen inches long, and weighing about a pound, may be considered as a fair-sized fish of the species.

Grayling are not common in our island. They are not found, we believe, in Scotland; nor in any of the four northern counties of England. The principal rivers in which they are caught are the Ure, the Wiske, the Rye, the Derwent, the Wharfe, and some of the tributary streams of the Ribble, in Yorkshire; the Dove and the Wye, in Derbyshire; the Blythe, in Staffordshire; the Clun, in Shropshire; the Wye, in Herefordshire; and the Avon, and some of its tributaries, in Wilts and Hampshire.

The same kind of flies that will tempt trout will also tempt grayling; and the only advice that we have to give on this point is, "Use fine tackle and small flies." In the latter part of the year, after the middle of October, grayling are not to be caught with the fly, except about mid-day. Grayling lie deeper in the water than trout, and seem to spring upwards from the bottom to seize the fly They take the fly boldly, and are not so readily scared as trout; but when once hooked, they soon give in. Grayling also take cad-bait, grubs, grasshoppers, worms, and gentles; and are angled for with these baits both at bottom and mid-water.

X. Y.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Sept. 6.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 7.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 48m. p.m.
Tuesday, 8. Nativity of the Virgin Mary
Wednesday, 9. William the Conqueror died, 1087.
Thursday, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.
Friday, 11.—Thomson (Seasons) born, 1700.
Saturday, 12.—Length of the day 12hm. 50m.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 12

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M	A	M.	A.	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 51	3 15	3 37	3 57	4 2[illegible]	4 40	5 0	5 23	5 43	6 4	6 30	6 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Bell*."—*The* Great Britain *steam-ship is now under examination in the Graving Dock, at Liverpool: she will sail from the Coburg Dock, in that port, on the 22nd inst. The fare, if we mistake not, is thirty guineas, and one guinea steward's fee.*

"*A Country Clergyman*" *assures us that we were in error, last week, in stating a Black Hood, with Blue lining, to designate an Oxford B.C L.; which belongs to M.A. of Dublin, and, if worn by any Oxford man, can only be used through carelessness or accident*

"*A Three Years' Subscriber*," *Rothmullan.—There are six distinct varieties of the Farthings of Queen Anne in the British Museum, but one sort alone really circulated, the others being pattern pieces. The current farthing is scarce, and brings from 7s. to 12s., and even one guinea. The pattern pieces have brought from £1 to £3, and even £5. The notion that Queen Anne struck only three Farthings is exploded in "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated,"* pp. 181 *to* 184.

"*A. E. D.*" *complains that Acts of Parliament are charged in Dublin, by the Queen's Printers, at three and four times as much as they are sold at in London. We regret that we have not room for the Abstract.*

"*Lector*."—*The price of "Mill's Logic,"* 2 *vols., is* 30s. *A small introductory work is published in Dublin, entitled "Outlines of Mental and Moral Science." (Orr and Co., London.)*

"*A Watchman*" *should complain to the Commissioners.*

"*Perplex*."—*A person born June* 20, 1748, *is in his 99th year.*

"*An Ilminster Subscriber*" *does not state whether a County History, or small work.*

"*Alpha*," *Nottingham.—The subject is scarcely capable of picturesque illustration.*

"*G. W. G.*" *need not be alarmed.*

"*M. A. F.*"—*Leigh's Picture of London, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Richmond Green, does not specify by whom the Attorneys were engaged. upon that party the expense will fall.*

"*N C*," *Knowle.—The Birmingham Town Hall is* 140 *feet in length, by* 65 *feet wide: Exeter Hall, London, is* 136 *feet, by* 76.

"*Query*," 301, *Strand. The Parliamentary Returns of* 1827.

"*An Annual Subscriber*."—"*The Illustrated New Testament*" *is in the press, and will be published at No.* 198, *Strand.*

"*A Sufferer by Paint*."—*Kalsomine, the inodorous paint, may be obtained of any Colourman or House Decorator.*

"*J. B.*," *Driffield.—The reverence paid to trees is of great antiquity, and has been the subject of learned disquisition. Pliny records it of the Gauls*

"*A Trump*," *Kent.—The Song, "The Return of the Omnibus," in our last week's paper, is from the facile pen of Mr. Albert Smith.*

"*A Would-be Knowing One*." "*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding*."

"*A Subscriber*," *Glasgow.—Writing may be effaced by chloride of lime.*

"*Von Wodenblock*."—*Engraved on Wood.*

"*W C J*"—*Address the letter for Mr. Hallam, to the care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle street.*

"*Enquirer*," *Shotover, had better not meddle with the medicine, which is but rarely employed, and is, moreover, dangerous.*

"*A. P. F.*," *Christchurch, is thanked for the Sketch.*

"*M. A. C.*" *will not be liable to duty on the chaise.*

"*S. F. X.*"—*The "Dictionary of the Farm,"* 1 *vol., and the "Book of the Farm,"* 4 *vols., are very useful works*

"*Trophyplerotes*" *suggests that the Jerusalem Artichoke is a good substitute for Potatoes, and may be cultivated by every cottager. We cannot enlighten our Correspondent as to Dr. Lettsom's "Scarcity Root."*

"*Cupid*," *Dublin.—The Gretna Green marriage is not celebrated by a Clergyman, still, it is in all respects binding; in Scotland, nothing further being necessary to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a declaration of consent by the parties before witnesses, or even such a declaration in writing, without any witnesses. Still, a marriage in Scotland, not celebrated by a Clergyman, (with the exception of the Gretna Green, and other Border marriages), is rarely or never heard of. In* 1815, *the number of marriages celebrated at Gretna was stated, in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," at* 65, *which produced about* £1000, *at the rate of fifteen guineas each.*

"*Reconnoissant*."—*We think the vacancies will expedite the Commissions of those who are on the Commander-in-Chief's list. The application to Lord Fitzroy Somerset should be made through the party who recommended our Correspondent.*

"*Plebs*."—*There is no regulation against the admission into the Army of the sons of persons in trade: nor would the height mentioned be a barrier.*

"*Gulielmus*." *The grandfather of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay was Minister of Cardress, Dumbartonshire.*

"*Germanicus*." *A child, born in England, of foreign parents, is entitled to all the rights of the Englishman.*

"*R. P.*," *Trinity-street, had better invest in a Savings Bank:* £25 *is the smallest sum that can be placed in the funds*

"*A Widow*," *Bath.—There is no such Institution as that named by our Correspondent.*

"*A [illegible]*" *The agricultural surface of Ireland, in* 1832, *was estimated at [illegible].*

"*Anglicanus*" *should consult "Walker's Elementa Liturgica," or, "The History of the Anglican Church"*

"*Philo-Linnæus*" *will find some valuable information on the Wasp family in "Westwood's Modern Classification of Insects."*

"*W. H.*" *The Lines will not suit.*

A Correspondent who has applied respecting the Economic Chess-board, is informed that it is not now manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue

"*A Mother*" *is recommended to advertise.*

"*A Reader*," *Edinburgh, will find the information he seeks respecting the East India Company's Service, in a work published by Madden and Co, Leadenhall-street.*

"*J L.*," *Jerusalem Coffee-house. The recal of the Governor-General of India could not have been made without the sanction of her Majesty's Ministers.*

"*Level*."—*Lady Grenville's town address is* 33, *Charles-street, Berkeley-square; Lady Ann Grenville's,* 91, *Pall Mall.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Goole.—We think the step to be unjustifiable by authority; but, to set the matter at rest, our Correspondent should apply to the Secretary of the General Post Office.*

"*W. S*," *Boston, wins one ball.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Farnham.—If our Correspondent will order the latest edition, he will always find in it "a correct statement of Friday's Market in Mark Lane."*

"*Louisa Mary*." *The passage,*

> *"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,"*

is from Shakspeare's "Macbeth," act v, *sc.* 3

Ineligible. *Lines by "M." (Farewell.) Verses sent by "E. A."—Song for the Sporting Season. "Scorn not the Vilest."—"The Lover's Farewell."*

*** Replies to a few Musical Queries are, of necessity, deferred.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprized that from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the Illustrated London News, (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive,) cannot be sold separately, but only in volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative, by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique Illustrated History of Our Own Times.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

The position of a small, or comparatively small state, in the vicinity of powerful neighbours, is always a difficult and anomalous one; it may be independent, but only nominally so; the moment it attempts to act, it discovers its own weakness, if its policy in the slightest degree inconveniences the powers around it, either in its effects or by its example. If it has what is called a "guaranteed" independence, its state is still worse; there is nothing from which a minor nation should pray to be delivered so much as the "protection" of a large one. It is one of the fictions with which politics as well as the law abounds. Under the name of "protection," is hidden absolute rule, or such an overwhelming influence, that it amounts to the same thing. Poland is an instance of protection being converted into possession, and possession degenerating into despotism and extermination. But there is always a remnant of hypocrisy in the dealings of absolute States; at the treaty of Vienna was enacted the farce of establishing an independent republic in Cracow and its territory; a State that contains one-twentieth part of the population of London, was very likely to be a striking example of independence, surrounded by the territories of three such powers as Russia, Austria, and Prussia! The frailest boat locked between three enormous icebergs is just as "independent" of their motion as the State of Cracow of the will of its protectors; the slightest motion of either of the heavy masses grinds its social fabric to atoms. How statesmen can, with a grave face, talk of such "independence" as a reality, is one of the most curious phenomena of office. Who have a more perfect knowledge that the whole thing is a cheat and delusion, acted in the face of Europe, than Metternich and Palmerston? And, yet, if occasion arose, they would to-morrow by note and protocol, discuss it with all the gravity with which they would treat a reality.

It is but little better with States that have a clearer claim to the title of "independent" than Cracow. In Italy, for instance, the predominant power is that of Austria; the race of the North has made good its footing in the sunny south; and the Land of the Romans has never completely shaken off the bondage beneath which it fell, during its decay. A Teuton is the inheritor of the throne of the Cæsars. Thus, though Italy is divided into several states, they are all chilled into inaction by the shadow cast over them from beyond the Alps. No matter what the interests of the people may require, or how uneasily the Princes may sit on their thrones, change and innovation is dreaded by Austria, and she will permit none to be made, even by the Sovereigns who see their necessity. She fears the example. The greatest sufferers from this extraneous influence have been the inhabitants of the Papal States; they were the worst governed of Italy; every abuse of secular power that can be conceived was there in full operation, resulting in the double disaster of a decreasing revenue and an impoverished people. The late Pope was an amiable man, a pious priest, and a good theologian; but his "Kingdom was not of this world," for of worldly wisdom and capacity he seemed totally destitute. His proscription of gas and railroads made him the laughing-stock of Europe; but to his own subjects this absurd obstruction of all progress was not merely ridiculous; it was a calamity. And what made it more mischievous was, that his policy had the countenance of Austria! Not that she would imitate it in her own dominions. Metternich has all the worldly wisdom that the Pope was deficient in, and though the suppression of all political freedom is the principle of the Austrian Government, it did not systematically destroy the physical welfare of its population; on the contrary, it studiously promoted it; it levied its taxes carefully, encouraged cultivation, aided the development of railroads, and fostered the amusements of the people; the Austrian provinces of Italy are as well governed as any part of that peninsula; with a well-fed and contented population, the want of liberty is better borne; if it has never been enjoyed, it is, indeed, scarcely missed. But, when in the same fettered condition, there is physical distress, heavy and unequal taxation, official corruption—in short, a Government sitting like an incubus on the inhabitants—then there is danger of violence. The criminal duplicity of Austria consists in this, that, though it condemned the Papal system, by pursuing quite an opposite one itself, it would have lent its enormous military power for the suppression of any movement which the incapacity and blindness of the Papal Government might have provoked. But, even the dread of this coercive power was wearing out; discontent was becoming deep and general; and, had Gregory XVI. lived much longer, he must have preserved his temporal authority by bloodshed. His successor, Pius, has changed the whole state of affairs. He has no childish dread of change, and seems able to grapple with difficulties like a statesman. He began his reign with clemency; he is continuing it with wisdom. He affords the moderate and prudent part of his people hopes of improvement, and thus weakens the violent and revolutionary, whose strength lies in universal despair of anything better. And, more than all, he defeats—we fear he cannot defy—the jealousy of Austria.

A popular movement, however justifiable it may be, can easily be called dangerous, and, as such, suppressed with the strong hand. But, reforms and changes proceeding from the head of the State cannot be so impugned; they are the deliberate acts of the Ruler. At the present moment Austria feels this embarrassment. She is alarmed at the liberal tendencies of the Pontiff, and protests against them. Her representations are disregarded, but even Austria dares not with open power enforce them. She cannot march an army against the Vatican. A mob of revolters she would shoot, bayonet, and exile, without scruple; but a Sovereign and his Council are, in a manner, invulnerable. This is especially the case with the Roman Pontiff. Had he no influence beyond his own States, Austria might venture to take him under her protection, and politely occupy his capital with an army. But, as it is, we imagine the Pope will be allowed to work out his reforms, and time will probably prove that, extensive as they may be, they will not quite uproot the established order of things from the Tiber to the Danube.

POSTSCRIPT.

WARWICK RACES.—Thursday.

The Foal Stakes, of 10 sovs each, and 25 added, for 3-yr-olds. Colts, 8st 9lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb.

Mr. Skerratt's Romance (h b)	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Wreford's West Countryman		2

Won in a canter.

The Castle Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added

Sir J. Gerard's Morocco, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb	(E. Edwards)	1
Mr. Meesom's Dart, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb		2

Won by a neck.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Winner to be sold for £200.

Mr. Bristow's Carissima, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb	(Denman)	1
Mr. Barton's Reliance, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb		2

The Two-yr-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, colts, 8st; and fillies, 8st 3lb; winners, 4lb extra. T.Y.C.

Lord Caledon's c by Simoom, out of Cassandra	(Marlow)	1
Lord Warwick's Aliwal		2
Sir C. Cockerell's Congress (h b)		3

Match; 500 guineas, h ft. Three miles.—Mr. Collett's Pal, 3 yrs (Whitehouse), beat Mr O'Brien's Jonathan Wild, 3 yrs, 8st. 7 to 4 on Jonathan Wild. Won by a length.

County Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added.

Lord Chesterfield's Jenny Wren, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb	(W. Abdale)	1
Lord Exeter's Sis. to Pergularia, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb		2
Mr. Waller's Columbus, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb		3

Won by a head.

The Warwick Cup, by subs of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Four miles.

Mr. G. Moore's Wolf Dog, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	(Nat)	1
Mr O'Brien's Jonathan Wild, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb		2
Mr Waiter's Regalia, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb		3
Lord Exeter's Sis. to Pergularia, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb		4

Won by a neck.

Fire at a Cotton Manufactory.—On Tuesday evening last a most alarming fire broke broke out at the cotton manufactory of Messrs Mellor and Roberts, New Mills, seven miles from Stockport, which was attended with considerable loss of property, but, most providentially, without any sacrifice of human life The fire was caused, it is supposed, by the friction of the fans.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

France.—The *Presse* contains a letter which gives a very desponding account of the condition of France in regard to provisions. It says: "We are about to enter on one of those calamitous years in which the ordinary resources are not sufficient for the food of the people. The crop of 1845 (adds the *Presse*) is entirely exhausted, and that of 1846 has produced less than a fair average The rye harvest has so completely failed throughout France, that it will scarcely produce sufficient for seed for the ensuing year. Some farmers have not thrashed their crop, as they found it would not pay the expense. Wheat is in general of good quality, but, contrary to the sanguine expectation of the farmers, the produce is less than that of the year 1845. The oats have been scorched by the sun in several departments. They are inferior in quantity and quality everywhere, but particularly in the departments where they serve for the food of the inhabitants. Dry vegetables, such as peas, beans, and lentils, will not produce a sufficient supply for the ensuing winter. Cabbages and carrots are exceedingly scarce. Potatoes have been attacked with the prevailing disease in twelve departments, and cause serious apprehensions for the future So much for France." The letter then notices the scarcity which is likely to prevail in various continental cities, alludes to the deficiency of the potato crop in Ireland, and argues that the whole of Europe will be placed in a position of difficulty as regards food for its population. A private letter from Paris alludes to the same subject thus:—"Fish appears not in the market. Meat is extravagantly high. The finest piece (*filet d'aloyau*, the "Sunday side" of the sirloin) costs 36 sous (18d.) the pound; good veal, 22 sous. Bread is rising, vegetables beyond price—the best potatoes, for example, are three francs (half-a-crown) the *boisseau*, or stone of 14lb., eggs, 14d. the dozen; everything else in proportion; and, bear in mind, that we are yet only at the commencement of September"—Mr Richard Cobden reached Bordeaux on the 30th ult., and went immediately to the private residence of the Mayor, where he was to stay for a few days. A grand banquet was to be given to him on Tuesday last—The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday, for the purpose of installing their newly-elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries The Secretaries for the Chamber of Deputies are Messieurs Oger, Busieres, Saglio, and Lanjuinas. The Session was to close on Thursday.

Italy.—Private letters from Leghorn announce, that on the 27th ult., at fifty minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, another shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which caused considerable damage. The weather was intensely hot and cloudy, and further mischief was apprehended. As a measure of precaution, the authorities had ordered several houses to be abandoned which had been more or less injured.

Spain.—Important accounts have been received from Madrid, to the 29th ult., confirmatory of the information given in page 146, respecting the marriage of the Queen of Spain. *El Heraldo* published a supplement last night (the 28th), stating that the Queen had selected the Infante Don Francisco de Assis for her Consort, and had communicated her choice to the Council of Ministers, who met yesterday in consequence, and were still sitting at five o'clock, P.M. The *Gazette* publishes a decree, signed by the Queen, and counter-signed by the Minister of the Interior, announcing that she has determined to contract matrimony with her cousin, the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria, and commanding that the Cortes be convoked for the 14th of September next, in conformity with the 47th Article of the Constitution. *El Espectador* says that the moment the Carlists see all hope lost of the Count of Montemolin marrying the Queen, they will rush forth to the street, appeal to arms, and renew the civil war. *El Espanol* declares that the British Cabinet declined to propose a Coburg as its candidate, saying that the Queen's marriage was purely an affair pertaining to the Spanish nation to decide on, and that an intimation to that effect has been received. It asserts, as most positive, that it has been decided that the Queen's sister shall be married to the Duke of Montpensier. The Progresistas intend publishing a manifesto to the nation and to Europe, protesting, in the most decided manner, against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke of Montpensier. They demand Don Henrique for the hand of her Royal Highness.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Westminster-bridge.—A meeting of the inhabitants on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge was held on Tuesday night, at the New Inn, Bridge-road, Lambeth, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted for protecting their interests in the event of the bridge being pulled down. It was resolved to memorialize the Lords of the Treasury in favour of adhering to the old site. A good deal was said of the present inconvenience sustained by various classes of the public, and it was stated that omnibuses went over the bridge 630 times a day, and 730 in summer; these were now paying £15 15s. a day in tolls, or above £5000 a year.

Bartholomew Fair. On Wednesday, the usual proclamations for holding the fair were issued from the Pie-powder Court, but the preparations presented the prospects of a very sorry realisation of the pleasures of this once favourite and popular place of metropolitan resort. The Pie-powder Court, one of the most expeditious, if not one of the most ancient courts of law in the kingdom, and to which the administration of the law on all matters pertaining to the fair, or offences committed in it, was confided, is now almost limited to Bartholomew Fair, where its duties are confined to the receipts of piccage, stallage, and tollage. The Court, whose proceedings are now merely nominal, is still held at the Hand and Shears, public-house, in Cloth Fair

The London Dock.—During the last three months the business in this great commercial establishment has very much increased in consequence of the great influx of shipping. The Wapping basin, the great basin, and the Hermitage basin are now crowded with vessels of all nations. The warehouses are crammed with goods of every description, and a great number of lumber sheds have been cleared out and appropriated to the stowage of merchandise. The quantity of wool, silks, tea, sugar, spices, wines, and flour is unusually large; indeed the warehouses were never so full of goods since the erection of the dock. The immense tea warehouses opened last summer are all filled with chests of tea. Another range of warehouses of similar height and dimensions is now building to meet the increasing wants of the tea trade. For the last six months there have been, on an average, 1500 extra men employed in the dock, and this extension of employment has been a great relief to the large population of poor labourers in the parishes of St. George-in-the-East, Shadwell, Wapping, Stepney, and Aldgate, and has caused a sensible diminution in the poor rates.

Baths and Wash-houses. The baths and wash-houses in Euston-square were opened for the first time on the 3rd of August, and up to the 29th of the same month, not fewer than 12,315 persons have made use of the baths, showing an average of 462 a day. During the same period 764 women have washed 18,783 articles of wearing apparel in the wash-houses.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis The Registrar-General reports that there were registered in the metropolis during the week which ended last Saturday, 889 deaths. This number is above the average of that of the corresponding weeks in the six preceding years by 53. In looking for the causes of this excess, attention is naturally directed to the "prevailing epidemic," the severity of which is, however, on the decrease; for although 128 persons are reported as having died of diarrhœa, and the weekly average of deaths from that disease of the last five summers is only 33, yet, during the three previous weeks the numbers were respectively, 195, 149, and 145. Of the 128 fatal cases, not fewer than 105 occurred to persons under 15 years of age.—The number of births during the last week is reported to be 993 males, and 696 females; in all, 1382

The Registrations for London and Westminster.—In the Livery list for the City of London, the Whigs have objected to 283 names; the Conservatives to 560, total, 843. Several of the objections are made by both parties for misdescription, change of residence, &c. The objections made to the householders are, by the Whigs, 1515; by the Conservatives, 2800, total, 4315. The claims on the Livery list were only two Liberals and one Conservative. On the householders' list, the Whig claims are 304. The Conservatives have made none whatever The number of new claims in the City of Westminster is 247, and the number of objections 267.

THE END OF THE SEASON.—1846.

OFF TO FRANCE.

If there is anything that depresses us in writing the following paper upon so agreeable a subject, it is the apprehension that there will be nobody left in England to read it. For the great rush from home—that flight of the soul of the departed season—is now at its height. Everybody who has not already gone, is going: for nobody will own to staying in town even if compelled to do so. Houses are shut up, blinds newspapered, and furniture tied up in bags to make a wretched joke, whilst the family is on the Rhine, the lamps and ottomans are all in holland. There are no more carriages whirling about the West-end streets; no more thundering knocks at doors echoing all day, and night, too, for the matter of that, in the squares. You write letters and get no answers; you make calls, and find nobody at home but a servant on board wages, who runs out into the area to look at you before she answers the door, in great astonishment, you think it almost disreputable to be seen about; and you slink home, where, if you are musical, you may sing the following song to the tune of "The Charming Woman," or any other that it will go to:—

THE SEASON IS OVER.

The season—the season is over;
Its glories have come to an end;
And every one's rushing to Dover,
For Calais, Boulogne, or Ostend.
With crowds from Southampton to Havre,
From Brighton to Dieppe they throng,
Or any port rather than London,
The voyage is so terribly long.

Young Herbert has been up Mont Blanc,
And pass'd a whole night on its snows;
But when he got down to Chamouni,
Had lost all the skin from his nose.
And Howard has cross'd the St. Bernard,
And purchased a dog; but they say
They're terrible monsters to manage,
And oft bolt a baby per day.

And Saunders has gone off to Cairo
To see if "Eothen" is true;
And Bedford is trying the *brunnens*,
And Hall is at Wiesbaden too.
The Paynes are at Nice, and are thinking
Of never again coming home;
And Laura and Kate are creating
A mighty sensation at Rome

The season is over. No longer
You puzzle your brains out to think,
Ere breaking the seal, who has written
The *rose nuance* note in blue ink.
No longer the chance of a party
Reminds you, you want some white gloves,
Not having receiv'd those you wager'd
At Ascot, with one of your loves.

The Opera is clos'd; the gold curtains
Are all cover'd up till next spring,
The leading Soprano and Tenor
Have gone to the country to sing.
The Haymarket's silent and dreary;
You don't even hear a street band;
And cabmen and horses are weary
Of being all day on the stand.

And Hyde Park is wretchedly lonely,
Deserted by all but the few
Who go there from habit, and only
Because they have nought else to do.
And Middle row's falling to pieces,
And Fleet-street is only half paved,
Victoria Tower don't progress,
And Westminster-bridge can't be saved.

The Wenham Lake ice was exhausted
Full two months ago—(by-the-by,
You'd think, from still being imported,
The lake froze again in July).
And fruit is uncommonly scanty;
Of apples we've scarcely had any,
But cucumbers flourish in plenty,
And walnuts are eight for a penny.

And Rosherville's Baron is charming
All hearts by his twirls and his curls;
And Ramsgate is really swarming
With bevies of beautiful girls;
And if you are tired of living
Alone, and in search of a wife,
Just now, 'tis the place of all others
To find a fair partner for life.

THE PASSAGE

"Which way shall we go?" is the first question to be settled by "persons about to travel," and the answer is generally determined by the capabilities of the travellers, as respects the endurance of sea-sickness. For the Channel is no joke, after all. Weather-beaten old gentlemen who have been backwards and forwards to India—as though Calcutta had been Herne Bay—a score of times, and have experienced all those wonderful tumblings about in the Bay of Biscay as imitated, in little, on the clockwork sea under a glass shade, where the ship, like the Flying Dutchman, is perpetually rolling and pitching without moving from where she is—who have also been up and down the wave mountains off the Cape, which Mr. Daniell delighted to paint, and the journey over which can only be compared to sitting in a swing at the Antipodes, or being impelled over a succession of *montagnes russes*—these tough, red-parchment faced, ancient mariners, have told us, that crossing the channel always made them ill. They accounted for it in some nautical fashion that we are not clever enough to explain properly. There was always a "side swell" or an "oblique trough" or something of the sort. But, we suspect, after all, they never felt at their ease in a steamboat—that they looked upon it as a contemptible tub, that ought not to be mentioned in the same breath with an Indiaman, and were prejudiced accordingly.

Nevertheless, the transit tries the strongest-minded individuals; and, therefore, Boulogne is the usual port chosen to land at, the journey from Folkestone being, as ladies say, who wish to make it, "a mere nothing." For our own part, commend us to the *route* of Brighton, Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris. You have eight hours' sea-passage, to be sure; but then you have a lovely ride from Dieppe to Rouen—it is even something to know you are, all the while, in Normandy—and, at Rouen, you are lifted up on a crane—diligence, passengers, and all—and put on a railway truck, being taken off your old wheels only to be put down on a new set, with horses attatched to them at the Paris terminus, in the Rue St. Lazare. Coming home, the Seine trip from Rouen to Havre, with Caudebec, Jumiéges, Robert the Devil, Quillebœuf, the Telemaque, Tancarville, Harfleur, Honfleur, and the rest of it, distances all the others to chalks—which means to our own cliffs back again.

But the drawling monotous ride from Boulogne to Paris is enough to pull the life and soul out of the most joyous traveller. The Amiens Railway, to be sure, has lessened it; but, even now, nothing, in our opinion, can compensate for the tedium of so much of the road as remains. But of this anon.

The sea-passage is not now a very dreadful affair. There is none of that long dismal work in the dark, when the dim cabin lamp glimmered for so many hours over the worn-out inmates of the close saloon; and people used to hold tight as they crawled up the stairs, to ask the captain "what time he thought they should get in," or to look out for Boulogne lights. There is little of that tendency to tumble about all ways at once, as the boat rolled, creaking, straining, and surging, through the black leaping waters, and all the wine-glasses appeared to be fighting among themselves in the steward's bar, as the paddles hit the sea, whenever they got the chance, and then turned round in the air clean out of it. Now, the Channel is crossed in broad daylight, and frequently in that state of weather-conviviality which preceded the "return of the Admiral," when the morning was all sunshine, and the wind was blowing free; and you are not long enough on board to be tossing and tumbling just the same all night afterwards, as if you were out at sea during a storm in a French bed. Still, even now, there is a great deal of qualmishness, especially amongst your old conventional invalids, who think it an absolute necessity to be sick, and make ready for it the minute the boat starts, contriving cloaks and pillows out of carpet bags and leather trunks in that curious fashion that only steam-boat invalids can invent. And everybody is delighted, more or less, when the packet turns from the open sea into the still water between the two long barricades of piles which bound Boulogne Harbour.

Ten to one but the first object of attraction is the French soldier—the real French soldier—at the end of the pier. All the passengers scramble up on deck. Faces appear from unknown cabins, that have not been visible before during the voyage. Clusters of *douaniers* and sturdy, thick-legged women, mark the position of the Custom-house; touters are collecting from hotels; and visitors keep pace with the steamer, as they run along the pier, by its side, looking after their friends. Even the fashionable family who own the handsome travelling carriage on board, and who have shut themselves up in it all the journey—not so much as to fancy they were still riding along the road, as to keep up a proper degree of exclusiveness consistent with their position in Belgrave-square—begin to show upon deck, and, in two minutes more, the steamer is brought up alongside the Quai de la Douane; and then breaks forth the babel of tongues, which we may throw into doggrel as follows:—

Well, thank goodness, here we are at last, and the "perils and dangers of the deep are past;" for while that horrid sea-sickness hung around me, I would have paid the captain anything to have thrown me overboard and drown'd me; but now I think, perhaps, it's as well that he wouldn't.

I don't see anything, however, just yet, like France, where I thought the people did nothing all day but go about in ballet dresses and dance, and wreath long festoons of vine trees about the road, and sing beautifully, as they offered you grapes, smiling beneath the luscious load—as I had seen in a great many operas, and a greater number of ballets; but now here's nothing but a crowd of dirty soldiers, dreadful old women, surly gendarmes, and jabbering valets; no, I couldn't have believed it; that I couldn't.

And that is Boulogne, which I have heard so much about; and now appears in reality to be little better than a "sell;" nothing but a lot of tall, gawky houses, with white Venetian shutters; and every other house an hotel. "Now, if you please, Ma'am, this way." "*Par ici, Madame, s'il vous plait.*" "You must leave that carpet bag on board, mum, if you please; and have the goodness to deliver up your keys." "*Hotel des Bains, Madame!*" "*Hotel du Nord!*" "*Hotel Bedford, Madame; tout pres de port.*" "Leave the lady alone, François, this minute; don't you see that I spoke to her first, and have got tight hold of her; and she's going along with me." "Oh, Mr. Gendarme, speak to these people, I pray." "*Pardon, Madame. Je ne parle pas Anglais.*" "Have mercy, or you'll pull me in halves."

My gracious! Can I believe my own eyes? No, really, I think I can't. After all I have heard about the French nation being so exceedingly gallant: why, there are women! actually women! carrying boxes, hampers, tubs, and sacks; piled up upon one another in a manner that would break all the London porters' backs; and really, bless me, what very extraordinary folks!

Such may be the sentiments upon first landing. Romantically inclined individuals feel affected by planting their foot for the first time upon French soil; enthusiastic ones hum the Marseillaise, or begin to respect the memory of the Emperor. We, ourselves, having landed, sit on one of the posts on the Port, and sing as follows, to the tune of "Beautiful Venice":—

SONG.

Beautiful Boulogne,
I laud thee in song;
Home of the stranger
Who's done something wrong.
Doorway to Europe,
Though Calais deplore;
Making of Folkestone,
Ne'er heard of before.
Ramparts commanding
A beautiful view;
Billiards and beer,
In the Rue de l'Ecu.
I know some Directors
Turn'd stags, who, to thee,
Beautiful Boulogne,
Cut over the sea!

Beautiful Boulogne,
I laud thee in song;
What memories of old
To thy paved streets belong.
I think on Miss Cruikshank's
Fair liveried girls!
Miss Burton's young ladies,
Their eyes and their curls!
And the pastry-cook's shop
Up the Grand Rue, half-way,
At that corner, so dear,
Of the Rue 'Neuve Chaussée.
I've wander'd about,
But the bathing for me
Is at beautiful Bologne,
Two hours by sea!

BOULOGNE.

With all its annoyances, there is something very pleasant in arriving at a French hotel. The perfect novelty of everything about you, even in the houses termed English the unwonted feel of the tiles on the floor—the white crockery—the comical iron-work of the locks and window-fastenings; and the windows themselves, which always open with a gust that blows you out of the room, if the door is open—the walnut-tree bedstead—the rustling mattress—the pie-dish and milk-jug toilet apparatus—the black marble mantel-piece, and tawdry flowers—the very ludicrous key, with its little brass number-ticket hanging to it—the trim chambermaid speaking a language so fluently, that you only associate in its purity with almost patrician refinement—all this is very pleasant. And most comfortable are the French beds; only you cannot get to sleep well the first night. The mere fact of being in a foreign land keeps you awake.

In the morning, you hear strange noises in the street—perfectly different to the out-of-door sounds of England. Odd, unnatural carts go jingling by, taking the wrong side of the road; the women are again at work carrying their loads about, like ants, with no perceptible object; the steamer that fought with the sea so lustily the night before, is lying quietly alongside the Quai, guarded by a soldier who looks as if he had walked out of a box of toys, and is put there to keep the bottles of stout and British manufactures from marching on shore; and the "shatter-go-dan" carts are scuffling backwards and forwards to and from the bathing establishments. Then, after breakfast, the visitors turn out. Armed with a "Handbook" and a human guide, they commence sight-seeing; and it is hard to say whether, in general, they do not afford quite as much amusement to the natives, as they derive from them.

The first thing they stop at is a diligence, dozing after its all-night journey, in the yard of the Messageries. It is possible, amongst all our readers, that there may be one who has never seen a diligence—not even M. Philippe's, with which he advertised his conjuring. We will give them the receipt for making one, after M. Soyer, whose union of cookery, literature, and illustration, is marvellously amusing. Here goes, then:—

TO MAKE A DILIGENCE.

Take a broad-wheeled waggon, and separate carefully the wheels from the body, which put by. Then catch the body of an old headed gig, as well as those of a post-chaise, a stage-coach, and a thick slice from the hinder part of an omnibus, two persons in breadth. Truss the back of the post-chaise to the front of the coach, the boots being carefully removed; and at the back of all, skewer on the slice of omnibus. Set carefully on the wheels, and then add the headed gig to the top of the post-chaise, securing it by whatever *attelettes* you please. Bake for twenty-four hours on a dusty road; garnish with bits of cord and a screw-jack, and serve up with whatever sauce you may hear on the road. Your diligence is then completed.

ANOTHER WAY.

Divide an omnibus into three parts, and turn the middle one sideways, making such doors as occasion may require. Place an old private cab on the top, and cover with a tarpaulin. Finish with a crust of gypsum dust and rain water

The next lion is the Column—the pillar set up to celebrate the victory over England by Napoleon, which we will celebrate in a song. Only do not sing it in France, or they will throw stones at you.

BONAPARTE.

Air—"*Guy Fawkes.*"

I sing Napoleon Bonaparte, the prince of all invaders,
Who play'd with bones just like the Ethiopian Serenaders—
That is, I mean, with flesh and bones—no sportsman e'er was prouder—
And look'd on all his faithful men as so much food for powder.
Bang! bang!! bang!!!
Riddle raddle, fiddle faddle, bang, bang, bang.

He went to Moscow with his army, winter drawing nigh, Sirs,
And conquered all the Russians in the twinkling of an eye, Sirs—
That is, he would have conquered them, but Alexander sold him,
And Moscow and the Kremlin made too hot by half to hold him.
Bang! bang!! bang!!! &c.

He built a floating battery, and in it soon came over,
And drove all England into fits, and sunk the port of Dover—
That is, he would have checked our King, and make a game of chess of it,
But only upon second thoughts he feared to make a mess of it.
Bang! bang!! bang!!! &c.

He built the column at Boulogne, and all in celebration
Of those tremendous victories o'er our shopkeeping nation—
That is, he meant to gain them, on our throne that they might set him,
And would have done so if "F. M. The Duke" had ever let him.
Bang! bang!! bang!!! &c.

The Cathedral is not imposing, but worth a visit, especially if it be

THE END OF THE SEASON—1846—OFF TO PARIS.

LANDING AT BOULOGNE.

the first French church you have seen. You do not have to wait for the keys, hunting up the clerk or sexton, and tagging round after him, wherever he pleases to take you. The doors are always open, and people go in and out just as they please—from the market, the promenade, the sea, or the country. They cheat and bargain: put down their baskets—go in and pray, and come out again: and commence cheating and bargaining as before. When you have seen one French church, you have seen all. Old women and young girls make up the congregation: and a sprinkler of holy water at the door, guards the entrance with a little broom. Quantities of tiny candles, like the "Christmas candles" of the children, flare, gutter, go out, and smell of triangular metal stands about the interior. You will not be noticed by any one, unless you take a chair, and then the owner emerges from behind some pillar, and is pretty soon down upon you. Or, if you look in want of a *valet de place*—and our English visitors always appear to be—the beadle, or *Suisse*, in his full dress, is there to act as *cicerone.*

The Diligences, the Column, and the Cathedral, are, to our minds, the lions of Boulogne to strangers. But, for sojourners, there are the shop-windows, with their attractive stores. The delicately carved ivory of Dieppe, in brooches, studs, and buckles; the cognac at a franc a bottle; the large tin gloves, and novel signs to the shops; all these are matters for amusement "to the stranger and observant pedestrian," as the guide-books say But our travellers are on to Paris. *En route!* thus :—

LUGGAGE PORTERS.

THE ROAD TO PARIS.

"She only said, it's very dreary
Change cometh not, she said;
She said, of this long ride I'm
weary,
I wish I were abed!"

The sentiments of Alfred Tennyson's exquisite "Mariana in the Moated Grange" may, with a little change, apply to the traveller on the *grand route* from Boulogne to Paris. For nothing can be

COURIER AND TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

THE FEMME-DE-CHAMBRE.

THE END OF THE SEASON—1846—OFF TO PARIS.

VIEWING THE COLUMN, AT BOULOGNE.

so dismally depressing as the long, monotonous journey which it is necessary to accomplish before you can arrive at the French capital. Indeed, the whole poem might be parodied with effect: beginning, for instance:—

> With whitest dust the living load
> Was choked and coated, one and all,
> And all the border of the road,
> Was edged by either ditch or wall.
> The villages looked dull and strange,
> The doors were void of bolt and latch,
> And years had mouldered all the thatch,
> But yet they never thought of change.
> He (or she) only said, &c.

Indeed, the original, in some places, would require but little alteration, as follows:—

> Hard by, some poplars shook alway,
> All silver green with gnarled bark,
> For leagues, no other trees did mark,
> The level waste, the rounding grey.

It is, indeed, a dreary journey. Those long, long, roads—the best compromise between mud and granite ever effected, excluding even MacAdam: the hedgeless country; the thin, greyhound-looking pigs; the utter absence of all that constitutes our English notions of rural life; and the almost daguerréotyped similarity of the straggling villages weary one to death.

Posting or diligence, it is all the same. For the Courier is but a Conducteur in private life; about whom, for all particulars, we refer you to "The Brave" of Mr. Dickens—a type of the class—feeling assured that, after that portrait, nothing more can be said upon the subject. Every hotel looks like the last you left; and all the beggars who swarm round the carriage are evidently of the same family. *"Pour la Charité, Madame;" "Pour l'amour de Dieu, Monsieur,"* is uttered in the very same tones at every relay, by the beggars, who imagine that all English travellers carry the celebrated purse of the Fairy Tales, which was always filled with money.

The inmates of our travelling-carriage will, possibly, rest on the road. Abbeville, Amiens, or Beauvais, may all be taken as sleeping places. But herein they miss several points in the journey, which always present themselves so vividly to those who have been accustomed to travel on the Continent. The clattering through the narrow, silent streets, and dark deserted *Place* of the large towns, until the diligence stops at the *bureau* of "*Laffitte, Caillard, et Compagnie, Messageries Generales Rue St. Honoré, No.* 130,"—the clumping about of the stable-people in their wooden shoes—the wild, unintelligible conversation of the postilion and conducteur—the fighting and neighing of the horses, and the tremendous job of putting them to the start again, as the crack of the whip rouses the sleeping inhabitants, and the "*Hi! hi! Djack en! Hue blanc! Allume ir-r-r-r-r donc!*"—as near as English letters can give the sounds—of the postilion, keeps on continuously through the night to the "jing! jing! jing!" of the bells on the head-piece—all these things are peculiarly characteristic of the night-journey. And the turnout at daylight to breakfast—the blinking eyes, and unshorn chins, the strange head-dresses, and pale faces, are things only witnessed under these circumstances.

At Paris we leave our travellers; for there, we might fill volumes of our paper with descriptions. But we will bid them farewell in a restaurant's of the first class. It may be Verey's, or Vefour's, or the Trois Fréres Provençeaux, or any other of the leading houses. Now, if you

(Continued on page 160.)

VISIT TO THE CHURCH.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Breathes there the man so Cockney-bred,
That never to himself hath said,
"This is September's glorious First,
When men in sporting science versed,
O'er stubbles range, and hedges burst,
While for the death of birds they thirst,
And aim their best, and do their worst;
While coveys are with shot disperst,
And lawless pointers freely curst?"

In sober prose (as if all verse was intoxicated) is there a man or a partridge in England to whom the coming of the First of September is a matter of indifference?

The Lords of the Creation, considered relatively to partridges, may be classed in four divisions. First, those who shoot and are fond of shooting. Secondly, those who are not fond of shooting, but who shoot as they hunt and do many other things, because they think it correct. Thirdly, those who have the will but not the means to shoot. And, fourthly, those who have no skill, little pretence, and less zeal in matters of gunpowder and fowling pieces. To this last class we confess to belong; but it does not follow that the season of partridges is to us an epoch, which we regard carelessly and coolly, as we do those of the Monsoons, or the Mahometan fast-days.

No, though we appreciate not the game in its feathers, we respect it when plucked and roasted. We are indifferent to it when lurking in the corn-field, but we are fully alive to its merits when duly shrouded under pie-crust.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum;

and the adage is fully applicable to partridges, though we should be sorry to have the last words translated—

Give us nothing but a bone.

Still it is a fearful thing for a non-shooter to be "sub iis-dem trabibus," with devotees of the detonator, about this period of incipient autumn. As The First approaches, your nostrils are assailed by the odour of gun-wash; you see extraordinary vestments brought forth from strange lurking places, and furbished up, until you think that your friends are preparing to put themselves in uniform for the Yankee Regiment that is to take California. Their talk is of pointers; and, from its subject and its wearisomeness, it unavoidably reminds you of Ovid's "Epistolo ex *Ponto*." On the eve of the eventful day, the "gentlemen-sportsmen's" tempers grow atrociously fractious and ungentle. Either the gunsmith has not altered the faulty nipple, and "the cap won't fit," or the breaker has not brought home the young dog, or the bootmaker has not new-healed the heavy highlows, or the promised leave to shoot over farmer Stubbins's turnips has been withheld, or some similar mishap has occurred to rumple the serenity of the ocean of their minds; and the house is one scene of complaint—calling, bawling, and even direr sounds, till daybreak on The First calls the watchful bearers of fire-arms forth, and you rejoice in an interval of calm until their return in the evening, with the invariable annual response to your enquiry about there being plenty of birds—"Oh, yes, there are birds enough; but they are so wild, that there is no getting within shot of them."

Probably before a week or two of the season has passed, you are deluded into joining the shooting party, and trying your skill. Most men, however little generally addicted to such things, make the experiment once. We did it in early youth, and never shall we forget the day—

Still it lingering haunts the *greenest* spot
On Memory's waste.

That is to say, we look back on it as the greenest thing we ever did. We first had to wrestle into a shooting-jacket calculated for far different dimensions; and then, with gaiters painfully buttoned round our extremities, with a felt hat jammed upon our brows, with a quantity of powder fastened about us, which we feared every minute would explode, with a heavy old single-barrelled gun (we were not trusted with double barrels) thrust into our hands, we were marched through stubble, turnips, fallow, and hedge-row,

From morn to dewy eve;

and very dewy indeed the Swedes were. As our gun went off several times at a curious angle, while we were vainly endeavouring to obey orders and gently lower the hammer upon the cap, our companions kept us a little in advance of their line, so that their shots whizzed by our ears all day. Now and then a number of brown feathered things started up before us with an audible startling whirr, and disappeared over the hedge before we could poise the gun upon our shoulder. These we were told were partridges. Now and then we fired sternly and steadily at tempting birds that were perched near us. These we were told were larks.

Double, double, toil and trouble,
Barrels single, barrels double,
Seemed to us all toil and trouble:
Sporting joys we hold a bubble.

But there was *one* brief period of enjoyment in that long, long day: we need hardly say that we refer to the luncheon hour. Oh! how welcome was the sight of the trysting-tree, 'neath which John was to await us with the creature comforts, fluid and solid. Oh! how we appreciated the kindness of those fair friends, who came themselves to meet us, and see that the weary sportsman's wants were duly cared for.

There was One—
One whom we oft had loved to meet,
  Whom long we did adore;
But, oh! she never looked so sweet,
  So beautiful before.

We composed (but did not show her) the following genuine effusion of our sentiments on the occasion, which will, we believe, come home to the feelings of many of our gentlemen-readers this week.—

THE SPORTSMAN'S SONG AT NOON.

AIR—"Oh! come to me when daylight sets."

Oh! come to me when luncheon's set—
  Sweet, then come to me!
When limbs we rest, and throats we wet,
  Beneath the greenwood tree;
When draughts of "Bass's Pale" begin
  To chase mute thirst away;
And no one thinks a fib a sin
  About the game we slay.

Oh! then's the hour for those that shoot,
  That shoot, at least, like me
How blithe I quit the game's pursuit,
  When your approach I see
With warmest love and coldest punch
  I'll drink a health to thee
The charming girl that brings our lunch
  Beneath the greenwood tree.

The English public, Sporting as well as Non-Sporting, has been hugely diverted this week, by a letter purporting to come from Cannes, and to describe the preparations of a certain Ex-Lord-Chancellor, and a member for Westminster, for such stag-hunting as never before had been witnessed in France or England either. There were to be Sardinian stags, and English dogs, and "six keepers in handsome liveries of marone coloured velvet, with gilt buttons, bearing his Lordship's crest;" and, last, but not least, the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was himself to officiate as head huntsman, and teach Frenchmen how to go across country. On Thursday, however, appeared a letter from one of the supposed *Leaders* in the sport, denouncing the whole as a wicked hoax. We felt the disappointment keenly, for we had set our hearts on a visit to the Forest of La Croix de Gardy to see the Baron Brougham turn out:—

Our heart was at Cannes, our heart was not here,
Our heart was along with Lord Brougham and his deer,
To hear him Tantivy, and follow the roe,
But our heart is half-broken, for we find 'tis no go.

One little piece of news from abroad remains, however, uncontradicted; that is, the late Premier's quiet intimation to some Prussians who had been eulogising his financial measures, that his Income-Tax was to lay the foundation of a new system of taxation. He told us, that it was a mere temporary depletion of our purses. Now we learn the truth. The information is interesting, but not quite calculated to make us wish Sir Robert once more empowered to dip official fingers into our pockets.

MARGATE.—A letter from Margate says the season has been a very gay one at that town. The theatre has been well attended. On Monday night Mr. Henry Betty appeared in "Macbeth," before a crowded audience, with great success.

ROBBERY AT THE NORFOLK RAILWAY.—A very serious robbery was committed on Monday, at the terminus of the Norfolk Railway, in Norwich. Immediately after the arrival of the first down train, it was discovered that the cash box of the company, which was kept in the office attached to the station, had been emptied, and its contents, amounting to upwards of £800 in gold and silver, had been carried off. The key was still remaining in the lock, but the cash was gone. A general opinion seems to prevail that the robbery must have been committed by some party connected with the office; and Mr. H. Bollingbroke, one of the city magistrates, and who is the resident Director, was engaged the whole day in e[illegible] the servants of the Company and the premises, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. The spoil weighed nearly half a cwt., and, consequently, its removal must have been a work of much difficulty.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We brought up our report of this meeting, in our last number, to Thursday morning. The second and last concert, on that evening, was fully attended, and the scheme afforded the highest gratification. Mendelssohn conducted his Overture and Music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," which created an immense sensation, the "Wedding March" being encored. A Duo on Two Pianofortes, the "Hommage à Handel" played by its composer Moscheles, and Mendelssohn was a great treat; it is rarely that two such accomplished pianists are brought together in one piece. Weber's "Preciosa" Overture was the other instrumental piece. The vocal selection comprised no novelty; the well-known concert-room *répertoire* was resorted to. Miss Bassano acquitted herself ably in Mozart's "Non piu di fiori," with the Corno-Bassetto Obligato, played with a nice tone by Mr. Williams. Machin sang Czapek's (Mr. Hatton) song of "King Sifrid" with spirit. Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, and H. Phillips, were encored in Callcott's glee "With sighs, sweet rose;" Grisi in Verdi's "Non fu sogno," and in the duo with F. Lablache, "Oh guardate;" Mario in Cimarosa's "Pria che spunti;" and Mdme. Caradori Allan and Staudigl in Mozart's "Giovanetti."

On Friday morning was the last performance of sacred music. The programme opened with Mehul's overture to "Joseph," and was followed by the 93rd Psalm (Dr. Broadley's version), set by Moscheles. This was written *sec. art*, but was destitute of all inspiration. Madame Caradori gave the "Let the bright Seraphim," with Harper's trumpet obligato, but both were at fault as to intonation. Miss Bassano, Mario, and F. Lablache sang Cherubini's "Benedictus," and then Miss Bassano gave the tenor air of "O Liberty," with the patriarch Lindley's violoncello obligato. A portion of Beethoven's Mass in D succeeded; but, save the "Kyrie Eleison," was miserably executed, and the best pieces, the "Credo" and "Dona nobis pacem," &c., were excised. Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Mount of Olives," came next in rotation, half the audience believing that it formed part and parcel of the Mass. Dr. Gauntlett's organ performance was a wondrous development of its powers, such as they are; but his great skill was impeded by the heavy touch. Mendelssohn for this season declined to play on the unwieldy instrument. The wind was let off the great trumpet stop, during Bach's fugue, but Dr. Gauntlett managed to display all the stops in the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Spohr's hymn, "God thou art great," made no impression. Mario was encored in Handel's air, "Lord, remember David," sung with Italian words. Miss Hawes was called upon to repeat Handel's "Holy, holy," and Staudigl was encored in the air from "The Seasons." Owing to the hoarseness of Grisi in the first part, when she sung Marcello's aria, "Il cieli," Mendelssohn's quartet from the "Elijah," "Every one that thirsteth," was substituted for the "Gratias agimus." Mendelssohn was much cheered on his entrance. He scored a tenor recitative for Mr. Lockey, in the coronation anthem of "Zadok the Priest" within a few minutes, the original parts by Handel being missing. The achievement was not remarkable, but it was quickly done. A more curious incident came under our notice, and this was Benedict the composer, who, at the "Elijah," without having heard a note previously, took down in notation on his programme the *motif* of every piece, its key, its time, its form, and construction—a most marvellous exercise for the ear, when it is added that he did not make a single mistake.

The Dress Ball at the Theatre in the evening was well attended, but a dispute took place between M. Jullien and the Committee, the latter having refused to engage certain artists at exorbitant terms, M. Jullien having offered his own services gratuitously. The firm tone of the members of the Committee induced M. Jullien to apologize at the early part of the ball, and he did his "spiriting" right well at the conclusion. Although the Festival finished on Friday night, Mr. Simpson, the manager of the theatre, gave additional *éclât* to the week by engaging Grisi, the Misses Williams, Mario, F. Lablache, John Parry, Benedict the pianist, and Hayward the violinist, for a Concert on Saturday night. The house was crowded in every part, the encores were numerous, and the receipts such as to pay Mr. Simpson for his spirit.

The Festival has produced £11,500, the largest of any meeting except that of 1834, when the Town Hall was first opened. Upwards of £1,500 were taken at the doors in donations. It is anticipated that between £4000 and £5000 will be the net amount for the General Hospital. On the whole, the musical attractions have been great. It was a mistake, certainly, to have engaged Moscheles as a conductor, but the success of Mendelssohn's new work was so great, as to outweigh all defects. The exertions of the Committee, of Mr Munden, the sub-conductor; of Mr. Stimpson, the chorus-master; and of Mr. Stevens, the secretary, deserve every eulogium. Lord Wrottesley, the President, has addressed a very handsome letter of acknowledgment to the chorus-singers for their exertions, and the Committee, at their meeting on Saturday, voted special thanks to all concerned. The inhabitants of Birmingham maintained their fame for hospitality. The Press received every attention from the Stewards at the Hall. Nor must we omit that the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, containing the splendid engraving of the interior of the Town Hall, met with universal admiration.

GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES AT MANCHESTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, Thursday.

Two Concerts on a grand scale were given on Monday and Wednesday last, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. It was the spirited undertaking of four persons, who coalesced for the purpose of affording amateurs here the opportunity of hearing music by the best masters of the old school, with a band and chorus of 200 performers, and with leading artists of the Italian, German, and English style. Although the result has not been successful in a pecuniary point of view, the musical triumph has been immense, and an example has been set to the members of the various local societies and clubs how much may be achieved for art by unity and coalition. There can be no doubt that these two concerts will have the best effect hereafter, and that Manchester will renew the glories of 1836, when the last great Festival was held. The melancholy death of Malibran in that year, at the Mosley Arms, from over-excitement, and also probably from the homœopathic treatment to which she was subjected, had, no doubt, some weight in the non-renewal of the triennial meetings, but the chief reason was the want of a large Music Hall.

For the Fancy Ball, given in 1836, several streets were covered over with passages. The Free Trade Hall will hold 4000 persons, seated; and, with alterations, might be adapted for grand gatherings. On the Monday there were upwards of 2000 persons present; and, on the Wednesday, more than 2500; but the outlay had been so great that even at the prices of 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., the balance is on the wrong side. An excellent band was provided, comprising the best orchestral talent here, with Mr. C. A. Seymour as first violin; and strengthened by Howell, double bass; G. Cooke, oboe; the two Smithies and Healey, trombones. Benedict was the conductor, and Mr. Waddington, jun., chorus master. The most celebrated Lancashire choral singers had been selected. On Monday the programme consisted of Weber's "Freyschutz" and Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," the latter being encored. Mr. Benedict played the pianoforte obligato, Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, Op. 65. It went well: the wind instruments took up their points firmly, and the stringed ones were full of vigour and precision. The choralists distinguished themselves in this piece in Rossini's chorus from "Semiramide," "Belus;" in Lord Mornington's "Here in cool grot," rapturously encored; and in the two choruses, "Disperse, disperse," and "Come with torches," from Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." The light and shade of their colouring and nice observance of the pianos—the fortes, as usual, taking care of themselves—were very conspicuous. The solo singing was first-rate, although Grisi, at the first concert, was still suffering from a relaxed throat. She sang the "Qui la voce" from the "Puritani," and the "Ah! rammento" from Mercadante's "Leonora." Mario created a great sensation in Donizetti's "Fra poco," which was demanded a second time. He also sang the "Da pescatore ignobile," from Donizetti's "Lucrezia." Rossini's "Zitti" from "I. Barbière," was encored; it was executed with much vivacity by Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache. Staudigl's impressive "Battle Prayer" of Himmel was another encore, as also F. Lablache's lively "La Danza." Miss Hawes sang Lindpaintner's "Standard Bearer," and her own ballad of the "Genius of the Spring." She has been very indisposed since the Birmingham Festival, but she maintained her fame, although both she and Staudigl were out of their element in the "Bella image" from the "Semiramide." Mario's impassioned interpretation of Beethoven's "Adelaida," with Benedict's elegant accompaniment, was one of the greatest treats at this concert.

In the second scheme, on Wednesday, the overtures were Weber's picturesque "Preciosa," and Rossini's melodious "Semiramide." The choruses were Haydn's "Come, genial Spring," from the "Seasons;" the "Hymn to Bacchus," from Mendelssohn's "Antigone," and Handel's "Haste thee, Nymph," the solo by Staudigl, who, however, was not so happy as Phillips, in this laughing effusion. The finale from "Norma" was also executed with the chorus, Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache and Staudigl having the *soli*. In the "Sanctus" and "Hozanna" of Mozart prior to the "Benedictus" sung by Grisi, Miss Hawes, Mario and F. Lablache, the choralists performed their functions right well. There were eight encores; Grisi, who was in fine voice, in the "Dolce Guidami," from Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," and in the "Non fu sogno," from Verdi's "Lombardi;" Mario in the "Tutto è sciolto" from Bellini's "Sonnambula," and in the "Com' è gentil la notte," the Serenade from the "Pasquale." For the "All is lost now," Mario substituted the second time the "Ange si pur," from Donizetti's "Favorite." Staudigl was encored in Schubert's "Der Wanderer"—in Benedict's "Rage thou angry storm," and in Weber's "Revenge" from the "Freyschutz." Miss Hawes was called upon to repeat Wallace's "Scenes that are brightest," from the "Maritana." She also sung Smith's "Full Fathom Five," and Moore's "Minstrel Boy," most splendidly. The Quintet from Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," "Oh guardate," was rendered excellently by Grisi, Miss Hawes, Mario, F. Lablache and Staudigl.

Both concerts were great musical treats; the talent was all of the first order, and there were no mediocrities to disturb one's equanimity. Commencing at seven o'clock, all was over at half-past ten, and extra trains were put on, for the adjacent towns.

MR. ISAAC'S CONCERT AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday night, Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache, John Parry, and Benedict, were engaged for the concert of Mr. Isaac, a pianist, and associate of the Royal Academy of Music. It was given at the Royal Amphitheatre, the pit of which was converted into stalls for the occasion. The house was well attended. Mr. Isaac executed pieces by Herz and Mendelssohn in excellent style, and played a duo on two pianofortes with Benedict, Moscheles' "Hommage à Handel." Herr Zeugheer Heermann led the band, which was, however, but indifferent. The Italian singers were encored in nearly every piece, as also John Parry in his comic ditties, although he lost the words in "Matrimony" and was obliged to substitute another song. It is not generally known that this facetious and unrivalled *buffo* singer is one of the most nervous of artists, and never comes before the public without trepidation.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.—Mr. T. Romer, a tenor, who has been singing in Italy under the name of Signor Traversi, has just returned from that country, where he has had a successful career.

The two expeditions out of the Drury-Lane Company have been very successful in the provinces.

One party consists of Miss Rainforth, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Stretton; and the other, of Miss Romer, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Borrani. Ireland, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., have been visited in turn; "Maritana" and the "Bohemian Girl" being the principal operas.

Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache, John Parry, and Benedict, had a morning concert at Buxton on Thursday, and yesterday (Friday) were to sing at Leeds.

Fornasari, Castellan, Corbari, Marras, Kellermann, and Orsini, after concerts at Manchester and Liverpool, have departed for Ireland.

Lablache has arrived at his villa, in Naples, where he will remain until the end of October; and will then join Grisi, Persiani, Ronconi, Coletti, Mario, &c., at the Italian Opera, in Paris.

THE THEATRES.

The present month is proverbially the dullest in the dramatic calendar. The principal houses are closed; and the minor ones scarcely think it worth their while to put forth any very great novelty, seeing that a large proportion of their supporters—more especially, perhaps, as regards their private boxes—has left London. Still, the Managements are not altogether idle. The PRINCESS' announces a three-act comedy in active rehearsal; and a new farce by the author of "The Trip to Kissengen" is underlined at the LYCEUM, where Mr Dance's "Magic Horn" is drawing very good houses, and bids fair to continue to do so. The business over the water is also very fair, looking to the powerful opposition which the Surrey Zoological Gardens prove to the transpontine theatres every fine evening. The sisters Cushman have been going through their most effective parts at the SURREY, to full and attentive audiences; and the "Merchant's Steed," at ASTLEY'S, although not a new piece, from being very carefully put on the stage, and in some instances improved, is a judicious revival. We wish, however, some "creative mind" would invent a few new feats of horsemanship not at this house in particular, but in arenas generally. The old performances are terribly hackneyed, and the clinging to the oldest "rapid act" that of leaping over the bands and poles—is as devoted as ever. It is nothing to see, and nobody ever thinks anything of it when it is done; the "diffusion of useful knowledge" teaching people that, by the laws of motion, the great difficulty would be in *not* coming down upon the horse again. Ducrow threw more variety into his scenes in the circle than any other *artiste* has ever done: in this respect he outdid Franconi.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It is a very long time since we have been so much gratified at any theatre as we were with the performance of a young lady, new to the London boards, at this house, on Wednesday evening, in Sir Edward Lytton's ever-charming play of "The Lady of Lyons." Miss Laura Addison is, we believe, from the provinces. Her acting is said to have attracted the attention of Mr. Macready when he was playing in the country; and it was reported that he had made an engagement for her to play with him at the Surrey. How she comes to be at Sadler's Wells we know not; but this we do know, that Mr Phelps has been most fortunate in securing a young and clever actress for the impersonation of his leading female tragic characters, and one to whom we predict a bright career. Our readers know the delightful play of "The Lady of Lyons" too well to require any new description of its story or action. But we may say that we hold it to be the type of what our modern drama ought to be. We should hear little of the decline of legitimacy were our leading dramatists able to furnish us with similar pieces, of the same admirable construction and graceful natural writing. The interest of the play commences in the very first scene, and never once flags. Its progress is so simple, yet so enchaining, that it fixes the attention of the lowest-minded of the audience; and it may be seen again and again, and ever with renewed delight.

Miss Addison performed *Pauline des Chapelles*. In the earlier scenes of the drama she has little to do; but towards the close of the third act, where *Melnotte* returns with her, as his bride, to his poor cottage, her genius had full scope; and she threw such impassioned energy, and, at the same time, such truthfulness into her acting—her pourtrayal of the conflicting passions that convulsed her was so vividly powerful—that long and loud bursts of applause broke from all parts of the house almost continuously; and these, at the close of the fourth act, were continued long after the curtain had fallen: indeed, the audience seemed desirous of calling her before it: and the same satisfaction was manifested up to the close of the performance, when she was led forward by Mr. Phelps, amidst loud acclamations. Miss Addison has everything in her favour. She is young; her appearance is exceedingly prepossessing; her voice clear, and capable of nice modulation; and her figure unexceptionable. Her few faults—and they are very few, even for the most rigid critic to discover—can all be easily amended; since she has evidently intelligence and a nice perception to guide her in correcting one or two provincialisms, which, in a good school, she will soon get quit of.

The play was performed, generally, in a manner that would have done credit to any theatre in London. Mr. Phelps was admirable as *Melnotte*, and shared the applause with his fair young colleague; and Mr. A. Younge's *Damas*, was a fine portraiture of the sturdy, frank old soldier. Indeed, there was not a part, down to the humblest, that was not carefully played, in that spirit of uniform excellence which we have so often had occasion to commend, when speaking of the plays produced under this praiseworthy management. The scenery and dresses were perfect; the *entr' acte* music was capitally played by the orchestra, and we are happy to add that the house was crowded, literally to the ceiling.

Miss Addison plays this evening in the "Patrician's Daughter"; and we can, advisedly, recommend our theatrical readers to witness her performance.

"THE WILD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES."

The attempt made to hoax the gentle public by the exhibition of this pseudo-monster has turned out a failure; and there is a forlorn look in its portrait, still posted on the walls of the metropolis, that is absolutely sad to behold. The question of "What is it?" has been simply solved in the *Times*, by a cunning visitor, who finds it is Mr. Hervey Leech, the "Signor Hervio Nano" who played in the "Gnome Fly," during one of poor Yates's splendid gags at the Adelphi. We suspected as much when we first saw the picture of the Wild Man; and should have recognised our old friend the instant we saw him. But, on going to the Egyptian Hall, on Monday afternoon, we found he was invisible. The question of "What is it?" immediately induced another of "Where is it?" and this led to our asking "Why is it?" and "Who is it?" to all of which we in time found a solution. The man told us that What's-his-name had been taken ill, and was expected to die; and at the same time a person with whom an arrangement had been entered into for some advertising vans was informed that one of the visitors had given Thing-'um-bob an apple stuck with pins, and that the doctors had been called in, but had said that poor What-d'ye-call-him could not live throughout the day. This was all very painful—to those who believed it; but we were not of them. We still clung to our notion of Hervey Leech, and the letter the next day in the *Times* put our mind at rest upon the subject. So that we suppose "The Wild Man of the Prairies," so savage to strangers, as the bill said, went quietly home to dinner in a cab, and slept that night in his usual second-floor wigwam.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ANOTHER ROYAL CRUISE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, suite, and servants, left Osborne House at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and embarked in the state barge from Mead's Creek, got on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht at ten minutes before eight, and immediately put to sea. The Royal yacht was accompanied by the *Fairy*, in charge of Lieutenant Crozier; *Black Eagle*, Mr. Cook; and the *Garland*, Mr. Smithet. The Lord Chamberlain went on board the yacht in attendance upon the Queen. The Lady in Waiting, the Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and the Equerry in Waiting, the Hon. Colonel Grey, were in the Royal Suite. The yacht proceeded across the Channel to Jersey.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—In our late impression last week, we announced the return of the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess William of Prussia. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, left her residence, Marlborough House, on Wednesday, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Richmond. On Thursday her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, attended by a numerous suite, left town for Cashiobury Park, Herts.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne intend to be absent from this country about nine weeks, having gone on a tour of the German spas, for the benefit of the noble Marquis's health. On the return of the noble Marquis and Marchioness they repair to Bowood-park, where they will receive company till after Christmas.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The health of the above-named nobleman is so far restored as to remove all uneasiness as to his ultimate recovery.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—Active preparations are being made at Powis Castle for the appoaching marriage of Lady Charlotte Herbert, second daughter of the Earl of Powis, to Hugh Montgomery Esq., of Grey Abbey, Ireland. It is understood that the marriage will be solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, early this month. Great rejoicings are expected in Welshpool and other places where the noble Earl's estates are situated.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent)—It may now be pretty confidently stated that there is no probability of the Court returning to Windsor until the early part of next month. Indeed, it is inferred that her Majesty may not arrive at the Castle until even a later period. The Duchess of Kent took an airing this afternoon, in an open carriage and four, attended by the Baroness de Speth, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Lady Cowper.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY. The Secretary of this Institution, Mr. H. F. Richardson, has been honoured with a communication from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, consenting to preside at the next Anniversary Festival of this valuable Charity. Amongst numerous donations lately received by the Society, may be named, from the Marquis of Breadalbane, £50; Thomas Dickinson, Esq., £52 10s.; the Worshipful Companies of Goldsmiths and Drapers, each £50; Joseph Baxendale, Esq., £52 10s., in addition to 80 guineas; Mrs. H. F. Richardson, £10 10s.; Luke J. Hansard, Esq., £60, in addition to £110; Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, £21; Mr. Uzielli, £21; &c. &c. It is anticipated that, after the next Festival, the payments to the Pensioners will be at their maximum amount, as resolved on in 1818, the date of the foundation of the Society.

THE HOME OFFICE.—On Tuesday preparations for the demolition of this building commenced: the structure to be raised on its site will form the northern wing of the Treasury.

LITERATURE.

The Struggles and Adventures of Christopher Tadpole. By Albert Smith. Illustrated by John Leech. Part I. Bentley.

A Cyclopædist has cleverly defined the Novel, as distinguished from other narrative works of imagination, to be in effect a tolerably faithful but somewhat exaggerated reflection of the favourite ideal objects and pursuits of the reading classes of the day. To this variety of publications, the work before us promises to be a sparkling and attractive contribution. To our thinking, it betrays no falling-off in the author's rare talent for observation, or his aptitude for describing scenes of familiar life; notwithstanding his rapidity of production during the few years that have elapsed since he started in "the literary world:" and, it is no partiality towards a Contributor to our columns that induces us to point to his position as one alike both of admirable performance and promise. The school of writing in which his genius has developed itself, may not satisfy the more scrupulous admirers of the historical and antiquarian, or even of the sentimental novel; but, it meets the ceaseless current—the insatiate demand—of a large proportion of the reading masses for life-like sketches of scenes and events which are continually taking place around them; and of characters who are constantly flitting before their eyes. The fragmentary mode of publication, too, in such works, requires that each portion should be highly wrought, and be sure to leave the reader on the tenters of suspense as to the incidents of its successor. Their narrative partakes of the startling realities of newspaper history, skilfully worked up with a fair share of the *tendresse* of domestic life—familiar, yet not common-place—humorous, with "indelicacy suppressed"—and seasoned with just enough of retributive justice in the story to accord with popular notions of right and wrong. Such are the broad characteristics of the *novel of the day*, to which class belong the "Tadpole Adventures."

The tale (of our own times) opens with a vivid picture of the fine old city of Chester, and a capital scene at one of the inns, where the hero is born. Ten years elapse, and, in the next chapter, we have a "Great Soirée" at a scientific institution in a small town, teeming with sly shafts of humour, let fly at our over-crammed age, and introducing a Chester legend, giving rise to the proverb which the good citizens still use, of "When the daughter is stolen, shut the Peppergate," an adage, which by popularly varying the positions to that of a steed and a stable-door, is not unknown all over England. The third chapter shifts to London, and shows a vulgar upstart, thrusting himself into fashionable life; with many a glimpse of the ring of folly and life-wasting. We have only room to quote from one of the opening pages:—

"A marvellous city is commercial, every-day, common-place Chester—that is, if it can be so. For the passenger's footway lies right through the first floor fronts of the houses—which are cleared away altogether, and above the shops of ordinary normal position, by the road-side; and thus, the back drawing-rooms, or whatever else they may be, are turned into more shops; and great is the puzzle of the stranger as to whether the road-way is down in the cellar, or he is up stairs on the landing, or the house has turned itself out of window; affording a literal proof of that curious state of domestic affairs so often spoken of. And first he fancies the 'row'—as it is termed—is like the Quadrant, with the road excavated a floor lower, and shops made under the pavement; and then it reminds him of a Thames-side tavern, with all the shutter wainscots, that divide the large convivial room into so many little philandering ones, drawn away, and the windows knocked out. And, finally, he arrives at the conclusion that there is nothing else in the world at all like it, except the lithographs published by the enterprising librarians who live there.

"But very convenient is this arrangement for old ladies of weak minds who quail at meeting cattle; and young ladies of extravagant ones who dote on shopping, in spite of the weather. For it raises the first above suspicion even of danger; and shelters the second from being favoured with the visits of the clouds, who cannot here drop in upon them. And so, we opine, that umbrellas are yet unknown in Chester; and clogs and pattens are things to look and wonder at, worthy of a place in the museum of the Water Tower. One only inconvenience do the rows present: convivial gentlemen, who won't go home till morning, under ordinary social circumstances, must be apt to descend suddenly into the valleys, which here and there break their continuity in the shape of bye-streets. But this may be amended in time by the good gentlemen, who pay such pen-and ink attention to the sanatory condition of large towns, and form a grotto for Hygeia at the bottom of an inkstand."

The work is illustrated with two characteristic plates by Leech.

Letters to a Bride. By Emma Pessina. Sharpe.

The amiable object of the author of this volume is to lay down a rule of conduct as regards "the absorbing duties, pains, and pleasures of married life." The purpose deserves high encouragement, and the mode in which it is carried out in these gracefully yet earnestly written letters, is entitled to great praise. They are written in a tender and endearing spirit, seeking to inculcate the importance of woman in the social scale, and her influence upon the well-being of every sphere.

The tone of the work is healthy, impressive yet not gloomy, and cheerful without lightness or frivolity; whilst, in every page we trace an elegant turn of mind, a purity and delicacy, yet homeliness of precept, which must render the volume a treasurable present to all of the class to whom it is specially addressed. The "Letters" are "On Woman's Mission;" "On the Cultivation of the Mind;" "On Motives of Action;" "On the Use of Wealth;" "On the Employment of Time;" "On the Choice of Acquaintance;" "On Conversation;" "On the Affections under the influence of the Christian Religion;" "Conclusion." We are glad to perceive that the work is published under high patronage; its long list of subscribers being headed by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. It is, in every respect, worthy of such honourable introduction.

A New Universal Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. Parts I to X. J. Gilbert.

Of the making of English Dictionaries there is no end; nor do we see how there can be any limit to the lexicographer's labours, whilst every twenty years add thousands of technological words to our language. "Constant Readers," and "Old Correspondents," are inveterate seekers after etymons and roots of words, and the pursuit is an amusing one, if it have even no higher aim and result. This class of word-hunters, we opine, will be gratified with the work before us as far as it has yet been proceeded with. It is based upon the Dictionaries of Johnson and Walker; with the addition of the principal terms which have been introduced and established since their day to the present time in literature, natural and mechanical science, arts, and manufacture; the Greek, Hebrew, and other ancient roots being printed in Italics. Obsolete words from old English authors are given and denoted as such, and illustrated by quotations. The Editors have set themselves a Herculean labour, and have, hitherto, worked stoutly; the Tenth Part extending but to the end of the letter C. We can scarcely examine such a work more than cursorily: indeed, the only way to test a Dictionary is by frequent use or reference. We can but look for definitions in the most common use of the term in the work before us; and, though we reluctantly find fault with such an attempt to offer to the reading masses an extensively serviceable Dictionary, we are bound to protest against the vast number of technical terms in this new Dictionary, and especially to those very rarely used. Neither are some of the definitions so clear as we could wish: for example, under "Anchovy" is this passage:—"It so closely resembles the common sprat, that it is often pickled and sold under that name." Again, under "Anchusa," the popular name, "Alkanet," is not given. These are discrepancies which we hope to see obviated in the progress of the work. The printing of the technicals requires greater vigilance: thus, under "Alkanet," we have "tinctorea," and under "Anchusa," "tinctoria"; the latter being correct. These may appear to be minor faults; but they are blots in a Dictionary, where every word is expected to be an authority. Such mechanical defects as we have pointed out are of easy prevention; and the work promises to be acceptable to so large a class of inquirers, that we cordially wish it both literary and commercial success.

A Treatise on Practical Arithmetic. Part 2. By A. Nesbit. Longman and Co.

The first portion of Mr. Nesbit's work contains all the Rules of Arithmetic that are considered strictly commercial. The present Part, completing the work, comprises the higher and more intricate branches of the science, commencing with Vulgar Fractions, very extensively treated. These are followed by Decimal Fractions, the Application of Logarithms, Alligation, Simple and Compound Interest by Decimals, the Purchasing of Freehold Estates, Life Annuities and Assurances, Interest Tables, the Stocks, or Public Funds, Foreign Exchanges, &c. To nearly every department of the work are appended Practical Questions for grounding the learner; and there is much practical information conveyed in the Notes, Remarks, and Observations throughout the volume, which is wound up by a concise Commercial Dictionary of Terms, useful in mercantile pursuits.

It would scarcely be possible to convey to the reader the vast amount of labour and calculation requisite to produce such a work as the present: the Author assures us that the information which he has collected from the Government offices and other great establishments of the metropolis "form such a mass of important, original, and instructive facts, as never appeared in any other work upon Arithmetic." The volume is accompanied by a Key, the general methods of solution in which will be found well adapted for the improvement of the student in his knowledge of Numbers, and in different modes of Calculation.

The French School. Part I., L' Echo de Paris. By M. Lepage. Eleventh Edition. Wilson.

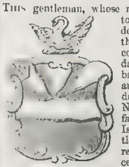
This reprint of "Familiar Phrases, which a person would daily hear said around him if he were living among French people," is especially opportune at this period of Continental emigration; the work being intended to serve as a sort of "royal road" to speaking French. It has been extensively and deservedly popular.

Observations on the Advantages of General Education. By F. B. Ribbans, F.S.A. Whittaker and Co.

This pamphlet is addressed more especially to the Parents, Preceptors, and Pupils of the Youth of the Higher Ranks, and is dedicated, by permission, to the Venerable Archdeacon Bevan. The author, Mr. Ribbans, is Head Master of Sir Thomas Powell's Grammar School at Carmarthen, and the greatest portion of his life has been devoted to the instruction of youth. Within the few pages before us, he attractively sets forth the best course of study, and shows that "good education does not consist merely in a knowledge of the Classics, or any branch of Mathematics or Natural Philosophy; but that it should discipline the mind, cheer the heart, and govern opinion—give to genius its wing, and to our capacity an interpretation. It should establish moral principles, afford a relish to the purest perception of human learning—to piety, persuasion, and permanency—and render information the handmaid to endless felicity."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JUSTINIAN VERE ISHAM, BART.



This gentleman, whose melancholy death, caused by his own hand, took place on Tuesday, the 25th ult., at his residence, Pittville, Cheltenham, was elder son of the late Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., of Lamport, county of Northampton, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Close, of Drumbanagher, county Armagh, and represented an ancient and highly-respectable family, which derived its name from the Manor of Isham, in Northamptonshire, at a very remote period. So far back as the reign of Richard III., William Isham was one of the Northamptonshire gentlemen to whom that Monarch sent a letter requiring a loan of £40; and, in less than a century after, his descendant, John Isham, Esq., became Governor of the English Merchant-Adventurers in Flanders. Sir Justinian Isham, the second Baronet, married Vere, daughter of Thomas, Lord Leigh, and granddaughter maternally of Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley, the celebrated Lord Chancellor. The unfortunate gentleman, whose death we record, had not quite completed his 30th year. He was not married, and is, consequently, succeeded in the Baronetcy by his only brother, the present Sir Charles Edmund Isham, Bart., of Lamport.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. C.*," *Stonehouse.*—"*If I move my Queen, crying 'check,' but have* not removed my fingers from the piece, *may I recall the* 'check,' *and move my Queen to another square, or can my adversary compel me to adhere to the first move, as a penalty for pronouncing the word?" This is a question of frequent occurrence, and has been answered by us twenty times at least. There is no penalty whatever incurred by your calling "check," provided you have not left the piece; and you are at liberty to play it where you please.*

"*P. T.*"—*We have not the back Volumes to refer to, but we believe the Laws of Chess will be found in Volume* two *of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. H.*," *Worcester.*—*In all such cases, when practicable, we refer to the Author of the Problem: we have done so in this, and shall abide his reply, being anxious to show him the courtesy "J. H." will not extend to us.*

"*J. G.*"—*We have submitted your suggestion to the constructor of the Problem. The result you shall know directly it reaches us.*

"*F. P. G.*"—*Half a column would not suffice to answer all the questions you put. The moves of the pieces, Laws of the Game, &c., should be acquired from some friend, or by the assistance of an Elementary Treatise on the Game. Get Lewis's "Chess for Beginners."*

"*S. B.*," *Hull Chess Club.*—*Thanks: they shall be examined shortly.*

"*Chesso-Mania.*"—*We have no back Numbers at hand to refer to. Please send the position.*

"*T. H.*," *Chester Chess Club.*—*They have accumulated so rapidly of late, that we have at present some hundreds on hand awaiting examination. Yours shall be reported on shortly.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*What is the position to which you allude?*

"*Marazion.*"—*We very much prefer Heydebrant, Jaenisch, or Lewis.*

"*H. P.*," *Newcastle.*—*It shall be attended to immediately.*

"*Rustic.*"—*You will find competitors of every calibre at Reis's magnificent establishment, the Grand Divan—certainly the finest school for Chess-playing in all Europe.*

"*B. D. N.*"—"*W. R.*"—"*G. P.*"—"*Juvenis.*"—*The Matches between Messrs. Staunton and Harrwitz are not yet concluded. Up to the present time, the German has won three Games of the Match in which he receives the Pawn and move—one Game in that wherein he receives P and two moves, and none in the even match. His opponent has won three Games even, and one of those in which he gives P and two moves.*

Solutions by "A. Z.," "B. C.," "Arthur S.," "Sopraccita," "R. W. B.," "Juvenis," "Sam Slick," "R. W. D.," "T. H.," "P. W.," "Marazion," and "T. B.," are correct.

Solutions.

To No. 134.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q to Q Kt 7th	K to Q 5th or (*a*)
2. Kt to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K takes P
3. Q to K 4th—mate	
	(*a*) 1. B to K 6th
2. Kt to K 4th	K to Q 5th
3. Q to her 7th—mate	

There are other modes of play for Black, but none that will prolong the mate beyond three moves.

To No. 135.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 4th	K takes R or (*a*)
2. R to Q 5th dis. checkmate	
	(*a*) 1. Q to K 5th (ch) or *
2. R to Q 3rd—dis. checkmate	
	*. 1. Q to K Kt sq
2 Kt to Q 3rd—mate	

To No. 136.

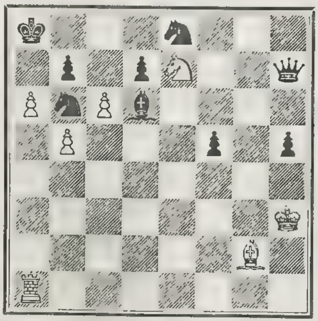
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
2. B to his sq	P to Q 8th (becoming a Q) (best)
3. Kt to K sq (dis ch)	K to Kt 5th
4. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K takes P
5 B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
6. B to K 2nd (dis ch)	K to R 5th
7. B takes Q—mate	

Problem No. 138.

By Mr. Hodgson, of the Bengal Civil Service.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 46.—By Mr. Brede.

White.	Black.
K at Q 3rd	K at Q 4th
Q at her R 8th	Q at K Kt 7th
Kts at K Kt 8th and Q 7th	R at Q B 3rd
P at K 3rd	Kt at K B 2nd
	P's at K Kt 5th, K 4th, & Q 3rd

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 47.—By the Same.

White.	Black.
K at his R 3rd	K at his B 5th
Q at her B 5th	Q at her Kt 7th
R at K 8th	R at K B 7th
Kt at K 7th	B at K Kt 8th
P at K R 4th	P's at K R 4th, K 3rd and 6th, and Q B 6th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 48.—By the Same.

White.	Black.
K at Q R sq	K at his R sq
Q at K Kt 4th	Q at her B 7th
B at K R 4th	R at Q R sq
Kt at K 7th	R at Q R 2nd
P at K Kt 5th	Kt at K Kt 7th
	P's at K B 2nd and Q R 7th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Experiments with the Hydro-electric Machine.—On Saturday morning last, a number of distinguished *savans*, including Professors Œrsted, of Copenhagen; Mattucci, of Pisa; and Schomberg, of Upsal, met in the theatre of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of carrying out a series of experiments upon the gigantic hydro-electric machine of that establishment. From the eminent character of the philosophers there assembled, and their high reputation as electricians, the experiments were of a most interesting nature. On the day previous the condition of the boiler was carefully tested by hydraulic pressure up to 180lbs on the inch, which is more than double the working pressure of the engine. The experiments were conducted under the direction of Professor Bachhoffner.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Bologna of the 19th ult., state that the amnesty granted to political offenders had been celebrated in that city by *fêtes* of two days' duration. A vicious spirit had, however, been displayed by the revolutionary party, who committed outrages of various kinds for the purpose of expressing their dissent from the general satisfaction. It was rumoured at Rome that Prince Borghese would be appointed Treasurer; Prince Altieri, Minister of War; and Prince Piombino, Minister of Police and Governor of Rome.

Sir George Grey has appointed Mr. Richard Budden Crowder, Q.C., as Recorder of Bristol, in the room of the late Sir Charles Wetherell.

Accounts from Constantinople dated Aug. 12, state that disturbances of an alarming nature having broken out at Hadjara, in Lazistan, under the influence of the famous Kurdish chief, Kior Hussein, the few troops that were collected at Trebisonde were sent to the spot to quell them, and an addition of 1500 men has been expedited from Constantinople. It is stated that another insurrection had taken place at Livada, and that it was deemed necessary to forward thither a couple of thousand troops from Erzeroom. It is further added, that things are by no means quiet on the Persian frontier, the Persians having fortified certain points there.

The horrible crime of parricide was committed on Sunday night at Versailles, by a journeyman, named Chevillon, who suffocated his father by means of the fumes of charcoal, in order to obtain possession of a sum of 200f., which the son was aware he had just received. Information having been given to the police, he was arrested with the money in his possession, as was another young man, presumed to have been his accomplice.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 22nd ult., states that the shocks of earthquake had ceased. The accounts received there from various quarters carry the number of deaths to 70, and that of the wounded to 180. Above 4000 persons have been deprived of shelter by the falling of their houses. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened, and the Grand Duke had come from Pisa to visit the wounded in the hospitals.

A Trieste letter of the 15th ult., says:—"The last accounts from Jerusalem represent all Palestine to be a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the rivers and streams being dried up. At Safet many persons had already perished from want of food."

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the viaduct of the Liverpool and Bury Railway was performed on Saturday last.

It appears that this has been a dreadfully hot summer in Turkey. The heat has been quite tropical, but the public health has been excellent. All kinds of fruit are in the greatest abundance, and of good quality. The crops in general have also been admirable in all directions.

A silver groat of David II., King of Scotland, was found near Redcar, a few days since. It is in fine preservation. Obverse—bust in profile, crowned, with sceptre on the right—"David Rex Scotorum." Reverse—cross, with radiating stars of five points in the quarterings—"Edinburgh," with some minter's name, having been minted there. Edward III. first struck groats in 1354.

La Presse has advices from Venice which state the typhus fever to be raging at Milan. From the same communication we extract the following:—"In circles always well informed, considerable attention is bestowed on the report that the Count de Chambord (the Duke de Bordeaux) is to be married to the young Princess of Mecklenburg, who was at Vienna when the Empress of Russia and the Grand Duchess Olga passed through that capital."

At a meeting of the Swiss Diet, which was held at Zurich on the 25th ult., the question of the Jesuits was put to the vote with the following results:—For the abandonment of the question, 8½ states; to declare the question a federal affair, 10½ states; to summon all the states to repel the Jesuits, 9½ states; to invite only Lucerne to expel them, 8½ states: to invite the three other states to adopt that measure, 7½ states; to prohibit any further reception of the Jesuits, 10½ states.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 27th ult., states that expectations are now entertained of the settlement of the differences between Austria and Sardinia. The late Pope had been appointed arbitrator in the affair, and after his death the two Cabinets named the Emperor of Russia to that office. He at first refused, but has now yielded to the request of the Austrian Ambassador, and is about to act, not as arbitrator, but as mediator.

The Bishop of Calcutta embarked on Monday evening, at Portsmouth, on board the *Prince of Wales*, an East India ship, to return to his diocese.

Accounts from Tarnow of the 16th August state, that the peasants of Walga, near Dambetza, to the number of 200, excited by an Israelite emissary, had attacked and plundered the Castle of Walga. The lord of the manor effected his escape with considerable difficulty through a back staircase. On receipt of that intelligence a detachment of the regiment of the Archduke Stephen left Dembetza, for Walga. The peasants dispersed on its approach, but the judge, who headed the party, and 26 peasants, were taken prisoners. The principal leader, however, escaped. This event spread such a terror amongst the nobility, that they all abandoned their country residences, and sought refuge in the towns. Tarnow is filled with refugees.

The *German Gazette of Frankfort*, under date of the 23rd ult., states that a report was prevalent that the sequestration which had been placed on the property of the Princess Czartoriski, in Gallicia, had been taken off on Prince Czartoriski signing a written engagement not to interfere with the affairs of Poland. In case of his breaking it, all his property would be confiscated.

The rich convent of Servites, near Prague, has lately been destroyed by fire. Not a single book of its extensive and valuable library could be saved.

A notice has been received at Lloyd's, reporting a serious accident to the French ship *Cecilia*, which had put into the Mauritius, on the 8th of June last, almost a wreck, from the effects of lightning, and with a loss of four men. For a moment, it is said, the ship appeared in a blaze of vivid light, and every timber in her shook as if the ship had struck on a rock. The poor seamen who lost their lives were standing forward close to the chains. They were burnt dreadfully; when found their clothes were on fire.

The Berlin papers contain elaborate accounts of the ascent of Mr. Green, son of the celebrated aeronaut, in a balloon 38 feet feet in diameter, and 67 feet in length from the top to the bottom of the car. This is about a middle size between Mr Green's sen.'s large and small balloons. The spot from which the balloon ascended was granted for the purpose by the King of Prussia, who honoured the expedition with his patronage. About 40,000 spectators were assembled. Mr. Green was accompanied by Count Schafgotsch and Herr Kuhnel. The balloon alighted on the plain of Gross-Beeren, and it is a remarkoble coincidence that this was on the anniversary of the victory gained on that spot by the Prussians over the French.

The first experimental trip on the Rouen and Havre Railway took place on Sunday last, and proved to be a remarkably successful one. The extent of the trip was from the station at Havre to the magnificent viaduct at Mereville, a distance of about 18 English miles. The train ran at the rate of 20 miles an hour, stopping at Harfleur, and at Etainhus, the first station on the line from Havre. Everything bids fair to see the line permanently opened, according to the present intentions of the company, in the course of the month of October.

Advices from Launceston to the 17th of April, *viâ* Sydney, mention the failure of Messrs. Henty and Co., of that place, who, it is stated, have stopped for £90,000.

A letter from the Havannah informs us that the cultivation of tobacco is increasing immensely in Cuba, in consequence of the great demand for Havannah cigars, whilst in many districts of the island the cultivation of coffee is on the decrease. The crop of this year is most prolific, but there is a prejudice against the quality in certain cases, as the buildings for drying, sorting, and packing the tobacco were too small in proportion to the quantity, and the tobacco was brought to market in an immature state. Still the demand continues to exceed the supply.

The line of railway between Manchester and Rawtonstall will be opened on the 23rd inst.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* states, on the authority of letters from the Roman States, that Don Miguel is making preparations for an expedition to Portugal. This report is in some measure confirmed by a letter in the *Heraldo*, of Madrid, which states that Don Miguel is only waiting the arrival of the vessel which is to convey him to Portugal, in order to carry his plans into execution.

Mr. Joseph Locke, the engineer, is said to have become the purchaser of the manor of Honiton, including the whole of the borough. The purchase money, it is believed, exceeds £80,000.

The Prussian Government has just decided that all the waste ground in the interior of the country shall be cleared, and the marshes drained, for the purpose of preventing emigration, and of fertilising the country. It is in contemplation to employ the said land to form colonies of the poorer classes similar to those near Strasburg.

Intelligence has been received that the blocks of sculpture lately found in the ruins of Nineveh have been safely got on board the *Cormoran* at Bassora. The vessel sailed from that port on June 1, on her way to France.

The *Cork Examiner* says that assurances have been received from several parts of the country that cholera has followed the use of diseased potatoes.

The *Post Ampt Gazette*, of the 30th ult., states that the negociations between the Duke de Modena and the Pretender to the Crown of Spain are still going on, relative to the marriage of the younger son of the latter with the sister of the Duke. Don Carlos is in want of money, and the lady is, it is said, richly endowed in that respect.

The entertainments attending Prince Albert's recent visit to Liverpool cost the Corporation of that borough three thousand pounds.

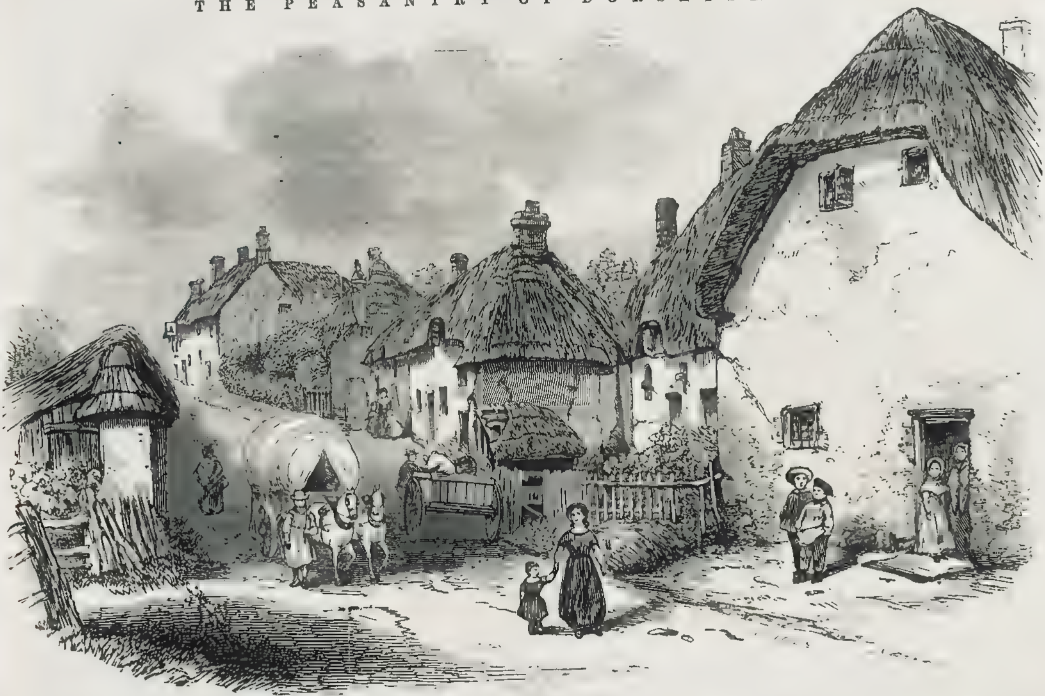
A deputation from the Society of British Artists, consisting of Messrs. Hassell, Clint, Stevens, Tennant, and Hill, waited on Sir George Grey on Wednesday, at the Home Office, with reference to the application of the society for a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

A petition is in the course of signature at Brighton, praying the Queen and the Government that the Pavilion may be preserved as a Royal residence.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, in a letter from Inspruck, 21st ult., states that the works on the railroad, which will facilitate the transit of the English Overland India Mail, are rapidly advancing. The road goes direct from Trent to Bregentz. Eighty millions of francs have been voted for its completion.

Some Chinese bricks have been imported into Liverpool. The parcel comprises the large number of 15,000, which are intended for actual use in this country for the general purposes to which they are applied.

THE PEASANTRY OF DORSETSHIRE.



VILLAGE OF WHITCHURCH, DORSET.

The attention of the public has of late been drawn to the condition of the labouring population of Dorsetshire, by a series of graphic Letters, which have appeared within the last three or four months in the *Times* journal. The inquiry is a subject of paramount interest at a time when the increase of the comfort of the labouring classes is largely occupying the consideration of philanthropists; and the careful collection of such information as is contained in these documents must, doubtless, prove of beneficial aid towards this great work of social improvement.

Several passages in these Letters promised fit opportunities for the Artist's skill; and the Illustrations which we now submit to the reader are the result of a short journey in one of the districts visited by the *Times*' Correspondent, and described, though rather fiscally than as to the precise localities, in his communications.

The first of our Illustrations is a fair specimen of a village in Dorset—Whitchurch, on the road from Blandford to Dorchester; and, as an inscription upon one of the cottages states "109 miles faom Hyde Park Corner." The scene has attracted our Artist by its picturesqueness. The cottages are built with mud walls, composed of road scrapings, chalk and straw: the foundation is of stone or brick, and on this the mud wall is built in regular layers, each of which is allowed to dry and harden before another is put over it. Every dwelling is thatched, as are also the garden *walls*: these are frequently built of the above cheap materials, the top being protected from the weather by the small roof of thatch, which extends a few inches over each side. A specimen of the *thatched wall*, not entirely peculiarly to Dorset, is shown in the left-hand corner of the Engraving.

The exterior view of the Cottage, upon the adjoining page, is sketched from the same locality as the preceding—the village of East Morden, in the neighbourhood of Blandford. This is a charmingly picturesque *bit* for the painter; though its propped-up walls and decaying thatched roof, but too closely indicate the privation and suffering of the inmates.

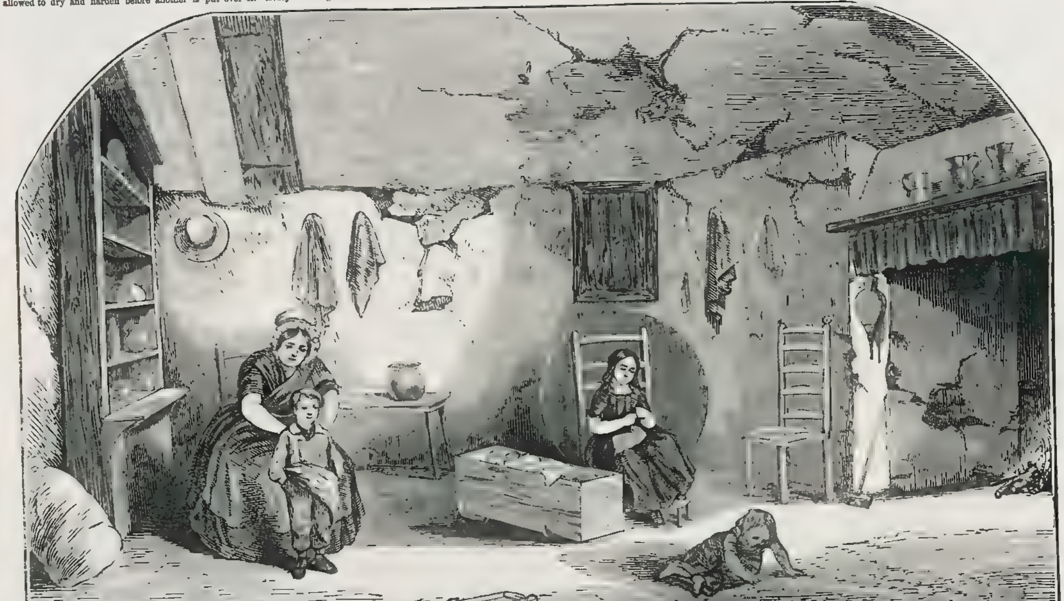
Of one of the villages, Stourpain, about midway between Blandford and Sturminster Newton, the *Times*' Correspondent gives this lamentable account:

"The first feature which attracts the attention of a stranger on entering the village, is the total want of cleanliness which pervades it. A stream, composed of the matter which constantly escapes from pigsties and other receptacles of filth, meanders down each street, being here and there collected into standing pools, which lie festering and rotting in the sun so as to create wonder that the place is not the continual abode of pestilence: indeed, the worst malignant fevers have raged here at different times. It may be sufficient to add for the present that the inside of the cottages in every respect corresponds with the external appearance of the place. The wages here in very few instances exceed seven shillings per week.

"Another fruitful source of misery, as well as immorality, is the great inadequacy of the number and size of the houses to the number of the population, and the consequently crowded state of their habitations, which in Dorsetshire generally, and in Stourpain particularly, afford the most limited accommodation.

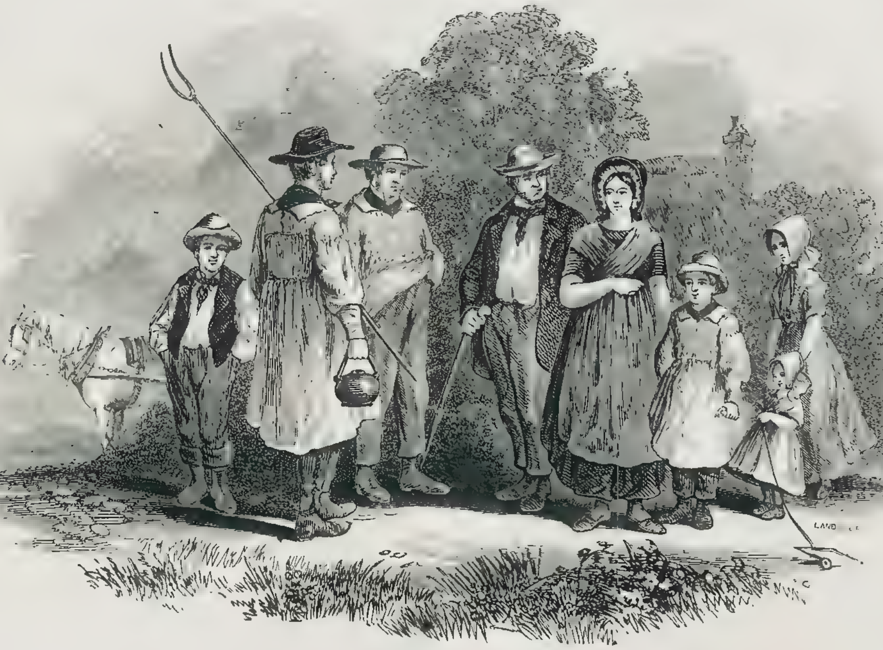
"The want of proper ventilation in these houses must be to the last degree detrimental to the health of the inhabitants; the atmosphere, especially of the sleeping apartments, to an unpractised nose is almost insupportable. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that dishes, plates, and other articles of crockery, seem almost unknown; there is, however, the less need for them as grist bread forms the principal, and I believe only kind of food which falls to the labourer's lot. In no single instance did I observe meat of any kind during my progress through the parish. The furniture is such as may be expected from the description I have given of the place—a rickety table and two or three foundered chairs generally forming the extent of the upholstery. Want, famine, and misery, are the features of the village, and yet I am credibly informed that the peasant of the Vale of Blackmore and the western parts of the country is as hungry, emaciated, and squalid a being as the denizen of Stourpain.

"From this picture of a Dorsetshire parish, it may be readily gathered that



INTERIOR OF A DORSETSHIRE LABOURER'S COTTAGE.

THE PEASANTRY OF DORSETSHIRE.



DORSETSHIRE PEASANTRY.

apathy and indifference on the part of the landed proprietor, and the grasping and closefisted policy of the farmer, are the causes of the prevailing distress. The default of the one is apparent in his neglect to provide proper habitations in which the labourer may bring up his family in comfort and decency. In no county, notwithstanding the universal increase of population, is the want of new cottages so apparent, and the neglect of the landlord, in this point at least, so conspicuous. The latter, in withholding from the man who serves him a just and reasonable reward for his services, is acting neither wisely nor honourably. Both seem to have forgotten, or at least to have shut their eyes to the undoubted fact, that one of the surest methods of consulting the public advantage, is to secure to the lower class comfort and competence."

Of the parish of Handley, in the same district, the Correspondent gives the following details:—"Some of the cottages in the village, from continual neglect and the total absence of repair, are rendered insecure to that degree, that the inmates must be in a continual state of 'fear and trembling.' One of these tenements, the property of the parish, deserves particular attention. A labourer and his family—in all, eight persons—are the occupiers of this hovel, in which there is but one bedroom for their accommodation. There is a small opening, about a foot square, in this apartment, which is unglazed, and serves the purpose of a window. The numerous cracks and fissures in the walls, which on every side present themselves, denote that at no very distant period this disgrace to the parish in which it stands will effectually remove itself. The furniture in the lower room, which, in every respect, corresponds with the upper one, consists of one chair, of most antique and unsafe appearance; two tables, which may be referred to an equally remote period; and a rude wooden bench, "about four feet long. The rents of most of the houses in this parish vary from 1s. to 1s 6d. per week."

Our *interior* Illustration is a specimen of a labourer's cottage, in the Blandford district, with somewhat nearer approach to comfort than the above. Still, the furniture is poor and scanty; and the cradle, in which the infant is asleep, consists of rough boards, clumsily nailed together. The walls and ceiling, too, have wide fissures. The little girl seated in the chair is a portrait, and the neatness with which her hair is arranged, is by no means singular among the children of the poor in this county.

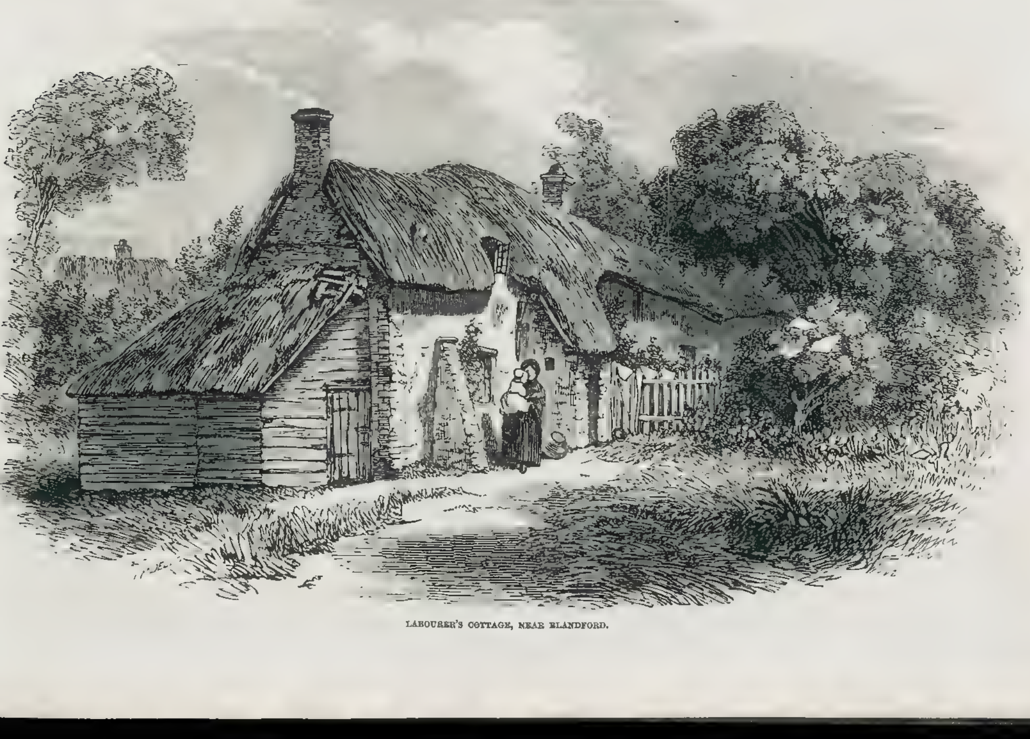
The Blandford district is, however, far from an unfavourable specimen of Dorsetshire and its labouring classes; and the *Times* Correspondent found Corfe in a much worse condition: he thus speaks of the cottages:—

"Judging from the filthy appearance of the walls, which are black with age and dirt, one feels disposed to imagine that the art of making whitewash, like that of staining glass, is lost. Here and there the bare laths of the partitions, which have been long denuded of their coat of plaster, are to be seen, and contribute to the comfortless and wretched appearance of the place. I may here observe, and the remark will apply to every part of the county I have hitherto visited, that nowhere, especially among the younger part of the population, have I met with so many cases of personal deformity, as well as other natural defects, such as deafness, dumbness, and idiocy, the causes of which I think may clearly be traced to the want of proper and sufficient food, and the general mode of life which prevails among the lower classes."

Nor are the roadside characteristics more promising:

"In passing through the different villages which lie scattered along the road the attention is often arrested by the frail and miserable appearance of the cottages, many of which are supported by props, and, in fact, every contrivance for keeping falling and tottering walls together seems to be resorted to; and occasionally an open door, which reveals a mud floor and the usual heap of squalid half clothed children rolling upon it, serves to remind you that you are in Dorsetshire."

The Group of Labourers in the annexed page, is an average specimen of the Peasantry. We quote a few details:—



LABOURER'S COTTAGE, NEAR BLANDFORD.

"There is one custom which prevails among the farmers of this country which seems extraordinary. It is the repugnance they exhibit to regard a young and unmarried man (with respect to his wages) in any other light than that of a mere boy. Those who, to use the words of *Bardolph*, are not 'accommodated with a wife,' are usually paid at the rate of 5s. or sometimes 6s. per week. Not that there is any difference in the nature of the employment, or in the amount of exertion expected from him; in this respect, at least, he is on a par with his married competitor; he works as hard and as many hours in the day, and is at all times, and for all purposes, considered as a person of mature age, with the exception of the day on which he receives his wages. On that occasion he descends from man's estate, dwindles into a mere boy, and is paid accordingly.

"The shepherds and carters generally, but by no means universally, enjoy some trifling privileges. In some instances, they live rent-free, and have 8s. per week, which is 1s. more than the ordinary run of wages. This is intended as a compensation for their being debarred from the benefit of 'tut-work,' which the nature of their employment, and the additional time required for the performance of their duties, prevent their undertaking. 'Tut-work' is regarded as one of the principal advantages of the Dorsetshire labourer; and here it will be proper to enumerate the privileges he enjoys, first, however, premising that they are similar to those enjoyed by the labourer of other counties, where his exertions meet with a much more substantial reward in 'hard money.' 'Tut-work' is, in other words, working by the piece or job, of which the labourer sometimes avails himself, when he has the opportunity, in order to increase his pittance of wages. In some instances the labourer is allowed a small piece of ground by his master, for the purpose of raising a crop of potatoes, &c., but this is far from an universal privilege."

One of the county newspapers, however, lately cited a more "Arcadian picture" from Corfe Castle and its vicinity:

"We thought it was a good opportunity to interrogate several of the working labourers as to the wages they received, &c. To satisfy ourselves we took three or four as an example, and were highly gratified and pleased at the happy and contented manner in which they answered the different questions put to them. They all said their earnings throughout the year were eight shillings per week, and that many in the villages earned extra wages in hay and corn harvest. They each had a good cottage to dwell in (wind and water tight), and always kept in good repair; added to this was a good sized piece of garden-ground well stocked; each had also a quarter of an acre of potato ground, and so much fuel as they could burn by going after it. For all these comforts they paid but £2 per annum, and expressed themselves as being perfectly happy and comfortable."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

When "the Greeks" seem most liberal to "the Pigeons,"
Then should they specially eschew the Phrygians.—*Liberal Translation.*

SOME five-and-twenty years ago, a certain philanthropist writ a volume yclept "The Pigeons and the Greeks," concerning whose fate nothing satisfactory was ever heard from that time forth. Various rumours, indeed, were afoot as to what had become of him; the most popular being that he was pounded to powder in a mortar, and gathered to his fathers in the dust of a subsequent Derby at Tattenham Corner. This may only have been a fable; but fables have their morals, and the natural deduction from the foregone premises is, that care should be had how we meddle with sharp tools. The story of the author of "The Pigeons and the Greeks," notwithstanding, we proceed to fulfil our promise of last week by giving a plain unvarnished view of the philosophy of pastime called "betting," which is vulgarly regarded as a passage in the doctrine of chances. . . .

Adopting the fashion of Aristophanes, Dean Swift, and such like grave authorities, with your leave, we will identify our personages by the titles selected by the sage referred to as aforesaid. The Greeks, then, are the betting circles—professors of the ring those who have taken their degrees as masters of *art* The Pigeons—we "blush as we give it in," (oh, printer, plunge your types in red ink!) are our well-loved public. As example is a thousand per cent. better than precept, we beg to offer a scene from the last farce performed by these *dramatis personæ*. It is laid in the Subscription Room at York: time, the first day of the late meeting. Enter "a young gentleman, apparently fresh from the dinner-table." (This description we quote from a contemporary, because the best of valour is said to be discretion.) Enter a young gentleman, apparently fresh from the dinner table

"Who says Pyrrhus is worthy the confidence of the Greeks? Lo! I am the Orestes that do proclaim it a '*lame* and impotent conclusion.' Pyrrhus be—hiccuped: ten *talents* to one against Pyrrhus; 20 to 1 thank you, Sir; 30 to 1—that's a Trojan; 40 to 1 never say die. Any more bidders for all that could perish of this immortal Greek? Friends, countrymen, and brothers, what in the name of Mercury do ye stare at?

I came to bury Pyrrhus—not to back him.

Exit, singing—

I have found out a gift for my fair—
I have found where the wood pigeons breed.

Once more to the prose of our purpose. In the quarter of a century following the publication of the pamphlet of "The Pigeons and the Greeks," a system has grown up, as if to show that the martyr by whom it was written was a true prophet. Betting is now the most popular of all our National Sports: who talks of the Golden Age? Point out the epoch since the Deluge that furnished such an arch-imperial refuge for the destitute as that Utopia of the nineteenth century the Ring? Who would have houses and lands?—let him go thither and pick and choose his castles and his manors? Who quotes the days in which the lion and the lamb met on familiar terms?—let him go into the Ring, observe the intercourse between the Lord and the Leg, and hide his diminished head. The good old times, quoth he! when piglings ready roasted offered themselves to the hungry, and laid the cloth for those who desired to eat them are not these glorious new times, when those who have money run after those who have none, and bid them to gorgeous Olympic festivals, whereat they are entertained on the express condition that they help themselves to any amount of cash for which they may have occasion or caprice? Is this written in a mocking spirit? far from it—but painted in bold colours, as who should say "they that *run* may read." Racing is a stirring pastime—and a characteristic—Betting—followed as a system—and upon the principle now recognised a positive libel upon the sanity of those by whom it is *supported*. Something more of this as an appropriate prologue to Doncaster Races.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The most exciting portion of the afternoon's proceedings was the declaration that Pyrrhus the First would not start for the St. Leger; this was followed by a similar cue with regard to Mount Callan, and an offer of 1000 to 15, tantamount to a declaration against Dolo! The field, therefore, must be very small. The subjoined quotations will show a rise in Sir Tatton Sykes and Grimston, and a decline in Brocardo, who, nevertheless, had a good many friends.

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Camera Obscura (t)
10 to 1 agst Pantasa (t)

ST. LEGER.

11 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
6 to 1 —— Traverser
9 to 1 —— Fancy Boy
9 to 1 agst Brocardo
10 to 1 —— Grimston (t)
10 to 1 —— Iago (t)
17 to 1 agst Poynton
18 to 1 —— Free Lance
20 to 1 —— Sting (t)
40 to 1 Joanna c.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Quadruped (t)
8 to 1 agst Bravissimo (t)
10 to 1 agst Jano (t)

WARWICK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 12 sovs each, and 25 added. One mile.

Mr. Wall's Crown Prince, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Mytton's Auricula, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	..	2
Mr. Roit's Evenus, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Auricula. Won by a length.

The Guy Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Mile course. 8 subs.

Mr. Wreford's West Countryman, 8 st 9lb . walked over.

The Leamington Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. Two miles. The second receives £50, and the winner pays £15 to the Judge. 59 subs, 38 of whom declared.

Lord Brooke's Gwalior, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb	(Crouch)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Camera Obscura, 3 yrs, 4st 12lb	..	2

The Maiden Plate of 50 sovs; for three-yrs-old, 7st; four, 8st 3lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 8st 13lb; winners, 3lb extra; mares, &c., allowed 2lb. Heats, the two-mile course.

Mr. Skelmerdine's Rolla, 4 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1	1
Lord Chesterfield's b c by Don John, out of Game Lass, 3 yrs	..	2	2

Won in a canter.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb .. .. walked over

The Welter Stakes, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 15 added. Heats, two miles.

Sir J. Gerard's Parthian, 6 yrs .. .. .. walked over

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCHES IN THE NORTH.—The first of the series of grand matches with the North was commenced on Monday, at Sheffield, the match being entitled "Eleven of all England v. Twenty of Sheffield." The ground was crowded. All England went in first, and made 80 runs. The match was resumed on Tuesday morning. The innings of the Sheffield party was not favourable, and their runs amounted to 72, or 8 less than that of "All England" "All England" had made 89 in their second innings, when time was called, and had lost six wickets. On Wednesday morning the match was resumed and concluded in favour of Sheffield by five wickets.

THE FIRST DAY OF PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—On Tuesday last, the 1st of September, the early trains of the several railways conveyed masses of metropolitan sportsmen, with their Mantons and pointers, to various parts of the country, with the pleasing anticipation of abundance of game and good sport. The reports from the crack manors are satisfactory, partridges being plentiful and strong on the wing, and, feeding on the ripening grain, are in prime condition. In many parts of the country there appears to have been a second hatch or brood, but the birds are not yet sufficiently strong to rise, and it is to be hoped that these coveys will not be considered "fair game" by the sportsman. Hares are also reported to be in first-rate condition, fat and active, from the abundance of pasture both on plains and preserved covers. The trains at night brought up an immense quantity of game, which had been killed in the early part of the day. The birds were both large and plump. Accounts from the moors state that the sport, although good, is not equal to that of last season, the grouse on many of the moors being affected with a disease. The birds are also represented to be remarkably wild. Blackcocks are numerous.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER VI.

IT is not worth while to do more than briefly explain how the intended marriage was stayed. Among the strange contradictions which startle a thoughtful observer, and show how completely the habit of viewing things through a selfish medium, blinds and warps the moral sense, is the fact that we often hear of so-called "respectable" individuals lending themselves to promote the mercenary marriages of male friends or relatives, by those sinister yet effectual means, which, if pursued by others towards *their* daughters or sisters, would draw down a torrent of vindictive reproaches. Thus Mr. Drayton had found a lady, a married cousin, ready and willing to assist him by making her house the rendezvous of the lovers; and, finally, by throwing the ægis of her protection before the fair fame of Catherine, by accompanying her on that eventful morning to a certain church in a distant parish, where for the last three Sundays, their bans had been published.

Long and wearily the two ladies waited for the would-be bridegroom; and when at last he appeared, crest-fallen and out of temper, it was to apprise them, that Mr. Joyce was following on the instant, the driver of the carriage he had hired having yielded to a golden persuasion, and revealed whither he was to have conveyed him. An inexpressible sense of shame came over the heart of poor Catherine. Only now was she thoroughly conscious of the unwomanly step into which she had been led by her self-willed temper and imprudent passion. She trembled from head to foot, and large hot tears chased each other down her cheeks. The lady "friend," to whom the scene was too indifferent to arouse any feelings or expressions of real sympathy, chinked the false metal of common-place set phrases in her ear; and Frederick Drayton, angry with himself and the whole world at the defeat of his scheme, was too much absorbed in his own egoism to play the part of consoler with any effect to her he had misled and deluded.

Meanwhile Margaret Clifford found herself, she hardly knew how, beside Mr. Joyce, rattling through the streets of London, in the first cab he had been able to find. She had an indistinct recollection of angry words passing between the gentlemen, and of a brief parley with the coachman at the door; but it was only now that she had time and power to reflect in what manner she dared use the knowledge she possessed of Mr. Drayton's unworthiness.

"Explain, my dear Miss Clifford," exclaimed Mr. Joyce, "what it is you know; I beseech you tell me, how you will prevail on my unhappy child to relinquish this worthless man."

"Alas! alas! I feel now that you must trust me," she replied, "that she must believe my word. I know the story of his heartless betrayal of another—but her name I cannot, will not mention: unless, indeed this other victim give me free permission, and she is generous and may do so."

Perhaps Mr. Joyce thought youthful confidences needed not so much respect: but since Margaret, at any rate, felt sure she could serve his cause, he strove to be content that she should do it in her own way.

Mr. Joyce was a warm-tempered man, and when he arrived at the church he found it difficult to conceal his indignation. Contrasted with her father's anger, her lover's selfishness, and the ill-concealed indifference of her new acquaintance, there is no wonder that Catherine appreciated the heartfelt sympathy of Margaret Clifford; for in this hour of shame and anguish she gave her pity, not reproaches; and when she had but hinted that she had a tale to tell which would unmask the deceiver, Catherine fell upon her neck and murmured—"Take me home—take me to your home—I cannot go to mine. My brain reels at the thought of returning to the house which I believed I had left for ever."

Perhaps, under all the circumstances, this was the best thing to do. Mr. Joyce himself made but few objections to the plan; for he knew the influences by which she would be surrounded in Margaret's humble home were the ones he would most covet. Mrs. Clifford was "charmed" to receive her; but, perhaps, had this tribulation come upon some poor dependent acquaintance of her daughter the case would have been wholly different. As it was, she made "great allowances" for the fault of the heiress, and behaved accordingly. But it is a remarkable fact that when we are in the depths of anguish, "the black hoof of care" pressing upon the spirit, we are peculiarly alive to the sincerity of the sympathy expressed by those about us. It is as if the highly wrought brain rejects all medicine less pure than Truth, deriving solace even from this in its most unpalatable form, rather than from sugared cheats and sophistries.

Margaret Clifford only did her sister justice when she called Susan generous. Now that revealing the tale of her own error and folly, with every faithful detail, might be of use in arousing Catherine from her dream, she confided it to her without scruple. It would have been a strange sight for Mr. Frederick Drayton, could he have witnessed the conference which was held between the three girls that very evening. Wholesome, in one sense, for him, or such as him, to know the scorn and contempt in which he was held by all; but, on the other hand, too deeply gratifying to a coxcomb's vanity, to find how well and how warmly he had been loved by both his trusting dupes. Had been—for it was all over. But even in yielding up its idol—the idol it cannot, will not longer worship—the heart is terribly torn; and that revolution in life which suffering commonly effects, was working in both cases. With Susan Clifford, those inly bleeding wounds were developing powers, which had hitherto only been guessed at. With Catherine, the spoilt child, impatient to endure, and little accustomed to slights or contradiction, the process was different. Mortification, anger, a dying love that was transmuting, by some strange alchemy, almost into hate—these passions were warring in her soul, sending the blood quickly to her throbbing temples, flushing her cheeks, and flashing her eyes. Once or twice she raised her hands to her head, and spoke of pain; and when, at last, she shared Margaret's chamber, and sought sleep, she sank only into a fitful slumber, disturbed by half delirious dreams. Before twenty-four hours had passed, Catherine Joyce was in a brain fever!

I have often thought that it must be necessary for mental anguish to lead sometimes to disease and death, to point a warning to those who have passed unscathed, or to show to the less sensitive that such things are. And yet, an event of this kind is but as a lightning-flash that shows for a moment the depth and darkness of the thunder-cloud! We never know the myriad sorrows which *all but* reach the weight beneath whose burden life and reason bend. Herein, too, is the physician often sorely taxed—seeing the results of suffering, and having to guess vaguely at the causes.

It was very natural that Mr. Joyce should wish to conceal from the world the lengths to which his daughter's infatuation had carried her. Nevertheless, he found it necessary to communicate some of the circumstances to Dr. G——, the physician who had been called in, and who was a friend of the family.

On her first attack of illness, Trevor Sefton, being in the house, had been consulted; and so prompt and judicious had been his measures, that he won by them the high consideration of Dr. G——, who generally saw him, and reported to him the progress of the case, whenever he visited his patient.

"I am obliged to leave town for a couple of days," he exclaimed one morning, soon after the dangerous crisis was passed, "but I leave our patient in your hands, Mr. Sefton, with the greatest confidence. I wish, too, you would keep your eye on her kind and gentle nurse—that sweet girl to whom, I believe, she owes much more than you know, or than I am at liberty to tell you."

"You mean Marga——, Miss Clifford," said Trevor, colouring, he knew not why.

"Yes," continued the kind-hearted, but somewhat eccentric, doctor, "though she tells me she is quite well, I presume to think that I know better than herself. And, really, when I reflect what would have happened but for her energy and presence of mind, I feel an admiration and interest for her beyond description."

The words of Dr. G—— seemed to roll away a mist from the mental vision of Trevor Sefton. The shock he had received on seeing Margaret at Mr. Drayton's door, and the circumstance he had witnessed there, had blinded his judgment, and suffered a cruel suspicion to have birth. It is true, he knew nothing of Catherine's story: all that it had been thought necessary to mention was that she had disagreed with her family and had consequently left home for a time. But Dr. G——'s words showed that there was some mystery, and a mystery of which Margaret was cognisant; and this gave a different complexion to the whole affair. He was conscious now of what amid his more selfish sorrow he had scarcely observed, that her cheek was paler and her countenance altogether more expressive of suffering than could be accounted for, even by her anxious watching, especially now that her friend was pronounced out of danger. Could her evident grief have arisen from the change in his deportment towards her? He asked himself this question with a keen heart-thrill, in which were mingled bitter self-reproach, and yet a sense of recompense and satisfaction.

Trevor Sefton determined on that plan which in real life is always the best to adopt—to seek an explanation. True that novelists have been greatly indebted to the continuation of the misunderstandings into which they plunge the personages of their creation for the interest of their plots, and the "regulation" quantity of paper they have been enabled to cover; but the moral to be deduced is one of warning, not of example; and they who are wise will never be too proud to ask the meaning of a word or action they do not like, and cannot comprehend, from friend or lover.

(*To be Continued.*)

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—From the fifth annual report of this excellent institution, just published, it appears that during the past year 63 in-patients were admitted and 1511 out-recipients, of which there are at present under treatment, 335. The total number treated since the present Hospital was established is, in patients, 273; out-patients, 4893. The arrangements of the new Hospital at Brompton are such, as to accommodate, when completed, upwards of 200 in-patients, exclusive of the treatment of the out-door applicants.

THE WORCESTER, TENBURY, AND LUDLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the scripholders in this Company was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, at which a report was read giving some explanation bearing upon the charge of forgery against Captain Richardson (See our Police Report). The report, after noticing various proceedings connected with the Company, says:—"The minutes of the meeting on the 21st of May stated that cheques should be signed by certain directors and countersigned by the secretary. When the minutes were read for confirmation, that portion relating to secretary's signature was erased, and on examining the cheques signed after this period none of them bore that officer's signature. The secretary having been requested to give some explanation on this subject, stated that the account was taken to Coutts and Company, to avoid an attachment, there being law proceedings pending at the time, and that during a fortnight he was ignorant of the bank to which the account had been transferred when the money was received from the Accountant-General. The chairman (Capt. Richardson) declared that the reason the secretary's signature was excluded was that Messrs. Coutts's house would receive none other than a private account. On the 7th of July the following resolution was passed.—'That a cheque be drawn for £10, and given to Mr. Howell, messenger, for his services.' This cheque was signed by the chairman, and handed over by him to the secretary to procure the signatures of Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Stevenson. Having obtained these, the secretary returned the cheque to Captain Richardson, the chairman. The committee feel reluctant to allude to the painful circumstances which have arisen in reference to this transaction, as they are already in course of judicial investigation. They deem it, however, their duty to observe in terms of censure upon the very improper and unjustifiable conduct of the directors in voting a sum of money, under the head of services, to a messenger, although they were well aware at the time that the statement was fictitious, the individual in question having no claim upon them whatever, and having never been employed as a messenger, nor indeed for a long period in any other capacity. The loose manner in which the signatures of the directors were obtained, and the recent habit of dispensing with the services of their executive officer in such respects, appear to have afforded unusual facilities for fraud."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been somewhat on the increase, and we had a fair average number of samples of that article on sale to-day still, however, the demand was very steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on last market-day, and at which a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been small. Holders were very firm, and would not sell, except at 1s per quarter more money The amount of business doing was, therefore, limited. No new barley at market. Old qualities were quite as dear. We had a good demand for malt, which went off as it came to hand, at rather improved currencies. Oats—the supply of which was small—were in fair request, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English. wheat, 3710, barley, 880, oats, 1510. Irish. Wheat, ——; barley, ——, oats, 390. Foreign: wheat, 2000; barley, ——; oats, 13,050. Flour, 2210 sacks; malt, 2160 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s, ditto white, 48s to 55s, rye, 30s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 62s, brown ditto, [illegible]; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 26s, potato ditto, 31s to 34s, Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 26s; ditto, white, 24s to 29s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 37s to 39s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 43s, per quarter Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 49s to 57s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—The best linseed cakes and white mustard seed are in good request, at higher prices. In all other articles very little is doing

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s, white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s., ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 47s 10d; barley, 29s 1d; oats, 23s 0d; rye, 31s 10d; beans, 39s 9d; peas, 38s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 39s 5d, peas, 36s 6d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very inactive state, yet we can notice no alteration in value.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar command very little attention, and prices have a downward tendency. Refined goods are heavy, at 62s to 62s 6d for brown, and 63s per cwt for [illegible]

Coffee.—This market is firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency.

[illegible] We have very few sales to report in this article, and prices are not supported

Provisions. Irish butter is in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of from 1s to 3s per cwt. Waterford, landed is selling at 90s to 92s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Clonmel, 82s to 88s per cwt. On board, very little is doing. English butter commands the same amount of improvement. Best Dorset, 100s to 104s; inferior and middling, 94s to 98s; Devon 92s to 96s per cwt, and fresh 10s 6d to 12s 6d per dozen. Foreign butter is firm, at 100s to 104s for the best marks, and 72s to 76s per cwt, for other qualities. Bacon steady, at last week's prices All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear, with a very steady sale.

Tallow.—There is a good demand for P.Y.C., at a trifle more money The price on the spot is 41s 9d to 42s for old, and 42s 6d, for new from the scale. Town Tallow is firm, at 41s net cash

Oils.—This market is steady, at about last week's prices.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 12s; old clover, £4 10s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 16s; oat straw, £ 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—This market is very dull, at almost nominal currencies. Public sales of colonial will commence on the 9th inst.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes are very abundant, and a good business is doing, at from 40s to 100s per ton

Hops (Friday).—Nearly 1000 pockets of new hops have already reached us from Sussex and Kent in excellent condition The demand, however, is by no means active; and the duty is called £190,000. Old and yearling hops have declined quite 5s per cwt The following are the prices obtained for the new samples:—Kent pockets, £5 10s to £6 10s, Sussex ditto £5 [illegible] to £6 0s per cwt

Coals (Friday). [illegible] 3d; Haswell, 17s, Shotton, 16s 3d [illegible], 16s 6d, South Durham, 15s 6d, Lambton, 16s 6d, Wylam, 15s 3d, and Wharncliffe, [illegible] 3d per ton

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of home-fed beasts on offer to-day, was very limited—that of foreign stock, large. Prime Scots, Devons, &c., commanded a very steady sale, at fully Monday's quotations; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at previous [illegible]. We had on sale 270 oxen and cows, 1460 sheep and lambs, and 36 calves from abroad. The numbers of sheep were small, while the mutton trade was very firm, and, in some instances, a trifle more money was obtained for the best old Downs. Lambs moved off readily at an advance of 2d per 8lb. The veal trade was rather active, and prices were the turn higher. In pigs, a steady business was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 809; cows, 87; sheep and lambs, 8300; calves, 331; pigs, 261.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very active trade here to-day, and prices had an upward tendency.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although an improved tone has been evident in the English Market during the week, no material alteration in prices has occurred. In fact, towards the close of the weekly transactions a slight tendency to reaction was visible; but it was more attributable to an absence of business than any other cause. At this period of the year, and for another month, transactions are usually upon a very limited scale, unless some political event of stirring interest gives an impetus to speculation. Some good purchases, however, have since restored the Market, and prices again improved. The Exchequer Market, it will be seen from our list of prices, has advanced, the last quotation being about 18 to 21. This may be always considered as a sort of barometer of the Money Market, and evidences the increased facilities of accommodation. Bank Stock continues firm at 209½ to ½; Reduced, quotes 96¾ ⅞; Long Annuities, 10 7-16; India Stock, 259; India Bonds, 25 30; and Consols, 96½ to 96½ for money, and 96⅝ to ¾ for account.

Unusual animation has prevailed in the Foreign Market during the past week. Mexican, in which the improvement was remarkable in our last week's impression, again advanced at the beginning of the week, quoting 26⅝. This price again improved on Tuesday, to 26⅞ to 27. Realisation has, however, since caused a slight reaction, and the closing quotation is 26¾ to ⅞. Portuguese, on Monday, stood at 43⅞ to 44½, improving on Tuesday to 45, and has since advanced to 46½ for money, and 46½ to 47 for account. In Spanish also a marked improvement has occurred, from the marriage of the Queen of Spain having been definitively agreed on. The Active Bonds close at 27½ to ⅝, being an advance of nearly one-and-a half per cent. The Three per Cents 38⅞ to 39. Passive 6⅝ ⅞. Dutch are 59⅞ to 60 for the Two-and-a-half per Cents. Five per Cents, 95. Buenos Ayres, 43. Venezuela Bonds, 42.

The Share Market has been well supported during the week, but prices, from the absence of business, have not much varied. At the various meetings of the dividend-paying Companies, an increased traffic has in every instance been shown, resulting from the reduction of fares. No speculation at present, however, exists; and this accounts for the little change that occurs in quotations. The Market closed buoyantly, at the following prices:—Aberdeen, 9½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 6½; Bristol and Gloucester, 50½; Buckinghamshire, ½ dis.; Caledonian, 16; Do., Half-shares, 1½; Cambridge and Oxford, 1⅜; Churnet and Blythe, 2⅜; Cornwall, 1⅝; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4; Eastern Counties Perpetual, Five per Cent, No. 1, ⅝ p.; Ditto, York Extension, 2½; East Lancashire, 23½; East Lincolnshire, ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half-Shares, 18½; Edinburgh and Northern, 10½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorset, 3; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 31 x int; Great North of England, 230; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 22½; Hull and Selby, 104½; Leeds and Bradford 69½; Leicester and Bedford, ⅝ dis.; Leicester and Tamworth, &c., ½ dis.; London and Brighton, 63½; London and North Western, 205½; Ditto, Quarters, 24; London and South-Western, 71½ x d; Ditto, New, 26½; London and York, 2½; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1⅛; Lynn and Dereham, 13½; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 11; Ditto, Extension, 2⅞ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Ditto, Quarters (B), 13⅞; Ditto, Quarters (C), 8⅞; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ pm; Manchester and Southampton, 1¼; Midland, 140; Ditto, Birmingham, and Derby, 1.4; Newcastle and Berwick, 28; Norfolk, Tenths, 2⅛; Ditto, Extension, 2½; North British, 38½; Do. ½ Shares, 16¾; Northern and Eastern, Scrip (iss 5 dis.), 67; North Staffordshire, 3⅞ pm.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Portsmouth Direct, 5⅝; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1½ dis.; Scottish Central, 20; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2¾; Shropshire Union, par; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction, 2½, South Eastern and Dover, No. 1, 25¾; Do., No. 2, 17; Do., No. 3, 19¾; Do., No. 4, 3⅞; Staines and Richmond, 1; South Wales, 4⅝; Vale of Neath, 1; West Riding Union, 3 pm.; York and Carlisle, ¾; York and North Midland Extension, 38½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 12⅝; Central of Spain, ½; Direct Bombay and Madras, ⅝; Dutch Rhenish, 6⅛; East Indian, ¾; Great Indian Peninsular, ⅝; Italian and Austrian, 1¾; Louvain à la Sambre, 1½. Luxembourg, 1¾; Northern of France, Constituted, 13⅝; Paris and Lyons, Constituted, 5⅞; Rouen and Havre, 27½. Mines—Real del Monte, Unregistered, 3⅞.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT 1

WHITEHALL, AUG. 29

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Strutt, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Railways, and also President of the said Commissioners.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, A[illegible] 28

Royal Artillery.—Major General J W Tobin to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lord Bloomfield; Major General R[illegible] Brough to be Colonel Commandant, vice Wulff.

ADMIRALTY AUG 28.

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. A S. S. Walsh to be Captain, vice Captain G. Hollingworth; Second Lieut. W M Mansell to be First Lieutenant, vice Walsh.

BANKRUPTS. J. RUSSELL, junior, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, builder. [illegible] PHILLIPS, Birmingham, japanner. J BARKER, Sheffield, joiner. T YATES, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. R CROMPTON, M PRICE, and T. CROMPTON, Shrigley, Cheshire, brickmakers. J. PRYTHERCH, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer. J. GILL, Liverpool, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. L. FLEMIN[illegible], Edinburgh, tobacconist. W. OSWALD, Ladysauick, Clackmannanshire, lime-burner. J. DRYSDALE, Alva, Stirlingshire, machine maker. G. D. CHOMAR, Glasgow, merchant.

FRIDAY, SEPT 4

WHITEHALL, SEPT 2

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto David Pollock, Esq., Chief Justice of the [illegible] at Bombay.

BANKRUPTS.—R. F BARBER, Bishopsgate-street Without, licensed victualler.—W LAKE, Henfield, grocer.—J MORTIMER, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—T WAINWRIGHT, Barnsley, Yorkshire, surgeon.—J. HALL, Leeds, chemist.—J. FIRTH, Sen., Standand, J. FIRTH, Jun., Booth Town, J. DUGDALE and W. STOTT, Soyland, Yorkshire, cotton spinners.—G LEWIS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, apothecary.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—C. SIMPSON, Glasgow, agent.—J. CALLENDER, Linlithgow, tanner.

BIRTHS.

At Brimington Hall, Derbyshire, Mrs. William Coke, of a son.—At Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, the Countess of Mulgrave, of a son.—At Streatham, Mrs. William Senhouse Gaitskell, of a son.—On the 31st ult., the wife of the Rev. W. Harrison, of a son.—At Chesham-place, Mrs. William Stopford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Wingham, Kent, George Elgar Toomer, to Priscilla, daughter of Edward Tindale, of Limehouse.—At Broadway, Dorset, Charles Gosnell, Esq., to Anna Martha, eldest daughter of John Furmidge, Esq.—On the 29th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward H. Greene, Esq., to Julia, eldest daughter of Francis Forester, Esq., of St. James's-place, widow of the late Captain Flower, and niece of the Duke of Cleveland.—The Hon. Charles A. W. H. Noel Hill, youngest son of the Right Hon. and Rev. [illegible] Shropshire, to [illegible] Mary [illegible] Esq. [illegible] Esq., to Anne, third daughter of the Rev. [illegible] Walker.

DEATHS.

At Gre[illegible], near Market [illegible], Michael [illegible] Clements, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.—At Stoke Park, Suffolk, Frances, wife of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, aged 67.—In London, Caroline Elizabeth, the wife of John Longe, Esq., of Spixworth Park, Norfolk.—At Castlewarden, county of Dublin, Hugh Palliser, Esq.—On the 29th ult., at Lymington, Hants, in the 81st year of her age, Jane, the widow of the late James Brown, Esq., of that town.—In Baker-street, Elizabeth, wife of John St. Leger, Esq., and daughter of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.—On the 30th ult., at Whinstead Grove, George William Warwick, infant son of G. M. Hawkins, Esq.—At Fulham, Susanna, the widow of the late Alexander Mundell.—On the 31st ult., the Rev. Charles Mayor, M.A., one of the Assistant Masters of Rugby School.—At Chesham-place, Sarah, widow of the late William Randall, Esq.—At Brixton-hill, Alexander Hugh Macsween.—At Norwood, Mary, the second daughter of the late Samuel B. Searle, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAUXHALL OPEN EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY, with Tourniaire's Extraordinary and Unrivalled Equestrians! An entire Change in the Circle. The performance of the American Brothers, the rivals [illegible] Concert—Vocalists, Mrs. John Roe, Mr. Sinclair, Mr Field, and Mr J W Sharp, the best [illegible] singer of the day. Conductor, Mr. A. Lee. The Devil's Descent. Palace of the Golden Bells. Gorgeous Chinese Procession. Splendid Illuminations. Magnificent Fireworks.—Admission, 2s.; Doors open at half-past 7.

VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, the 14th, GRAND VENETIAN CARNIVAL and MASQUERADE (the last of the season), on which occasion the Ball Room will be again thrown open, brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully decorated.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards will perform in the Orchestra. The Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., by Musard, Jullien, Lanner, Labitzky, Strauss, &c. &c.

The Rotunda Theatre will be most beautifully illuminated, and the Gardens will have the appearance of a Sylvan Grove.

The Quadrille Band, conducted by Alexander Lee, will play in the Grand Orchestra, and the Brass Band before the Pavilion.

Tickets will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 7th, and may be had at the Gardens, and [illegible] Costumier to the Royal Property, Castle-street, Leicester-square. [illegible] 7s. 6d.; Ladies, 5s.

THURSDAY, the 10th, THE TREASURER'S NIGHT.

VAUXHALL.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—On THURSDAY, the 10th, A DOUBLE DISPLAY of FIREWORKS, at Nine and Half-past Eleven, with the Ascent of a MONTGOLFIER BALLOON, fac-simile of the destruction of the JOHN O'GAUNT, by WARNER'S SHELL. Only appearance of PAUL BEDFORD (by permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq.) Mr RANSFORD, Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON, and Mr. W H WILLIAMS, and other novelties, for the [illegible] of Mr Thomas Holt, Treasurer. Tickets 2s., to be had at the Gardens, and 15 [illegible] street, Strand.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr W BATTY. Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense hit of the new Spectacle of STEED OF SYRACUSE, nightly hailed with tumultuous acclamations. On MONDAY NEXT, SEPT 7, will be presented the highly successful Drama of THE MERCHANT STEED, or, the Flight of Damon; with all the extensive resources of the Theatre. New and magnificent SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, by the French and British Riders. The whole concluding with, for the first time, the Necromantic Ballet entitled THE VINE DRESSER'S DAUGHTER; or, the [illegible] of the Vineyard.—Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Commence each evening at Seven. Stage Director, Mr. T Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Five.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

INVENTORS and DEPOSITORS of WORKING MODELS, and of other Specimens of the Useful Arts (as well as the Visitors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION) are respectfully informed that the Directors have given their anxious consideration to the new appointment of DEMONSTRATOR in MECHANICS, whose duty will be to explain to the Visitors the Principles and Uses of the above [illegible] with clearness and simplicity. The Lectures now comprise the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, as well as other objects of present interest. The beautiful Optical Exhibitions, &c. &c. Admission, 1s., Schools, Half-price.

MR JAMES'S NEW WORK.

This day is published, in 3 vols. Post 8vo., price £1 11s. 6d.

HEIDELBERG: A Romance. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Author of "The Stepmother," "The Smuggler," "Arrah Neil," &c. &c.

London, SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE.

A COMIC PANORAMA

By "LEECH."

ACKERMANN and CO., Strand, and all Booksellers.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

THE MODES PARISIENNES is the Journal patronised by elegant society, and the guide for really fashionable toilettes. It is the Journal of the Fashions which has the largest circulation among the best society of Paris and St. Petersburgh. It arrives in London every Tuesday. Subscriptions for the MODES PARISIENNES are received by M. FREDERICK, 40, Albemarle-street. Price, for six months, 12s.

Just Published, one handsome volume, royal 8vo., price £1 4s.,

BEAUTIES OF CHESS. A Collection of the Finest CHESS PROBLEMS extant; including upwards of TWO THOUSAND CURIOUS POSITIONS won or drawn by brilliant "Coups." Selected from the works of the first Chess writers, past and present. By A. ALEXANDRE.

BARTHES and LOWELL, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London.

NEW EDITION OF THE GUIDE TO PARIS.

Just Published, 18mo, 7s. 6d., roan embossed, with a Plan of the City; or with 56 Views 10s. 6d., roan embossed,

GALIGNANI'S NEW PARIS GUIDE, corrected to the present time; containing a description of all the Institutions, Public Edifices, &c., of the Capital, Comparative Tables of French and English Weights, Money, &c.; French and English Customs' Duties, Information for Travellers; and a Banking and Trades' Directory. With a Description of the Environs: the whole carefully verified by personal inspection.

Paris: A. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ALEXANDRIA.—In addition to important Articles on the Official Referees, the Houses in New Oxford-street, &c. &c., THE BUILDER, of SATURDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, price 3d. only, will contain a Plan, View, and Description of the English Church now being erected in Alexandria on land given by the Pacha. Owners of house property, Architects, Builders, &c., will find much advantage in subscribing to THE BUILDER.—Office, No. 2, York-street, Covent-garden, and of all booksellers.

THE NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.—THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES of to-day, Price FIVEPENCE, contains Courses of Chemistry applied to the Arts by Dumas, and of Pharmacy by Messrs. Soubeiran and Warrington. Original Papers by Drs. Ure, Ryan, Scoffern, &c.; with numerous Editorial Papers on Agriculture, Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c. Price Fivepence, Stamped Sixpence, or Free by Post £1 [illegible]s. 0d. per annum in advance. JAMES ANGERSTEIN CARFRAE, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

SMITH OF DEANSTON'S BIOGRAPHY, WITH A PORTRAIT. Price 2s.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER will contain a beautiful PORTRAIT and a BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of this distinguished [illegible], whose celebrity in draining has attracted such universal attention. [illegible] STEEL ENGRAVING of Three Leicester RAMS, bred by Mr. Robert Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, with 192 columns of Letter-press on Farming and Grazing, from the pens of the first writers in the Kingdom.

May be had of all Booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, 1846. Embellishments: Mendicant, Winner of the Oaks, 1846; by J. F Herring, with Description. "Take them while they're in the Humour," by J. Bateman, with Description. Diary for September. The Handbook of the Chase—By the Editor. Letters from a Devonian—The Highlands. The Regatta Week at the Isle of Wight—By Craven. Doncaster Prospects—By Petard. The Racing in August. By Craven. A Week on the Kennett—By "The Old Fly." A Letter from New Brunswick—By a Subaltern. Adventures of a Hunter—By Himself. The Sportsman in Wales. The Retreat with Ten Thousand. By the Oxonian. Literature. Public Amusements of the Metropolis. Sporting Intelligence; Yachting, Cricket, &c. State of the Odds. Turf Register, &c. London: PITMAN and C[illegible]

13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

VOL. VI. of MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY AND LETTERS. (Just ready.)

II.

THE HISTORY OF MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow. By the Rev. RICHARD COBBOLD, M.A., Author of "The History of Margaret Catchpole." Dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. 3 vols., with Illustrations, 31s. 6d., bound.

III.

BURKE'S HISTORY OF THE LANDED GENTRY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, complete in 2 vols., royal 8vo., price £2 10s.

IV.

VOL. IX. of AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND; comprising MARY of MODENA, Consort of James II.

V.

THE NELSON LETTERS and DISPATCHES; complete in 7 vols., 8vo., price £5 11s., bound.

VI.

TRAVELS and TRAVELLERS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Authoress of "The Barnabys," &c. 2 vols., 21s., bound.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY, Glamorganshire.—Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £2 per share, payable on complete registration. With two calls of £2 each, beyond which no further calls will be made. (Registered provisionally, pursuant to the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 110.)

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Boyd Barnet, Esq., 17, Dorset-place, Dorset-square.
Samuel Kentish, LL.D., Llangerry, Carmarthenshire.
Claudius Armstrong, Esq., Pencoed-hill, Kidwelly.
Algernon H Swift, Esq., Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, iron merchant.
Frederick Fowler, Esq., Windsor.
Charles Frederic Philips, Esq., Adam-street, Strand.
Rowland Jay Browne, Esq., Ynysarwed, Glamorganshire, and the Inner Temple, London.
(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., Gracechurch-street.
Solicitor—William Martin Wilkinson, Esq., 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Secretary—S[illegible] P. Harris, Esq.

This Company is formed to work the anthracite coal and iron mine (of the best quality) lying under 573 acres of land, situate 13 miles from Neath, and 16½ from Swansea; the veins of coal are respectively 4, 12, 5, and 3 feet thick, and the iron mine together 8 feet in thickness. Both crop out on the surface and will be worked by level and patching, without pits or machinery of any sort.

Transit to all parts is extremely good.

From the cheapness with which the minerals may be worked, the best pig iron (Welsh) will be made (including wear and tear and expense of management) at £2 10s. per ton; it is now worth £5, but reckoning a sale at £4 per ton, thereby the return will be (see the estimates) above 35 per cent. upon the capital. For a more full detail see the prospectuses and estimates, which may be had at the Offices of the Company, 23, Threadneedle-street, where plans of the property, the mineral surveyors' report, and sections and specimens of the minerals may be inspected.

Applications for Shares, with a reference in the usual form, may be made to Mr. T. Thomas, mining agent, 80, Old Broad-street; to the Secretary, S. P. Harris, Esq., at the office of the Company, 23, Threadneedle-street; and to the solicitor, W. M. Wilkinson, Esq., 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY, Glamorganshire.—Applications for shares in this Company will not be received later than Saturday, the 12th instant, immediately after which the allotment of shares will be made.

By Order of the Directors. S. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

Offices, 23, Threadneedle-street, London, September 1, 1846.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.
W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Baron L. de Rothschild.

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age next Birth-day	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.		
	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year	Half-Year	Quarterly
25	3 16 4	1 19 0	0 19 8	3 5 5	1 13 3	0 16 9	2 18 2	1 9 6	0 [illegible] 11

Policies may be effected daily.
July 30th, 1846.

By order of the Board.
THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to 10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 18, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for 15s., or half-a-crown a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Supplied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £2 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size—R COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well-known garments for quality, respectability, and efficiency, has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. More than seven years' extensive trial has proved beyond all contradiction that they are really completely impervious to the rain. One of the best proofs of their extensive sale exists in the numerous competitors it has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street. Waterproof Cloaks, Habits, &c., for Ladies.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden, and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show Rooms, 46, King William-street, London Bridge. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich or-molu bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mache, gorgeously emblazoned. These, with a most various stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps are all of the latest designs and at the lowest possible prices. Deane's carts are delivering Camphine, Candles, and Lamp Oil, and Lamps on hire, in all parts of the metropolis daily. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade:

Uxbridge Pattern.			Thalia Pattern.		
Strong Silver	Tea-pot	£10 16 0	Strong Silver	Tea-pot	£13 0 0
Ditto	Sugar Basin	6 14 0	Ditto	Sugar Basin	7 11 0
Ditto	Cream-jug	4 10 6	Ditto	Cream Ewer	5 2 0
Ditto	Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto	Coffee-pot	16 17 0
Complete		£35 12 6	Complete		£42 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and price of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

WHILST MESSRS. BETTS and CO. are studiously desirous to avoid the imputation of unwarrantably increasing the alarm created by the rumoured prevalence in the Metropolis of that fearful disease, the Asiatic Cholera, they deem it consistent with a due regard to the feelings of the public, to direct attention to the subjoined Testimonials as to the merits of their Patent Brandy. This pure and wholesome spirit has long been in very general use in the most important hospitals and infirmaries in the kingdom, and is deserving of especial notice at the present time, from its peculiar efficacy in arresting the ravages caused by those epidemics that usually prevail at this season of the year; and the same can be procured in quantities, not less than two gallons, direct from the Distillery, at 16s. per gallon, or in single bottles, at 3s. per bottle, from Retailers, in every locality, each bottle being secured by the Metallic Capsule, which Messrs. Betts and Co. have the exclusive right of making, and upon which is embossed the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars."

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.—

"58, Aldersgate-street.

"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists more or less in most of the Brandies imported from France.

(Signed) "JOHN THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Chemistry.

"To Mr. Betts."

"[illegible]

"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the foreign spirit.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME, Chemist to his Majesty.

"To J. T. Betts, Esq."

"38, Upper Gower-street.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is fully as free from anything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit as the best varieties of foreign brandy.—(Signed) EDWARD TURNER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.—John T. Betts, Esq."

"Grenadier Guards Hospital.

"The two samples of your Patent Brandy I had an opportunity of laying before the Board of Officers, which sat at the Regimental Hospital last Saturday. Every member of the Board approved of the Brandy, and have ordered that it shall be used for the sick.—(Signed,

"Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co." "J. HARRISON, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards.

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON.

First, reader, your attention let us fix
On Nos. Eighty-five and Eighty-six
Right facing Aldgate-church are these display'd,
To furnish you with clothing ready made.
Neat, strong, and matchless goods are purchas'd here
And not a single article is dear.
Next your attention we would beg to call
To No. Eighty-four, the "Private Hall."
Here you ascend the stairs of solid oak
To gain the Room where orders are bespoke.
This show-room with its giant chandelier,
Eclipses all that's witness'd far and near.
Here a secluded Habit-room you view,
And here there is a room for Vestings, too.
Other apartments follow in rotation,
To answer one design, ACCOMMODATION.
The next compartment we survey must be
[illegible]
[illegible]
Which casts such lustre on the human crown.
On turning round the corner, you behold
The Warehouse where the Hosiery goods are sold.
This House, whose trade is constantly alive,
Is in the Minories, No. One-four-five.
On passing to the right you'll find, next door,
The Establishment for Outfits—One-five-four.
And here, good reader, our description closes
Our brief description of the House of MOSES.
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only—but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods in trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If anything that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done,
Do all "YOU" can for MOSES and his SON.

For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that [illegible] have [illegible] those who desire genuine cheap [illegible] disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

THE END OF THE SEASON—1846—OFF TO PARIS.

CHANGING HORSES.

(Continued from page 153.)

please, they are all in their glory, commanding a portion a-piece for each of their party, when every Frenchman knows that one *plat* is sufficient for two people; scaring the waiter by the strange order of their dishes, beginning with those they ought to finish with; drinking all the expensive wines that can be taken together, and many that cannot; and looking up to the *dame du comptoir* with feelings of great reverence and admiration. All this you may see, at any time you choose to enter a restaurateur's. For, go when you will, you will always meet some people dining there for the first time; and be amused by the extraordinary *menu* they will choose. Here, then, we bid them good bye, concluding with a bird's-eye view of Paris, such as may fill their heads after they have made the round of its wonders.—

PARIS.

Houses very tall and white;
Cafés bright, all glass and light;
Barrows fill'd with two sous wares;
Idlers lounging upon chairs;
Cabriolets the kennel spattering;
Diligences loudly clattering;
Stalls of pictures, books and maps;
Women walking without caps;
Soldiers everywhere abounding;
Music of the B[illegible] [illegible] sounding;
Green trees growing over their paths;
Floating washing boats, and baths;
Noble buildings, gilded railings;
Next them, dirty wooden palings;
Open gardens; dashing fountains;
And the Chaumiére's Russian mountains;
Cooling ices from Tortoni's;
Lovely riders, at Franconi's;
"Passages" of fancy trades,
Far beyond our own Arcades.
Such is Paris at a view;
If you doubt it, go there too.

PARISIAN CAFE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 5, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

No. 228.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846. [Sixpence.

ROYAL ALLIANCES.

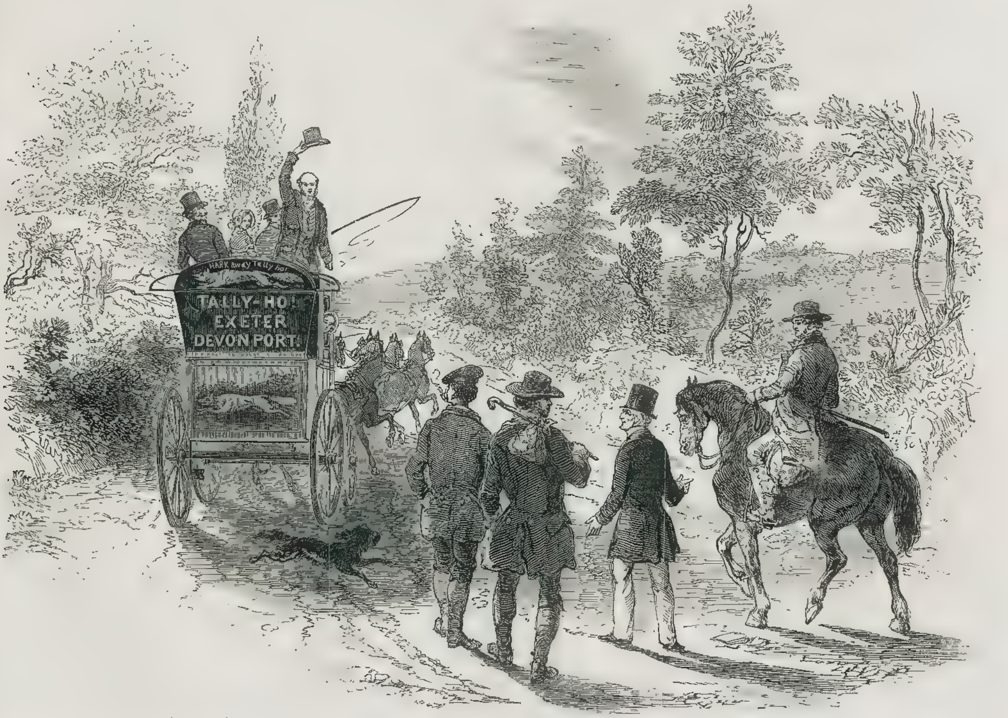
BEYOND all description is the interest taken by French politicians in the marriage of the Queen of Spain. In Paris, say the French journals, all parties wait with "intense interest" the expression of public opinion in England on the marriage of the Queen of Spain. It is painful to think that such intense anxiety should be destined to disappointment; yet, so it must be, when France hears that in England there is no public opinion whatever on the subject. As long as the foreign journals give the question such prominence in their columns, it brings out articles, and speculations, and anticipation of what is and what is not to be; but, to suppose it has, in any manner, taken hold of the public mind here, would be absurd. We doubt if anything so much talked of was ever thought of so little importance. In no part of the Empire could half-a-dozen persons be brought together to discuss this Royal alliance as a question in which England has the remotest interest. A general wish for the prosperity of Spain, for stability to its Government, and personal happiness to the young Sovereign is certainly entertained; but any idea of turning the alliance to the advantage of this country, by supporting this suitor or that, has never been for a moment raised. The day has passed with us when such questions could be made matter of agitation in the minds of men.

The influence of England rests upon far different bases from the intrigues of palaces and the knitting of "family compacts." We have ceased to seek national aggrandisement from such alliances in our own reigning family; how can they affect us when made or broken by others? The steam-engine and the cotton-bale have made the seals and parchments of such treaties useless. Indeed, history confirms our conclusion of the wisdom of renouncing them; perhaps no nation has suffered more than England from the wars and struggles into which such marriages have in former times plunged us. And when we see two countries making more efforts to conclude and bring about a Royal marriage than either of them would think of expending on the material welfare of the people, we cannot help picturing the disappointments they are preparing for themselves. One breath of disaffection sweeping over the surface of popular feeling, will wreck the hopes of the most crafty state pilot who has embarked them in so frail a vessel as these creations of diplomacy. The proudest ship does not govern the storms or sway the currents of the ocean-depth, but is as much their toy as the lightest straw that ever floated on the surface.

The total indifference of the people of England as to the marriage of the Queen of Spain is a curious comment on the continual assertions of the French press, that, as a nation, we are actuated by the most restless and untiring ambition—that we never let pass a single opportunity, however slight, for the aggrandisement of our national influence. Were we what our neighbours paint us, we should be a nation of diplomatists, watching every Royal audience of every European Court with a thrill of apprehension: as to our Governments, they are nothing less than a band of Machiavellis, with more than the Italian's craft, compassing greater than the Italian's ends; and, however greatly differing with each other, one and the same in all that relates to the power, wealth, and supremacy, of "perfidious Albion." We fear the French journalists give us far too much credit for capacity, in the first place, and for zeal, in the second.

Whether it is from a feeling that we have less need of these compacts and negotiations, certain it is we do not trust to them; our diplomacy is about the worst and most unskilful in Europe. Had our greatness depended upon that alone, we should now be at the bottom of the scale of nations. In this much-agitated question we have done much as we are accustomed to do: we have let the affair take its own course, pretty sure that all our actual relations with Spain could not be affected by it, whichever way it was settled. The only candidate for the Royal hand supposed to be supported by England—a Prince of the House of Coburg—has, it now appears, been positively discountenanced by our Government, and refused any aid and influence. It must surprise the French people to find us so very cool on this matter, when in everything we are held up to them as the arch-plotters of Europe.

The fact is, the policy of England has taken quite a different direction. We have had our full share of the evil and the good of political family alliances, and have found the evil certain, the good very doubtful. The brilliant hopes held out by such contracts have almost invariably been disappointed. A very slight knowledge of the world suffices to prove how frequently the ties of blood and relationship fail to secure peace and amity; but between nations, the hope that they will restrain the impulses of ambition or self-interest is the vainest of vain expectations. History is full of broken alliances, oaths forgotten, treaties violated, and wars be-


HARK away Telly ho!
TALLY-HO!
EXETER
DEVON PORT.

"THE DUKE" IN THE WEST.—"GOD BLESS YOU! GOOD BYE. I'D RATHER WALK; BESIDES, I HAVE COMPANY."—(SEE NEXT PAGE) tween the nearest and dearest of human kindred. faith, honour, and affection have been as nothing in the balance against territorial and personal interests. It would be scarcely too much to affirm that the alliances of the Sovereigns of Europe, and the conflicting claims that have grown out of them, have been the curse of nations. The long and bloody wars between France and England, which ruined both countries, and engendered a national hatred between them, not yet extinct, sprang from the claims made by English Sovereigns to the throne of France. After the Reformation, alliances between the Sovereign of England and the Great Catholic Courts of Europe became difficult and impolitic, and, whenever they were entered into, were fatal.

The long negotiations which James I. carried on with the Court of Madrid for a marriage between Prince Charles and a Spanish Princess, roused the fears, and alienated the respect of the English people; the Armada was still fresh in men's recollections: the secret articles of the treaty, which oozed out, as all secrets do, rendered the Commons furious, and embarrassed the whole reign of the successor of Elizabeth. And when, at last, Charles married Henrietta of France, the alliance proved a source of endless mischief; the influence of his Queen is believed to have had no small share in bringing the King to his unhappy end, and overthrowing the dynasty of the Stuarts. The marriage of the sister of Charles to the Elector Palatine, involved England in the Thirty Years' War, that changed the whole German Empire into a desert and a slaughter house, the traces of its devastation remaining to the present day. In more modern times, the Royal alliances from which the best effects were hoped, have proved sources of weakness or disaster. The marriage of Louis XVI. with a daughter of the House of Austria, was considered a triumph of State policy; but it precipitated and embittered the convulsion that destroyed the Monarchy of France. When Napoleon descended to the miserable vanity of allying himself to the old Monarchies of Europe, by marrying a Princess of the same family, he lost half his influence; and so far was he from obtaining the object he had in view by his cruel and unprincipled divorce from Josephine, that Austria proved one of his greatest enemies. The truth is, these alliances are often disliked by the subjects of the "high contracting parties," and frequently prove a source of trouble and weakness instead of strength. At the present moment, the Spanish people are tolerably quiescent as to the marriage of their Queen with a Spanish Prince; but, by the last accounts, it appears that all classes are in a ferment of dissatisfaction at the French alliance with the heir presumptive, which is supposed to be the main negotiation. England has long abandoned the system. Marriages between the Sovereign of this country and the great Courts of Europe are now studiously avoided, and the nation with the widest empire in the world prefers to "ally itself in marriage" with the smallest and least influential of States. We are thus more free to deal with the greater Powers on the footing of equals, untrammelled by considerations of "compacts" and relationships. Indeed, had such things been absolutely essential to the well-being of a State, Holland would never have risen, nor America existed; for to Federations and Commonwealths these particular negotiations are things altogether unknown.

"THE DUKE" IN THE WEST.

A characteristic incident in the recent visit of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Plymouth, will be found illustrated in the preceding page. It is trifling, indeed, in comparison with the exploits and great events of the Duke's long and glorious career, which have been commemorated by the engraver's art—to decorate thousands of dwellings throughout the British Empire. Still, the incident we have here pictured well bespeaks that simplicity of character which has won for the Duke a large portion of the public esteem in his later life; and we are persuaded that our readers will rightly appreciate this illustrated reminiscence. We quote these details chiefly from the *Plymouth Herald*:—

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at Plymouth, on an official visit, on Friday evening, the 28th ult. He left London on Friday morning by the express train, his carriage having been sent off by an earlier train; and proceeded to Teignmouth by rail. On his arrival at the terminus, intimation having been given through the means of the electric telegraph of his approach, the gallant Duke was received with loud cheers from a great number of persons who had assembled round the station at Teignmouth. Post-horses were obtained, and he set off in his carriage for Plymouth. On coming to Ivybridge, a delay was experienced from the horses not being ready, when his Grace walked on, preferring a walk to waiting at the hotel. Having got some distance, he was overtaken by the *Tally-ho* coach, the coachman of which, Hardcastle, invited the Duke to ride. "No, I thank you," said the Duke, "I am waiting for my carriage." Guard: "It will be delayed some time, your Grace, as they cannot get horses: we can carry you on very well." The Duke replied, "Oh, thank you, never mind, they'll get horses to take me on. God bless you; good bye. I'd rather walk; besides I have company," which consisted of a farmer and two "navvies," with whom his Grace was in conversation, they, of course, being ignorant of his exalted rank. With this intimation, the coachman touched his hat, which the Duke returned: he left his Grace to pursue his walk, and took his station on the *Tally-ho*, which proceeded on its journey.

Another incident of the Visit may be added. On Saturday, the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. B. Parham, summoned a meeting of the members of the Town Council, who unanimously resolved to present an Address to the Duke, provided it were agreeable to his Grace. Messrs. G W. Soltau and N. Lockyer, the members of the Corporation who waited on the Duke to ascertain his wishes, were, however, courteously informed that he must decline the proposed compliment, but that the reception of an Address would have been highly gratifying to his Grace if his time had permitted. Subsequently his Grace wrote a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy: —"Plymouth, August 29, 1846 (at night). Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Mayor of Plymouth. He has been much flattered by the declaration of the Mayor and Corporation to present him an Address. Having been out on horseback all the morning, he was changing his clothes when the deputation reached the Royal Hotel to announce that his worship intended thus to honour the Duke, and he regrets that, being under the necessity of returning to London to-morrow morning, he cannot have the satisfaction of receiving in person the record intended for him.—The worshipful the Mayor of Plymouth."

The Queen's Visit to Guernsey.—The Royal Court of Guernsey has ordered that a block of granite shall be inserted in the pier wall, opposite the place of her Majesty's debarkation, with the following inscription:—

"HERE HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, HER CONSORT,
LANDED ON THE 24TH AUGUST, 1846."

Singular Bequests The will of Mary Anne Johnson, late of Well-walk, Hampstead, spinster, who died on the 6th ult., passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 1st instant. The personal estate of the testatrix is sworn under £25,000. The will contains the following bequests:—"I give to my black dog Carlo an annuity of £30 a year during the dog's life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom, I give an annuity of £10 a year for the three cats, to be paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my mother's old servants, to take charge of the dog and cats."—Query: What will the authorities at the Legacy Duty Office do? As it respects "Legacy Duty," the legatees are certainly "strangers in blood" to the deceased, and in that capacity are liable to a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of their life interest; but the Legacy Duty Act, on the other hand, says nothing about duty payable on legacies bequeathed to dogs and cats.

Will of Mrs. Fry.—The late Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, wife of Joseph Fry, Esq., of Upton, Essex, enjoyed a life interest over certain trust property, under the respective wills of her sisters, Priscilla Gurney and Rachel Gurney, with a power of disposition over the same, by deed, will, or otherwise, and of which there was remaining unappropriated, and at her disposal, a sum of £11,000; this she has directed to be applied for the benefit of her family, in the following manner.—The interest of £6000 to her husband for li[illegible]wards the principal to be divided equally amongst her children. To [illegible] daughter Katharine Fry, who has always lived with her, but to whom no provision has hitherto been made, she leaves the interest of £4000 and £2000 on her marriage, and the remaining £1000 to her son Daniel Henry Fry. The bequests are entirely confined to the trusts under which she was empowered by the deeds of disposition. She executed her will in 1840, appointing her sons, John Gurney Fry and Joseph Fry, Jun., Esqs., executors, to whom special letters of administration with the will was granted, the husband consenting. She was in her 66th year.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The marriage of the two Royal Sisters of Spain has created the greatest sensation both in the fashionable as well as diplomatic circles in Paris. It is considered the greatest triumph of French diplomacy, since the expedition to Ancona. Yesterday I was dining where there were Marshals and Ministers of State, and men, by reputation and by power, the objects of the greatest obsequiousness; but when, after dinner, the young and handsome Countess Bresson, the wife of the French Ambassador at Madrid, came in, all the grandees present sunk into insignificance: a conqueror, after a hard-fought battle, could not be the object of more homage, or appear with greater triumph. To the ladies there was a subject of paramount importance—the decision of the costumes for the Queen of Spain and her sister; for the young Countess has the superintendence of the momentous choice of the two *trousseaux*, and *corbeilles de mariage*. By this marriage, another young and handsome Princess will be added to the Court circle. Such a galaxy of Royal beauties, and so richly endowed, no other Court in Europe can present; and their young Consorts are the handsomest Princes in Europe—the new bridegroom, the Duke de Montpensier, is not the least remarkable. All rival Governments have wisely dissembled their indignation at this stroke of French policy, which has come upon them totally unexpected, like a thunder-clap in a summer's sky; however, the secret of this success of the French Cabinet is easily explained. It was Donna Carlotta, the mother of Don Francisco de Assis, the Queen Isabella's bridegroom, who fir[illegible] at work on the mind of Ferdinand VII, whose dissolution was then approaching, to drive him to change the organic Salic Law, and transfer the Crown to his daughter. When her scheming had succeeded, Donna Carlotta claimed too large a share of power as her reward, and the Princesses quarrelled; but when, in her turn, the mother of Don Francisco felt the hand of death upon her, she sent for Queen Christina, and made her swear on the Gospel, no one but her son should marry Queen Isabel. So much for the Queen's marriage. As regards that of the Duke de Montpensier, it is explained still more easily—by the wish of Queen Christina, and Munoz her husband, to come to Paris, the abode of their predilection, where their amours and their marriage have been *legitimated*. She must leave Spain and her daughter to their own guidance, on the marriage of the latter; and Donna Luisa marrying another Prince, she would be ill received at the Tuileries. Now she is coming herself, to present her young and lovely daughter at the French Court.

It is only within the circle of the Court, thus adorned by the youngest, most beautiful, and the most richly endowed Princesses of the globe, over whom presides that most virtuous lady Queen Amelia, that there still exists anything that can be called society in Paris, in the old French meaning of the term. Elsewhere society is so mixed, that all prudent persons only venture in it as they do in a promiscuous crowd. There is no criterion of rank and no criterion of respectability. Any one, according to the new French law, may assume a title, which many persons of real substance and character do not blush to do; whilst of course all the "would-be's" and sharpers do not hesitate to follow the example. The only indispensable condition of admission to society is the possession of fortune, of which the reality appears less essential than the external appearance; and any man who can dine sumptuously at the Café de Paris for a time, whilst he drives a brilliant equipage, and goes to the races with his curricle and outriders, can pick up acquaintance with the brilliant incautious beaux of Paris, and get introduced. To this add that there are no leaders of fashion; and that Madame Aguado, the richest lady of finance, and the Duchess de Montmorency, the first in rank, are on a level with all the rich *parvenus*, and their society the same and promiscuous in its habits. I have laid the more stress upon this subject, as this week two young sharpers of good education have been taken to prison, whose story is a very good lesson to our English visitors. One of them passed himself off as a Count; the other, his equal, acted as his valet: they had drawn lots to decide the parts each was to assume. By the means I have pointed out, they managed to mix in the best society; and if they had not pushed their swindling to an outrageous extent, they would still circulate in Paris—the handsome *soi-disant* Count, in his splendid equipage, dressed in the first style of fashion—the object of general admiration. Although they are imprisoned, they have already managed to swindle some English people, and destroy the domestic peace of others.

The sale of the *Constitutionnel* to M. Mosselman has met with great obstacles in the settlement of details, and is not yet achieved. In the meantime, it has drawn the attention of the public to the state of the Parisian press; and it is proved that all the journals—if you set aside the *subventions* some received, and the political influence and "fleshpots of Egypt" enjoyed by the others—are in a state where it is doubtful whether they can pay their expences. Those that enjoy a circulation of twenty to twenty-five thousand numbers, are indebted for this vogue to the *Roman feuilletonistes*; and if Dumas or Eugene Sue remove from one journal to another, he takes with him fifteen thousand subscribers. In the meanwhile, the *Roman feuilleton* has totally extinguished literature; and it has now been found that the utmost number of copies of a new novel, from the first of writers, which can now be sold, is 700. The circulating libraries cut out the novels from the newspapers, and circulate them amongst their customers, to the exclusion of other volumes. The only literary trade that flourishes out of the pale of the newspapers, is that of the dramatist. Each time a vaudeville is performed, the manager pays ten per cent. to the author on the profits: even when performed in villages and in barns, the playwright derives two or three francs profit. At the Académie de Musique, the director pays a hundred francs per act of a grand opera every night it is performed; and as lyrical dramas are in general in five acts, authors thus get £20 a night. A society is established, with agents all over France, for the collection of these dues, deriving, for their pay, two per cent. on the amount collected; and even secondary vaudevillists, totally unknown to fame, receive thus from a thousand to two thousand pounds a year for dues derived from their humble productions

FRANCE.

The French Chambers have been prorogued by Royal ordinance. The following is the reply of the King to the address presented to him by the Chamber of Deputies

"Gentlemen Deputies—I gratefully receive this new proof of the sentiments which animate you. It is a valuable pledge of the continuance of that happy accord between all the Powers of the State which is at once the guarantee of our liberties, and that of the repose and prosperity of France. I am much affected by the wishes you have expressed in favour of my family and myself. Having devoted ourselves from our earliest youth to the service of our country, the sweetest recompense of our devotedness is to have well deserved of France, and obtained from the nation that affection and confidence of which you have just given me so affecting an assurance."

The banquet given to Mr. Cobden by the Free-Traders of Bordeaux, took place on the 1st inst., in the Salle Franklin, which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and elegance. At seven o'clock upwards of 300 guests took their seats at the tables. The chair was taken by M. Duffour-Dubergier, having on his right hand the guest of the evening, Mr. Cobden. At the same table were seated Baron Sers, Peer of France and Prefect of the Gironde; M. Roullet, First President of the Cour Royale; M. Dosquet, Secretary-General of the Prefecture, and M. Durin, one of the Vice-Presidents of the *Societé des Libres-Echangistes*. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and the whole *salle* presented a most striking and animated scene

The health of Mr. Cobden having been proposed, was received enthusiastically; and the hon. gentleman, in reply, said he seemed to breathe a freer air in that atmosphere of freedom of commerce in the midst of men participating in his commercial creed, the soul appeared to dilate, and man's energy to acquire a new vigour. Free-Trade was a principle of expansion; whilst, on the other hand, Monopoly was an attempt to confine within narrow limits the energy of men, and subject them to make superfluous efforts, in order to acquire the ease and the comforts of life. "If," continued the hon. gentleman, "I wanted to express in two words the tendency of these two opposing principles, I should say that Free-Trade is association, and that Monopoly is competition. There is an argument now much used in France to which I must refer. It is said that the English Free-Traders maintained Protection as long as it was necessary to them, and now abandoned it when they found it advantageous to do without it. To that I reply, that in England we have made the application of our principles to that article of our produce which had most to apprehend from a foreign competition—namely, corn. Let me be permitted to affirm that these persons are completely mistaken if they believe our good friends of the Protectionist school in England abandoned their principles for such a motive. Far from that, they are Protectionist to the very marrow, and they continue bravely to maintain that our country will be ruined if the good old *régime* of Protection does not return. I have, perhaps, some right to speak in the name of the Free-Traders with some authority, and I can declare, that, far from thinking that commercial restrictions have ever been necessary to England, we are convinced that they have always been prejudicial to her. We do not admit that our manufactures, our agriculture, and merchant shipping ever reaped any advantage from what is called Protection. Nay, we believe that they would have been more flourishing without it. But, to destroy every suspicion which may have arisen relative to any pretended *arrière-pensée* attributed to our Free-Traders, I shall be more explicit. Let it be then known that their conscientious opinion is, that at no time, under any circumstances, can a nation become enriched by the interference of its Government by means of restrictive laws. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we apply this maxim without reserve to every country, to every circumstance, and to every age. Whatever may be the condition of a country, we maintain that Free-Trade is better than restriction. Show me any point on the surface of the globe, whether it be of a fertility as unlimited as that of Egypt, or a barren rock like Malta—let it be placed under the tropical sun, or near the polar—I think I can demonstrate that it is the interest of the inhabitants to keep up the most unrestricted communications with their brethren spread over the earth. But has not this verity been already demonstrated by all great political writers—by Adam Smith in England, Say in France, Storch in Russia, and other eminent writers in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland? Have they not all agreed in declaring that Free-Trade is equally applicable to all countries, all climates, all races, all Governments? I have also to remark that, on another point, the range and importance of the English agitation have been falsely appreciated. The Repeal of the Corn-Laws has been represented by some persons as the sole aim of the League. That is not the case. I have one hundred times publicly declared, in the course of our agitation, that we were driving at the Repeal of the Corn-Laws as a means to attain a more general and more elevated end—that we considered those laws as the keystone of the arch of monopoly, and that, when once it was torn down, the whole edifice must fall to the ground. A month had not elapsed after our triumph, when our predictions began to be realised by the abolition of the Sugar Duties; and I do not fear to say that I consider this second triumph as more important than the first, regarded for its moral and social consequences, for it involves a complete revolution in our colonial system" The honourable gentleman concluded a brilliant speech in these words—"Gentlemen, I cannot doubt that, in France, Free-Trade will find worthy interpreters. Without doubt, some one of your eminent men with the eagle glance of genius, will perceive the glory which will be attached to him who carries out such principles, and will join his name to the noblest revolution of modern times. The spirit of the age calls nations to a fraternal union. Physical sciences, steamboats, railways, post-office reform, are preparing the way for it, and it is reserved for Free-Trade to complete the fusion. Already the banner of Free-Trade is floating victoriously over my own country, and, with the aid of Providence, nations will pass it on from hand to hand until the world is enveloped in its folds!"

This speech was received with thunders of applause.

A private letter from Paris states, that so anxious were the French Government to see properly executed the order of the Queen-Mother for the *trousseaux* of her Royal daughters, that a superior workman, confined by illness in the hospital of La Pitié, had been carried home, to work upon a casket of rare beauty for the [illegible]

The Duke de Montpensier is about to return to Paris; and, after stopping a few days in that capital, he will leave for Madrid on the 18th inst. The Prince is to be accompanied to Spain by the Duke de Nemours. Preparations are already in progress at the Tuileries for their journey.

General Narvaez left Paris for Madrid on Monday, accompanied by his wife.

The *Epoque* states that a petition presented to the King from Joseph Henri, praying for a commutation of the sentence pronounced by the Court of Peers, having been referred to the Council of Ministers, it was determined, after a long consultation, that the sentence should be carried into effect.

The result of the harvest in France causes considerable anxiety. The official returns of the crops had not yet been received from all the departments, but it was already ascertained that, in those situate to the south of the Loire, the harvest, generally speaking, had failed. In the other parts of France, wheat had been rather abundant in produce, and the quality of the grain was excellent. On the whole, however, it was calculated that there would be a deficiency of ten or twelve days' provisions, and that it would require an outlay of about 150,000,000f. to supply the wheat necessary for the consumption of the country B[illegible], rye, oats, peas, beans, &c., had afforded an inadequate stock, and serious fears were entertained for the potatoes, which were extensively diseased in twenty-two departments.

SPAIN.

The announcement of the intended marriage of the Queen of Spain has created very great excitement at Madrid. The news of Queen Isabella's marriage with her cousin the Infant Don Francisco has been received by all parties in a manner that leaves no doubt on the fact of the marriage being satisfactory to the great majority of the nation. Papers of all shades of opinion, and representing all parties excepting the ultra-Carlists, express their unreserved joy at a solution of this difficult question in a manner that unites the great body of the people in its favour. Even the Carlist papers, though evidently annoyed that the great hope of their party, the Count de Montemolin, should be thrown over, speak in terms of moderation, which shows that they feel the necessity of subscribing to the national will.

On the other hand, the intended marriage of the Queen's sister with the Duke de Montpensier, has elicited very angry discussions. The papers are entirely occupied with it. The *Tiempo*, which is considered the organ of the Moderate opposition, is as opposed to the project as the *Clamor Publico* itself and the other papers of the Progressista party. The *Heraldo*, which is the leading journal of Madrid, most warmly supports the intended union. The *Espanol*, in an article which report says has thrown the capital into a flutter, declares that the marriage cannot take place at all.

The opposition is not confined to the Progressista party alone. The Carlists have declared that they will join the Progressista party in the most strenuous opposition to this marriage. There is even a large branch of the Moderado party who have expressed their dissatisfaction at the French connection. It is believed that in the Cortes, which is to meet on the 14th of September, a fierce opposition will be made to this marriage.

M. Isturitz has resigned his post as Prime Minister, and goes to London as Ambassador, in the place of the Duke de Sotomayor, who is recalled. Further changes in the Ministry are expected.

The successor of M. Isturitz is not yet known, but it is supposed that General Narvaez will be appointed. General Narvaez was daily expected in Madrid. He goes back at the request of the French Government

The *Heraldo* says that "the marriage of the Infanta, as well as that of the Queen, will take place on the 10th of October next, the Queen's birth-day (when she will be sixteen), and that the Infanta will leave immediately afterwards for Paris, where she will reside with her august husband" The French papers, however, assert that the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta Donna Louisa, will be solemnised on the 24th instant.

A letter from Madrid of the 3d inst., says: "A note, which may be considered in the light of a protest, was sent in yesterday by Mr Bulwer to Senor Isturiz on the subject of the Infanta's marriage with the Duke de Montpensier. The substance of the note is believed, on good authority, to be as follows: Mr Bulwer expresses his astonishment at receiving official intelligence from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the marriage of her Majesty with the Infante Don Francisco de Assis was to take place simultaneously with that of her sister the Infanta Luisa Fernanda with a son of the King of the French. By the laws of Spain and its Constitution, such a marriage as the latter mentioned could not in any sense be considered as a private event, only affecting the individuals most interested. It was an event of European importance; in fact, one of the most important that has taken place in Europe for some time. He regretted to be obliged to express his fears that the marriage of her Majesty's sister with the Duke de Montpensier would be likely to endanger the relations of amity which had so long subsisted between Spain and those Governments who had done most to preserve the honour, nationality, and independence of this country. Mr. Bulwer is said to have received a private communication from Isturiz, the purport of which has not as yet transpired. It will be necessary to observe that Mr. Bulwer has acted entirely on his own responsibility, as it would appear, in communicating the above mentioned."

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon, which are to the 30th ult., inform us that the Government had at length brought forward its important financial measures for the restoration of public credit. The Royal decree ordaining those measures sets out by stating that a vast deficit on the last estimates exists; that the imposition of new taxes on the industry of the country is impracticable; that reductions and augmentation of the Income-tax to the extent of 2209 contos, to enable the Government to keep faith with the public creditor, must take place. The measures for this object are the imposition of a new decima tax on all salaries of officers of the State, military and civil, for one year, so that such salaries will henceforth be subject to two decimas, the imposition of two decimas (or 20 per cent) on the interest of the debt, foreign and domestic, with some extension of the time for its imposition for the same term in the case of converted bonds; and some reduction to be made in the civil list, but to an amount little in accordance with the necessities of the times and the embarrassments of the nation. It will be seen by this outline that the bondholders have been sacrificed A Miguelite disturbance had taken place near Braga, but was immediately quelled, according to the official paper the *Diario*. Government have collected a large military force in the province of Minho, of which Conde das Antas, lately Military Commandant of Lisbon, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, as also of all the troops in the northern provinces.

THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

It appears by a letter from Madeira, dated August 17, that the religious agitation which has been carried on in that island for some years, has at length led to the committal of the most serious outrages on British persons and property. On Sunday, August 2, a body of Portuguese subjects being assembled for religious purposes in the house of Miss Rutherford, a crowd collected and demanded that their countrymen (the Calvinistas) should be given up to them. This, of course, was refused; the mob maintained their position, and at length, at eleven o'clock at night, broke into the house, searched it thoroughly, and, having found their countrymen in the kitchen, violently assaulted them. At this moment the police and soldiery appeared, and at once dispersed the rioters, taking several of them into custody. These men were, however, discharged from confinement the next morning, on the pretext that no one had appeared to make a complaint against them.

During the following week, it became generally known that more serious attacks on British residences were meditated; and on Sunday, August 9, at midday, a crowd collected round Dr. Kalley's house. The Governor, the Administrador do Concilho, and the British Consul, were on the spot with a guard of soldiers, but no opposition appears to have been offered to the entrance of the rioters, who, having searched the house in vain for Dr. Kalley, proceeded to burn and destroy his books, prints, medicines, &c. Dr. Kalley, who had been much alarmed during the previous night by various occurrences, had left the house at three A.M., and was, during the early part of these disturbances, concealed in the house of a friend; but, on the arrival of the Royal mail steamer in the Bay, escaped to it disguised as a female. The mob having missed their prey, threatened to search the British Consulate, but desisted from this on the Consul consenting to go off in his boat at their head, and show them that Dr. Kalley was actually on board the steamer. That gentleman was shortly joined by his family, and proceeded in the ship to the West Indies. Numerous other British families have been threatened. The Misses Rutherford, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Tate, with their families, are living on board a British vessel in the Bay, the Consul having declined to answer for their safety, even in his own house. Mr. Dyster and Mrs. Freeman and families are living at the Consulate.

A letter, numerously signed, has been presented to the Consul, requesting him to apply for a British man-of-war to protect British persons and property in the island during the present state of anarchy and avowed powerlessness of the Local Government.

INDIA.

A special Overland Mail arrived on Thursday with letters and papers from Bombay to the 5th of August. The occasion of this unlooked-for arrival appears to have been the despatch for England of a special steamer with Sir George Arthur, (the state of whose health rendered his immediate return home imperative) and his family. As might have been expected, other parties availed themselves of the opportunity to return home. The news from Calcutta, which is of no political interest, comes down to the 18th of July. From China we have no dates later than were brought by the last mail. The brief interval which has elapsed since the last advices from India does not supply any intelligence of importance, unless the fact that a rain of fourteen days' duration at Bombay, at precisely the season when it was most likely to be useful, may be so considered.

The chief political news is, that the spirit of dissatisfaction with the Government at Lahore, of the Queen Mother, and of Wuzeer Lall Singh, threatens to explode in acts of violence. The notorious fanatics, called the Akhalees, were collecting in the neighbourhood of that capital, and fears were entertained of their commencing a bloody struggle.

The Arabs, it appears, made an attack on some of the grounds near Aden on the 10th of last month, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of seven killed, and a considerable number wounded.

Scinde continues tolerably quiet, but much sickness, of a very malignant type, seems to exist all over the country. Cholera has quitted the army at Kurrachee, but lingers among the population of the town.

A letter from Bombay of the 5th of August, calculates that betwixt the 14th and 30th of June, ten thousand human beings were cut off by cholera at Kurrachee. It has since then been fleeting up the river, and is at present making fearful havoc in the city of Hydrabad. Our troops appear, hitherto, to have escaped.

Sir Charles Napier, who has gained golden opinions by his kindness to the sufferers, has ordered the old walls of Kurrachee to be demolished, and the town to be improved. His nephew and Secretary, Capt. John Napier, of H.M. 62d Regiment, has fallen a victim to the relentless malady; he is much regretted. The only officer who died at Hydrabad was Lieutenant A. D. Campbell, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Fever had abated at Sukkur. Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, which had suffered much there, were stated to be about to come to the coast, in order to embark either for the Cape of Good Hope or for England.

Amongst the recent deaths in India, that of Meer Sohdar, an ex-Ameer, must be mentioned. He had passed almost the last thirty years of his life in bed, as a cripple. The old intrigues respecting Scinde are still at work, and every means are used to mislead the British people in this matter.

The Governor-General and Lord Gough continued at Simla, whither all the politicals on the north-west had been summoned to a consultation—of what nature had not transpired. Messrs. Lawrence and Greathed, and Majors Lawrence, Mackeson, and Mills, were at the hills with Lord Hardinge at the date of latest advices, and were not to disperse till the end of July.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the preliminary business of the Association commenced with a very numerous attendance of members of the General Committee, which was held at the Guildhall, Southampton. The chair was taken by Sir John Herschel, Bart., the President of the last meeting at Cambridge, who was supported by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., the President elect; the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir John Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; Colonel Sabine; Dr. Lee, F.R.S.; Major Shadwell Clerke, G. B. Greenhough, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor Baden Powell, the Mayor of Southampton, and many of the leading members

Colonel Sabine read the Report of the Council, which commenced by referring to the success which the representations of the magnetical Congress held at Cambridge last year, and which, pursuant to the resolutions at the general meeting held there, had been submitted to Sir Robert Peel by the Presidents of the British Association and the Royal Society, had met with. Through their interference, the observations at Greenwich were to be continued, as were those of the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, and Paramatta. At Van Diemen's Land, St. Helena, and Toronto, they were to be continued until 1841, whilst the magnetical survey of India was to be continued by the East India Company, and Lieutenant Moore would resume the prosecution of those for which he had long been employed in the Hudson's Bay district. From representations which had been warmly seconded by the Earl of Aberdeen, whilst Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, magnetical and meteorological observations were being prosecuted with activity in Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Spain, by the means of their respective Governments. The plan which they had adopted of offering premiums for improvements in registering apparatus had worked well, and the Council of the Royal Society had appropriated £50 to Mr. Rona, of Kew, to that purpose. The recommendation for the discontinuance of the observatory at Kew, which had passed at the last meeting, at Cambridge, had received the serious consideration of the council, who had appointed a committee for the purpose. After a long and careful inquiry into all its details, they had decided that it should be maintained in its present state of efficiency, on the grounds that it gave to the Association a local habitation for the deposit of its books, manuscripts, and instruments; that it afforded opportunities to the members for making interesting physical investigations, and which otherwise they would not be possessed of; that it was almost the first instance of her Majesty's patronage to science, and which, if given up, such an opportunity could not be recovered, and that it had given a great impetus to meteorological and magnetical investigations, the effect of which was shown by its observations being repeated by the Greenwich Observatory. The report concluded by stating, that invitations for holding the next meeting for 1847 had been received from Oxford, Norwich, and Swansea, and that the town of Cheltenham had withdrawn that which they gave last year.

The reception of the Report was moved by the Marquis of Northampton, and seconded by the Mayor of Southampton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Taylor, the Treasurer, next read the accounts. The total receipts of the past year were £2509 0s. 2d., of which £407 was from annual tickets, £172 from life tickets, £[illegible] from book compositions, £225 14s. 6d. from dividends, £956 15s. from the sale of stock, &c. The items of expenditure were considerable, and there was a debt due to the Treasurer of £125 3s. 1d. The disbursements for scientific purposes in the past year were, for completing the catalogue of the stars, £211 15s.; the publication of the researches of fossil fishes in the London clay, £100; the inquiries into different varieties of the human race, £7 6s. 3d.; for the Gaussian constants of 1839, £50: the expenses of the Kew Observatory, £146 16s. 7d.; experiments on the strength of materials, £[illegible]0; researches on asphyxia, £6; the vitality of seeds, £10 5s.; the marine zoology of Cornwall, £20, &c.

The President stated that, on account of the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, he would propose his election as an honorary member. This was seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, and carried by acclamation; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings in the sections were very flat on Thursday, as a proof of which it may be stated that in Section F (Statistics), at the hour of meeting, the audience consisted of two persons only. Prince Albert attended the first general meeting of the Society, held in the Victoria Assembly Room in the evening, when a very interesting inaugural address was made by Sir R. Murchison upon the progress of science under the auspices of the Association. Sir R. Murchison succeeds Sir J. Herschell as President. Lord Palmerston also addressed the assembly upon the advantages of the Association.

Thunder-storm in Yorkshire.—Leeds and the greater part of the West Riding of Yorkshire were visited by a tremendous storm on Monday afternoon last. Rain for a short time fell in torrents, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud claps of thunder, which followed each other in rapid succession. The storm approached from the south, and crossed the country in a south-easterly direction. As it was but of short duration, less damage was done than might have been expected from its fury. Harvest operations, where carrying on, were stopped for the day, and, in some few instances, considerable damage has been done to the second crops of hay, which are in the course of being obtained pretty generally throughout the county, and on the old meadow lands as well as on those of "seeds" or clover. A poor woman, who had just returned from attending a funeral, and was in the act of undressing herself in her own house, near Pudsey, about four miles from Leeds, was struck by the electric fluid, and killed on the spot.

Distressing Accident at Middlethorpe, Lincolnshire.—A melancholy accident occurred at this retired watering-place on Monday afternoon. Mr. Rogers, the master of a very respectable boarding-school at Louth, brought his boys (in number between 40 and 50) to Middlethorpe, for the purpose of giving them a holiday, and, up to four o'clock in the afternoon, they were in high spirits, playing at cricket and other manly games. About that hour several of the boys proceeded to bathe in the sea, and five of them got out of their depth, and were overtaken by the tide. Of these five, two were saved by the exertions of Mr. Rogers, who, at the risk of his own life, rushed into the sea, but the three remaining were drowned. The unfortunate sufferers are children of respectable parents belonging to that part of the county, of the names of Mackender, Gunness, and Wakelin, and were of the respective ages of 17, 16, and 15. The latter is represented as being the only child of very fond parents The bodies were found at eleven o'clock on Monday night, very near the spot where the accident happened.

The [illegible] Bank Robbery. The proceedings before the magistrates in reference to this affair terminated on Friday (last week), when Mrs. Thompson was committed for trial on a charge of felony at the Berwick October sessions. Bail to the amount of £2000 was taken for Mrs. Thompson's appearance at the sessions; and, as she had only been under surveillance in her own house up to the period of bail being entered into, she can hardly be said to have been in custody. The charge was preferred by Mr. Burdis, the Bank Director, and the magistrates, it is understood, had some doubt as to whether any offence in law was made out by the evidence. Mr. Thompson, the husband of the lady, was accepted as bail in the amount of £1000, and the Rev Mr. Witham, and Mr. David Macbeath, merchant, in £500 each. Throughout the investigation Mrs. Thompson, though much agitated, conducted herself with remarkable firmness.

English Taste and Science.—Dr. Ferguson, in the *Pharmaceutical Times* of Saturday, says:—"I have been desirous for some time of expressing my feelings relative to an absurdity, under the garb of science, which disfigures an otherwise passable monument of art in this city. I allude to the lightning conductor which transfixes the bronze effigy of the Duke of York. Now, as the statue is all bronze, I should like to know what can be the use of that ugly pointed iron rod which projects through the head of his Royal Highness like the spit through a dressed turkey? Surely, if a metallic communication be established between the statue itself and the ground, so unsightly an addition must be unnecessary. Our works of art, on account of their architectural blunders, are already the laughing-stock of foreigners. We cannot desire any adjunct of false philosophy to add another eye-sore to our list."

Awful Instances of Sudden Death.—Mr. W. Carter, on Wednesday, held two inquests on the bodies of persons whose deaths were awfully sudden. The first was at the George and Dragon, High-street, Vauxhall, respecting the death of Eliza Cowper, aged 42, a single lady, lately residing at No. 9, New Bridge-street, in that neighbourhood. It appeared that on Sunday last whilst the deceased was in the act of dressing for dinner, one of the vessels near the heart gave way, and she died almost instantaneously. The second inquest was on the body of Abraham Monk, who had been residing at 11, Pleasant-place, Kennington Oval. The inquiry took place at the Clayton Arms, and the evidence proved that, whilst the deceased was driving one of the Kennington omnibuses, he was taken unwell. He returned to his home, and a medical gentleman was sent for, but the deceased died in the space of two hours afterwards. Verdict, in each case, "Natural death."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The Spanish Marriage is now the great theme of European small talk. One would think that the throne of that land of perpetual revolutions, *pronunciamentos*, civil wars, insurrections, and massacres, was no very enviable seat; yet intrigue is as busy to secure it, or even to acquire a contingent remainder in it, as if the Peninsula were the chosen region of halcyon tranquillity. Louis Philippe manœuvres as eagerly to win for a Prince of his House the chance of a Spanish sceptre, as Louis XIV. did about a century and a half ago. Swift's and Arbuthnot's jokes about old Louis Baboon's schemes against Lord Strutt's inheritance might be quoted, as if written for the present moment.

The other news from the Peninsula is the pleasing intelligence to Portuguese fundholders of their interest being taxed twenty per cent. Loud and dire are the groans at this clipping of the per-centages.

"The *Bulls* and the *Bears* all fall a sobbing
At the Lisbon Government's taking to robbing."

But, as has been well remarked, when will English speculators learn the folly of trusting foreign Principalities, ay, or Republics either?

We subjoin some very pithy and profitable

"ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS."

East, North, South, and West! for investments you may roam,
But if you look for payment, there is no place like Home.
The Consols may sound humble, and a little they may fall;
But what's the use of Foreign Funds, that never pay at all?
Home, sweet Home!
Keep your cash at Home—
There is no place like Home, there is no place like Home!

They are taxing off the interest on coupons Lusitanian;
I don't like your Mexican, nor yet your Pennsylvanian.
The Spaniard says he cannot pay, the Yankee says he won't;
And as for South Americans, I only know they don't.
Home, sweet Home!
Keep your cash at Home—
There is no place like Home, there is no place like Home!

Your speculator's splendour tries to dazzle me in vain;
Oh, give me my sum in the Three per Cents. again.
The Bank Clerk that answered half-yearly to my call;
And oh, buy back my Foreign Stock, the *dearest* of all!
Home, sweet home!
Keep your cash at Home—
There is no place like Home, there's no Market like the Home!

Canning's South American "New World" is not exactly redressing the balance of the Old, as that statesman designed it to do; but it is furnishing employment for the arms of the two most powerful States of the Antique Hemisphere, near Monte Video. England and France are sending their steamers and marines to frighten away a terrible monster called Rosas from besieging that city. If all we hear of Rosas be true, he must be an unexampled specimen of atrocity; yet his countrymen seem to like and wish to retain him. Indeed, the Argentine Republic of which he is the chief might address England, that attacks her ruler, in Martial's well-known line—

A te vexatas malo tenere *Rosas.*

At home, Science is the order of the day. Those peripatetic philosophers who make up the British Association for the Advancement of Science, have this year chosen Southampton as the centre for the gathering of the sages. We admire their taste. Indeed it would be difficult to choose a pleasanter trip for an autumn week's holiday, than the Hampshire coast now offers. There is the Southampton river, with its water just rippled enough for a gentle sail, but not rough enough to discompose unpractised mariners. There is Netley Abbey, with its romantic ruins, and the New Forest, with its pleasant rides, all easily accessible. And for bolder adventurers there is the Isle of Wight, with its thousand beauties to explore. Of course all this is independent of the intellectual treats which the sections of the Association itself are to provide. But to do its members justice, they have always shown great skill in combining the "*Utile*" with the "Dulce." The gravest of its professors have betrayed no scorn of the concert or the ball-room. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul" have never been found incompatible with somewhat more earthly banquetings; and the sagest explorers of the realms of science have been the merriest on the excursion parties that have been planned at previous meetings near Cambridge, York, and elsewhere.

There is a glorious programme for this year's meeting, but there are somewhat ominous hints of a falling off in funds. We regret to hear this; and being resolved to contribute liberally, we have prepared the following

INAUGURAL ODE ON THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1846.

Air.—"*Sure such a day so renowned and so glorious.*"

Run to Nine Elms—take your tickets at the station there—
Science and Southampton now are all the go.
See, there goes a special train to join th' Association there:
Four-and-twenty wise men all of a row.
There's great Professor Storfancoff, the Muscovite geologist;
Baron Periwinkle, the Bavarian conchologist;
Doctors Gubb and Guffry (a'nt you glad that you have seen the two?)
With their brains all full of fossils, and one carpet-bag between the two.
See, there comes Herr Schinbehind, who great about caloric is:
He's in a rage at being late, and very broad his Doric is.
Run, neighbours, run, to where the Hampshire tree of knowledge is
Planted for a week for a raree-show.
Big-wigs from Germany, great guns from foreign colleges,
Are with our English Solomons all in a row.

Come and learn the points of our British-bred Mammalia,
How elephants in London dwelt a long time ago.
Come and learn what dialects are spoken in Australia,
And catch the proper accent of the Blacks in Borneo.
They'll lecture on Ethnology, likewise Palæontology,
And heaven knows what else besides, that terminates in o-lo-gy.
They'll teach the way to know the tide, with science blend diversions,
And, if they are not sea-sick, round the Island take excursions.
Won't they also honour'd with the presence be of Royalty?
So, if you have not learning, come at least and show your loyalty.
Run, neighbour, run! let each be a philosopher,
And subscribe for the week to the Wise Men's Show.
Cheer the worthy Treasurer, who reckons now his loss over,
For Science may be plentiful, but Cash run low.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Grand Entertainment at Osborne House.—Arrangements have been making for some time past for a grand entertainment to be given by her Majesty at Osborne House, on Friday, the 25th inst.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar left town on Wednesday morning for Cashiobury Park, Herts, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Princess of Prussia. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Denbigh, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, partook of a *dejeûner* in the Tower of London on Monday afternoon, on the return of her Royal Highness from her excursion on the Thames.

Visitors to the Queen Dowager. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, are on a visit to the Queen Dowager at Cashiobury Park.

The Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entertained a small party to dinner at Frogmore House on Tuesday evening.

Aristocratic Marriage. It is reported at the West-end that the Hon. Adolphus Chichester, brother of Lord Templemore, and grandson of the Marquis of Anglesey, is about to wed the daughter and sole heiress of one of our wealthiest commoners. The gentleman has just completed his twenty-first year.

Fatal Accident on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.—A fatal accident occurred on the above line on Saturday last, to a person of the name of William Solomon, a labourer employed a short distance from Kendal. An inquest was held at Hyena on Monday, when James Dixon, a railway labourer, gave the following evidence, showing how the accident occurred. He said—On Saturday morning last I was at work on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Mr Bainbridge's house, in the township of Natland. The deceased, William Solomon (who was also a labourer on the line), was working beside me at the same place. He was bringing a waggon down the line to be coupled to one which he assisted to fill. The waggon was laden with sand and stone, and was moving down an incline, towards our waggon, and deceased was to stop it by the use of the break. We thought the waggons were coming too quick, and we called on deceased to use the break, and when he was stooping for the break another waggon, which was behind him, overtook the one he had charge of, and jammed his head between the two waggons, and crushed his skull. No one was to blame. The deceased was about 23 years of age, and his death was caused entirely by accident. A verdict to this effect was given.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Why doth my blood thus mantle to my heart,
Making itself unable for itself,
And dispossessing all the other parts
Of necessary fitness.... ."—Shakspeare.

How unendurable is suspense! "Strike!" cried Raleigh to the headsman, who dallied with the axe in a false humanity: "strike!" for even to the adept of the sternest philosophy, the worst is better than its anticipation. How spake Ravaillac when passing to his unutterable tortures—"Ce sera une dure journée—*mais il finira.*" These worthies had their trials, and, of a verity, so have their successors. "Vixere fortes ante Agamenona," says Horace; "and patient since Job," say we, and not without experience. What was the sword of Damocles but an allegory of suspense? "If you preachee, preachee," entreated Sambo of the overseer, who was giving him good advice as well as the cat o' nine tails. "if you preachee, preachee; but no preachee and floggee too." Not out of any natural dislike, peradventure, to wholesome counsel, but from an anxiety to get the immediate business over as speedily as possible. Thus it is with many (we can vouch for *one*) at these instant presents. Thus it is with those whose hearts stand still, waiting for hope deferred, the cruellest of all our watchings—

Dispossessing all the other parts
Of necessary fitness!

All this is *apropos* of Doncaster, the courteous reader concludes, and so let it be; *pro tanto*, as the lawyers say. In a few days, the Leger and its legerdemain will be as a tale that is told, and a queer history, unless we are more deceived than ordinary. The great event of the great northern meeting has so long enjoyed the bad pre-eminence of being the most diplomatic of all the issues of the turf, that people as naturally look to some exceeding passages of sharp practice connected with it as they expect——the same from their legal advisers. Nobody has an idea, or assumes he has an idea, that the Leger will be a fair race. He hasn't thought so within our memory; and, to judge from present appearances, he never will have the occasion. Sporting gentlemen flock annually from every quarter of the empire—indeed, one might say from every quarter of the globe to immolate themselves in the ring, with as much foregone conclusion of being done for as the poor prepense Pagan that throws himself under the wheels of Juggernaut. They tell you in the streets, at the Rooms, on the course everywhere—that it will be a robbery, just as naturally as your French valet assures you he can dress hair, and never tell the truth when it is inconvenient. And not only this, but, with one consent, all the authorities recognise the privilege. There's not a fount of type in the United Kingdom would hurt the feelings of this *carte blanche* meeting on any account. It is rarely alluded to in print, save in the most "genteel" terms; and, should some very startling incident occur, you just read how a Mr. A—— is supposed to have laid rash odds, and that Mr. B——took them, "going a begging;" or that it was whispered, Mr. C—— had "dropped his mare," and Mr. D—— had found it. . .

Elsewhere will be duly given the betting of the closing day before the St. Leger at Tattersall's. Our province is to prelude it with a brief prologue of the gossip. And first of the premier. Sir Tatton Sykes is a great mystery: nobody knows to what party he belongs, or what may be his policy. Somebody said that Jem Robinson would ride him, but somebody was premature: our version is that Will Scott will ride him, for many reasons. Brocardo may be good, but we opine he is "not the card-o." The Traverser has earned enough money already: what *good* would his winning do? Fancy Boy used to go on the toe action we don't [illegible] in a horse: will he go on the *flat*—in Yorkshire? Grimston was the companion the *close* companion—of Wolfdog; for that we like him not. Iago, "O villain, villian," why don't you tell us what they're going to do with you. Cranebrook is at small odds, and we wonder—as when contemplating a reel in a bottle—"how the d——l he got there." Free Lance his noble owner declares to be a true knight. What, ho! there; see that he do his devoir. Tom Tulloch—"*occupat extremum scabies.*" These high names must serve this week to embellish our recitative: next week, out of our proper materials, we will "point our moral."

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM RACES.—Tuesday.

The Marden Plate of 40 sovs, three-year-olds 7st 4lb, four 8st 7lb, five 9st, six and aged 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Heats, once round. Seven subs.

Mr. Nunn's f by Samarcand, out of La Fille mal Gardee, 4 yrs	(Hornsby)	5	1	2
Mr. Bainbridge's Sir Peter Laurie, 3 yrs		1	2	2
Mr. Hawkes's Primrose, 3 yrs		2	3	dr
Mr. Spong's Norma, 6 yrs		4	4	dr
Mr. Jenkins's Pug, 6 yrs		3	dr	

First heat won by half a length, the second by two lengths, and the third easy.

The Rockingham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, three-year-olds 7st 8lb, four 8st 12lb, five 8st 5lb, six and aged, 9st 9lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb The winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Heats, one mile and a half. Nine subs.

Mr. Dockeray's Polka, 3 yrs	(Hornsby, jun.)	1	1
Mr. Booth's Tit-bit, 3 yrs		2	2
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 6 yrs		3	3

A Handicap of 10 sovs each, h ft, and only 2 if declared, &c., with 50 added. The second to save his stake.

Mr. J Bentam nd Pimento, 5 yrs, 7st	(Garnell)	4	0	2	1	1
Mr. Dockeray's Lady Charlotte, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb		2	0	1	3	2
Mr. Smith nd Tell, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb		1	3	4	2	dr

First heat won by a head; the second, a dead heat between Pimento and Lady Charlotte, the third, won on the post by a head; the fourth, by two lengths, and the fifth, easily by six lengths.

Wednesday.

The Gold Cup, by subscription of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 2lb, six and aged, 9st 5lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The second to save his stake. Heats, one mile and a half. (5 subs.)

Mr. Booth's Titbit, 3 yrs	(Planner)	1	1
Mr. Dockeray ns Polka, 3 yrs		2	2
Mr. Darrien's Laird o'Cockpen, 4 yrs		3	3

First heat won by a neck; the second by a length

The Railway Plate of 35 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Nunn's f by Samarcand, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	(Hornsby)	1
Count Bathyany's Master, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb		2
Mr. Dixon's Devil Among the Tailors, aged, 8st		3

Won easy by a length.

The West Kent Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 25 added. Three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Winners extra. The second to receive 5 sovs from the fund. Heats, once round. (Six subs.)

Mr. Dixon's Devil Among the Tailors	(Hackett)	4	1	1
Mr Hawkes's Primrose, 3 yrs		1	2	2
Mr. Nunn's Dalesman, 5 yrs		2	4	3
Mr. E. Haworth's York, 4 yrs		3	3	r

First heat won cleverly by a length, the second by a neck, and the third by three lengths.

TATTERSALL'S

Monday. Business was uncommonly flat this afternoon; only Brocardo, Fancy Boy, Free Lance, and Cranebrook, being backed with any determination. Poynton went out of the market, and the prices against the other favourites were nominal.—

ST. LEGER.

3 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
6 to 1 agst Brocardo
8 to 1 —— The Traverser
9 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)
10 to 1 —— Iago
10 to 1 —— Grimston
12 to 1 agst Cranebrook
20 to 1 —— Sting
40 to 1 —— Tom Tulloch
50 to 1 agst Romance

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Quadruped
6 to 1 —— Juna
8 to 1 agst Morpeth
8 to 1 —— Ennui (t)
[illegible] to 1 agst Cranebrook

DERBY.

1000 to 30 agst Liberator (t)

Thursday.—A great deal of money was laid out on Brocardo, Fancy Boy, and Iago, and left off "looking up." Sir Tatton also improved, although the amount of the investments was small. All the other favourites were more or less on the decline. The following is the last quotation on the race that we shall have to make from "The Corner."

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
5 to 1 —— Brocardo (t)
8 to 1 —— Fancy Boy (t)
10 to 1 —— Iago (t)
12 to 1 agst Grimston (t)
[illegible] to 2 —— The Traverser
16 to 1 —— Free Lance
16 to 1 agst Cranebrook
17 to 1 —— Sting
20 to 1 —— Poynton (t)

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Ennui (t)
10 to 1 agst Fair Rosamond

Sale of the late Bentinck Stud.—The first division of the leviathan stud, lately purchased by Mr Mostyn of Lord G. Bentinck, was sold on Monday, by Messrs. Tattersall. It was numerously attended, excited a good deal of compet[illegible] a few of the prime lots, and on the whole realised the total of 3,195 guineas. The following are particulars of the various lots:—Nightcap, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Chapeau d'Espagne, 49 gs; Alva, 5 yrs, own sist to Mora, 26 gs; The Dutch Girl, 3 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Flamande, 30 gs; Lupine, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Marrowfat, 52 gs; Yawn, 5 yrs, sist to Gaper, 54 gs; Puke, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Price, 41 gs; Ratifa, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Camarine's dam, 60 gs; Kitten, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Pussy, 40 gs; P[illegible] yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Bob Peel's dam, 56 gs; Mora, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Malvina, 70 gs; Charlotte, 5 yrs, by Liverpool, out of Brocade, 100 gs; Clink, 5 yrs, by Glaucus, out of Jingle, 30 gs; Charming Kate, 5 yrs, sist to Coronation, 90 gs; All-round-my-[illegible] yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Chapeau d'Espagne, 50 gs; Th[illegible] Orleans, 5 yrs, by Jeread, out of Anchorite's dam, 200 gs; My [illegible], 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Letty, 54 gs; Phantasima, by Phantom, 15 gs; Skill, 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Skilful, 39 gs; Souvenance, 7 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Souvenir, 62 gs; Discord, aged, by Mulatto, 165 gs; Clumsy, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 150 gs; Pug, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 110 gs; Princess Alice, 3 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 600 gs; Blackbird, 3 [illegible] gs; Marquis [illegible], 3 yrs, by Slane, 260 gs; So[illegible] gs; Comrade, 4 yrs, by Bentley [illegible] Miss Petworth, 100 gs; a bay yearling colt, by Colwick, out of Skilful, 100 gs; a chesnut yearling colt, by Bran, out of Katherine, 17 gs. Of the 17 lots of two-yr-olds put up on Tuesday, Blackcock, Growl, and Master Butler, alone were sold, viz., Blackcock for 250 gs, Growl, for 70 gs, both [illegible], and Master Butler, by private contract for £30, all with their engagements. 5000 guineas each were required for Planet and Slander, 4000 gs for Crozier, 1000 gs for Devil-me-Care, and 800 gs for Bethpage; but no one having bid so much, they were withdrawn. The other lots were bought in.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE CALIFORNIAN LEGION, ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOUR.

THE CALIFORNIAN LEGION.

This fine body of men, about 900 in number, has just been raised in the United States, to proceed to California, whither American enterprise is just now "going a-head." The men are *mechanics, farmers, &c.*; and they are *drilled as soldiers*. The *New York Herald* tells us this regiment has been raised mainly through the exertions of J. D. Stevenson, who ranks as Colonel; and that he has displayed untiring industry and self-denial in the details of its formation. Lieut. Burton is the second in command, and is well known as a superior officer and brave man. Lieut. Hardy, Major of the Regiment, is admirably suited for his command, from his perfect knowledge of military tactics. Capt. Marcy, a son of the Secretary-at-War, has received the appointment of Assistant Commissary; Lieut. Scammon, as Topographical Engineer; and Lieut. Tolson, as Assistant Quartermaster. All these individuals, with the exception of Marcy, are Graduates of West Point, hold rank as officers in the regular army, and have been Professors at the Academy where they graduated; and the account adds, "the officers, generally, are of the right sort to enforce discipline and secure respect. Each company is full, and comprises 77 men; and if to these we add the field-officers, servants, and followers, the whole body will be nearly 900.

Our Artist has sketched this little army of enterprise in their encampment on Governor's Island, which is strongly fortified, and commands the city and bay of New York.

At the date of our Artist's communication, the Legion was expected to sail before the 1st of September; though no convoy was to accompany them, nor was it needed. Three vessels were engaged, stores and equipments were being rapidly prepared; "so that," states the account, "whether peace is declared or not, Government seems determined to be indemnified for expences in the war with Mexico, by the possession of California." The context in the following is droll: "a band selected from the different New York companies, and instructed by a gentleman now attached to the orchestra of Niblo's Gardens, will be raised, and will add much to the military appearance of the regiment."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEIPZIG.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of August, a destructive fire, attended with considerable loss of life, broke out at Leipzig, in one of the most populous and commercial parts of the city. About six o'clock, the fire-signals were given from the church towers, the drums beat, and the civic guard were quickly at their posts. A cellar in a court-yard of the Hotel de Pologne, one of the largest hotels in Leipzig, filled with oil of turpentine, sulphur, and other combustibles, was said to be on fire; but, as the bells in a short time ceased, the alarm subsided, and the danger was supposed to be at an end. About ten o'clock, however, the signals were repeated; and soon the flames, rising above the lofty houses in the inner town, and visible to a great distance, proclaimed that the fire had spread with fearful rapidity. From the courts and back-buildings, which, from the great value of the ground in this part of the city, are here very numerous and intricate, the fire soon communicated to the buildings in the Hayn-strasse; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, continued its ravages during the whole night. About midnight, a detachment of soldiers was forwarded by the railroad from Wurzen, as a great part of the garrison were absent at the cantonment; and, early on Sunday morning, an extra train brought a company of firemen from Dresden. The whole of the extensive buildings attached to the Hotel de Pologne and the adjacent houses are destroyed. The progress of the flames in the street itself was at length stopped; but, at the time of our Correspondent writing, the fire still continued in the interval between the Hayn-strasse and Catherinen-strasse. It still continued to smoulder in the cellars and courts, which are very difficult of access; and they contained vast stores of inflammable substances. At six o'clock on Monday evening, the two streets above named were still guarded by the civic guards, and the fire-engines were in full activity. We regret to add that six or seven persons have perished, some as victims to their generous exertions to stop the progress of the flames; several were missing; and about twenty persons have been taken to the hospital. This lamentable event will likewise be productive of great loss and confusion to many of the manufacturers and tradesmen during the approaching Michaelmas Fair, as the buildings known by the name of "The Little Cloth Hall" have been consumed; and as, at this busy period, the population of the town is doubled, and every nook and cranny has its long-fixed destination, we fear that some hundreds of industrious individuals will suffer indirectly by the catastrophe.

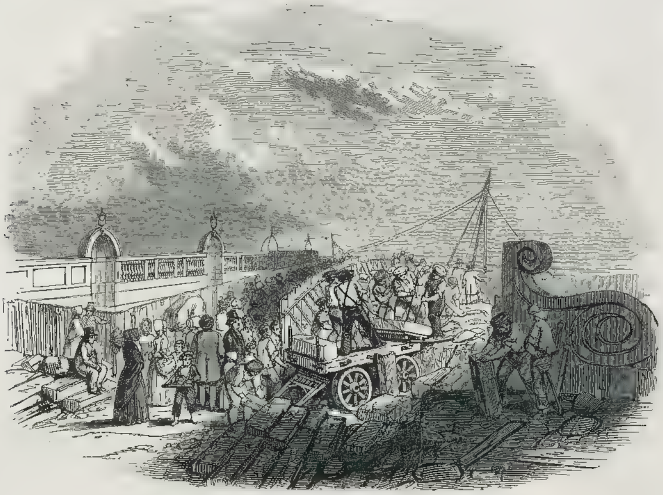
DESTRUCTION OF THE HOTEL DE POLOGNE, AT LEIPZIG, BY FIRE.

The Duke de Montpensier's Bride.—The Infanta Luisa, the destined bride of the Duke de Montpensier, is stated to be one of the richest *partis* in Europe. Her father, Ferdinand, left at his death a private fortune of nearly sixteen million piastres to his two daughters, to be equally divided between them. It is probable that this sum may have been somewhat reduced during the civil wars which have afflicted Spain, for money has always been found influential throughout their continuance. The fortune of Donna Luisa is, however, estimated at from 24 to 25 millions of francs, or a million sterling; and to this must be added an allowance of three millions of reals, which she receives from the State, though this amount would be cut down if Queen Isabella were to have an heir to the crown.

Murder in Belgium.—A murder, attended with singular circumstances, took place in the night of Sunday last, at the hotel of the Red Lion at Tirlemont (Belgium). The host and hostess were alone, and, having finished the business of the day, were about retiring to rest, when a neighbour demanded admission, and, on entering, said that he had come to spend with them some of the profits of his business. The three sat down to table, and commenced drinking wine. Their sitting, enlivened by jokes and cheerful conversation, was kept up until a late hour. About half-past one they all began to complain of drowsiness. The landlady retired into an adjoining chamber, and was soon asleep. After taking a concluding glass, the visitor, observing that it was then too late to return to his own house, proposed to pass the remainder of the night where he was, in a chair. This, however, the landlord would not allow, saying that he would go up stairs and fetch a mattress for him. While he was absent for this purpose, the man went into the room where the hostess was asleep, and, passing a rope in which he had made a noose over her neck, suddenly pulled it tight, and left her, as he imagined, dead. He then re-entered the room where they had been drinking just as the husband returned. The mattress was arranged, when the man proposed that the landlord should also lie down on it for the night, as, in all probability, his wife was fast asleep, and it was a pity to disturb her. This proposition was unfortunately assented to. The landlord, overpowered by his potations, was soon asleep. Then the man rose, and attempted to strangle him in the same manner as he had before adopted towards his wife. A desperate struggle ensued, but, in the end, the assassin gained the mastery, and his victim lay dead at his feet. He next took a light, and, going up stairs, took away about 900f. in money. He then left the house, closing the door after him. In the morning the inhabitants, finding the house remained closed, became alarmed, and, calling for the aid of the police, the door was forced, when the bodies were found as above described. The poor woman was still alive, and, by the aid of restoratives, recovered sufficiently to state what had occurred, and to declare the author of the crime to be a neighbour named Charles Verbelst, a tobacconist. He was immediately arrested, and sent to prison, denying, however, any connection with either the murder or the robbery. The woman remains in a most dangerous state.

Steam Navigation.—There are several provisions in the Act of Parliament passed on the 28th ult., for the regulation of steam navigation, which will affect the numerous steamers on the river Thames. By the 9th section it is provided that every steam-vessel, when meeting or passing any other vessel, shall pass as far as may be safe on the port side of such other vessel; and every steam-vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall keep as far as is practicable to that side of the fairway or midchannel of such river or channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel, due regard being had to the tide, and the master or other person having the charge of any such steam-vessel, and neglecting to observe the regulations, or either of them, shall, for each and every instance of neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £50. By another provision, the Admiralty may make regulations respecting the exhibition of lights by steam-vessels. The following provision will, perhaps, by requiring vigilance, prevent accidents: "And be it enacted, that if any damage to any person or property shall be sustained in consequence of the non-observance, as respects any steam-vessels, of the rules contained in the two enactments relative to the passing of steam-vessels, and to the exhibition of lights hereinbefore contained, the same shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been occasioned by the wilful default of the master or other person having the charge of such steam-vessel, and such master or other person shall be subject to all proceedings, whether civil or criminal, to the legal consequences of such wilful default." The Act is to take effect on the 1st January.

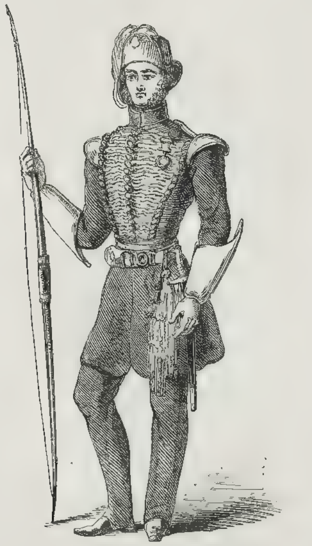
ILLUSTRATED NEWS



WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, SKETCHED ON MONDAY LAST.

IRVINE ARCHERY MEETING.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Irvine Toxopholite Society took place at Irvine, in Ayr, on Friday, the 28th ult., the anniversary of the Grand Tournament at Eglinton, which this Society has since commemorated by adopting the same day for their annual meetings. The weather was fine, and the concourse of visitors on the ground exhibited a very attractive display of beauty and fashion from the town and surrounding neighbourhood. The archers assembled on the ground a little after eleven o'clock, and, in addition to the members resident on the spot, comprised a large number of representatives from the principal Clubs in the west, viz.—the County Archery and Rifle Club for the West of Scotland, the Glasgow, the Partick, and the Kilwinning Archers, &c, each dressed in their respective uniforms. The shooting at the butts took place in the Academy ground, which is beautifully adapted for the purpose, and which the directors had kindly granted for the occasion: it commenced about a quarter before twelve o'clock, the competitors being drafted into two parties. The first prize that was competed for was the splendid Gold Belt given a few years ago to the Society by the Earl of Eglinton, to be shot for annually, and for which there was, of course, a very spirited competition. The period assigned for the competition was two hours, during the latter part of which the carriages of the Earl drove up, and his Lordship, accompanied by the Countess and a party of ladies and gentlemen, entered the ground, much to the delight and gratification of the archers. His Lordship was dressed in the very handsome uniform of the County Archery and Rifle Club, with the difference of a white plume in his hat instead of a black, and a beautiful white silk scarf, containing the insignia denoting his rank as the President and Captain-General of the Club. The Countess, also, as Lady Patroness of the Club, wore a very beautiful green scarf with silver trimming, and containing similar insignia, and was the admiration of all upon the ground.



UNIFORM OF THE IRVINE TOXOPHOLITE SOCIETY.

On summing up the numbers, it was found that the belt was gained by Mr. William Ferguson, the Secretary of the Partick Archers, who counted 42; Mr Knox and Mr. Tennant, of the "Glasgow Archers," counting 50 and 47 respectively; but, in consequence of being "weighted," as the archers term it, from having won previous prizes, were obliged to suffer a deduction, as we understand, of about a third from the gross number. These gentlemen, however, were successful competitors for the second and third prizes. The belt was presented by the Earl, who complimented Mr. Ferguson on his success. Arrangements were then made for shooting at the elevated target which was erected in the park adjoining the Academy ground. At this target the shooting was most excellent—the noble Earl taking the lead, and showing an example to the less distinguished, though not less keen competitors—and was continued with spirit till four o'clock; when, his Lordship and Mr. B. W. Dods, of the County Club, having had an equal number of marks, it was agreed that whoever should put the first arrow in the target should be the winner; and, Mr. Dods being first successful in so doing, the competition was declared at an end, his Lordship handsomely complimenting him on his success. This concluded this day's shooting; and the archers, being formed into rank and file, with the noble Earl at their head, and preceded by the band, marched from the grounds, accompanied by their friends who were witnessing the sports of the day, and proceeded through the town, amidst an immense throng of spectators, to the Eglinton Arms Inn; where, after some business had been transacted by the Toxopholite Society, they sat down, about seventy in number, to an excellent dinner, joined by several of the ladies, who had come from a distance. Archibald T. Boyle, Esq., advocate, the newly-elected Captain-General of the Toxopholite Society, occupied the chair with his usual admirable tact and ability, and was supported right and left by the Earl of Eglinton · the Provost; Captain Brown, R.M.; Captain Mullen, Senior Captain County Club; Mr. S. Pollock, Secretary ditto; Dr. Brown, of Ardrossan; Mr. Dods; Mr. Lavien, of Oxford, &c.; and Colonel M'Allister (of Kennox), and Captain Ferguson, officiated as croupiers, supported by Captain Fullarton, of Fullarton; Mr. Knox, of Kelvingrove; Mr. Johnston, of Redburn; Mr. Borland; Mr. Moir, of Glasgow; Mr. Irvine; Mr. M'Candlish, of Edinburgh, &c &c. The dinner being finished, and a number of new members enrolled, including the ladies, who were elected honorary members of the Society, several toasts were proposed, among which was "The Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Eglinton," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The party rose from the table at about nine o'clock; and the room was then prepared for the ball, which was kept up, with great spirit, until between two and three o'clock in the morning.

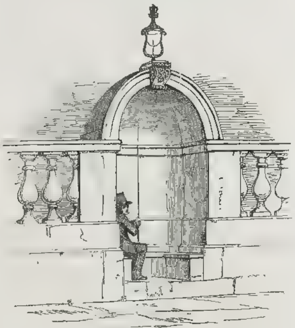
Next day, the sports commenced at twelve o'clock, under the auspices of the Captain-General Boyle. The shooting was at the long range of a hundred yards, and at the elevated target, for both of which prizes had been arranged several months previously. The competition for the first prize at the 100 yards was keen, and at the end of the shooting Mr. Dods and Mr. Borland, of the County Club, being equal, the first and second prizes were presented to Mr. Borland (Mr. Dods being obliged to leave the ground shortly before) to arrange the appropriation between themselves. The third prize was gained by Mr. Pringle, of the Albyn Archers, Edinburgh. At the elevated target there was also keen sport, but here again Mr. Borland was successful, after a competition of about two hours; and thus ended what was said by all to be one of the most brilliant and spirited meetings the toxopholites ever had.

Our Engravings are from sketches made on the ground, expressly for this Journal, by Mr. Mackenzie, W. S. A. One of the Illustrations represents the Shooting at the High Target; the second shows the Uniform of the Club, which is as follows:—A dark green frock coat, braided on the breast and edges, and seams of the back and wings, all according to pattern—dark green trowsers, braided -black stock—Wellington boots—dark green beaver hat, the old English style, and a black ostrich feather in front; the hat-loop fastened by a green velvet rosette with a silver crest of the Club in the centre—long white buckskin gauntlets—black patent leather belt with silver clasp, containing the arms of the Club—short side sword—quiver—arrow pouch—grease cup and tassel. The Lieutenants and the Secretary wear, in addition, a dark green velvet rosette, with crimson centre, and two silver arrows crossed, on the left breast. the Junior Captain wears a crimson silk sash; and the Senior Captain a similar sash, and a silver arrow on each side of the collar of the coat.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE IRVINE TOXOPHOLITE SOCIETY.—SHOOTING AT THE HIGH TARGET.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

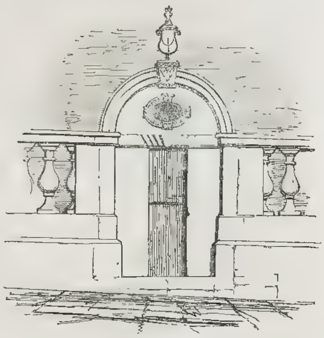
The work of demolishing this ill-fated Bridge, or removing such a portion of it as shall fit it for temporary passage, proceeds rapidly; there being employed on it two hundred labourers. Our Engraving, sketched on Monday last, shows the state of the work at that period; since which nearly every balustrade has been removed, and the workmen are fast stripping the bridge to the cornices.



ALCOVE.

On Thursday week, the levels of the piers were again taken, and the result showed that, although they had not left off sinking, yet still the opinion of the gentlemen conducting the observation was, that the settling was decidedly less, when compared with observation on a previous occasion; and, if the piers sink no further, there is not the slightest doubt but that the bridge will be as secure as ever for foot-passengers till the erection of the new one.

When the whole of the parapets are removed, if the piers are found to be in *statu quo*, it is intended to erect a light parapet, about four feet high, and the throw open the entire roadway of the bridge to the public. In the meantime, a double enclosure has been erected, as shown in our Illustration, to allow a safe foot passage across the bridge, whilst the works are proceeding.



WATCHHOUSE.

We have also engraved two of the alcoves (now removed); one used as a watch-house, and the other open to the public; together with a few of the flanking balustrades, all of which are now numbered with the things that were. The key-stones of the alcoves, and the oval of the watch-house, are tastefully sculptured.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Sept. 13. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 14.—Holy Cross—Moscow burnt, 1812.
Tuesday, 15.—Saturn rises at 5h. 28m. p.m., and sets at 3h. 4m. a.m.
Wednesday, 16.—Fox died, 1806, aged fifty-seven.
Thursday, 17.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.
Friday, 18.—Mercury rises at 4h. 8m. a.m.
Saturday, 19.—Venus rises at 3h. 34m. a.m., and sets at 5h. 34m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending September 19

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m
8 [illegible]	9 10	9 51	10 31	11 9	11 46	0 0	0 15	0 38	1 0	1 14	1 34

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Louisa Mary.*"—*Calisthenics* (kallos, *beauty*, sthenos, *strength, Gr.*) *is training calculated to develop the beauty and grace of the human figure.*

"*W. M. G.*" *is thanked, but we cannot entertain his proposition.*

"*A F W*"—*A Portrait of Ronge, the Catholic Reformer, was given in our last Volume.*

"*Anglicus,*" *Eton College, will find the Oxford Hoods he names described in the "Oxford Guide" (Slatter's): we have not room to quote them.*

"*D. V.*"—*Postage not paid.*

"*J. P.,*" *Dover.—The fault rests with the bookbinder, who should beat but lightly newly-printed sheets.*

"*C. T. P.*" *is thanked, but we have not room.*

"*Quæreus.*"—"*Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, improved by Smart,*" *price* 18s. *(Longmans.)*

"*C. K.*"—"*Hints on Etiquette.*" *(Longmans.)*

"*C. Y. W.*"—*We cannot interfere with wagers.*

"*Beltonia.*" "*The Seven Wonders of the World*" *were*—1. *The Pyramids of Egypt.* 2. *The Tomb of King Mausolus* 3. *Temple of Diana, at Ephesus.* 4. *Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.* 5. *Colossus of Rhodes* 6. *Statue of Jupiter Olympus, by Phidias.* 7. *Ptolemy's Pharus, or Watch-Tower.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Canonbury.—Damiens, for his attempt to assassinate Louis XV., was first made to endure the most excruciating tortures on the rack, and was ultimately broken on the wheel.*

"*Clement.*"—*The earliest Royal Autograph of England, now known, is the small figure of a cross, made by the hand of King William Rufus, in the centre of a charter preserved in the British Museum.*

"*R. P.,*" *Ludlow, should address his complaint to the General Post-Office.*

"*W. A. M.*"—*In our explanation of the initials R. S. V. P., "Repondez" was misprinted "Reponder."*

"*G. Q. P.,*" *Cambridge.—The subject is not suited for illustration.*

"*W. M.,*" *Ryde.—An engraving of the Trowel named, would have been interesting in illustration of the laying of the first stone of the Middlesex House of Detention.*

"*G. W. G.*"—Satisfaction *is the state of being pleased to the full;* Contentment, *acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.*

"*J. T.,*" *Huddersfield.—The Christian names of the Princess Royal are Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa.*

"*R. M.*" *is referred to our Summary of the late Opera Season. We do not know the amount of money collected for the Sufferers by the late Hail-storm.*

"*Ibrahim Pacha,*" *Liverpool, will find a receipt for Everton Toffie, in "Miss Acton's Modern Cookery,"* p. 528. *We have not room for such matters.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Brighton.—Buckingham House, St. James's Park, was rebuilt in* 1703; *purchased for Queen Charlotte, in* 1762; *and altered, or rather rebuilt, for George the Fourth.*

"*W. B. H.*" *(not prepaid.) Messrs. Ackermann's, Strand.*

"*J T F*" "*Hints on Etiquette.*" *(Longmans.)*

"*H. W.,*" *Hackney The English Opera House was completely destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830.*

Stanzas by "C. T. P." will not suit. The Lines on Gravesend are as "queer" as the "retreat."

"*R. B. G.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Sans Peur.*"—*See Instructions in Wood Engraving, in Supplement to No.* 114 *of the* Illustrated London News; *or, Jackson's large Work.*

"*Nihil,*" *Jersey. The epigraph to the Tale of "Gold," by Miss Toulmin, will be found in Michelet's work, "The People," Part the 3rd, chapter the 1st; or page 124 of the translation by Cocks, (cheap edition), published by Longman.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to a bird-cage maker or wire worker: say, Duke and Jeffrey, Allen's-court, 387, Oxford-street.*

"*P.*" *is thanked for the Jersey Sketch.*

"*J. H. R.*" *should consult a Professor of Singing.*

"*H. O. P.*"—*Not prepaid.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Broseley.—Has your friend the right of shooting over his farm?*

"*Clio Viator,*" *Chester. The Act of Parliament passed last Session is, of course, printed, and may be had at the Parliamentary Paper Office, in Middle-row, Holborn, or Bridge-street, Westminster.*

"*An Old Reader,*" *Clifton, has puzzled us; but we will see.*

"*G. E. D.*" *should consult the Author's Handbook, published by Churton.*

"*Amicitia,*" *Rougham, is being quizzed by his "friend."*

"*J. C. D.*"—*Thanks for the three Sketches.*

"*H. W.*" *The Silver Medal in question, with King Edward VI. on the obverse, was struck as a Badge for Christ's Hospital. The initials and date in the exergue were probably engraved by a possessor of the medal.*

"*Alpha,*" *Nottingham. The subject is scarcely adapted for illustration; but its progress shall not be disregarded.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is "positive he has discovered the Quadrature of the Circle"! We recommend him to read the article on "this enchanted castle," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*A Two Years' Subscriber.*"—*The address of the Guarantee Society is* 19, *Birchin-lane.*

"*Amand.*"—"*The German Language, in One Volume.*" *By Falck-Lebahn. (just published.)*

"*Wappenhum.*"—*A note addressed to "Parker and Co., Military Booksellers, Charing-cross," will, probably, answer the purpose.*

"*W. J.,*" *Preston. We cannot assist our Correspondent.*

"*Julia*" *should address a note to Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*D. E. J.*"—*Powdered charcoal is a good non-conductor of heat for a Refrigerator.*

"*B. P. L.,*" "*L. S. M.,*" *and "Oxted," are thanked for the correction of the error in our last respecting the late Bishop Luscombe. (See the Memoir in our present Number.)*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Glasgow.—The price of "Bob Thin," by W. J. Linton, is* 10s. 6d. *(Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.)*

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—Next week we shall Illustrate, in a Series of Spirited Engravings, the Proceedings of this important Association, now assembled at Southampton.

Books Received.—The Ship of Glass, a Romance, by Hargrave Jennings, 3 vols.—The German Language in One Volume, by Falck-Lebahn Proceedings of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Winchester Meeting, 18[illegible].—The Heroines of Shakspeare, Parts I. to V.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprised that, from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the Illustrated London News (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive), cannot be sold separately, but only in Volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique Illustrated History of Our Own Times.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846

No nation has received such severe lessons as to the necessity of caution in parting with its money as England; and, as if those lessons had been given in vain, no nation has ever parted with it more carelessly. There was a time when any investment for capital seemed preferable to employing it at home; foreign loans especially were favourite objects of competition. No matter what might be the state, the form of government, the character of the people, the resources of the land, if any foreign power wanted a few millions of English money, it had only to ask and have. The funds poured in from all quarters from persons anxious to become the fortunate holders of the bonds of some decrepid and rotten monarchy, or the "securities" (the very word seems a satire) of some mushroom republic, whose place on the map was unknown to the mass of its creditors. The temptation of a higher percentage than could be got in the steady English Money Market was not to be resisted; and a Government of a month old had only to "guarantee" a high rate of interest to command nearly as much money as they liked from the mingled cupidity and gullibility of the English middle classes. It is strange, too, but true, that the persons generally the most cautious in their dealings at home rushed the most readily into the gulf opened for them and their fortunes by the speculations in foreign loans. Cautious people, who never could imagine their money safe enough in England, who would suspect the soundness of every mortgage, and look askance even at Exchequer Bills, were but too happy if they could get their troublesome hundreds taken off their hands by the agents of some Spanish republic, where a revolution once a month was the lowest average.

Any of the European Monarchies, of course, came into the market with still better chances; whether to keep a crown on the head of its holder, or to gain it for a pretender, the wealth of good-natured England was alike available. Yet it may be a matter of doubt, which, among all the various Governments who profited by our mania for plunging into foreign speculation, has behaved with the most unblushing bad faith and dishonesty. Pennsylvania is now an old example; but there being signs of amendment, however slow, we place that State out of the list of defaulters, giving her the benefit of a doubt, which never at any time applied to her ability to meet her obligations. But Greece, Mexico, Spain, Portugal—all and each are still causes of vexation to their too confiding creditors: the foreign loan system flourished most in the days anterior to railroads; whatever may have been the amount of money unwisely or wastefully expended in these undertakings, they have at least kept our capital at home, and under the control of its possessors. Further lessons of the impunity with which the holder of Foreign Stock can be robbed were scarcely needed, but they are perpetually being furnished; the most recent teacher is Portugal; the "financial plan" of the Ministry of that country just announced is simply a robbery of its foreign creditors of one-fifth of their dividends! Should the experiment be successful, their property will doubtless be confiscated at every crisis of "embarrassment," till it comes to nothing—and then some patriotic Portuguese Statesman will doubtless congratulate the Cortes on the freedom of the country from debt! This very loan furnished the money by which the present Queen was placed on the throne; but from any nation of the Spanish blood, whether allied to it, like the Portuguese, or descended from it, like the States of Mexico or South America, it seems hopeless to expect either gratitude, honesty, or good faith. Individually, they are proud, with the keenest sense of personal honour; their Governments do not appear to have a notion of what public honour means. Any one who reads the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, will require no other confirmation of the axiom that no official declaration of a Spaniard or a Portuguese can be depended on. The present instance is by no means the first in which the creditors of these countries have found this to be the case. The past cannot be recalled, but let it at least serve as a warning. Let it be remembered that individuals lending money to another State, have no remedy for a breach of faith. England will not engage in war for the sake of a few score of incautious capitalists; and whether the borrowing State is really bankrupt and unable, or fraudulent and unwilling, to pay its debts, the lenders are alike powerless; they cannot even interfere with their debtors, so as to bring about that better system of management, which, in some cases, would rescue all parties from the difficulty. But the mania for Foreign Loans is pretty well extinguished.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

New Metropolitan Churches.—A new Church is forthwith to be commenced in the extensive and populous parish of St. Mary, Bethnal Green, the Lord Mayor having undertaken to lay the foundation stone in the course of the present month. It will be erected in Hare-street, leading from Brick-lane, and will be dedicated to St. Matthias. The Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., formerly of Norwood, has been appointed to the incumbency. A new Church in Old Street-road has been erected in the Gothic style, and it is expected that it will be consecrated by the Bishop of London in October.—In Commercial-street, Whitechapel, a spacious Church is in course of erection. It has a noble Norman tower, and will, probably, be ready for consecration in the course of the present year.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.—On Wednesday the Rev. W. Harrison, one of the canons of Winchester Cathedral, expired at his house in the Close, without any apparent previous illness. The rev. gentleman, who was in his 78th year, went to bed in his usual health, and, finding himself ill the next morning, got out of bed, and dropped dead a few moments after leaving it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Discovery of a Portion of the Old Palace of Bridewell.—A few days since, as the workmen were excavating on the site of Cogers' Hall, in Bride-lane, they came to a vault or dungeon belonging to the old Palace of Bridewell, which, in the reigns of William I., John, and Henry III., was used for holding their courts. Stow, in his "Survey," makes mention of this place, as extending from the Thames nearly to Fleet-street. The portion laid open, and now totally destroyed, consisted of a series of six groins, of elegant construction, supporting the roof of the apartment, 34 feet long and 17 feet broad, on the west side of which was discovered a window, completely blocked up with rubbish; but, by the judicious suggestions of the British Archæological Association, the work of removal proceeded with care, and, by their well-organised plans, drawings were made of the more interesting portions of the building. The window proved to be of very early work, and retained portions of the iron bars. In the rubbish was found a leaden bull of Pope Nicholas V., a small jutton or abbey piece, besides vast quantities of pottery, glass, and tiles, all of early construction, with human bones, as well as those of animals.

The National Gallery.—This institution was closed yesterday for six weeks, for the place to undergo a thorough cleansing, after which it will remain open till next September.

Thunder-storms in the Metropolis.—Last Sunday forenoon, a bright and sunny sky was suddenly obscured by a dense black cloud, and shortly after eleven a severe thunder-storm took place. The lightning was, for a time, exceedingly vivid, closely followed by very loud and long-echoing peals of thunder. The thunder continued to roll, with but slight intermission, till after three o'clock. A sharp hail shower fell at the commencement of the storm, and produced a singular effect, mingled as the hailstones were with the bright rays of the sun, which descended unobscured by "the war of the elements." Very little rain fell in the metropolis on Sunday forenoon. The storm was singular from the extreme partiality of the showers. A Correspondent, who went down the river to Margate, states that the day was most beautiful. There was not the slightest sign of a storm or of rain, and the sea was as smooth as glass. At Islington, it rained very heavily during nearly an hour, whilst on the south side of the City-road scarcely a drop fell. A severe shower came down in the immediate neighbourhood of Seymour-street, Somers'-town, whilst the back of Mornington-crescent, scarcely a stone's throw distant, was left perfectly dry. Along the line of the Richmond Railway the fall was copious and continuous, whilst in Chelsea, on the north side of the Thames, no wet whatever was observed. There was another storm on Monday at the western suburbs of the metropolis, which appears to have been very severely felt at Windsor, and other places to the west and north-west of London.

Proposed Improvements in the City.—On Tuesday a deputation from the inhabitants of Tower-street and its vicinity, consisting of Mr. Howell, Mr. Barber, Mr. Finnis, and other influential and respectable residents, waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of representing to his Lordship the great danger of life and limb that arose from the narrow state of Tower-street, which had become almost wholly impassable to passengers, in consequence of the vast increase of commerce. The object of the deputation was to induce the Lord Mayor, as one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, so to communicate the exact condition of that crowded thoroughfare to his brother Commissioners as would lead to as speedy a correction of the evil as possible. The Lord Mayor stated that a deputation had been received by the Commissioners, and had given evidence before them as to the most advisable means of remedying the evil complained of. He advised the deputation to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, and determine whether the line recommended before the Commissioners should be that adopted in the application to Parliament; and he said he was satisfied that the Commissioners would render all the assistance in their power to procure an improvement which would add so many facilities of trade to that part of the city of London. The improvements suggested consisted of a new street from Trinity-street, passing through Seething-lane, Mark-lane, and Mincing-lane, and coming out near St Margaret Pattens Church, by Rood-lane; it was also contemplated to make a thoroughfare at the Postern-row, which would be a vast accommodation to all the eastern parts of the metropolis, and particularly to the enormous traffic of the docks. His Lordship said that, if the inhabitants assembled and determined upon a plan, means would be at once adopted to prepare a bill for introduction into Parliament. The deputation intimated that the meeting would be called, and the suggestions of his Lordship acted on.

Cost of the City Wellington Statue.—The sum subscribed for the Equestrian statue was £11,619 11s. 11d.; the expenses of Committee meetings, collection, &c., did not exceed £1,120 14s. 11d., and the money paid to Sir Francis Chantrey and his executors was £10,487 17s.; yet the metal was given by Government!

Removal of the Tower Armoury.—On Wednesday, the removal of the collection of ancient arms and armour, hitherto kept within the ante-room of the Tower of London, commenced. They will now be deposited in that part of the fortress formerly used as a menagerie, and which has been fitted up for their reception. The ante-room, old guard-house, and the celebrated canteens, called the Stone Kitchen and Golden Chain, are all being demolished to make way for the improvements.

The Swedish journals represent the potato crop in Scania to be generally attacked by the prevailing disease, and state that the wheat and rye crops are likely to be very inferior this year

We learn from Hamburg that the commercial house of Hincke and Co. of that city, which stopped payment about a month ago, has been formally declared bankrupt. The debts are said to amount to 9,102,635f.

POSTSCRIPT.

Murder and Mutilation at Chesterfield (Derbyshire).—A long inquiry has taken place at Hasland, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, respecting the supposed murder of a man named George Collis, in December last. The mutilated remains of the body have been found, and some evidence has been given of a noise having been heard in the slaughter-house of a man named Platts, as if a person had been struck with a cleaver. A watch belonging to the deceased has been found in the possession of Platts, who is in custody. The inquest is not yet concluded; and, as the facts are yet but imperfectly known, we refrain from further details.

Serious Fire in Liverpool.—On Thursday evening, at half-past six o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive sugar refinery of Messrs. Macfie and Co., Bachelor-street, Liverpool, and in three hours destroyed the whole premises and their contents. It originated in the upper story, five minutes after the workmen had descended. The loss will be about £40,000, but is covered by insurance. The representatives of the Globe, Phœnix, Norwich, Liverpool, Royal, and other offices, were present. The fire-police behaved with great skill and courage, and by their exertions saved the surrounding dwellings, which were in considerable danger.

Sudden Death at the Curragh Meeting.—On Tuesday, as the horses for the Anglesey Stakes were coming up to the winning post, at the Curragh of Kildare, Robert Latouche, Esq., of Kilcullen, dropped down dead. A medical gentleman at his side opened a vein, but it was useless, as death was immediate. Mr. Latouche was about thirty-three years of age, and for some time back he had been labouring under disease of the heart, and it is supposed the excitement of the moment was the immediate cause of his death. He filled the office of High Sheriff of the county Kildare about three years ago. Mr. Latouche was not married.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Italy.—According to official accounts from Leghorn, about the late earthquakes, it appears that two villages, Craona and Lorenzana, were entirely destroyed, and that twenty-seven districts, towns, villages, and hamlets, had more or less suffered. The number of those who perished was 70; of the wounded, 521; and of persons left without asylum through the destruction of their habitations, from 3000 to 4000.

POLICE.

RE-EXAMINATION OF A RAILWAY DIRECTOR CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The re-examination of *Capt. Wm. Richardson*, Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, on the charge of forging a check for £5000, with intent to defraud Messrs. Coutts and Co., the eminent bankers, was resumed at the **Mansion House** on Wednesday.

Mr. Bush attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Wolff for the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson said the principal question was, whether the prosecutor would be able to establish a charge of forgery. The following witnesses were then called:—

Mr. Henry Skinner examined: I am clerk to the Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow Railway Company. Captain Richardson, the prisoner, is a Director of that railway company. I have known the prisoner since October last. I remember going to the Bank of England for him with a note for £1000. That was in the month of July last. That was the only note for such an amount that I ever received from the prisoner. At the time I received this note my name was written on the back of it. The note now produced is the same. I changed the note at the Bank of England, as directed, for 500 sovereigns and £500 in notes.

Mr. F. W. Cruse examined: I am clerk in the Bank of England. I remember the last witness bringing in a note for £1000 to the Bank, which was cashed in notes amounting to £500, and 500 sovereigns.

Mr. George Brunn examined: I am clerk in the London and County Bank. I know Captain Richardson, but not previous to the 19th of August last. On that day the prisoner came to the bank and went into the manager's room. He soon came out again and asked for notes to be given to him for 800 sovereigns, which was accordingly done. The notes now produced are the same as those given to the prisoner.

William Abbott, messenger, 26, Cornhill, examined: I know the prisoner, Captain Richardson; I have been employed by him occasionally. In August last he (the prisoner) gave me 800 sovereigns to take to the Bank and exchange them for notes, which I did, and afterwards delivered them to Captain Richardson on the north side of the Royal Exchange. I did not notice the number of the notes.

Mr. Thomas Agar examined: I am a clerk in the Bank of England. The notes now produced are the same that I exchanged for 800 sovereigns on the 19th or 20th of August last. I know the porter who brought them to the Bank, having seen him on several former occasions.

Mr. Archibald Griffith examined: I am a clerk in the Bank of England. On the 26th August notes for £200 were asked to be exchanged for 200 sovereigns, which was done; the notes now produced, which were found at the prisoner's house, are the same.

The next witness was Mr. Fry, solicitor to the company.

Mr. Fry said, I was present at a meeting of the Directors of the company in Palace-yard, in August last, when it was discovered that a fraud amounting to £5000 had been committed. Captain Richardson was in the chair.

Mr. Clarkson: Were you attending the meeting in your capacity as solicitor to the company?—Mr. Fry: Yes, I was.

Mr. Clarkson, upon this, submitted that Mr. Fry's evidence could not be received, as all he knew was in his professional character. The Lord Mayor decided that Mr. Clarkson was right, and the evidence was rejected.

Mr Robinson, a clerk in the issue department of the Bank of England, proved that the notes produced of the value of £200, which were found at the prisoner's house, were the same as he exchanged on the 20th of August for gold. The party asking for the exchange gave the name of Richardson.

Benjamin Soares Willis, clerk in the office of Smith, Payne, and Co., proved receiving a letter from Captain Richardson, requesting that they would credit his agent with £300. The letter was dated Dublin, 3rd July.

Mr. Clarkson said there could not be a doubt but that the prisoner exchanged notes for gold, at the Bank of England, but there was no evidence to prove that those notes were any part of the produce of the £5000 forged cheque.

Mr. Stevenson, examined: I am one of the Directors of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company. I attended a meeting of the Directors in Palace-yard, on the 13th of July, but I do not recollect seeing a cheque for £10 signed by the prisoner. I have no recollection of having seen cheques drawn for £10, £20, and £100.

Mr. Wm. Pulsford, examined: I am Secretary to the company. I received the letter now produced on the 15th of July; it was addressed to me. The cover is lost or mislaid. Do not recollect any cheques being signed on that day (15th July). This witness underwent a long examination as to the attendance of different Directors on various board days, but the particulars were of no general interest, and did not appear to bear on the case. I remember a cheque for £10 being drawn and given to me by Captain Richardson. I asked him if I should give the party in whose favour it was drawn cash for it when he called. The prisoner replied "No, it had better go in the regular way," which was accordingly done.

Mr. Stevenson was called and re-examined; Although my name is entered in the minute book, as being present at the meeting of Directors on the 7th of July, I feel confident that I was not there on that day. The witness, however, after referring to some memoranda, said, I believe now that I was present at the meeting held on the 7th of July. I have no recollection of having signed any cheque on that day, or on the 15th July. I remember receiving a letter from Mr. Pulsford, the Secretary of the company, some time in the month of June or July, containing three cheques, one for £10, one for £20, and the other for £100. I signed all the cheques as requested, and returned them to Mr. Pulsford. I believe the cheque now produced for £5000 is signed by me. I have no doubt the signature to this cheque is mine. I never remember ever having put my signature to a blank cheque. All the cheques I signed had been previously signed by one or more other Directors of the company. I never signed a blank cheque.

Mr. Clarkson: Upon the solemn oath you have taken, did you never sign a blank cheque in behalf of this company?—Witness: Never that I can recollect.

Mr. Clarkson: Did not the prisoner call at your house in Grosvenor-street, and give you some blank cheques to sign?—Witness: I have no recollection of any such thing. I remember the prisoner calling on me in Grosvenor-street, but I have no recollection of his asking me to sign blank cheques which had been previously signed by Mr. Whitmore. I think this was in June; but I feel certain that I did not on that occasion sign four blank cheques. Upon my oath, I will swear positively that to the best of my recollection I never signed a blank cheque.

Mr. Clarkson, at this stage of the proceedings, said this case was of the greatest importance to the public. No doubt a fraud amounting to £5000 had been committed, but the question was, whether the party charged had been guilty of forgery. The duty of the Lord Mayor was to ascertain whether or not there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to warrant the prisoner's committal. The learned counsel, after some comments upon the evidence, asked that the prisoner should be admitted to bail.

Mr. Bush opposed the application.

The Lord Mayor said be was of opinion there was sufficient evidence to send the prisoner to trial at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Clarkson contended that Mr. Whitmore, the other Director who signed the £5000 cheque, ought to be produced before the prisoner was fully committed for trial; surely if due diligence was used, Mr. Whitmore, a gentleman of respectability, might be found.

Mr. Bush said, he had no doubt the proceedings of this day, which would be published in the newspapers, would be sufficient to induce Mr. Whitmore to attend on the trial.

Mr. Clarkson: That is not what I want. It is clear to me that no forgery has been committed, and therefore the prisoner should be admitted to bail.

After a short discussion, the Lord Mayor ordered the prisoner to be remanded until Friday next, the 18th instant.

REVOLTING DESECRATION OF A CHURCHYARD.

At **Worship-street**, on Saturday last, a man, who gave his name John Gardner, and said he lived at No. 6, Hertford-street, Haggerstone, applied to Mr. Broughton, to advise and assist him under the following circumstances:—

He stated that about half-past six that morning, as he was passing a waste piece of ground (situated over the Kingsland-road-bridge, by the side of the Regent's Canal, in the possession of Mr. King), where rubbish was shot, his attention was drawn to the spot, by seeing a number of persons, who were raking over a large heap of rubbish that had just been shot. He went up to them, and was horror-stricken to find that it consisted of nearly six cart-loads of pieces of coffins and human bones, some of which had the flesh still adhering to them. There was also a person's head, with the hair on it, the face of which was so little decomposed, that it might be identified. The coffins had very few of them been under ground, and some were almost new. The crowd, which consisted of the poor cottagers of the neighbourhood, and their children, were busy in despoiling the coffins of the metal plates and handles, to sell to the marine-store dealers, and the wood they were taking home for their fires. On making inquiry, he found that the matter in question had been brought there but a short time before by some carts in the employ of Mr. Gould, the dust-contractor of Shoreditch. The effluvium was dreadful, and the applicant, fearing the consequences that might arise, if its removal were neglected, instantly went to the police-station in the district, and then came down to that court.

The applicant's statement created the greatest sensation in court; and Mr. Broughton having sent for Holland, the warrant officer, in whose district it was, Holland said the same statement had been made at the station, and he had no doubt the police were now on the spot.

After the lapse of about three hours, Holland and the applicant returned to the office, accompanied by Inspector Tarleton, of the M division, and Waller, the beadle of Shoreditch, and the statements made by them fully corroborated that of the applicant. Holland said that the whole place was in a state of the greatest excitement. On getting into the field, he saw a great quantity of broken coffins and human bones strewed in all directions about the field. There were not then so many as the applicant stated, but he had no doubt but that there had been, for several of Mr. King's men were then busy burying the stuff. The grossest indecencies were being practised; human bones in the state described by the applicant were being kicked about in all directions. He found a skull, the jaw of which had been tied up with a handkerchief, and which was stained with blood: this was being kicked about. He then went round to the marine store shops in the neighbourhood, and found that above 20lb. of metal plates and handles had been disposed of. He also found a quantity of coffin wood that had been removed to the poor people's houses about the place, and which had been broken up for fires. From appearances, he should have thought the coffins and bodies had also been broken up with either pickaxes or spades.

Inspector Tarleton corroborated this statement, and added that he went to Mr. Gould's yard, and saw the two men who had carted the stuff, and they told him that it had been brought from a vault in Friday-street, which they had cleared out about ten days previously.

Some inquiries have since been made into this case, and some additional facts have transpired.

It has been ascertained that the vaults of St. Matthew's Church have been cleared out, as stated, and that the building itself was undergoing repair. Upon the church door was posted the following notice, which confirms the statement as to who gave the order for the removal of the remains;—"St. Matthew's, Friday-street—Notice is hereby given, that there will be no service in this church on Sunday, the 6th day of September, 1846, in consequence of repairs Dated Friday, September 4, 1846. Signed W. Liddiard and John Mair, churchwardens" Mr. Jeremiah Long, the senior churchwarden of St Leonard's, Shoreditch, has spared no pains in trying to find out the perpetrators of such shameful desecration. He has also exerted himself to find out the friends of the persons whose remains have been discovered. Waller, the beadle, was sent, on Saturday, by churchwarden Long, to take charge of all the pieces of coffins and remains of bodies he could find. Upon his return to the field, he found that a vast quantity of bones, pieces of coffins, &c., had been deposited in holes made in the ground. He, however, found about two or three bushels of remains, which he took possession of, and they were interred in the consecrated ground belonging to the parish in the Hackney-road. The remains of the coffins prove that some of them were of recent construction. One is only eight years old. The plate has been cleaned, and has been found to bear the following:—"E. C. Connell, died 21st February, 1838." Another has the following inscription: "Master John Ingleby, died the 5th February, 1834." A third plate bears the name of "Ann Webb, died" the month and also the year are, however, not perfectly legible. The police and also the parish authorities, are making every endeavour to find out the friends of the deceased so as to bring the offence home to the proper parties.

The Sale of Poisonous Berries At the Thames Police-office on Saturday last, *John Hilliard*, the man who sold berries of the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, was re-examined, and after some additional evidence had been given, Mr. Ballantine committed him for trial for the wilful murder of Thomas Parker, late proprietor of the Veteran beershop, in the Whitechapel-road, and Samuel Jones, a child, aged three years. The circumstances have been detailed in our paper.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Curious and Fatal Accident.—On Monday night an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Griffin Tavern, Villiers-street, Strand, on the body of Charles Wells, aged forty-two, a basket-maker, in James-street, Covent-garden. Mr Horry appeared on the part of a man named Redman, who was in custody, and who was alleged to have caused the death. Thomas Smith, of Bartlett-court, stated that about eight or nine o'clock on Saturday morning he saw Redman going up Bow-street with a sack of potatoes on his shoulders. The deceased and another man were talking opposite the Grapes public-house, and Redman went against him, which threw him into the road, and at that instant a greengrocer's cart was passing at a slow pace. The deceased fell under the horse's feet, which tramped on his head. As soon as he was released he was taken to the Charing cross Hospital, but he died about two o'clock. The street was very crowded, and Redman could not see the deceased for the sack on his shoulders. The house-surgeon said the cause of death was two fractures of the skull. The deceased was tipsy, and some of the witnesses said Redman pushed deceased with his hands, as the sack was falling. After other evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Sudden Death of a Centenarian during the Storm of Sunday. On Tuesday an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., at the King John's Head, Bermondsey-square, on the body of Thomas Harbut, who used to say he was in his hundredth year. Thomas Harbut, the grandson of the deceased, of No. 3, Long-wall, Bermondsey, stated that the deceased was formerly a tanner, but of late years an inmate of Bermondsey workhouse. He always went to church on a Sunday, and afterwards witness or his brother took him a walk, previous to going home to dine with them. On last Sunday he met him at his brother's, and was in excellent health and spirits. When they got home to his lodgings, deceased had some beer and a pipe, and while sitting at the door a very heavy storm of thunder came on, and a gentleman said, "Look how that poor man has been struck by the thunder, and is turning up his eyes?" Upon looking at his grandfather, he found it was so, and removed him into the yard, where he was very sick. He got better, and laid down; and when witness returned in half an hour he thought he was asleep, but it was afterwards discovered that he was quite dead. The evidence was corroborated by the brother and another witness, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Murder by a Poacher near Exeter.—On the night of Saturday last, Festus Harris, the gamekeeper, and James Norman, the gardener of Sir W. P. Carew, the High Sheriff, of Haccombe House, Newton Abbot, near Exeter, were on the watch, and ascertaining that poachers were on the grounds, they called to their assistance six other persons, amongst whom were Mr Robert Rendell, of Netherton, and William Setter, of Coombinteignhead. These parties met in a field called Blendfield, between eleven and twelve at night, and surrounded the place where the poachers were. Mr. Rendell and Setter went to the gate of Kiln Field, and whilst there heard the rest call out "gate," a signal previously arranged. They perceived some one running towards them with a gun in his hand, and on approaching them discovered it was one Henry Warren. They ran into the field, and Warren raised his gun as if to fire Mr. Rendell called out, "You'd better not fire;" but immediately Warren fired at Setter, and without taking the gun from his shoulder, discharged the other barrel at Mr. Rendell. The shot passed by the side of Mr. Rendell's head, but, alas! the aim at Setter was more deadly; he received the whole contents in his body, causing a wound two inches in length, from the effects of which the unfortunate man lingered until a quarter-past two on Sunday afternoon, when he expired at the house of Mr. Elias Rendell, Buckland, where he had been taken immediately after the occurrence. On a *post mortem* examination, a number of small [illegible] shot were found, lacerating most frightfully the liver, and injuring the bone. The surgeon also found a piece of deceased's watch-chain, which had been carried into the wound. The prisoner was, after a scuffle, secured by Mr. Rendell, and the next day taken before H. Cartwright, Esq., who (with the assistance of Mr. Flamank), having made the depositions of the various witnesses, and that of the dying man, committed him to take his trial at the next assizes for wilful murder, and also for shooting at Mr. Rendell. He said to Mr. Rendell, when in custody, he was very sorry he had done it, and he wished his gun had broken in pieces when first he took it in his hand. The prisoner's mate, who was out with him, has been also committed to gaol, on the charge of poaching.

Fatal Accident on the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway. On Monday a fatal accident occurred on the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway, at Gonalstone, eight or nine miles from Nottingham. At twelve o'clock the train left the station at Nottingham for Lincoln, and proceeded as usual till reaching the portion of the line near the village of Gonalstone, when a spring underneath the fore part of the engine snapped, and caused the engine to oscillate, and jump up and down in a fearful manner. The engine-driver shut off the steam, and the next instant was precipitated, head foremost, to the ground. The stoker, a young man of the name of Henry Glover, unable to keep his feet, fell, and was caught between the tender and the engine, upon the upper part of both his thighs. Here he was transfixed, and could not extricate himself, the engine and tender at the same time being whirled off the rails, and, as it were, actually doubled up; but, owing to the chain attaching them to the engine suddenly breaking, and there being two or three trucks and a luggage-van between the engine and the passenger carriages, the mischief did not extend to the passengers, and the train came to a stand, without any other individual sustaining damage. The alarm was very great; the shrieks and cries of the passengers rent the air, and were heard many hundred yards distant; directly afterwards, numbers were seen running in all directions across the fields for safety, and they could not be induced to go near the train again. The poor unfortunate stoker could not be removed from his awful situation by human strength, and horses were obtained from Gonalstone to separate the engine and tender, to set him at liberty; he remained in this deplorable condition for more than a quarter of an hour. Many of the passengers returned to Nottingham on foot, and would not venture again in the train. The stoker was conveyed to the General Hospital, with his thigh bones protruding, and with the flesh smashed to atoms. On leaving his driver, the dying man shook hands, and bade him farewell. He only survived a few hours He was twenty-six years of age, and has left a wife, but no family.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Rome speak of the progress of railway matters in the Papal States. The Pope has formed a general committee to examine the proposals which have been made by the house of Torlonia and by several English companies, for the construction of a complete network of railways, in which report they will set forth and consider the various systems adopted in other countries.

A letter from Geneva, 1st inst., states that the Canton of Vaud has ceded the valley of Dappes to France for a sum of 300,000f. The contract for its sale will be submitted for ratification to the Swiss Diet at its next meeting. The ceded valley will be officially united to the department of the Jura. No objection appears to have been raised to this arrangement by the inhabitants of the valley, who will continue to enjoy, as heretofore, an exemption from customs' duties.

It is stated, under the date of Alexandria, Aug. 19, that the current report that some cases of Asiatic cholera had manifested themselves in the hospitals is void of foundation. Ibrahim Pacha wished to remain at Alexandria until the arrival of his father, but matters of importance required his presence at Cairo, where he arrived on the 14th August. The Nile had risen twenty feet, and continued rising.

A great many Indian rupees are in circulation in the City, and, from a similarity of resemblance, readily pass for half-crowns; the real value, however, is less than 2s. A tradesman in Farringdon-street took three last week in one day.

It is to be noticed as a most remarkable thing, that notwithstanding the excitement in some quarters at the idea of a glut of foreign corn, an almost unprecedented circumstance occurred a day or two ago, namely, the sale of two cargoes of Lincolnshire wheat, to be shipped direct from Lincolnshire to France.

The last arrivals from Stockholm, of the date of the 28th ult, state that the King and Queen of Sweden may now be considered in an advanced state of convalescence. On the 27th the King signed an ordonnance abolishing all games of chance at the waters of Ramloese (Scama), the only place in Sweden where gambling was allowed.

Some of the share-dealing members of the Hall of Commerce have met for the purpose of adopting measures for the formation of a new Stock Exchange on a small scale, but the arrangements are as yet in embryo.

The *Courrier Belge* of the 5th contains an account of the late fire at Leipsic, which broke out on the evening of the 29th ult., at the Hotel de Pologne, and which continued to rage during the whole night. A correspondent of the *Gazette de Cologne* states that three persons lost their lives by the falling of a roof, and that five or six others were seriously wounded; but the *Gazette Universelle Allemande*, which is published at Leipsic, officially announces the number of killed at five and wounded at nine.

The Prince de Joinville embarked at Naples on the 28th ult. on board the French packet *Rhamses*, with the intention of visiting Rome. The Prince was accompanied by his aides-de-camp, several officers of the squadron, and his chaplain, Abbé Coquereau. On landing at Civita Vecchia, his Royal Highness was received with all the honours due to his rank. The Prince immediately set out for Rome, where his stay was not to be of long duration.

A policeman has been dismissed from the Birmingham force because he refused to go down a lane which was on his beat, where he said he had seen his uncle's ghost.

The Protectionists of Essex are about to give a dinner to the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck. It will take place at Chelmsford, on the 25th instant.

On the morning of the 31st ult., while the workmen at the Hamburg Theatre were hoisting to its place a splendid bronze chandelier for gas lights, just brought from London, and weighing above 10,800lbs., the rope broke, and the enormous mass, falling to the ground, was broken to pieces, crushing two Englishmen who had come over to superintend its being suspended.

M. Dumont, the Minister of Public Works at Paris, arrived in London a few days ago.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that there never was a season in which the principal watering places in Yorkshire and other parts of the kingdom were so full of company as at present, and this is chiefly accounted for by the cheapness of travelling and the other facilities that are given to visitors by railway.

The French Scientific Congress opened its sittings at Marseilles on the 1st inst. An opening speech was delivered by M. Roux, in which he pointed out the numerous claims which Marseilles possessed as a suitable place for their present scientific meeting, after which M. de Caumont was named President, and MM. de Cussy, Forbin-Janson, Wulfrand Puget, and Cauvière, Vice-Presidents.

The American papers state that by a recent arrival at New Bedford, advices have been received from Tahiti to April 15th. The natives had made a vigorous assault upon the French garrison, and had driven them from the land. The European residents had been compelled to flee with their effects on board the French vessels-of-war. After the evacuation of the town the French vessels opened a fire upon it.

During the recent session the Royal Assent was given to no less than 570 bills.

Lord Ashley is to be the Conservative candidate at the ensuing election for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay are severally spoken of as likely to stand on the Whig interest.

Mr. John Dodgson, of Ulverston, last week nearly lost his life by the sting of a bee. The insect punctured the jugular vein.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 22nd ult., says:—"The Empress of Russia, whose delicate constitution cannot bear the severe winters of this country, will leave St. Petersburgh at the end of September, or the beginning of October at the latest, for her delightful villa of Orianda, in the Crimea, on the banks of the Sea of Azof, where her Majesty intends to reside until next spring."

By an Act of Parliament passed in the late session the gauge on which railways are to be constructed is defined. The gauge is to be 4 feet 8½ inches in Great Britain, and 5 feet 3 inches in Ireland. It is enacted by the 4th section, "That it shall not be lawful, after the passing of this act, to alter the gauge of any railway used for the conveyance of passengers."

It is announced officially, that Government do not intend, at present, to take any measure for revising the laws relative to the Militia, or for assembling that force for training and exercise.

Letters from Naples announce that the extreme heat had entirely dried up the country parts. The peasants could find no water for their cattle, which were perishing of thirst, and making the air resound with their cries. The shepherds saw their sheep dying daily before their eyes for want of pasturage. The Government was occupied in despatching water to the districts which suffered most from the drought, at a certain rate of quantity per family. In some parts of the country water was sold at the price of wine. The capital alone was exempt from the sufferings of this extraordinary drought, which had already led to tumultuous movements among the people.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 3rd inst. announces that his Holiness the Pope has determined to commence forthwith the railroad from Rome to Naples. The funds are to be provided by a daily subscription during five years, after which debentures of 100 scudi each, bearing interest, are to be given to the subscribers.

During the week ending the 6th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2583; Calais, 610: total, 3193.

The *Brighton Gazette* states that the turnip crop is affected by a destructive disease. Some instances, it says, have come under its own knowledge in Brighton.

Sir George Clerk and Sir H. Pottinger are spoken of in the Indian papers as likely to succeed to the Governorship of Bombay.

Mehemet Ali arrived at Alexandria on the 24th ult., when he was received with every demonstration of respect. His Highness left on the 29th for Cairo.

The Brussels papers mention a great misfortune which took place on the 6th in the coal mine of Baremont, near Charleroi an explosion of fire damp, which killed eight workmen. Two other workmen were burnt, but not severely, so they continued their work. The director of the works cannot account for the accident; he had visited the mine just before, and there was no appearance of danger.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has just published a decree against the forestallers of corn and other provisions; this decree orders that "Intrigues to raise the price of corn in an illegal manner shall be punished by imprisonment, which may be for three months, or by fine from 50 to 3000 florins. The fact itself shall be punished with heavier penalties, viz., three months to two years imprisonment, and 1000 to 6000 florins fine."

In consequence of the important intelligence from the Pacific, according to the *Armoricain* of Brest, orders have been given by the French Government to prepare the corvettes the *Alker*, the *Somme*, and the *Loire*, to convey troops, amounting to 1600 men, to Tahiti.

The *Weser Gazette* announces that the King of Denmark has received a letter from the Emperor of Russia in which the Czar signifies that he is ready not only to renounce his pretensions to the eventual succession to the Grand Dukedom, but even to induce the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to withdraw his protest against the letter patent, on condition that the King of Denmark will, with promptitude and energy, oppose all revolutionary proceedings in the duchies both now and hereafter.

On Sunday morning the tide run out so low, that the *Venezuela* steam-ship, bound to Havre, deeply laden with passengers and goods, grounded over the Thames Tunnel, where she remained for two hours, till the tide flowed. Not a brick was started, and no damage whatever was done to the works.

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart has contradicted the statement published in the *Frankfort Journal*, to the effect that the sequestration which had been laid on the property of the Princess Czartoryski, in Gallicia, had, in consequence of an august mediation, been withdrawn, but that the Prince, her husband, was to sign an engagement not to interfere henceforth in Polish affairs.

A sham fight took place on the 4th instant, near Strasburg, in the presence of the Duke de Montpensier, the Prince de Baden, and his other guests. The ground was chosen by General André, near an arm of the Ill, not far from the mouth of the canal which connects that river with the Rhine. All the manœuvres were executed with great spirit and precision. In the evening the Princes honoured the theatre with their presence.

LITERATURE.

A Visit to the Antipodes: with some Reminiscences of a Sojourn in Australia. By A Squatter. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This little volume is somewhat timidly put forth by the Author, who fears there is nothing absolutely new to relate of our Antipodes. His record of the voyage out is but slight. The details of his Visit are more interesting. The following is life-like and literally descriptive of

An Australian Landscape.

"The life of an Australian squatter bears a strong resemblance to the patriarchal modes recorded in ancient Jewish history. Wealth consists in flocks and herds. The character of the population is entirely pastoral, the habits are primitive and rude. The shepherd wanders over the country with his flocks, and at night brings them to the fold, where watchmen and dogs are posted to guard them from the attacks of prowling wolves. The dwellings, which are mean and simple, are occasionally abandoned as pasture becomes scarce. The modes of life and sorts of occupation are migratory, roving, unsocial, unsettled, and, consequently, the nearest approximation to the savage state that civilised society admits of. Like many beautiful pictures which look enchanting in perspective, a great part of the poetry and romance vanishes on a near approach.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view

"The country is peculiar, but not by any means without interest. The surface is for the most part hilly, the elevations being of moderate height and continuous, generally wooded to the summits. On this last account, though the trees are scattered and far apart, a view of the country from an eminence gives the appearance of an extensive forest. The gum trees, an important feature in the landscape, are generally branchless to a considerable height, when twined and serpentine boughs project from the trunk, bearing small clusters of foliage, which droop gracefully from the extremities. The leaves are long and narrow. Thus the forest trees are seldom impervious to the sun's rays, and do not afford the pleasant shade which forest trees in England yield. There is a bareness about the under portions, which to an English eye seems to require filling up. The grasses are peculiar: their period of verdure is short. They spring up as if by magic, and disappear almost as rapidly; so that in summer, the prospect, instead of being verdant and green, is yellow and withered looking. The kangaroo grass, which abounds in many parts, in summer, looks like a ripe field of barley. There are many other features in which an Australian scene differs from an English one. There is the grass tree, with its long pointed leaves, as sharp and hard as a spear, its blackened and knotted trunk, the groves of wattle, covered with yellow blossoms, which diffuse a delicious perfume for miles around, and the twining parasites that creep up the stunted gum, and hang in graceful drapery to the ground. Then the sounds which break the silence of the forest, are the hum of locusts in the trees on a hot day, the short, quick sound of grasshoppers springing up all around, and towards evening a concert by the bullfrogs about the water-holes and creeks, resembling in sound the drawing of innumerable corks. The effect on the whole is pleasing and strange. The sky in this climate is often for a month together without a cloud, and the sun's rays stream down uninterruptedly, giving a bright colour, almost a glare, to every object, which in the heat of the day is often oppressive and painful"

Practical Mercantile Correspondence. By William Anderson. Third Edition. E. Wilson.

The object of this work is to supply certain information to those whose mercantile education has been neglected; a very common case, by the way, even in our great commercial country. With this view, the volume before us contains a collection of Modern Letters of Business, with Notes, critical and explanatory; and an Appendix of pro formâ invoices, account-sales, bills of lading and exchange; and the German Chain Rule applied to the Calculation of Exchanges. The Letters," it should be explained, are not such fictions as we find in "the Polite Letter Writer;" but, a veritable Correspondence, with the names altered, and the dates somewhat disguised The extensive utility of such a work as the present is so obvious, that we shall only add our commendation of its execution, which is, in every department, most satisfactory.

Court Intrigues. By William Peake, Esq. 3 vols. T. C. Newby.

The author of these enticing volumes is the brother of the popular dramatist, Richard Peake; and, albeit unused to the writing mood, he has bestowed sufficient energy and research to weave from historical details the materials for an agreeable romance. The reign of Louis XIII. afforded ample examples of "Court Intrigues," of which the reader will find the record in these volumes. Although there is no affectation of deep reading on the part of the author, yet he seems to be fully acquainted with the history of the times, and of the leading personages who figured in them. He has drawn a powerful, although darkly-coloured, portrait of Cardinal Richelieu; and, altogether, the facts and fictions here pourtrayed excite deep interest in the reader. Historical novels generally find great favour with the public. This work is likely to obtain a fair share of patronage, because it has all the attractive features of fiction, with the more essential requisites of historical record.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell and the Ministry.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell made a speech explanatory of the act passed last session for the relief of Ireland, and also avowed his determination to give his strong support to the Government. The hon. and learned gentlemen adverted in the first place to the potato failure, and deprecated all violence on the part of the people. He enjoined upon them the most peaceable submission, and then proceeded to detail how relief might be obtained under the recent act. He said that the act would suffice for any emergency, and then went on to show how the act was to be carried out. There was to be an application to the Lord Lieutenant in the first instance, then a proclamation from his Excellency—a proclamation, by the way, for the first time, not against but for the people. (Hear, hear.) The extent of work, or payment for it, was unlimited. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought that it would take *thirteen millions of money* to feed the Irish people this year. The money was to be repaid, but not this year; to be repaid, but not by the very poor classes. Five-eighths of it should be repaid by the landlords. (Hear, hear.) This law would teach the absentees a lesson. There was no doubt the landlords would grumble a good deal, but he had a remedy for them let them come to Conciliation Hall, and look for Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear) Thus good would arise out of present evil, and a *jewel* would be found in the head of this hideous toad. He never in his life was more convinced than now of the necessity for Repeal. He admitted, indeed, that the present Government was doing all the good they could for Ireland; but he knew they would be unable to accomplish all that was necessary. In the meanwhile, he and his Association would give the Government all the support in their power. He was about to visit his mountain home, and during his absence would receive no communication on matters of business except through Mr. Ray. He wished to have his holidays uninterrupted. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, he would not be altogether idle. During his six weeks' absence he would write weekly letters to them. (Hear, hear.) He next repeated his various requirements for effecting "justice to Ireland"—the enlargement of the electoral franchises, and of the Municipal Act. If the Young Irelanders persisted in coming there, they should be turned out as often as they presumed to come. (Hear, hear.) They (the Old Irelanders) were not to be imposed upon. The physical force principle should be put down. The moral force principle would gain new triumphs every day. It was winning its way in France, in Prussia, and would be ultimately triumphant in Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) He must now take his leave of them for six weeks. He would in the interim entrust the Association to the management of his son, the hon. member for Kilkenny. (Hear, hear.) He would return to them, as he left, a thorough Repealer. (Hear, hear.) He was taunted with his support of the present Government, but he cared not. He would support them, and do his duty to the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) After some other proceedings of no particular interest, at half-past three o'clock Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £142 15s.

Treatment of Paupers in St. Pancras Workhouse.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest at the Elephant and Castle Tavern, King's-road, Camden-town, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Anne Jones, aged nineteen, late inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. The finding of the body in the Regent's Canal on the 5th inst. having been proved, Jane Dowling, a girl about fifteen, deposed that she was living in the workhouse, and knew deceased, who had been at a place since the 2nd of June, and had been obliged to leave her situation because she had not enough to eat, nor did she like to return to the workhouse, lest she should be put into the "shed," by order of Miss Stone, the matron. The shed is a place of confinement in the workhouse, wherein the paupers are placed for misconduct. There are upwards of sixteen in it now. It consists of a dark room of about 26 feet long and 18 wide. Witness met deceased about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st inst., and in answer to witness's question, deceased said that she could not return to her place, as she had only two meals a day, consisting of breakfast and tea. She also said that she had been so ill-treated by Miss Stone, the matron, that rather than return to the "house" she would drown or poison herself. Witness had been in the workhouse five or six years, and had been kept in the "shed" for five months at a time, without going to any other part of the place. Deceased had been ten months in the "house," and fourteen weeks at her situation. In the shed we pick oakum and feathers. We have four ounces of meat three times a week, but witness had had none for a week, because she left her place. She had had nothing but salt and potatoes since last Thursday: not a morsel of meat. And when she went back to the "house," the matron put her into the "shed." Deceased had never been put in the black hole.—The Coroner What! is there a black hole too?—Witness: Yes, Sir; and I have been put in it I was once kept there for forty-eight hours, and was all night by myself, having nothing to eat or drink but bread and water.—James Hill, a waiter to persons in the "shed," corroborated the last witness's statement.—The Coroner: What food have you given to the last witness to-day?—Witness: Nothing but bread and water.—After an examination of the matron, Miss Stone, and Mr. Lee, the master of the workhouse, and after the surgeon of the workhouse had stated that he considered the "shed" an unhealthy place, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Mary Anne Jones, drowned herself rather than return to the workhouse she being driven to distraction by the thought of the treatment to which she would be subjected in the 'shed;' and we cannot separate without expressing an unanimous opinion that the discipline therein is unnecessarily severe"

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—It appears from the official account of births and deaths in the Metropolis during the week ending September 5, that the number of deaths was Males, 434, females, 450. Births registered in the week.—Males, 461; females, 669. Weekly average derived from Deaths of 1841-2-3-4-5, and corrected for increase of population to the middle of 1846 Males, 493; females4, 7

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO JERSEY.

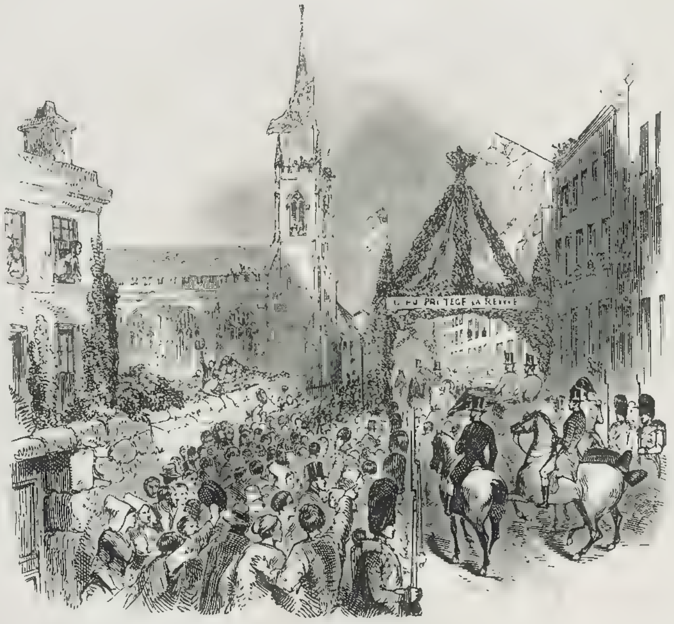
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR OWN ARTISTS.

Last week, we illustrated in our pages, the Visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to "the privileges island" of Guernsey; an event which will long be gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of this ocean home. It was als arranged that the Royal squadron should visit Jersey, which lies about 18 miles south-east of Guernsey; but, on the morning of the 24th ult., a Pilot arrived at St. Helier, and announced to the Mayor that her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, with their suite, had visited Guernsey, and that the Queen was thence called by the pressure of public business to return to the Isle of Wight. It was, at the same time, intimated that the Royal visit would not be deferred many days.

Immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence that her Majesty would certainly visit Jersey, every exertion was made to carry out the well-devised plans of the Committees of the States, assisted by various public committees and individuals. A committee of ladies was also formed to make arrangements for the reception of her Majesty. Seats were erected throughout the whole extent of the promenade on the New Harbour, for the accommodation of at least 6000 persons, and the covered recess nearest the landing-place at the pier-head being elegantly fitted up and ornamented, was converted into a pavilion for her Majesty during the presentation of the addresses.

The certainty of having their hopes realised, incited the Committee to devise and carry into execution some most splendid pieces of ornamental architecture in the form of triumphal arches, which, for variety of design and richness of ornament, reflect the highest credit upon the parties erecting them. Many of these arches had appropriate mottoes inscribed on them, surmounted by the Royal arms, and tastefully worked in flowers, together with a number of flags and banners, bearing the words, "Welcome," "Long live our Queen," "Dieu protège la Reine," &c. These decorations were not confined to those parts of the island through which the Royal *cortège* was likely to pass, but were to be met with generally throughout the country parishes.

On Wednesday morning intelligence arrived that Captain Goodridge, sen., was on board the Royal yacht, and would have the honour of piloting the Royal Squadron into Jersey. About five o'clock in the afternoon the signal was made that the squadron was in sight, and thousands flocked to the heights commanding the bay of St. Aubin's; at six o'clock the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, followed by the *Black Eagle*, the *Fairy*, and the *Garland*, anchored in the bay, under a salute from Elizabeth Castle.



THE QUEEN PASSING ST. MARK'S CHURCH, JERSEY.

At night, the town and its environs, together with the bay and the heights, which could be seen from the Royal yacht, were illuminated, and a great number of rockets were let off; huge bonfires blazed upon the cliffs; the church steeples were also illuminated, and the signal-post at Fort Regent displayed a number of lanterns which produced a very pleasing effect.

On the first signal being given, the Ordnance yacht pushed from the New Harbour, having on board Colonels Dixon and Le Breton, representing the Governor, who was unable to present himself personally. Besides the Ordnance boat there was another bearing the Bailiff, Sir John de Veulle, and the Viscount Colonel Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, as representatives of the States, accompanied by Mr. Chevalier, Harbour Master of St. Helier's. Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to permit an audience to the Bailiff and Colonels Le Couteur, Dixon, and Le Breton, receiving these gentlemen in the most affable manner, saying that she had heard much of the salubrity and beauty of the island, and was mindful of the loyalty at all times of its inhabitants; that she approved of the regulations as to the route submitted to her; and stated her Royal pleasure to land the next day at eleven o'clock, being informed by Mr. Chevalier that the tide would then suit.

On board the Royal yacht were her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Earl Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Colonel Grey, and Sir James Clark.

Thursday opened with a beautiful morning. Her Majesty is said always to have fine weather when she travels; and the flags and arches, and the clean and gala aspect of the town, were true omens of the triumphs of the day.

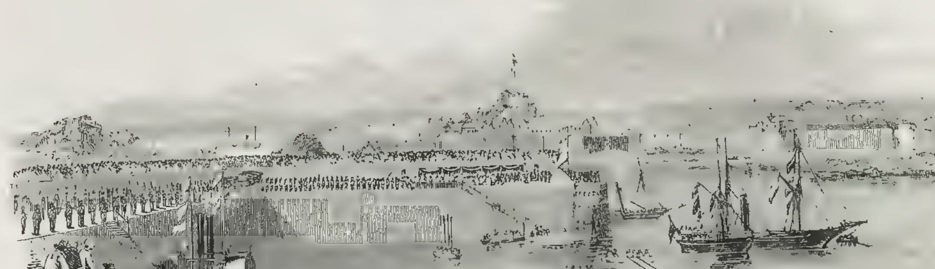
From an hour before sunrise people were coming into town and proceeding to the neighbourhood of the piers. The *coup d'œil* by ten o'clock was very picturesque and imposing; the ranges of seats covered with well-dressed persons—the crowds swarming on the table-lands of the rocky steeps leading to the fort—the decorated red pavilion at the end of the pier, and the white group of young ladies about it, to welcome her Majesty with the Royal Anthem, gave a fine effect to the scene.

At ten o'clock the depôt of the 81st, under the command of Major Creagh, took up their position immediately below the State Room, flanking the pier on both sides. Shortly after the town militia arrived, and formed in line with the depôt along the entire pier. The bands played from the moment of their arrival several well-selected pieces. The States arrived in procession shortly after, and took up their position on the left side of the State Chamber. Exactly at twenty-four minutes to eleven the *Fairy* came alongside the Royal yacht, and received on board the Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Palmerston, Lord Spencer, Lord A. Paget, Sir J. Clarke, and Col Grey. Immediately the battery of Elizabeth Castle opened a Royal salute, and, on the *Fairy* rounding that fort, and entering the Small Roads, the Royal standard of England was hoisted at the pier head, and at the same time a beautiful white flag was run up under the Royal banner, bearing the words "Victoria Harbour" in large characters. Precisely at five minutes to eleven her Majesty disembarked with her Royal Consort and suite, Colonel Le Couteur, the Queen's aide-de-camp, having the distinguished honour of handing the Royal *cortège* from the bridge to the stairs, and Lady De Veulle and Mrs. Symonds, sister of Col. Le Breton, assisted by Miss Le Maistre, Demoiselle of the Senior Fief of the Isle (that of St. Queen's), of assisting her Majesty in landing on the shores of Jersey.

The landing place and the steps leading to the pavilion were covered with rich carpeting, and a large portion of the pier fronting the Reception Room was also carpetted. The train of ladies sang with thrilling effect the National Anthem, which was led on the concertina by Master Bridgman, and conducted by Mr Williams, the organist of St. Mark's, they, at the same time, strewed flowers along her Majesty's path. On entering the pavilion, her Majesty seated herself for a moment, his Royal Highness at her right, and beside her the Ladies of Honour and Lord Spencer. The Queen was pleased to receive the Address of the States from the Bailiff, and immediately after her Majesty graciously received the Address of the Militia, from their commander, Colonel Le Breton.

The Addresses having been handed to Lord Spencer by the Queen, her Majesty immediately proceeded to her carriage. The *cortège* then moved on in the following order:—

The Mace Bearer, Hugh Godfray, Esq., Greffier.
The Seal Bearer, George Horman, Esq
The Bailiff's Secretary, George Evans, Esq.
The Bailiff.
The Royal Commissioners.
The States
The Solicitor-General and the Sheriff.
The Constables of St. Helier's and St. Saviour's; the Rectors of the Twelve Parishes, headed by the Rev. Mr. Marett, Sub-Dean, in the absence from the island of the Rev. Mr Hemery, the Dean.
The Royal carriage, containing her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, Lady Jocelyn, and the Hon. Miss Kerr.
The second carriage.—Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Spencer, Lord in Waiting, Sir James Clark, M.D., Physician to her Majesty, and G. A. Anson, Esq., Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
The third carriage.—His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and General Touzel.
The fourth carriage.—Dr. Dickson, surgeon to his Excellency, and Captain Smith.
The fifth carriage.—Lady De Veulle and Family.
The sixth carriage.—The Family of Colonel Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
The Aides-de-Camp on either side of the carriages,



HER MAJESTY LANDING AT "VICTORIA PIER," JERSEY.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO JERSEY.

The Royal party did not alight at Government House, and after a short stay proceeded along St. Martin's-road to St. Martin's Church, from thence to Mount Orgueil Castle, where the Royal equipage arrived at about half past twelve o'clock. Colonel Dixon, Deputy-warden of the fortress, in the absence of the Governor, had the honour of dresenting the keys to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to return the same. This formality having been gone through, and while the National Anthem was being sung by a choir of Jersey young ladies, her Majesty, the Royal Consort, and suite proceeded to inspect the Castle, remaining in it altogether upwards of twenty minutes; and on seeing the coast of France her Majesty expressed her surprise, and asked the Viscount what might be the distance between this island and the opposite coast, to which he replied about 13 or 14 miles, her Majesty expressing a desire to see, if possible, Coutances Cathedral, Colonel Le Couteur proceeded for a spy-glass, but unfortunately the one he procured was not a good one, and the Royal party had a very indifferent view of the opposite coast. Her Majesty was also desirous of entering her name on the visitors' book, but, unfortunately, it was not at hand. The Royal party re-entered their carriages, and returned to the new harbour, where the Royal state barge was in attendance. In a few minutes the barge with the Royal standard at the bow left the steps of the Victoria Harbour, under a royal salute from the town battery of artillery, and proceeded to the *Fairy*. The second brigade of artillery, stationed at Mont Patibulaire, fired a salute, as did also the guns at Elizabeth Castle, as her Majesty stepped on board. The *Fairy* cast off, and in a few minutes proceeded for the outer roads, her Majesty most graciously bowing to the multitudes who were cheering her most enthusiastically, his Royal Highness Prince Albert taking off his hat in acknowledging the tribute of the Jersey public.

MONT ORGEUIL, JERSEY.

We are informed that, in Mont Orguell Castle, Lord Palmerston expressed to the Bailiff her Majesty's great satisfaction at the manner of her reception, and the order of the people, as well as her admiration of the beauties of the island. When about to embark, we believe her Majesty was graciously pleased to give to the Bailiff, from her own lips, the same condescending terms of Royal eulogy on the inhabitants and the country; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, we understand, benignantly expressed himself in a similar manner.

Her Majesty was attired in a very plain manner, wearing a white bonnet lined with pink, with a feather, a green and white plaid dress, and a scarlet and gold scarf; her parasol was of a deep mazarine blue: her Majesty wore her hair plain, and had blended in her countenance an air of affable condescension and courteous dignity. The Prince was attired in a black coat, dark-coloured lavender trousers, and silk waistcoat of white ground, varied with green flowers.

The Royal children remained on board the *Victoria and Albert* during her Majesty's excursion.

Her Majesty admired greatly the scenery of the country, and often expressed herself pleased with the loyal demonstrations of the inhabitants; she was also particularly struck with the appearance of the artillery and the beauty of the harbour. His Royal Highness Prince Albert said the appearance of the troops was highly creditable to the island, and inquired how many of her Majesty's troops were stationed in the island, thinking that the troops placed along the quays and roads through which the Royal *cortège* passed were soldiers of the line.

Her Majesty (who looked exceedingly well), on taking leave of the island, expressed herself highly gratified with the affectionate reception she had met with, and with great cordiality added that, in no part of her dominions, had she experienced more demonstrations of attachment than in her loyal island of Jersey.

The Royal squadron left its moorings for Falmouth precisely at ten minutes after eight, on Friday morning, under a parting salute from the battery, the people crowding the hills to pay their last tribute of respect and homage to so kind and truly popular a Sovereign.

Let us mention, *en passant*, a circumstance which occurred shortly before the *Victoria and Albert* came to her moorings. The little Prince of Wales went on deck, dressed as a sailor—a glazed hat, checked shirt, the handkerchief round the collar tied in a sailor's knot, blue jacket, and white trousers, were his costume. The sailors gave the Royal sailor nine times nine; and, when that was over, he ordered a glass of grog to be given to each of them.

Various incidents occurred on the progress of the Royal Family through the town. In passing through Broad-street, Prince Albert acknowledged with pleased smiles the dutiful homage of his Masonic Brethren, dressed in full costume. In going through the Square, the Queen asked Mr. Centenier Chevalier, who was walking by the carriage, whom the statue represented? and was informed it was George the Second. On passing by Beresford-street, her Majesty said to Mr. Centenier Le Bailly, who was also walking by the carriage, "*Sont-ce la les femmes du marché?*" "*Oui, Madame,*" replied Mr. Le Bailly: and Prince Albert, on coming up to Mr. Ramié Le Brocq, inquired of Mr. Vingtenier Renault if it was the Government-house?

Our Illustrations show the time-worn Fortress of Mont Orguell—the Landing of her Majesty at the Pier—Her Majesty Passing St. Mark's Church and the Expectant Crowd in the Royal Square.

A few words as to these localities. One of the larger Engravings shows the "Victoria Harbour" and the two Fortresses. Fort Regent, commanding St. Helier, and, with its overtopping ramparts, giving the place the appearance of a continental town. Elizabeth Castle, the second fortress, stands on a rock in the bay opposite the town, and would be insulated at high water, but for a narrow causeway formed by the confluence of the tides between the castle and the shore. The Royal Square is an open space, flagged with smooth stones, surrounded by the principal booksellers' shops, newspaper offices, reading rooms, the court-house, and one of the principal hotels. Mont Orgueil Castle, once the principal fortress of the island, is on a headland between St. Catherine's and Gronville Bays. Its commanding situation on a rocky headland jutting into the sea, and its massive walls, in many parts yet entire and mantled with ivy to their very summits, render it a very picturesque and striking object. It was the place of confinement of Prynne, and the residence of Charles II. during part of his exile.

THE RIVER PLATE.

ADVICES from Monte Video to the 30th of June, and from Buenos Ayres to the 11th of June, have reached us. They are exceedingly interesting.

Rosas was reported to be unwell. Gold was rapidly advancing in value: ounces quoted 415 to 425 paper. Exchange on London, 2d. 2 1-16d. the dollar.

The following graphic account of the action off San Lorenzo is written by a British officer:—

"By the evening of the 2nd of June all the Parana convoy, consisting of 110 vessels, were collected at the anchorage, about four miles above the cliffs of San Lorenzo, in the province of Santa Fé, and there waited a favourable wind for forcing the passage.

"The *Gorgon* and *Gassendi* steamers had been lying there three weeks, and had made themselves well acquainted with the positions of the enemy, as well as with the capabilities of the islands and creeks.

"The enemy had shown great judgment in selecting this spot to oppose our passage down, as no stronger position is to be found in the whole length of the Parana. The cliffs occupied by them rise 70 feet perpendicularly from the water, and extend north from the little creek or port of San Lorenzo for four miles; thence they tend to the north-west, forming an elbow at the point of approach of vessels coming down the river.

"On this point a battery of two guns was erected, with two or three field-pieces at short intervals to the north-west. A quarter of a mile south of this one, another battery of five guns was erected, of great strength, and well-built of earth; and from this to the creek peeped forth a field-piece at intervals of 400 yards.

"The river at this point is scarcely half a mile broad, the opposite shore being formed by the low islands of Entre Rios. The current runs down at the rate of three miles per hour.

"The great strength of the position consisted in the land behind the edge of the cliffs declining, so that nothing could be seen but the muzzles and tops of the wheels of the guns. The whole of the guns, battery and field, were mounted on field carriages, and horses were kept ready for transporting them.

"Two nights previous to the passage, on an island opposite the principal battery, and which appeared expressly provided by nature for the occasion, Captain Hotham had placed a masked battery of six congreve rocket tubes, with orders not to show themselves, or open fire, until the action commenced by the steamers.

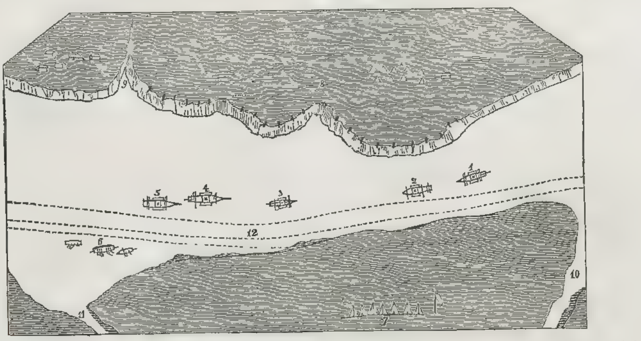
"This island, so important for the purposes of the enemy, would certainly have been occupied by him, but for the sure destruction which he knew awaited him in its defence. It is wooded. I have been told that while an officer of the *Gorgon* cautiously reconnoitred it some days before, the sentinel on the opposite cliff was observed to stop suddenly, and gaze long and fixedly on the very spot on which the officer stood; the latter remained motionless, full in the sentry's sight, and at length, after straining his eyes for some minutes, the sentry, fancying he had mistaken a tree for a man, continued his beat, and the officer completed his survey.

"Notice had been given to the convoy that, if through neglect on their part, or to avoid the enemy's shot, any of them should run aground, they would be burnt.

"It had been arranged by the senior officers of the combined squadron that the five largest steamers were first to anchor, to attack the batteries; while the others, with the sailing men-of-war, were to pass on outside of them, at the head of their respective divisions of the convoy. After all the vessels had passed, the steamers were then to weigh and pass down also.

"The following are the vessels of which the combined squadron consisted:—

WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN, ROYAL SQUARE, JERSEY.



	ENGLISH.	
Gorgon steamer	Captain Hotham	6 guns
Firebrand steamer	Captain Hope	6 guns
Alecto steamer	Captain Austen	1 gun
Lizard steamer	Captain Tylden	1 gun
Harpy steamer	Captain Proctor	1 gun
Dolphin	Captain Levinge	3 guns
Fanny	Captain Key	1 gun
	FRENCH.	
Gassendi steamer		6 guns
Fulton steamer		2 guns
San Martin	Captain Trehouart	9 guns
Procida		4 guns
Coquette		20 guns

"On the 4th, at ten A.M., there being a commanding breeze from the northward, the signal was made to weigh. The *Gorgon*, leading past the batteries, and closely followed by the *Fulton* and *Alecto*, anchored in a flanking position 2000 yards below the principal battery, and 800 yards from the field pieces on the cliffs. The *Firebrand* and *Gassendi* at the same time took up their appointed stations above the upper battery and field pieces. The enemy were well prepared, and received us with a brisk discharge of round, grape, and musketry; the former only doing any damage.

"The first shot from the *Gorgon* was the moment selected for our rocket battery to open fire. The enemy, at the principal battery, not yet being within reach, and anxious to see the fun with the upper battery, had jumped on the parapet, and were shouting, "Viva la Confederacion Argentina," &c., at a great rate, when the rockets from the island drove them down much faster than they mounted.

"At 10h. 40m. A.M the action was general. The firing from the steamers was beautiful, nearly every shell bursting at the muzzles of the field-pieces, or over the batteries.

"The steamers then all passed down after the convoy, and at night anchored four miles below the town at Rosario. We were well pleased to find that no one had been killed in any of the vessels, although all the steamers, as well as the men-of-war, and some of the convoy, were damaged in the hull and spars.

"The *Gorgon* alone received ten round shot in the hull, and one through the funnel, beside grape and musket-balls. The small amount of damage done must be attributed entirely to the bad firing of the enemy, as most of the shot passed over us, and proves the havoc that must have been made at Obligado among their best gunners.

"The amount of guns of the enemy was estimated at from fifteen to twenty, of all sizes, from 6 to 18-pounders, commanded by General Mancilla, with about 1000 men. Gaining experience from Obligado, where their infantry were ploughed up by our shot as they stood in their ranks, on the present occasion no more showed themselves than were absolutely necessary to fight the guns. From this circumstance, the secure nature of their position, and the guns not being crowded together as before, we cannot suppose their loss to have been very great. An officer, supposed to be Colonel Thorne (an American, who rendered himself conspicuous for his gallantry at Obligado), was seen to fall. Should it be so, it is but due to so gallant an enemy to suppose that his loss alone must be estimated by his patron, Rosas, as equal to that of 100 men.

"After this, the convoy were allowed to leave the river unmolested, and have since arrived safe at Monte Video."

We are enabled, by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to present our readers with an "owl's-eye" glimpse of the engagement from the mast-head.

1. H. M. steam frigate, *Firebrand*.
2. French steamer, *Gassendi*.
3. French steamer, *Fulton*.
4. H. M. steam-frigate, *Gorgon*.
5. H. M steam-vessel, *Alecto*.
6. Where a bark and two schooners went on shore, which were burnt.
7. Rocket Brigade—fired 200 12 and 24 pounders.
8. Batteries consisting of 22-12 18, and 24 pounder field pieces, and innumerable musketry.
9. Creek, where *Obligado* lay (a schooner that we took at Obligado), afterwards got on shore and crew obliged to leave her. The *Firebrand* blew her up with a shell, to prevent the enemy making use of her.
10. Creek, which rocket boat went up the night before.
11. Creek which it came down.
12. Passage which convoy came down.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XII.

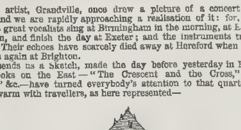
THE rush from home, alluded to in the Illustrated London News of last week, has never been so tremendous as this year; all of which may be attributed to the railways. If we were to go up high enough in a balloon to command all England at one view, no doubt, after dark, we should see dots of light scudding about in all directions, marking the trains, like the sparks on the tinder of the blown-out piece of lighted paper, on which it was customary for infancy to detect the parson and clerk following the congregation out of church.

One of the most remarkable features is

THE DIFFUSION OF MUSIC BY THE TRAIN.

The French artist, Grandville, once drew a picture of a concert performed by steam; and we are rapidly approaching a realisation of it: for, during our festivals, the great vocalists sing at Birmingham in the morning, at Edinburgh in the afternoon, and finish the day at Exeter; and the instruments travel at the same rate. Their echoes have scarcely died away at Hereford when they are all in high tune again at Brighton.

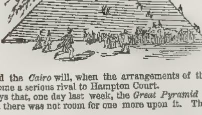
A friend sends us a Sketch, made the day before yesterday in Egypt. The different books on the East—"The Crescent and the Cross," "Eothen," "Titmarsh," &c.—have turned everybody's attention to that quarter; and the Pyramids swarm with travellers, as here represented—



It is expected the *Cairo* will, when the arrangements of the steam-vans are completed, become a serious rival to Hampton Court.

Our friend says that, one day last week, the *Great Pyramid* was like an ant-heap; and that there was not room for one more upon it. The authorities had interfered.

From our "Mail Bag" we take the following letter, with the accompanying sketch of a



VIEW BETWEEN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

"Sir," says the writer, "I took a place in the *coupé* of an express train, thinking that I should be enabled to see the country. Instead of that, I only saw the back of the carriage before me, all the way, with the clumsy shoes of the guard who sat on the top of it. This is to warn your readers not to do the same. The Directors ought to put up looking-glasses, at an angle, to reflect the country; like those set up at windows to show who is calling, that you may not be at home unless you please."

BALLADS OF THE LINE.

HE DINED AT BERTHOLLINIS.

Air.—"*She Wore a Wreath of Roses.*"

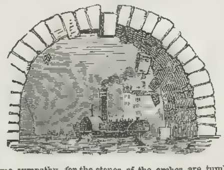
He dined at Bertholinis, the day when first we met,
A pint of single stout was on the board before him set;
His dinner had the lightness—his voice the humble tone
Of one to whom a shilling was not intimately known;
I saw him but a moment, but I think I see him now,
In that hat of time-worn gossamer that drooped upon his brow.

A new dark Lama Paletot, when next we met he wore,
The expression of his dress was not so seedy as before;
And, dining at his side, was one, in Hemming's room upstairs,
Who deem'd his Line a good one, and who took five hundred shares.
I saw him but a moment, but methinks I see him still,
At that *café*, in the Haymarket, where yet he owes the bill!

And once again I saw him, but this time it was not here;
In coat of questionable age he traversed Boulogne Pier;
He stept in shabby solitude, for, on one fated day
The bubble of his Line had burst, and he had run away.
I saw him quite down-hearted, with his *paletot* all but rags,
As he underwent the fate of all Provisionary Stags.

THE PERILS OF WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

The position of the hapless people in the ship, in "Sinbad the Sailor," when the Roc let the big stone fall on them, and swamped them altogether, was not worse than that of the poor travellers who are compelled to pass under Westminster-bridge in their steam-boat travels. A facetious contemporary is looking after the interests of those above the bridge; but those beneath ought to command the same sympathy, for the stones of the arches are tumbling about in such eccentric fashions, that before long each arch will form a grotto, or ruin, that shall rival the Colosseum; and, indeed, may be converted, by a coffer-dam, into "the only sub-aqueous exhibition in London," with which Mr. W. Bradwell might be able to effect a great deal; and the proceeds might go to the families of all those who had been smashed when passing under, now that deodands are done away with.



In the taste for reviving old English minstrelsy, the architectural ballad once made upon London Bridge may come again into popularity, substituting "Lambeth" for "Westminster," as follows:

"Lambeth Bridge is broken down,
Dance over Lady Lee;
Lambeth Bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady."

Whether Lady Lee, whoever she may be, would consent to such a proposal, or whether such savage hilarity was necessary to build the bridge up again, we will not argue. It will be lucky, however, when the bridge does break down (which it assuredly will before long), if it is only, in the words of the song,

"With a gay lady,"

and not with the hundreds now passing to and fro on it.

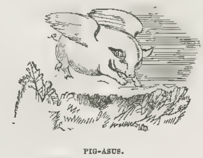
What with this hazardous water approach to the Western outlet of London, and the Counties Railway at the Eastern, there only wants an eruption of Mount Primrose, or an earthquake at the Elephant and Castle, to block us up altogether.

CHARADE THE EIGHTH.

The air came close and sultry, when it chose to come at all,
And not a breath was stirring in the Churchyard of St. Paul;
And dogs went mad, and fish were boiled whilst swimming in their pond;
And Mercury achieved degrees it could not get beyond,
The theatres were deserted, so was almost every ball
The veriest Polka-maniac didn't choose to dance at all.
The Opera, e'en, was empty, 'spite of novelty and stars,
And nobody was happy, save the street-sweeping Lascars.
But every one, both old and young, was perishing with thirst,
And nought was heard but loud complaints and grumbling at my First.
Sir Harry followed all the world, and left the glowing town;
He made a tour—went up Mont-Blanc, and by the Rhine came down.
He bought things at the Rigi, wooden spoons and paper knives,
And at St. Bernard got a dog, who'd saved a dozen lives;
And chamois horns at Montanvert, and agate boxes too,
With watches from Geneva rusty arms from Waterloo;
Mosaic views from Florence, and from Paris busts in plaster,
From Pisa leaning towers, nicely carved in alabaster.
In fact, things meant for travellers he bought, where'er he went;
But all, to give unto my Second was his sole intent
He proposed and was accepted by a rich and high-born girl,
And the first few months, as usual, passed in something like a whirl;
But, when August came again, and when the corn was in the sheaf,
Ere the first autumnal tint had fallen on the summer leaf,
Being slightly *ennuyé*, he left his home in search of sport,
With an old friend—not his wife—but one of very good report;
One he loved both well and truly, as the partner of his joys;
One who, though by nature tranquil, in the world had made some noise.
Then it was my Whole he sought; in fact, he ever would declare,
That his heart was in the Highlands, when he chanced not to be there.

THE POETRY OF HOGG.

A lively Correspondent encloses the following mythological whim as his idea of



PIG-ASUS.

MUSIC.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

Hereford, Wednesday.

The 123rd Meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, commenced this morning. There are to be six performances—three in the morning of sacred music, in the Cathedral Church, and three concerts in the evening at the Shire Hall. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, there were rehearsals of the secular compositions. Yesterday was devoted to going through the Anthems, Handel's "Te Deum," Mozart's "Requiem," and Spohr's "Fall of Babylon. The "Messiah" will, of course, be executed without rehearsal, as all the artists are quite at home in that great work.

These gatherings are held annually in Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, alternately. The collections at the doors of the Cathedral are appropriated, without deduction to the Diocesan Clerical Charities, and if there be any balance after the expenditure has been met, by the sale of tickets, it is also given to the Widows and Orphans of the poorer clergy. But of late years a loss has taken place, and gentlemen who accept the office of Stewards sustain it with the aid of a certain guarrantee fund from the inhabitants of the town where the Festival is held. The organist of each Cathedral is the Conductor for the time being. This year it falls on Mr. Townshend Smith, who, if inexperienced in the use of the *baton*, has displayed much ability in the preparatory arrangements.

The principal vocal performers are Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Miss Dolby, and Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, Hatton, Machin, and Phillips,—most of our best English vocalists. Mr. T. Cooke is leader of the morning programmes, and Mr. Willy of the evening concerts. Amongst the instrumentalists of note are Blagrove, Lindley, Lucas, Williams, G. Cooke, Baumann, Godfrey, the Harpers, Platt, Rae, J. and W. Loder, Moratt, Hill, Howell, Flower, Calkin, Crouch, Watkins, Anderson, Seymour, Watts, W. Cramer, Card, the Smithies, Chipp, Prospère, &c. Mr. Arnott presides at the organ, and Mr. W. Done at the pianoforte; the former is organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and the latter of Worcester.

The Cathedral is still under renovation; but, as the nave is completed, it was here that the orchestra was erected, just before where the screen stood formerly. In front of this is a raised gallery, and seats are placed in the aisles and in the body of the nave. The massive Saxon columns, with the Gothic arches above, did not harmonise certainly with the clumsy wooden scaffolds for auditory and executants; but the effect on the whole was not bad, as there were crimson and green coverings to the seats.

There was divine service this morning at the Cathedral, and upwards of £200 were taken at the doors by the ladies who held the plates. This amount has nothing to do with the receipts for admission. The selection comprised Spohr's Overture, "Last Judgment," Handel's Dettingen Te Deum, Purcell's Jubilate in D, Dr. Croft's Anthem, "God is gone up," Dr. Boyce's "O, where shall wisdom be found," and Dr. Hayes's "O, worship the Lord." Tallis's Preces, Responses, and Litany, and Soaper's Chant for the "Venite," and Psalms, were also given. The effect was grand and impressive, and the service was well executed from beginning to end. An excellent sermon, advocating the cause of charity, was preached by the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D., Rector of Bishopstone, who took his text from the 14th Chap. of Luke, verse 1. The Bishop of Hereford, the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor and Corporation, were present. The town had a very animated appearance all day.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

The first Concert at the Shire Hall last night was not so well attended as the excellence of the scheme deserved. Weber's "Der Freychutz," and Rossini's "William Tell" overtures were splendidly executed. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" was also finely done—Mr. Lockey taking the tenor *soli*, Mr. Phillips the Priests' *soli*, and Miss M. Williams the aged woman. The picturesque chorus, "Disperse, disperse," and the fantastic "Come with torches," were extremely well sung, but the audience was tame to the last degree. Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, conducted this work with zeal and ability. Beethoven's beautiful quintet for piano, clarionet, oboe, horn, and bassoon, was charmingly rendered by Hatton, Williams, G Cooke, Platt, and Baumann. Mr. Hatton is a first-rate pianist in our home market, and a very able composer. His songs of "The Chapel," and "The Shepherd's Winter Song," sung by Miss Dolby, the latter being encored, are fully equal to Schubert, who has been taken as a model by Mr. Hatton. We hope he will drop the name of Czapek for the future. The patriarch Lindley played his violoncello jig with great unction, and was much applauded. His tone is still unrivalled. Mr. Phillips was encored in the "Sea Fight," with Dryden's words. John Barnett's madrigal, "Merrily wake Music's measure," was another encore. Bishop's famous "Tramp Chorus" concluded the Concert, after airs by Hobbs, Machin, and Miss Birch. Mr. Hatton was called upon to repeat the song of the "Savoyard," with his amusing *patois*.

This morning, Mozart's "Requiem" in an English form, and Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," were given; but I must reserve my notice until next week. There will be a Ball after the Second Concert to-night, at the Shire Hall. The "Messiah" is given to-morrow; and the Third and last Concert terminates the Festival to-morrow evening.

Books and Engravings.—Power is given to her Majesty by an Act of Parliament, passed on the 18th ult., to reduce the duties on books, prints, or drawings, published in and imported from any foreign country. On works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and re-published in the country of export, the duty may, by an Order in Council, be reduced to £2 10s. the cwt.; and works not originally produced in the United Kingdom, to 15s. the cwt.; whilst on prints and drawings (plain or coloured) one halfpenny each, or three halfpence the dozen, bound or sewn.

The Convict John Smith. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to respite John Smith during pleasure. The convict is indebted for the preservation of his life to the jury who tried him, all of whom signed a memorial for mercy; to the untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Walters and their family, whom he had served for 17 years; to the members of the Coroner's jury, who signed the general petition; to the magistrates, clergy, merchants, and others in London and in Norwich. who added 3,000 signatures, testifying their estimate of the value of character under circumstances wherein such testimony only can avail a prisoner; and above all, to the kindness and unremitting exertions of Mr. Alderman Sidney.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Bach, a healthy man, about fifty years of age, manager of Messrs. Peg and Co., paper and rag merchants, on Tuesday fell suddenly dead while engaged in his usual occupation. Surgical assistance was immediately called in, but it was of no avail.

BIRTHS

On Thursday, the 3rd instant, at the Park, Harrow, the lady of George Frederick Harris Esq., of a son.——In Eaton-square, the lady of Major-General Caulfeild. C.B., of a daughter.——At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, the Viscountess Bernard, of a daughter——At Newry, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, C.B., late Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter.——At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, of a son.——At Oatlands-cottage, Weybridge, the lady of George Liddle, Esq., of a son.——At Clevelands, Dawlish, the lady of Henry Ley, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Kilkenny, Charles William Tupper, Esq, 7th Fusiliers, to Frances Letitia, daughter of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart.——At Rochdale, the Rev. John E wards, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth.——At Keswick, R bert E. .urner, Esq, of her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Joseph Gunson, Esq——At Wistow Hall, Albert, eldest son of the late Sir Albert Pell, to Elizabeth Barbara, only daughter of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P——On Monday, the 7th inst, at St. John's, Lambeth, W. J O'Hea, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Abraham Filmore, of Ilsington, Devon.

DEATHS.

At Chiswick, Mary, the wife of Morgan Thomas, Esq.——At Binstead, Isle of Wight, Sarah, relict of the late Major-General Mann, R.E.——On the 7th instant, Captain George Douglas Bowyer, half-pay, 90th Light Infantry——At Barnet, aged seventy-nine, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, sister of the late Nathaniel Roberts, Esq——Of consumption, Mr George Wynne, late of the Surrey Theatre.——At Pit House, Beddington, Ann, widow of the late John Williams Bristow, Esq.——At Newport, Isle of Wight, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, Esq.——In Wilton crescent, the Hon. John Kennedy, grandson of the Marquis of Ailsa, aged twenty-seven.——At Evesham, aged eighty-three, Edward Rudge, Esq, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.——At the Vicarage, West Lavington, Wilts, the Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall, LL.B.——At Chingford, Essex, James de Saumarez, Esq.——On the 5th instant, at Malshanger House, near Basingstoke, the Right Hon Lord Metcalfe, in the 62nd year of his age.——At Stokesley, Yorkshire, in her 90th year, Margaret, relict of the late John Haviside, Esq.——On the 4th inst., Edward Coats, Esq——On the 7th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Mary, relict of William King, Esq——At an advanced age, the Rev. Phipps Long, of Shabbington vicarage, near Thame, Oxon.——On the 7th inst, Sarah, widow of the late Captain Corry

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

BREVITY OF LIFE.

The rapidity with which time is said to move, most poets have spent some time in showing. Life has had its comparison in a vapour, a cloud, a wheel, a stream, a dream; but no simile has been more favoured and admired than that of a flower. Its budding and opening, its brightness and its evanescence, its drooping and passing away, are under the observation of nearly every one. With some bards the verse ceases with the allusion; while others, more to the purpose, draw those inferences and maxims which suit their personal or their religious ideas.

How sings the sweet lyrist of Ireland?—

This moment's a flower, too fair and brief
To be withered and stained," &c.

Or the old and admired song—

Life let us cherish
Whilst yet the taper glows,
And the fresh flow'ret
Pluck ere it close.

"Let us fill ourselves with costly wines and ointments; and let no flower of the field pass by us. Let us crown ourselves with rose buds, before they be withered."—*Wisd. Sol.*, chap. ii.

Gather, therefore, the rose whilst yet is prime,
For soon comes age, that will her pride deflower;
Gather the rose of love whilst yet is time,
Whilst loving thou mayst loved be with equal crime.
SPENSER.

For tho' we slepe, or wake, or rome, or ride,
Ay fleeth the time, it will no man abide.
CHAUCER, *Clerke's Tale.*

I am not concerned to know
What to-morrow Fate will do.
ISAAC WATTS.

What need a man forestal his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
MILTON, *Comus*, 362, 3.

And we might add, in termination of this part of the subject, the family motto of the Doddridges,

Dum vivimus vivamus,

so beautifully illustrated and warmed into vivid Christianity by the piety of one of its bearers:

"'Live while you live,' the epicure would say,
"And seize the pleasures of the present day."
"'Live while you live,' the sacred preacher cries,
"And give to God each moment as it flies."
Lord, in my views let both united be,
I live in *pleasure* when I live to *Thee!*

—*The New Quarterly Review.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is quite delightful, in these days of artificial life, when everything is chiselled and polished into such a degree of smoothness, that, together with the rough surface, all which bore the stamp of nature and originality is removed, to meet with anything fresh and genuine, and which appears to come from the heart rather than the head: in other words, which speaks the language of sentiment and feeling, rather than that of cold and dry reason. We have far too much of the latter. We live in an atmosphere of matter of fact, the gloom and dreariness of which we seldom allow to be dispelled by the genial warmth of the imagination. Everything is grounded upon calculation, and that of the lowest kind. Every step in our progress—every move in the journey of life—is made with utilitarian views alone, with the prospect only of temporal gain or loss. We plod our weary way along, not like pilgrims and sojourners in a world of trial; but like denizens of a country which is to be ours for ever, beyond which there is no hope. We rise up betimes in the morning, and late at night do we take our rest; and upon what are our waking thoughts and our last reflections employed but upon gain, mean and selfish gain? The "age of chivalry is gone," and the "poetry of life has fled." Everything around us is hard, and dry, and calculating; thus even our works of imagination partake of this strongly marked character of the present period, and exhibit its results in striking colours. Intellectual triumphs, rather than appeals to the imagination, are sought after and desired, and their pages more frequently display sparkling wit, pointed irony, and clever sarcasm, the feats of intellectual skill, than attempts to lay bare the recesses of the human heart, and to analyze those mighty secrets which it contains.—*The New Quarterly Review.*

SHAKSPEARE'S HUMANITIES.

In Ariel's narrative, in the fifth act of the "Tempest," of the state and behaviour of "the King and 's followers," how admirably has the poet seized the occasion to awaken our sympathies with the *humanities* of his drama; which, though he often obscures them with the exhibition of the wonderful, he never entirely dismisses from the scene. He avails himself of the opportunity afforded by a description of suffering to read another of those splendid lessons (so frequent with him) on the ennobling quality of mercy, and the feeling of compassion for our fellow man; a feeling which the spirit seems almost to envy human nature the indulgence of. Surely, Shakspeare was made up of all the gentlest elements of our nature. This truly Christian spirit, breathing compassion and forgiveness of injuries, infuses itself into all his works, and arrests our attention on every apposite occasion.—*Hood's Magazine.*

THOROUGH-DRAINING LAND.

The demand for Mr. Smith's (of Deanston) paper on thorough-draining has gradually increased, and upwards of twenty-five thousand copies have been sold to be distributed all over the kingdom, carrying with them a knowledge of the most important practical improvement in agriculture which has been given to the world in our day. Mr. Smith states in this paper that the agriculturists of Great Britain might, by thorough-draining and subsoil ploughing, followed by an improved system of cultivation, successfully compete with any country in agricultural productions; and he emphatically pronounced that, by a general adoption of these principles, the Corn Laws would die a natural death, and save a political struggle. Mr. Cobden, in his very first address to the Corn Law League, quoted Mr. Smith's opinion of the capabilities of the British soil, if properly dealt with. Mr. Smith had considerable intercourse with Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Cobden, and others, at the commencement of their movement, but he considered the principle of the League unconstitutional, and their procedure rather obtrusive and violent, being an advocate for the diffusion of intelligence, on the economic bearing of the question, without abuse of the landed proprietors, or the use of expressions tending to alienate from them the attachment of the peasantry.—From a very interesting Memoir of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in the *Farmer's Magazine.*

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

The heaps of startling trashy fashionable music which are poured out of the press and palmed off on the public by teachers and publishers, are the effect, not the cause, of the low character and the mistaken objects of the every-day performances of our drawing-rooms. What is their object? It is not uncharitable to say, that it is either a personal lure of display, or a cruel necessity (conceived by parent and child to be a duty) of showing that the daughter has been well educated; that no money has been spared in giving accomplishments; in other words, it is a means of publishing that a competent "degree" has been taken in the female curriculum of education, and that a certain amount of pounds, shillings, and pence have been expended, according to the conventional method established in so-called *good society*. If the thing itself was the object—if music, for its own intrinsic value, both as an intellectual study and a fine art, was duly appreciated, then it would be taught rationally, studied perfectly, and practised by those who are physically and mentally capable of carrying it out; not meretriciously, as it is now, for the few years before matrimony, but as a means of high enjoyment, and as cultivating a pure and elevated taste.—*The Union Magazine.*

SUPERSTITION IN SHETLAND.

The extent to which superstition influences the minds of the Shetlanders is scarcely conceivable. At the very time I write (August 3rd) an example of this has been making what you publishers call, I think, "the round of the press." No fewer than four hundred fishermen from the west coast of Caithness, who had travelled towards the Moray Firth in quest of employment at their annual labour of herring fishing, in order to enable them to earn as much money as will support them throughout the winter, have been deterred from engaging in their wonted occupation, and nearly frightened out of their wits, by the prediction of an old woman, foretelling that an awful storm would arise and destroy both men and boats. This silly rumour was held by those ignorant Highlanders to be sufficient warning not to jeopardise their lives; and accordingly many of them prepared to retrace their steps to the cheerless boothies they had just left. The greater part of them, it is said, returned home, whilst the more stout-hearted, believing themselves safe from the impending danger in Banff and Morayshire, wandered about the towns and villages, endeavouring to find employment by land. The old wife who has caused all this mischief was committed to prison, with a view to have her punished according to her deserts; but, in the meantime, it is estimated that on the beach at Wick nearly fifty boats have been thrown idle in consequence, involving a loss of some £5000, attributable solely to the desertion of these foolish men, who have gone back to their families to rusticate in a state of half starvation, the victims of their own blind delusions. *Fraser's Magazine.*

FATE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Sir Walter Raleigh perished in the sixty-sixth year of his age—a mournful monument of the proverbial mutability of fortune, and a testimony that the most brilliant capacities, unless accompanied by moral rectitude, are insufficient and unstable. However much we may be inclined to dissent from that sweeping sentence of Dr. Lingard (vol. vi. page 171), that, in this catastrophe, "the provocation was great, and the punishment not understood," we can, nevertheless, coincide with that eminent historian in looking with admiration upon the magnanimous self-possession of Raleigh. We can peruse with joy that splendid panegyric uttered by the Bishop of Salisbury, who attended Sir Walter on the scaffold, and who declared that "his was the most fearless of deaths that ever was known, and the most resolute and confident, yet with reverence and conscience!" We can rejoice that the contemporary population were sufficiently dispassionate to regard that execution, according to Hume (*Hist. Eng.* vi. 99), as a deed of "cruelty and injustice, meanness and indiscretion!" We can rejoice to hear Mr. Macaulay (*Essays*, ii. 340) asserting that that decollation, "under all the circumstances, must be considered as a dastardly murder!" We can almost rejoice at that dramatic incident at Whitehall, where, several years after this imperial assassination, James was startled by the introduction of Raleigh's only surviving son, Carew, at court, and turned from him with loathing, muttering that he resembled his father's ghost! An anecdote which proves, as Miss Aikin keenly remarks (*Mem. Court of James*, vol. ii. p. 105), "how loudly the conscience of the king upbraided him with the sacrifice of Sir Walter." We can rejoice in these considerations, painful and lamentable as they are, because, in the indignation which they aroused against the murderer of Raleigh, we recognise the safeguard of the future illustrious. Because Sovereigns must tremble in their palaces, and Ambassadors swallow vengeance in their cabinets, before another subject, however exalted or however base, shall suffer wrongfully for their satisfaction; before another Raleigh can perish by an ignominious punishment, deriving an additional glory to his memory out of the very abjectness and degradation of his antagonists. *Dolman's Magazine.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. O.*"—1. *Enigma No. 46 is correctly printed. Examine it again; if you then fail, we will give the solution.—2. We cannot insert your challenge to young players, except as an advertisement.—3. Having began the publication of Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzky's match games, we were unwilling to break that series by introducing the games now playing between Messrs. Staunton and Harrwitz; besides, as the latter have already been given daily in the* Herald *and* Standard, *their novelty is gone.*

"*Orient.*"—*The new Problem from India, which graces the current Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is rightly printed, and is allowed to be one of the most beautiful pieces of strategy in three moves ever seen.*

"Μρ. Βύμβλε," *Broadstairs.—Mr. Lewis is alive, but he rarely plays. Your solution is right.*

"*Titmouse.*"—*We should say one edition of the work named was of the same value as the other.*

"*C. F. S.,*" *Islington.—The London Chess Club assemble at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill. Subscription, Three Guineas per annum. If you wish to become a Member, write to the Secretary.—The Grand Chess Divan is in the Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. You will find play all day, and readily obtain information upon the other little points you mention.*

"*F. N. B.*"—*Any foreign Chess work is obtainable through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the London Publishers of the "Berlin Chess Journal."*

"*J. P. B.,*" *Settle.—The first position we have already published. The other, called "Philidor's Legacy," is inaccurate. The Queen, as you suggest, should be at her Kt 3rd. Many thanks for your good wishes.*

"—," *Hull.—We have received two Problems, one in three, the other in two moves; but the accompanying letter has been mislaid, and we are ignorant of the author's name. To that in three moves, no solution is sent.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*You must have the goodness to send us the position. We have neither time nor opportunity to refer to the paper mentioned. Copy out the situation of the men, and a solution shall be given next week.*

"*C. R. L——e.*"—*Received, with thanks.*

"*E. A.,*" *Kensington.—We are not acquainted with the game.*

"*Chesso-Mania.*"—*We cannot see the mate of two moves in* Enigma *No. 45. You say, "Queen to B's 5th (ch)," for the first move; but the B's 5th sq is already occupied by a White Pawn. Look again at the position.*

Solutions by "J. T. C.," "Sopraccitta," "C. O.," "A. E. L.," "W. P.," "Jerry," "Alpha," "Amateur," "Styk," "J. W. D.," "J. W.," "F. N. B.," "D. C.," "Punch," and "S. S.," are correct.

drawn games.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 138.

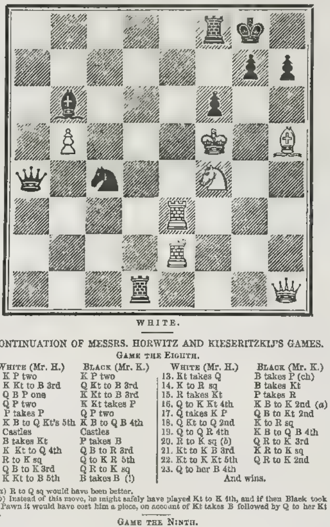
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. R to R 8th (ch)	Kt takes R (best)
3. P takes Kt	K takes Q, becoming a Queen (ch)
4. B P one (discovering ch)	K to R 2d
5. Kt to B 8th, mate	

PROBLEM No. 139.

By M. Kling.

White plays first and mates in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CONTINUATION OF MESSRS. HORWITZ AND KIESERITZKIJ'S GAMES.

GAME THE EIGHTH.

White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)	White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Kt takes Q	B takes P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. K to R sq	B takes Kt
3. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	15. R takes Kt	P takes R
4. Q P two	K Kt takes P	16. Q to K Kt 4th	K B to K 2nd (*a*)
5. P takes P	Q P two	17. Q takes K P	Q B to Kt 2nd
6. K B to Q Kt's 5th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
7. Castles	Castles	19. Q to Q R 4th	K B to Q B 4th
8. B takes Kt	P takes B	20. R to K sq (*b*)	Q R to K 3rd
9. K Kt to Q 4th	Q B to R 3rd	21. Kt to K B 3rd	K R to K sq
10. R to K sq	Q to K R 5th	22. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q R to K 2nd
11. Q B to K 3rd	Q R to K sq	23. Q to her B 4th	
12. K Kt to B 5th	B takes B (!)	And wins.	

(*a*) R to Q sq would have been better.

(*b*) Instead of this move, he might safely have played Kt to K 4th, and if then Black took the Pawn it would have cost him a piece, on account of Kt takes B followed by Q to her Kt 4th.

GAME THE NINTH.

White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. Q P one	R to K sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	23. Q to K B 2d	Q to her sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt takes K P	24. K R P two	R to K B sq
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
5. Kt takes P	Q P two	26. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
6. Q to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	27. K to B 2d	K to Kt sq
7. B to Q Kt 3d	Q B P one	28. B takes Kt	K takes B
8. K B P two	K B to K 2d	29. K to B 3d	K to B 3d
9. Castles	K Kt P one	30. Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt P one
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	31. K to B 4th	K R P one
11. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to B 4th	32. K Kt P one (ch)	P takes P (ch)
12. Q B to K 3d	Q R P two	33. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
13. Q B P one	Kt takes B	34. K to K 5th	B to K B 4th
14. P takes Kt	Castles	35. Kt to K B 4th	B to Q B 7th
15. Q R to K sq	Kt to K sq	36. K to Q 6th	B takes P
16. Q Kt to Kt 5th	B takes Kt	37. K takes P	K to B 2d
17. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 2d	38. K takes P	Q R P one
18. K Kt P two	K B P two	39. K to Q B 4th	K to K 2d
19. P takes P (in passing)	R takes P	40. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 3d
20. B to K R 6th	R takes R (ch)	41. Kt to K 5th	And Black surrendered.
21. R takes R	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 49.—By Mr. Bede.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his R 4th
Q at her 2nd	Q at her 4th
R at Q Kt 3rd	R at K Kt 2nd
R at Q Kt 4th	B at K Kt 8th
B at Q R 3rd	B at K B 2nd
	Kt at K R 7th and K Kt 4th
	P's at K Kt 3rd and K B 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 50.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2nd	K at his R 4th
Q at her B 6th	Q at her R 2nd
Kts at K 5th and Q B 7th	R's at K R sq and Q B sq
P's at K R 4th and K Kt 3rd	B at K 5th
	Kt at Q B 4th
	P's at K R 3rd, Q 6th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 7th

White playing first mates in three moves.

No 51.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q 4th	Kt at Q Kt 5th	B's at K Kt 4th and K sq
Q at K 2nd	Q at K Kt 2nd	P's at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th	P's at K 4th and Q 2nd
B at Q R 4th	R at Q R sq		

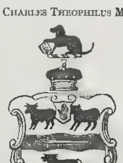
White playing first, mates in three moves.

Draughts.—A gentleman amateur, who has left his address at this office, is desirous of playing a match at Draughts, of twenty-one games, at one guinea each game, and ten guineas the main; on condition that he be allowed to score

A Man Killed by a Bull.—On Tuesday a man, named George Ellis, was in a field at Roehampton, removing a bull, when the animal turned upon him, and, before he could escape, tossed him. Some persons went to his assistance, and he was taken to St. George's Hospital, where it was found that the spinal cord was fractured. He died in a few hours after his admission.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD METCALFE.



Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron Metcalfe of Ferne Hill, in the county of Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, also a Privy Councillor and a G.C.B., was born the 30th January, 1785. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., by his wife, Susanna, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and widow of Major Smith. Sir Thomas himself took an active part in East Indian affairs, and was a Director of the Company. The son, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, the subject of this notice, after being at Eton, proceeded to India when only fifteen, and during a period of many years passed there through various gradations of rank, always acquitting himself with great ability and credit. He was for a considerable time a member of the Supreme Council of Bombay, as well as Governor of Agra. Previous to those honourable appointments, while Chief Resident Agent to the Nizam of the Deccan, Mr., now Sir Charles, Metcalfe had succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his eldest brother, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, in 1822. In 1834, Sir Charles Metcalfe assumed the duties of Governor-General, vacant by the recal of Lord William Bentinck, and continued to fulfil them until relieved by the new Governor, his friend, Lord Auckland. During his administration Sir Charles granted full freedom to the press of India; this having displeased the Board of Directors, he retired from the Company's service, and returned to England in 1837, carrying with him the warm affection and regrets of the whole Indian population. After a brief residence on his paternal estate, Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Governor-General of Jamaica, the 11th July, 1839. Here, by his wise and skilful conduct, he quieted the then disturbed condition of the country: in 1842, however, the incipient symptoms of the disease which afterwards proved so fatal to him, compelled him to resign and come back to England. In 1843, his health having somewhat bettered, Sir Charles was named Governor-General of Canada: here, also, his administration was proving most beneficial to the country, when the terrible disorder, cancer, under which he laboured, resumed its virulence. On the 1st December, 1845, he once more sailed for England. He had been created Baron Metcalfe in 1844.

From the period of his return, Lord Metcalfe's malady daily gained ground, and his sufferings were intense: these he bore with perfect Christian meekness and fortitude, until death came to his relief, on the 5th instant: he expired in the 62nd year of his age, at his seat near Basingstoke, leaving an honoured name behind him. For forty-three years, this great and good man devoted himself to the public service with an energy and determination that no labour or sickness could abate—with a success, too, that was everywhere apparent. In private life, he was no less to be admired. Kind, generous, affable, and abounding in charity, he was invariably beloved by the people whom he governed; and his society was the delight of the numerous friends whom affection and esteem drew around him.

"On a consideration of the whole life of Lord Metcalfe," said a Canadian writer, commenting on his Lordship's departure from Canada, "we find him fully justifying the character of a fitting representative of such a Monarch as the Sovereign of England—dignified in his language, mild in his power, just in his decisions, amiable in his private life, and generous in his charities."

Lord Metcalfe died unmarried.

PRINCE HUGO OF TOUR AND TAXIS.

This unfortunate Prince, who perished in a duel, at Graetz, on the 27th ultimo, was the eldest son of Charles Anselmo, a distinguished member of the non-Sovereign but Princely House of Tour and Taxis, and an Imperial counsellor and chamberlain. Hugo Maximilian, the son, was born the 3rd of July, 1817; and was an officer of hussars in the Austrian service. In consequence of a dispute at a ball, he met in hostile rencontre a Captain Schned; and, at the first fire, received his adversary's ball in his breast, and fell dead.

THE MARQUIS OF AILSA.

Archibald Kennedy, Marquis of Ailsa, of the isle of Ailsa, Ayrshire, and Baron Ailsa in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Cassillis, and Baron Kennedy in that of Scotland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of Archibald, eleventh Earl of Cassillis by his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Watts, Esq., and was born in 1770. On the 1st of June 1793, he espoused Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine, Esq., by whom he had two sons, now both deceased, and four daughters, who are Lady Baird, Lady Mary Oswald, the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, and Lady Alicia Peel.

His Lordship succeeded his father, as twelfth Earl of Cassillis, on the 30th of December, 1794, and was subsequently created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Ailsa, in 1806, and as Marquis of Ailsa in 1831. The noble Marquis expired, after an illness of some months, on the 8th inst., at St. Margaret's his Lordship's seat at Isleworth.

The Marquis is succeeded in his honours and vast estates by his grandson, Archibald, now second Marquis of Ailsa, the eldest son of his Lordship's eldest child, Archibald, Earl of Cassillis, who died before him in 1832, and whose wife, only daughter of Alexander Allardice, Esq., and mother of the present Marquis, survived her husband but three months.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP LUSCOMBE.

This highly estimable prelate, whose name was Matthew Henry Thornhill Luscombe, was, for twenty years, until his decease, the Church of England Minister attached to the Embassy at Paris. Dr. Luscombe was a member of a very respectable English family of that name; and had, prior to his distinguished appointment in France, been engaged in educational pursuits in this country. After having for some years officiated as Chaplain to the Embassy, he was consecrated, in 1825, a Bishop by the Episcopal Church of Scotland—an elevation that tended to greatly enlarge the sphere of his utility abroad; for, though possessing no see, he could fulfil all the sacred functions annexed to the mitre. The members of many English families were confirmed by him in different parts of France. His care and direction of the English Protestant Church there redounded much to his piety and wisdom. The Right Reverend Prelate, who was married, and had a family, died recently at Lausanne. He is reported to be succeeded at the Embassy by his coadjutor, the Venerable J. Keatinge, Archdeacon of Ardfert.

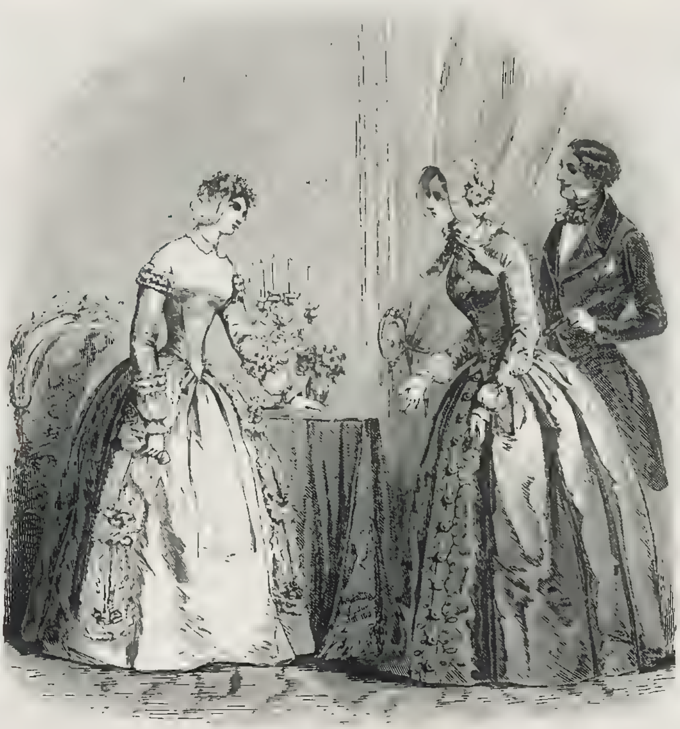
Dorsetshire Peasantry.—A county meeting was to be held at Beaminster, on Thursday, to form a Society to promote the "Field Garden Allotment System" in Dorset.

Demolition of the Half-way House on the Road to Kensington.—On Tuesday, the workmen completed the demolition of the celebrated Half-way House, that stood nearly in the centre of the road to Kensington; and was long regarded as a very great obstruction in that thoroughfare, the number of carts and other vehicles occasionally assembled in its vicinity having rendered the roadway at times nearly impassable. In our paper of the 29th of August, we gave an illustration of this building, the removal of which cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT CASHIOBURY.

Close to the Watford Station of the London and Birmingham Railway lies Cashiobury Park, a picturesque seat of the Earl of Essex, and along a part of the possessions of the Capel family. The mansion was originally begun in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was a good specimen of the embattled mansion of that period. But a few remnants of the old house remain, and the entire pile was modernized and adapted to our times, for the late Earl of Essex, by Mr. Wyatt, the architect. The Park is extensive and well wooded; it has also a sheet of water, and abounds with beautiful views. The gardens are fine, and there is a "Swiss Cottage" on the banks of the canal, besides several other rustic retreats throughout the grounds. The house was filled with "curiosities" and "modern antiques" by the late Earl, who allowed them to be shown all the year to visitors, from eleven to five o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays. There are a few good modern pictures by Wilkie, Turner, Calcott, &c. "The late Earl," says Felix Summerly, in one of the Railway Chronicle Travelling Charts, "encouraged visitors, even to providing them with plate," for their pic-nic parties in the Park.

This charming retreat has just been taken by the Queen Dowager, for a term; and the arrival of her Majesty at the domain on Thursday, the 3rd inst., gave rise to one of those spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty and affection which is so delightfully characteristic of the excellent feeling of our provincial population towards personages of rank and station located in their neighbourhood. By her Majesty's request, the welcome was unattended by any ceremonial; but the



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

public anxiety to behold the illustrious lady, whose virtues have endeared her to all classes of society, drew together a very large concourse of persons from Watford and its neighbourhood.

Queen Adelaide, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Earl and Countess Howe, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel Conolly, and suite, arrived by special train on Thursday, at the Watford Station, and immediately proceeded to Cashiobury. The road from the railway station to the park entrance was thronged with well-dressed persons; and within the Tudor Gateway of the domain was presented the interesting scene of our Engraving, sketched on the spot by Mr. Hanshew, a student of the Royal Academy. Here had assembled upwards of 4000 ladies and gentlemen, and about 1000 children from the different schools in the parish, ranged in double lines along the road. The Queen Dowager arrived at a quarter past 4 o'clock; and, in accordance with her Majesty's wish, the strictest silence was maintained as the royal carriages passed on; but the waving of handkerchiefs, raised hats, and other obeisances, testified the universal gratification on her Majesty coming to reside here.

The Royal carriages having passed, the school children formed in regular procession, and thus returned to the town, preceded by the Watford band, to partake of cake and tea, which were provided for them in a large field at the rear of the Rose and Crown Inn. The shops throughout the town were closed; the bells rang a merry peal; a public dinner was given at the Essex Arms; and the whole of the inhabitants seemed to participate in the rejoicings of the day, which concluded with splendid fireworks.

On Friday morning, the subjoined Address was presented to her Majesty by a highly respectable deputation, consisting of the Churchwardens, and several of the principal inhabitants of the town.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE, THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF WATFORD AND ITS VICINITY

May it please your Majesty,—We, the inhabitants of Watford and its vicinity, desire to greet your Majesty with a [illegible] welcome, and to express our heartfelt joy at the distinguished honour conferred upon us by your Majesty's selection of a residence in this neighbourhood.

Filled with sentiments of most respectful attachment and regard, we sincerely pray for the perfect restoration of your Majesty's health, and trust, with [illegible] Divine Providence, your Majesty may long continue in the enjoyment of every earthly blessing; and humbly acknowledging the inestimable benefit of your Majesty's constant example of public and private virtue, we fervently hope that we may long have the happiness to be favoured with your Majesty's presence in this part of the kingdom.

Watford, 5th September, 1846.

To this her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

TO THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE DEPUTATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF WATFORD

Cashiobury Park, Saturday, September 5th, 1846.

Gentlemen—I have not failed to present the address of the inhabitants of Watford and its vicinity to the Queen Adelaide, and am commanded to assure you of the unfeigned gratitude with which her Majesty has received so [illegible] the widow of our late most excellent King to the neighbourhood. Queen Adelaide [illegible] her residence in Herts should prove in any way, advantageous to the vicinity of Watford, and to those who will be her Majesty's neighbours during the occupation of Cashiobury.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant, Howe.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT CASHIOBURY PARK.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Since the close of the London season, an elegant world has dispersed itself over the Continent, at the seaside and at country houses, to enjoy for a time fashionable retirement. Travelling costumes and those *toilettes habillés* that are necessarily required amongst the chosen circles assembled at our beautiful English chateaux have been therefore much in request. For travelling costume, dark colours are invariably selected—deep violet, dark blue, and myrtle green are much in favour; these colours are chosen for pelisses *à la vielle*, which are much worn and are very pretty: of one of these, with a coarse Tuscan bonnet with ribbon simply twisted over the crown, and a dark blue or green gauze veil, consists the simple costume which in such case should be adopted; for it is decidedly a mark of bad taste to be over-dressed when travelling

As to the more elegant toilettes, which almost every one of our leaders of fashion has taken with her, they consist principally of dinner and evening costumes. The former include a silk dress shot with light colours, such as pink Nemours blue, mallow, shaded with violet, and cabbage green, shaded with Pistache. Large plaids are also in great vogue. Foulards in small patterns, striped Chinés silks, or those with a serpentine pattern in satin, Mousselines de soie, Barèges, and embroidered organdies, make very pretty dresses. With these materials the body is always made full, like a blouse, the skirt trimmed with three or five flounces, and a sash with long floating ends of the colours of the dress is indispensable. Dresses of Taffetas d'Italie, in Joinville blue and steel grey, are much in favour. The skirts of these dresses are trimmed with five rows of Pompadour *effilés*, headed with lace, or with festooned flounces.

Evening dresses are made in gauze and tulle, in organdie, and white, pink, and lilac silk These last are trimmed with flowers of crape, in the same colour as the dress, edged with gimp.

A very elegant evening costume is a dress, consisting of three skirts of pink tulle, widely scolloped at the edges, and bordered with a double quilling of tulle over a slip of white silk: a still uncommon and *recherché* toilette is a dress with two shirts of white areophane gauze over a slip of cabbage green silk.

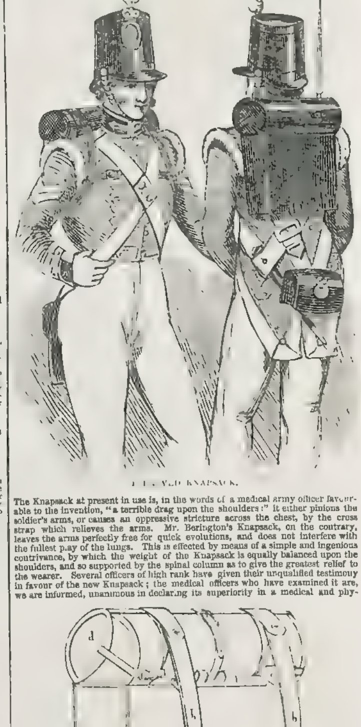
Lace is still extremely fashionable. On the warmer days the silk *visites* and the other graceful out-of-door coverings are replaced by those of tarlatane or embroidered muslin, some literally covered with lace, which takes the place of the quilings of ribbon, and which, besides increasing the richness of the mantelet, has a most graceful effect.

Canezous, in embroidered muslin trimmed with lace, are very becoming to the figure: they are made with small sleeves, and with lappets descending below the waist.

IMPROVED MILITARY KNAPSACK.

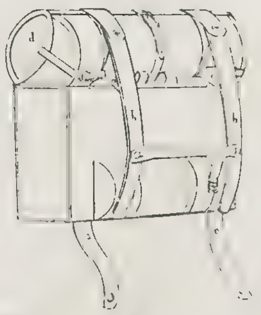
Our readers will, probably, recollect that on the 15th ult., a new military Knapsack, belt, and pouch, invented by Mr. Berington, were highly eulogised in the House of Commons, by Sir de Lacy Evans, Captain Layard, and Mr. Wakley.

We have engraved Mr. Berington's improvement, with the view of making its advantages more evident. The object which the inventor has had in view in the new Knapsack, has been to remove the weight from the soldier's arms and chest, and to make it fall as nearly as possible upon the perpendicular axis of the body.



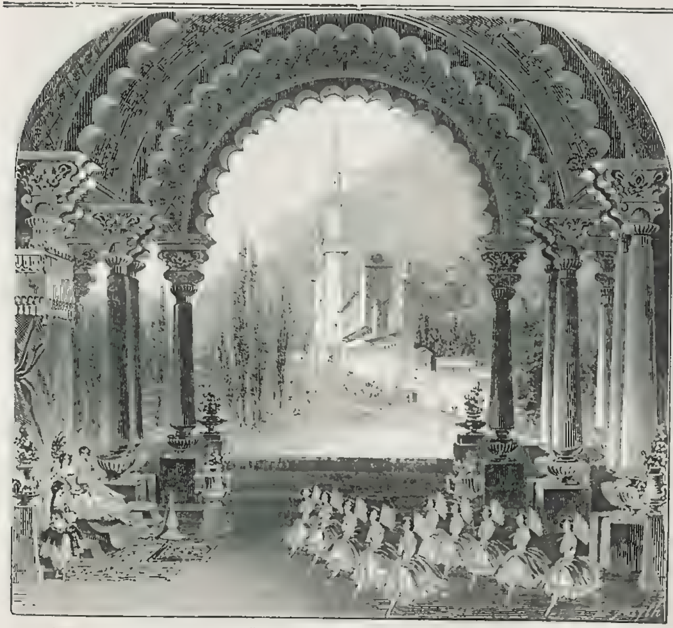
IMPROVED KNAPSACK.

The Knapsack at present in use is, in the words of a medical army officer favourable to the invention, "a terrible drag upon the shoulders:" it either pinions the soldier's arms, or causes an oppressive stricture across the chest, by the cross strap which relieves the arms. Mr. Berington's Knapsack, on the contrary, leaves the arms perfectly free for quick evolutions, and does not interfere with the fullest play of the lungs. This is effected by means of a simple and ingenious contrivance, by which the weight of the Knapsack is equally balanced upon the shoulders, and so supported by the spinal column as to give the greatest relief to the wearer. Several officers of high rank have given their unqualified testimony in favour of the new Knapsack; the medical officers who have examined it are, we are informed, unanimous in declaring its superiority in a medical and physiological point of view, over the Knapsack at present in use; and the soldiers of the 73rd, and other regiments, who have been allowed to use it, have declared "the comfort it has afforded to them by the relief it gives to the chest, and the trifling weight they feel, by the manner in which it is placed upon their shoulders." It is to be hoped the evidence of the men themselves upon the question of ease and comfort will have its due weight with the proper authorities, and that the apprehension of some slight additional expense will not prevent the impartial and unprejudiced consideration of an invention so nearly affecting the health of our troops. Mr. Berington's improved belt is made on the same principle of relieving the wearer, by throwing the weight of the pouch and ammunition upon the edge of the hip bones, instead of allowing it, as at present, to press upon the abdominal and lumbar regions, where it impedes the action of the extremities This invention appears to be equally ingenious with that of the Knapsack, and, like it, is founded upon a simple application of mechanical skill to the facts of anatomical and physiological science.—From the *Times*.



[illegible] over shoulder
[illegible] over shoulder
Straps which meet the above
side of cover, or lid

IMPROVED KNAPSACK.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF "THE MAGIC HORN," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

"THE MAGIC HORN," AT THE LYCEUM.

Mr. Dance's burlesque extravaganza of "The Magic Horn," with Mr. Alexander Lee's "taking" music, continues its successful career at this theatre. The spirited acting, the smart libretto, the picturesque scenery, and the superb appointments, all entitle the piece to this popularity. We have engraved one of its most brilliant scenes—the Grand Hall in the Palace of Haroun Alraschid, with the Princess Reiza, and Fatemma, her attendant; and a pleasing Ballet, to divert the "wilful young Turk dying for a Christian." The proposed remedy, however, fails:

Reiza. *Rising.*) Break off—for one amusement's like another—
In short, there's no amusement now—it's bother.
Fatem. That thus great Haroun's daughter should behave,
Passes the comprehension of her slave
Reiza. Drop that word slave—I never liked it, never;
And now I've done with slavery for ever
(*To Attendant.*) My handkerchief. (*Attendant, in giving it,*
drops it.) Next time you let that fall—
Papa shall have your head cut off, that's all.

MR. MACREADY AT THE SURREY.

A remarkable change has taken place of late in the bent of the public taste, as regards the support of the legitimate drama in different theatrical localities. It may not be inaptly likened to the objects of a kaleidoscope; for, on looking into that toy, we find the pieces may be all in the centre forming the figure; but, after a turn, they diverge, and take their places at the circumference; another revolution bringing them once more to the centre. So it has been with the taste for the legitimate drama. Up to a comparatively late period, the representation of it was confined to the central theatres, the more remote ones relying upon the "music and dancing" of their licence to attract the public; but now Shakspeare has gone to these latter, and the legal features of their entertainments have been changed to those theatres termed the national ones. Whether another revolution of taste will bring these things to their original position we cannot tell; it is true, however, at present, that the performance of Shakspeare's plays forms the feature at three of the more distant minor theatres—Sadler's Wells, the Surrey, and the Queen's.

We do not altogether go the lengths of some of our contemporaries in attributing this change entirely to a revival of taste for legitimacy. The mere variety of the style of entertainment, and the desire to see a "star," in any line, has much to do with its present success. But, on the other hand, the experiment of Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells has long outlived the imputation of its being a "new broom;" and he has turned a precarious speculation into a lucrative management. It is also a great thing to draw large numbers of the frequenters of a minor theatre together, and show them that there is an entertainment of a far higher class than they have been accustomed to run after, more capable of moving the real feelings, and furnishing them with far more to think about, to their improvement and gratification, than the miserable ranting melodramas of the old school, whose chief conventional points are, however, being rapidly drawn into the vortex of burlesque. We hope the time is not far distant when the blood and blue fire—the injured innocence and mysterious outlaw class of plays—will be swept away from the minors altogether, and consigned to the dusthole of contempt. At the same time we should not be too ready to patronise theatres affecting to play the legitimate drama, making the intention in a mere spirit of cant, because the plan has elsewhere proved successful. For the miserable manner in which the regular drama has been from time to time played at different minor houses is far more calculated to extinguish altogether what lingering disposition to support it may remain, than revive, in the slightest degree, the public taste.

We have been led to make the foregoing remarks by the appearance of Mr. Macready as *Hamlet*, on Monday evening, at the Surrey Theatre—a house, as our readers may be aware, dedicated especially to the performance of the school of melodrama just alluded to, even to a proverb. We believe it is no secret that, for some time past, the business at this theatre has been anything but lucrative; in fact, it closed for a short period—a circumstance almost unprecedented under the present management. The engagement of the Opera Company improved the state of things; and that of the Misses Cushman, which followed, was also satisfactory, the entertainments, in either case, being of a class entirely opposite to those supposed to be indispensable to a "Surrey audience." On Monday evening the house was crowded to suffocation in every part; indeed, its appearance from the upper private boxes near the stage was extraordinary—the heads in the spacious gallery rising one above the other until they were almost lost in the extreme height. The pit was equally full; and the boxes presented a most respectable and closely-packed array of visitors.

As may be conceived, the reception of Mr. Macready was most enthusiastic, the house being almost shaken with the storm of applause that greeted his entrance, and which continued for some little time. It must have been highly gratifying to him; more so, perhaps, than in a theatre where his claims to position were more absolutely recognised. Of course, it would be idle to enter into any analysis of a performance so well known to all; our business is rather to report its effect upon an audience, many of whom, probably, now saw him for the first time. This was highly satisfactory; ill-judged applause or thoughtless interruption was immediately repressed; and the tragedy was throughout listened to with the deepest attention. We have always observed this feeling when Shakspeare's plays have been decently performed at the minor theatres, even amongst audiences usually the noisiest. Whether this is that the deep and grand truths they hear, in a measure awe them into silence and reflection, or that a totally different class of persons assemble on such occasions, we know not. We are willing to believe that it is the first theory.

Nothing could exceed the success of Mr. Macready's *début* at the Surrey; it must have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his warmest admirers; and will, without doubt, prove really the greatest "hit"—not in the sense of the placards—that has been for some time made. Great praise is due to the Management for the evident pains taken in putting the tragedy on the stage Mr. Macready was respectably supported. Mr. Cooper was the *Ghost*; Mr. Leigh Murray, *Laertes*; Mrs. Ternan, the *Queen*; and Mrs. Gill (formerly Miss Fanny Vining), the *Ophelia*. It is unnecessary to particularise their acting, beyond stating that there was an evident intention on the part of all of them to do their best, in giving the tragedy an uniformity of excellence. We may, however, give an extra word to Mr. Leigh Murray, whose performance of *Laertes* was worthy of high commendation.

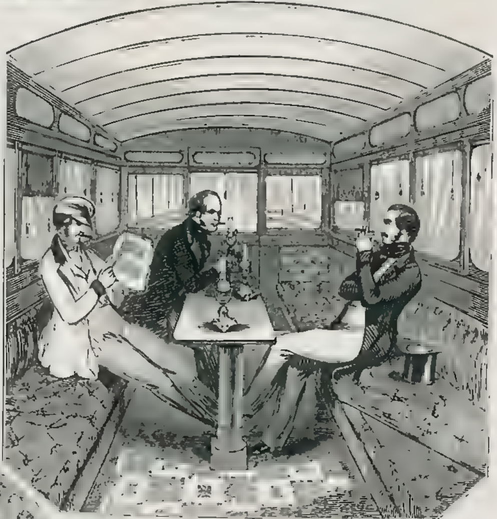
PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday night, a comedy, called "Love's Telegraph," was produced at this theatre. It is from the French; and, like most pieces of that stock, is well constructed, and abounds in striking situations; but scarcely enough to sustain the interest through three acts. The plot is somewhat elaborate, and we can only give its outline. The *Princess Blanche*, with her friend *Alice*, have just quitted a convent, the former to succeed to the sovereignty of a German State. The *Princess* falls in love with her secretary, *Arthur de Solberg*, who has set his affections on *Alice*; and the process by which these two lovers carry on a clandestine conversation in the presence of the *Princess*, gives title to the piece—by motion of a fan, or glove, or "Love's Telegraph." The *Princess* confides, and is deceived, and is, at length, wedded to a neighbouring Prince; *Arthur* claiming credit for preventing her from marrying one beneath her own rank.

The *Princess* and the *Secretary* were exquisitely played by Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews: the serious comedy of the last scene has rarely been equalled. *Alice*, too, was cleverly played by Mrs. H. Hughes; and the love diplomacy throughout was deservedly successful. The piece has been admirably put upon the stage, as regards dresses, scenery, and appointments. It has been repeated most satisfactorily on each evening since its production.

Mr. Keeley is suffering from a violent sprain of the tendons of the leg: it does not, however, interrupt his performances at the Lyceum. At this theatre, on Monday evening, Miss Daly was taken ill, when Mrs. Keeley took her part; and Mrs. Wigan also played in the farce of "The Boots at the Swan," at a short notice.

Miss Laura Addison, whose performance in the "Lady of Lyons" we noticed last week, is said to be not yet out of her teens. She has on each night of her appearing been enthusiastically cheered, and will evidently become a leading favourite at Sadler's Wells. There is an absence of puffing in the bills of this establishment, highly commendable. We question whether the merest tyro in affairs theatrical is ever influenced by the paragraphs issued by the manager; whilst old stagers are apt to take them in an inverse sense.



INTERIOR OF SMOKING SALOON, ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The Speaking Machine, at the Egyptian Hall, begins to talk English a little better than it did when we first heard it, as its master, M. Faber, becomes more acquainted with our language. On Monday afternoon, when we were present, it sang the Austrian Hymn, or rather hummed it, in an extraordinary manner, after singing our own National Anthem, with the words. Its voice is, a gentleman near us observed, a pure tenor: and an opera might be entirely played by a company of similar automata, were the manufacture of them less intricate. Managers might keep a mechanical tenor or *prima donna* by them, to prevent the public from being disappointed, through indisposition of the "stars."

The bills at the theatres were never so barren as at present. They will most likely continue to be so, for a week or two, until the opening of the winter houses.

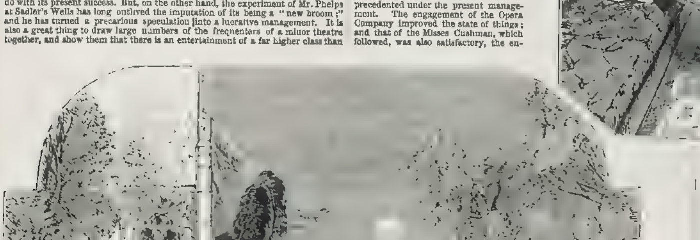
RAILWAY SMOKING SALOON.

The Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway have just placed on their rails the first of a series of novel Carriages, which will, we think, obtain the lasting preference of the public over the close box system that has hitherto prevailed for the conveyance of first-class passengers.

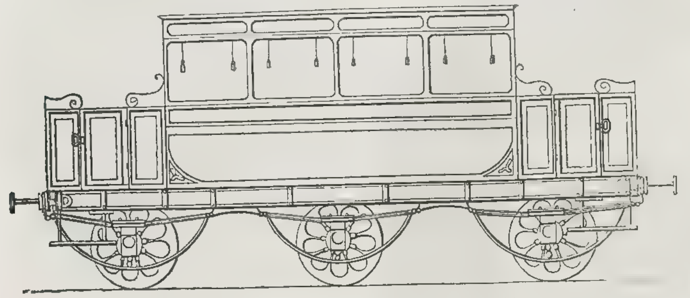
The Carriage in question consists of an apartment, if we may so phrase it, fifteen feet by seven, applicable to those who prefer a close carriage; and the entrances are through two outer apartments or lobbies, open to the air, for the accommodation of those who may choose an open carriage; each of the outer apartments measuring five feet by seven. The fittings-up of the interior are similar in character to those of a gentleman's plain dining-room. There is a long couch of blue morocco on either side, with a table of polished mahogany down the centre; leaving space sufficient to pass between the table and the sitters. The side windows, provided with crimson silk blinds, are fixtures, consisting of eight sheets of plate glass, half an inch in thickness, (thanks to Sir Robert's repeal of the duty), each about three feet six inches in length by two feet in height, commanding a full view on either hand; and, at each end of the couches, are mirrors, so disposed, that the country passed through, is as well seen as that in front. The doors at each end are provided with plate glass sashes, sliding vertically, so that any amount of air may be admitted or excluded at pleasure. For the purposes of ordinary ventilation, perforated plates of brass are inserted near the roof or ceiling, which is constructed on the plan of an ornamented steamer's cabin, panelled in compartments with dead-white, bordered by gold mouldings.

We have never beheld, in carriage-work, a better combination of the plain and simple with the elegant. The table pleasantly garnished with flowers, as we saw it, added much to the effect.

Externally, the Carriage is painted a crimson-lake colour, with gold bandings; the centre being one large massive panel, with the Company's crest in a garter, and their initials on the end doors in Arabesque letters. The mechanical parts of the construction are in plain-black and vermillion. Altogether, it is such a style of carriage as a gentleman with a taste for art, and a taste for driving, might choose for the rail, were railways adapted for private trains, as the sea is for private yachts.



MR. MACREADY AS HAMLET, AT THE SURREY THEATRE.



EXTERIOR OF SMOKING SALOON ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The mechanism of this carriage is peculiar for England, though well known on the Northern German lines; and we are the more anxious to draw attention to it, because it confirms an opinion confidently expressed by us some time since, when accidents were rife on railways, and disputes ran high as to the respective merits of four and six wheeled engines, in commendation of a mode of suspension, at that time new, called the Bow Spring, as well adapted to prevent carriages from getting off the rails. A German line, the Hamburg and Bergedorf, opened, at the same time, as an English one, the Dover, and the carriages of both lines were mounted on bow springs. On the Dover, they were condemned; on the Hamburg, they were approved, and were adopted by almost all the new lines of North Germany. The apparent paradox was solved by the knowledge of the fact that the Hamburg carriages were on six wheels, with their extreme axles eighteen feet apart, while the Dover carriages were on four wheels, with the axles eight feet six inches apart. The question, in fact, resolves itself into that of narrow or broad base, position of the centre of gravity. The real base of a railway carriage or engine is, not the road or rail, but the axle bearings, and therefore is it that an engine with outside bearings is more steady than one with inside bearings, the base being thereby extended. An ordinary first class carriage, on the narrow gauge, stands on a base 6 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. The improved Carriage we now speak of stands on a base 6 feet 8 inches by 18 feet 6 inches. The steadiness is thereby so much increased, that additional height may be gained without disadvantage, and a tall man may stand upright in it with his hat on.

We have no doubt that carriages such as we have described will become very general, and we see no reason why the principle should not be carried out to a still greater extent. There is no mechanical reason to prevent the running of carriages nine feet wide and forty feet long over all the narrow gauge lines in Great Britain, save the paring some three inches here and there from the face of a badly boarded station platform. Want of length in the carriage is the sole obstacle to increased speed, and we understand that it is very practicable to convert the existing short stock into long stock at a trifling expense. What is Colonel Pasley about that he does not look to this? If he would bring it to pass, the public would immortalise him for rescuing them from dog boxes and unaired holes, Black-holes of Calcutta in the hot weather—and giving them spacious saloons wherein to move about, and ascertain if any of their kith or kin, friends or connections, be embarked in the same train.

It is said these carriages are for the use of smokers. We do not object to this; smokers and non-smokers should be apart; but why should smokers exclusively be indulged with the use of the best carriages on the line? We would venture a guess, that ladies would especially prefer this to the coops endorsed in gilt letters "For Ladies only."

We were glad to find on inquiry that these new carriages are not proportionately more costly than the old ones. The carriage described, carries twenty-two to twenty-four passengers inside, and fourteen outside.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER VII.

"And your mother?" murmured Margaret Clifford, looking down, and endeavouring to release the hand which Trevor Sefton grasped between both his own. For the explanation had been sought, and had ended in a declaration of love.

"My mother loves me, replied Trevor, "and will love her daughter; that is, if you have not already won her affections. I am prepared to hear some accusations of imprudence, and some homily against long engagements; but, her heart is so true and so warm, that I fear neither selfish regrets nor worldly prejudices. I did not mean, thus poor and powerless, to have sought your hand; yet, dearest, how dared I have related to you the scene I had witnessed, and, by relating, asked its meaning, had I not loved you? And, surely, better to live years of hope and trusting faith, than months of jealous doubts and trembling uncertainty. Tell me, is it thus with *your* heart?" And he bent his head towards her, and *would* have an answer.

"Yes."

There was one thing, however, in reference to his mother, on which Trevor Sefton had not calculated, and that was the pang which, under the most favourable circumstances, an attached mother always feels on discovering that another, young and fair, is becoming dear to a beloved son: with so much, too commonly, besides youth and beauty, to outrival her, and weigh against long years of devoted affection! Youthful sympathies, and energies unchilled—and radiant hope, with wings unwounded.

But, where hearts are right, as theirs were, the mother, whatever she may think, is not displaced. Another love grows in the heart, it is true, but the heart expands to make way. Nay, the human heart, I verily believe, is the wiser and better and happier, the more it is full of warm affections; and the stronger and braver, the more it is sustained by their soft woodbine links.

Without pausing to analyse such thoughts or opinions, Mrs. Sefton *felt* thus; and though she started with astonishment when her son related the event of the day to her, and trembled for awhile at the thought that he with fortunes still to achieve, had wooed one as poor as himself, she was soon won over to believe that a reciprocal attachment would be but another incentive to exertion, and the goal to which he looked, but a star to guide him the more steadily on his course. She had had many opportunities of *knowing* Margaret Clifford—opportunities which the mere conventional forms of society could not have afforded in a dozen years, and the result was, that she thought her almost worthy of her son; an admission which might very nearly be taken for a patent of perfection.

Mrs. Clifford had still to be consulted; but though she possessed a bad temper, which often gave pain unintentionally, she had not a bad heart, which would have inflicted it systematically. And, taking into account that no marriage was contemplated until Trevor should in some way have established himself, opposition on her part was not very likely.

It was the following evening; and some strange magnetism exerted secondarily in the form of an invitation from Mrs. Sefton, had drawn Margaret up stairs to her little drawing-room. A looker-on might have told at a glance that matters had been arranged in a tolerably satisfactory manner. The ladies bent over some needle-work, yet though they did not seem very intent upon it, neither did they talk much. Trevor seemed to watch the movement of Margaret's slender fingers with extraordinary interest, though he had been repeating a confession which he had already made to Dr. G——, namely, that he was the author of some articles on Consumption, published anonymously in a medical journal, and which had attracted very considerable attention. He had been moved to this revelation by having that very day received a cheque for twenty pounds from the publisher, the which he contemplated with feelings that he himself smiled at as childish. But who that has ever wanted money can forget the sensation of acquiring his *first earnings!* It is as if nothing before had ever been one's own; and that is a strange nature which does not experience a strength-giving honest pride in the acquisition.

It was at this juncture that a note from Dr. G—— was presented to Trevor Sefton. It contained something like the following:—

"I told you, my dear young friend, that the Fates were busy with your destiny, and thus are they planning. I have been called in to attend a consumptive patient, whom I have ordered to Madeira for the winter. She is desirous of taking out a medical attendant; I have named you; and, in short, the thing rests in your own hands. Call on me at twelve o'clock to-morrow, and I will take you with me for the introduction.

"By the way, there is one strange thing which I must not forget to mention. Mrs. Smith begged me not to let her husband know that you have written on the subject of Consumption, and especially not to mention that you are the 'Alpha' of ——. I feared he might object to your youth, and rather desired to make the most of what you had done, but she over-ruled me. The *guess* at her reason is one I dare not commit to paper. They will sail in September.

"Yours, FRANCIS G——."

With flushed cheeks and a trembling frame, Trevor handed the letter to his mother.

"Read it aloud," he exclaimed, "there are no secrets here;" and, taking a hand of Margaret in his, and leaning affectionately over his mother's chair, they listened.

"And you will go?" asked the widow, tearfully.

"Yes, dear mother, if it be possible. This event seems to me like the dawn breaking in upon the darkness. Now I see the stepping-stone—the first rail of fortune's ladder—which I have been seeking so long, and which it is generally so difficult to find. Hope brightens—energies will be redoubled; and the separation you, Dear Ones, must meet as bravely as I will; and neither will be desolate, for I leave you together."

What a strength and comfort lie in cheering words! and these were not false and cheating ones, but full of truth and meaning. Mrs. Sefton held out her arms to Margaret, and the warm embrace which followed was a mute but indissoluble compact between them.

Trevor was punctual in his appointment the following morning, and he found the carriage of the punctual physician already at his door. Dr. G—— would not listen to any acknowledgment of obligation from Trevor.

"Say not a word about it," he exclaimed, "I only did my duty in recommending you, for I believe you to be thoroughly qualified for the post. If you like the idea of it, so much the better; and I think, as you say, that the voyage and novelty of the scene will enlarge your mind, and that a personal knowledge of the climate will be of service to you in the future. Useful introductions may follow; and certainly, if you were a son of mine, I should advise you to accept the offer. But now I must tell you about the people you will be with; and I feel that, under the circumstances, I am even justified in breathing to you the suspicion which I dared not write."

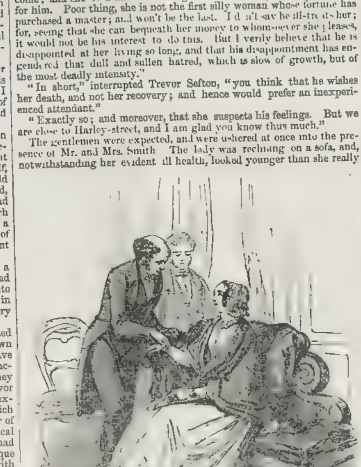
"I need hardly say, dear Sir, that your confidence shall be respected."

"Had I any doubt on that subject," continued Dr. G——, "we should not be on our present errand. The fact is, I do not generally pry into my patients' concerns; but it has so happened that, from my connection with other parties, I could not help knowing something about the Smiths. You will find him a man of talent, unquestionably—smooth tongued, and of specious manners. But, for my own part, I don't like him. His wife is a dozen years older than himself, and he married her nearly a dozen years ago, for the sake of the fortune which supports him in idleness. I believe her constitution was always very delicate, and hence her education was somewhat neglected, or perhaps I should say was more superficial than solid. She was doated upon by her father, who had made all his money in trade. But from her ill health her youth was passed chiefly in retirement, and having reached six or eight and thirty when her father died, I dare say he thought she never would marry. At any rate he left her undisputed mistress of eighty thousand pounds, only shackled with the condition that, if she should marry, it must be settled on herself. Nevertheless, her husband enjoys the income; and she is a kind-hearted generous soul—a great deal too good for him. Poor thing, she is not the first silly woman whose fortune has purchased a master; and won't be the last. I don't say he ill-treats her; for, seeing that she can bequeath her money to whom-soever she pleases, it would not be his interest to do this. But I verily believe that he is disappointed at her living so long, and that his disappointment has engendered that dull and sullen hatred, which is slow of growth, but of the most deadly intensity."

"In short," interrupted Trevor Sefton, "you think that he wishes her death, and not her recovery; and hence would prefer an inexperienced attendant."

"Exactly so; and moreover, that she suspects his feelings. But we are close to Harley-street, and I am glad you know thus much."

The gentlemen were expected, and were ushered at once into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The lady was reclining on a sofa, and, notwithstanding her evident ill health, looked younger than she really was. She had never been handsome, but there was a sweet expression about the mouth which told of amiability; and the fatal hectic on her cheeks gave that brilliancy to the eyes, which, so far as I know, is an unexplained result of heightened colour. She was attired in white, but had drawn a large scarlet cachmere shawl around her. A Blenheim spaniel nestled by her side, and one of her thin hands seemed buried in its silky hair, the large sapphire and diamonds of a singular and antique ring which she always wore gleaming from among it, though the supporting finger was hid.



"My dear lady," said Dr. G——, "this is not a morning for open windows in your apartment; for, though the sun shines brightly, there is an easterly wind laden with mischief to stronger frames than yours;" and, as he spoke, he pulled down the sash.

"Mr. Smith persuaded me—" began the lady.

"My dear Clara," interrupted he, "I had no idea the wind was easterly: there must be something the matter with the vane, for it stood this morning to the south, with a point west, if anything. And I know sometimes you are oppressed for want of air."

"There is great judgment required, I know," said Dr. G——, with some tact, "for our patient is like a sensitive plant." And then he felt her pulse, and began questioning her of the day's symptoms.

Meanwhile, the husband busied himself in attempting to arrange the sofa cushions; but every movement was followed by the spaniel's bright eye, as it crept stealthily towards its mistress' head.

"Down, Victor, down!" said the lady, in a tone that was half caressing, though she meant it for a scold; and the obedient creature crouched by her side, though not without a smothered growl.

She did not know that poor Victor had some wrongs of his own to revenge, in the shape of sly kicks and buffets, as well as those of his mistress, which he divined by the instinct of his kind. For no one who is *acquainted* with dogs, can doubt their intuitive knowledge of friend and foe to those they love.

The communication made by Dr. G—— to Trevor Sefton had been so strange, and his introduction to the personages who seemed likely to influence his career, had followed so quickly, that, to own the truth, he was a little confused, and by no means appeared to the greatest advantage. His own predominant feeling was that, had not the clue been given him by which to judge, he should have been for a very long time deceived by appearances. As we know, he did not desire to impress Mr. Smith with any very exalted idea of his abilities, and certainly that rather shrewd individual did not surmise their quality. He took Trevor for an every-day sort of young man, and supposed he would make a tolerable companion—one who, at the worst, would prove a relief to the *tête-a-têtes* matrimonial. He saw that he was young, and he knew him to be poor, and it was a Dependent that he wanted.

Dr. G——'s recommendation, and Trevor's willingness to accept the proposed situation, had prevented any obstacles arising. The salary named was a handsome one, and the interview passed off with ease and courtesy. Just before taking his leave, Trevor had been seated for a few minutes on the sofa beside Mrs. Smith, a proximity which Victor did not quietly allow to every one. Trevor, however, he welcomed with most eloquent tail-wagging, and pushed a cold nose into his hand by way of seeking some caress in acknowledgment of his greeting.

"Victor makes friends with you already," said his mistress with a smile. "I hope you do not disdain his good will?"

"Indeed, no," replied Trevor; and after a moment he added, "and I will try to imitate his fidelity."

Their eyes met at the moment, and something there was either in the words or in the expression of the speaker's face, that brought tears to the invalid's eyes. They did not flow thence, but the emotion she felt perhaps, caused her to press his hand at parting more warmly than she could have thought it possible for her to do an hour before.

(To be Continued.)

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a moderate scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was small. All descriptions moved off steadily, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was held for an advance of fully 1s per quarter, yet, as the buyers were not disposed to give any [illegible] value can be [illegible]. All kinds of barley [illegible] at extreme currencies. We had a good demand [illegible] was doing. The [illegible] per quarter. Both beans and peas were 1s higher. Flour very steady.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3820; barley, 710; oats, 970. Irish: Wheat, ——, barley, ——; oats, 4510. Foreign: wheat, 2980; barley, 1430; oats, 1130. Flour, 2180 sacks. Malt, 2360 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 57s; ditto white, 52s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 51s, ditto white, 52s to 59s, rye, 33s to 3[illegible]; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling, [illegible] 34s; malting [illegible], 30s to [illegible]; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 53s to 55s, Kingston and Ware, [illegible]; Chevalier, [illegible]; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 28s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s, Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 25s; ditto white, 24s to 28s, tick beans, new, 36s to 37s, ditto old, 38s to 39s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 42s; white, 48s to [illegible]; boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to [illegible]; Suffolk, 36s to 4[illegible]; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, [illegible]; Dantzig, red, [illegible]; white, [illegible] per quarter.

The Seed Market.—There has been [illegible] linseed cakes, at an advance of 10s per 1000. [illegible] Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s [illegible] to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s; Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 11s to 1[illegible]; white ditto, 10s to [illegible]. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 [illegible] to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £[illegible] 12s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 [illegible] to £[illegible] per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d, of household ditto, [illegible] per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 0d; barley, 31s 0d; oats, 23s 2d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 40s 4d; peas, 37s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 9d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 23s 4d, rye, 30s 7d; beans, 39s 8d; peas, 36s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 3s 6d, oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 6d, beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very inactive state, nevertheless, previous rates are obtained [illegible].

Provisions.—In Irish butter a good business has been doing, [illegible] owing to the large quantity [illegible] holders have accepted rather lower rates. Waterford, [illegible] to 92s; Carlow, 94s to 98s; Clonmel and Carrick [illegible]; Cork [illegible]. On board, Limerick has sold at 90s to 92s; and Sligo, 86s to 88s per cwt. [illegible] Dutch butter [illegible] 102s, [illegible] 72s to 8[illegible]s, for middling and inferior [illegible]. English butter is steady at [illegible] to 104s [illegible] per cwt. [illegible] Waterford [illegible] 68s to 72s, and heavy [illegible] 52s [illegible]. [illegible] Irish lard is selling at 68s to 74s, for Waterford [illegible] to 66s per cwt., for kegs. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—P Y C. is very firm, at very full prices, or from 41s 9d to 42s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 41s net cash.

Oils.—The inquiry for most descriptions of oil is steady, at extreme currencies.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 14s; old clover, £4 10s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 18s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Hops.—A very large quantity of new hops has come to hand during the present week [illegible] New Kent pockets, £[illegible] to £6 [illegible]. New Sussex ditto, £4 10s to £5 15s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—New Tanfield, 13s; Whitwell, 16s 6d; Shotton, 17s 3d; Wharncliffe, 16s 9d; Eden Main, 17s; Barrett, 17s; and Killingworth, 16s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was seasonably extensive, [illegible] to numbers, but of very middling quality. The primest Scots, &c., moved off steadily, [illegible] at late rates. [illegible] readily supported. [illegible] which was good—sold freely, at full prices; but pigs commanded very little attention. Milch cows were a dull sale, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d, lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 923; cows, 108, sheep and lambs, 8180, calves, 389; pigs, 180.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady demand, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to [illegible]; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d, prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s [illegible] to 4s 8d, small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a disposition to decline in the English Funds on Monday, the marriage of the Infanta of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier offering difficulties which may not prove easy of solution. Added to which, the rise in the price of grain had its usual depressing tendency on Consols. This flatness prevailed to a greater extent on Tuesday, Consols receding to 95⅞ to 96 for money. Exchequer Bills also receded to 13 17 premium. A slightly improved tone has been, however, perceptible since, but the amount of business transacted has been very limited, the greater portion of the speculators, both within and out of the House, being absent, in pursuit of the various enjoyments resorted to at this season of the year. The following list of prices gives the closing values of the various English Securities:—Bank Stock, 210; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 95½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 96; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98¾; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 10 7-16; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, 15.

The Foreign Market, at the commencement of the week, was marked by some extensive fluctuations. Portuguese Stock receded nearly eight per cent., from an intimation that the Portuguese Government proposed to impose a description of Income-tax on the Foreign Debt, amounting to about 20 per cent. upon the dividends. The unjustness of this measure is only exceeded by the coolness with [illegible] It will be remembered that the present Converted Bonds, now paying four per cent., were contracted for under a promise of paying six per cent. The last clause of the decree endorsed upon the Five per Cent. Bonds of 1841 states plainly that "no political change or circumstance whatever" shall affect the promise of payment at the rate of interest therein specified. Notwithstanding, a decree is deliberately issued in the face of this, reducing the interest nearly twenty per cent. A meeting of the principal bondholders will, however, shortly be held, when prompt measures will be advised to resist this robbery. Spanish quotations have not been well maintained, at the prices of the previous week, the Infanta's proposed marriage not being considered [illegible] Spain. Towards the close of the week, however, a better feeling prevailed, and prices again displayed improvement. Mexican Stock continues heavy. A strong party favouring the return of Santa Anna evidently exists in the Republic, and is well represented here. The fluctuations have not, however, been very extensive, although the closing prices evidence a decline. The market is, however, very thinly attended; and, at closing, the following almost nominal prices were quoted: Brazilian Bonds, 89½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 43½; Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 101; Ditto Deferred, 54; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 60⅛; Equador Bonds, 3⅝; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 2 [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible] per Cent., [illegible]; Ditto, Account, [illegible]; Portuguese Bonds, 4 per Cent., 43; Ditto, Account, 42½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., Account, 27; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 38¾; Ditto, Account, 38¼; Venezuela Bonds, 2 per Cent., 43; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 97; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 59⅝; Ditto, for Account, [illegible]; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, [illegible].

At present a depression in the Share Market appears to have ceased, and prices, consequently, display very little variation. Eastern Counties remain good, at a slight advance; and Great Westerns are firm. In Scrips very little is doing. The following list contains the last prices of the lines dealt in:—Aberdeen, 9½; Amber., Nott., Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1⅞; Birmingham and Gloucester, New, 32½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5⅞; Bristol and Exeter, 97; Buckinghamshire, [illegible] dis.; Caledonian, [illegible]; Cambridge and Oxford, [illegible]; Chester and Holyhead, 26; Cornwall, 1¼; Eastern Counties, 22⅝; Ditto, New, 7¼ p.; Ditto, York Extension, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, ¼ Shares, 17½; Great North of England, 229; Great Western, ½ Shares, 82½; Hull & Selby, ½ Shares, 51; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 9; Lancaster and Carlisle, 63; Ditto New, 10¾; Leeds and Bradford, 70½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2; London and Blackwall, 8; Ditto New, 4½; London and Brighton, 62½; London and Croydon, 22¾; London and North Western, 202; Ditto New Shares, 15 pm.; London and South Western New, 26; London and York, 2; Ditto Half Shares, 1⅝; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 2¼ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 77½; Ditto Quarters (A), 13¼; Midland, 139½; Ditto New, 36½; Midland and Eastern Counties, —; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42¾; Ditto New, 11; Newcastle and Berwick, 27¾; Norfolk, 131¼; Ditto Extension, 2½; North British, 37¾; Ditto Half Shares, 16; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅞; North Staffordshire, 3⅞ pm; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2⅞; Shropshire Union ¼ dis.; South Midland, ⅝ pm; South Eastern and Dover, 42⅝; Ditto, No. 1, 24½; Ditto, No. 2, 16; Ditto, No. 3, 18½; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; York and Carlisle, ½; York and North Midland, 97; Ditto Half Shares, 46½; Ditto Scarborough Branch, 46; East and West Riding Extension, 12⅞; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 5½; Namur and Liege, 2¼; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8¾; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6; Rouen and Havre, 28½; Sambre and Meuse 3½; West Flanders, [illegible]; Mines, Real del Monte, Unregistered, 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Stock Market was in a very inactive state yesterday, probably owing to the fine weather. Consols, for money, were done at [illegible], and for the account, at [illegible]; very little business was done. In the Share Market the transactions were equally limited. In fact, there is no speculation going on. In Scrip scarcely anything is doing.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 8.

5th Dragoon Guards: Major W. H. Archer to be Major, vice King.

3d Light Dragoons: A. A. M. Campbell to be Cornet, vice Sal[illegible]. 11th: Major J. W. King to be Major, vice Archer.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the [illegible] Captain and Lieutenant-[illegible] to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Liddell; A. W. H. Meyrick to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Mercer.

[illegible] Foot: F. Sitwell to be Ensign, vice Drew; H. Cole to be Ensign, vice Sitwell. 20th: Lieut. G. Thomson to be Adjutant; Sergeant Major J. Magee to be Quartermaster; Ensign W. H. Dowling to be Lieutenant, vice Touson; R. E. W. Gordon to be Ensign, vice Dowling. 22nd: Ensign G. P. E. Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice Aplin; J. B. Gardiner to be Ensign, vice Morrison; Sergeant Major W. Hughes to be Ensign, vice Holbrook. 27th: Captain Sir A. B. de C. Brooke, Bart., to be Captain, vice Smith; Lieut. J. Lewes to be Captain, vice Sir A. B. de C. Brooke [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Lewes; Ensign F. Barnes to be Ensign, vice Herring [illegible], vice Sterling; Ensign J. V. Ellis to be Lieut., vice Browne; L. S. Cotton to be Ensign, vice Ellis. 30th: C. W. Clubley to be Ensign, vice D'Arcy. 40th: Lieut. L. A. Forbes to be Lieut., vice Miller. 41st: Capt. A. J. W. Northey to be Captain, vice Farmer. 51st: Capt. T. M. Farmer to be Captain, vice Northey. 67th: Ensign W. D'Arcy to be Ensign, vice Barnes. 85th: Ensign F. Sitwell to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 87th: Second Lieutenant H. S. Bawtree to be First Lieutenant, vice Cruickshank; W. Murphy to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bawtree. 92nd: D. Erskine to be Ensign, vice Gillies. 97th: Ensign W. H. Beatty to be Lieutenant, vice Bindon; Lieut. W. G. Bindon to be Adjutant; C. E. Stainforth to be Ensign, vice Beatty.

Rifle Brigade: Quartermaster P. Macdonald to be Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.—T. COOKE, Bridge-terrace, Harrow-road, plasterer. J. DITCHMAN, Thurlow-place, Hackney-road, builder. W. G. BARLEY, Northampton, draper. R. WALTON, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, hosier. J. GRAHAM, Jewry-street, Aldgate, stationer. F. ARNOLD, New Bond-street, stationer. E. A. W. TAYLOR, Kirkgate, Yorkshire, bookseller. J. D. BROWNING, Bristol, cabinet-maker. T. WRIGHT, Derby, cheese-factor. B. C. SOTHERN, Liverpool, coal-dealer. C. D. JOHNSON, Liverpool, victualler. J. BIRLEY, Eccles, Lancashire, card-manufacturer. J. BIGNETT, Manchester, sack-manufacturer. J. TUCKETT, Exeter, herbalist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. DIXON, Kingston, Haddingtonshire, farmer. R. BRIDGES, North Berwick, engineer. J. PATON, and Co., Glasgow, wine-merchants.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

7th Light Dragoons: [illegible] vice Wyndham. Cornet H. [illegible]

Scots F[illegible] Ensign and Lieut. F. Haygarth to be Adjutant, vice Murray.

1st F[illegible]: Surgeon of the Second Class A. Knox, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Carson. [illegible] W. Marriott to be Quartermaster, vice J. Willox. 60th: Capt. R. G. Johnston to [illegible]. 95th: Lieut. H. Carew to be Captain, vice Baines; Ensign J. N. Sar[illegible] vice Carew; G. C. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Sargent.

Rifle Brigade: Capt. A. J. Lawrence to be Major, vice Sullivan; Lieut. C. H. Pollen to be Captain, vice Lawrence; Second Lieut. the Hon. G. Elliott to be First Lieutenant, vice Pollen; W. W. Knight to be Second Lieutenant, vice Elliott.

3rd West India Regiment: W. Browne to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Thompson.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt. P. Hill to be Captain, vice Johnston.

STAFF: Paymaster A. Thompson to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice Storey.

HOSPITAL STAFF: Surgeon W. Carson, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Knox; D. O'R. Clayton, M.D., to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Traquair.

UNATTACHED: Major W. S. [illegible]

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

S[illegible]: J. W. [illegible]dgell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

[illegible] Suffolk Regiment of Militia: J. G. Sheppard, Esq., to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS.—H. SUTTON, Holland-crescent, Barrington-road, Brixton, builder. C. PADDON, Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, slop-seller. G. F. T. FOWLER, Ebington-street, Pimlico, late of Catherine-street, Strand, printer. J. PERKINS, late of the Minories, but now of Wenlock-street, Hoxton, cheesemonger. P. FLITTON, Barley, Hertfordshire, boot and shoe-maker. M. SHACKLETON, Manchester, printer. H. COPNER, Ludlow, mercer. T. MORRIS, [illegible] late of Lockington, but now of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, cattle-dealer. E. PHILPOT, Ludlow, timber-dealer. H. DEVERILL, Stoke-upon-Trent, corn-factor. T. WARD, Nottingham, maltster. W. GRIBBON, Leeds, dealer in glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. TURNBULL, Airdrie, cattle-dealer. W. DICKSON, Jun., Glasgow, wine-merchant. C. SHANKS and Co., Glasgow, commission-agents. J. M'CLIESH, Glasgow, surgeon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal. Immense hit of the new Spectacle of STEED OF SYRACUSE [illegible] MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 14, will be presented the highly successful Drama of THE MERCHANT STEED; or, the Flight of Damon, with all the extensive resources of the Theatre. New and magnificent SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, by the French and British Riders. The whole concluding with, for the first time, the Necromantic Ballet entitled THE VINE DRESSER'S DAUGHTER; or, the Sprite of the Vineyard.—Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Commence each evening at Seven.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. From Ten till Five.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (the American Man in Miniature) is now giving positively his FAREWELL LEVEES in the PROVINCES, previous to his Final Departure for the United States. He will be in Exeter the 11th and 12th of September, Exmouth, 14th; and then Exhibit in Teignmouth, Torquay, Totness, Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Liskeard, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance, Redruth, Bodmin, Launceston, Torrington, Bideford, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Bridgwater, Glastonbury, Wells, Bristol; and then proceed through Ireland and Wales.

The Little General will appear in all the various Costumes and Extraordinary Performances which he had the honour of Exhibiting THREE TIMES before HER MAJESTY, at Buckingham Palace, and before the principal Crowned Heads and Courts of Europe. His new Miniature Equipage will promenade the streets daily. The Little General and Suite travel in his own Carriage and Four; his Retinue consists of ELEVEN Persons, including his Father and Mother, Secretary, Preceptors, Pianist, Petite Coachman and Footman, &c. &c.

INVENTORS and DEPOSITORS of WORKING MODELS, and of other Specimens of the Useful Arts (as well as the Visitors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION) are respectfully informed that the Directors have given their anxious consideration to the new appointment of DEMONSTRATOR in MECHANICS, whose duty will be to explain to the Visitors the Principles and Uses of the above Specimens with clearness and simplicity. The Lectures now comprise the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, as well as other objects of present interest. The beautiful Optical Exhibitions, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

TEN GUINEAS WORTH OF BOOKS FOR FOUR GUINEAS.—FINDEN'S TABLEAUX, a Series of Graphic Scenes, illustrative of National Character, Beauty, and Costume, from Paintings by eminent Modern Artists, with Letterpress Descriptions, by Popular Writers; the whole complete in five very elegantly-bound volumes, for Four Guineas—usual price Ten Guineas. This is one of the handsomest books for the drawing-room table ever published. Sold by J. FIELD, Bookseller, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Sets forwarded to the Country on receipt of a Post-office order.

THE POINT LACE CROCHET COLLAR BOOK, with Original Patterns, Ornamentally Illustrated, designed by Mrs. WARREN, 2, Manor-place, Holloway, is now publishing, price Sixpence. London, SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Booksellers; and HUTTON and Co., 6, Newgate-street.

THE FORMATION OF READING SOCIETIES.

THE PLANS AND PARTICULARS for the FORMATION of READING SOCIETIES [illegible] (inclosing two stamps) to be addressed to SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

DR. MADDOCK on DISEASES of the LUNGS and HEART. [illegible] these complaints, to consult this able work. The treatment pointed out is at once novel, simple, and natural, and is undoubtedly highly efficacious."—Literary Journal.—Third Edition, price 5s. 6d.—SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row.

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE.

A COMIC PANORAMA.
By "LEECH."
ACKERMANN and Co., Strand, and all Booksellers.

Just Published, one handsome volume, royal 8vo., price £1 1s.,

BEAUTIES OF CHESS. A Collection of the Finest CHESS PROBLEMS extant; including upwards of TWO THOUSAND CURIOUS POSITIONS won or drawn by brilliant "Coups." Selected from the works of the first Chess writers, past and present. By A. ALEXANDRE.

BAILLIERE and [illegible] Marlborough-street, London.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES, No. 2, price 5d., will be ready on SATURDAY, 72 quarto columns, and will contain Original Articles by Dr. Ure, F.R.S., Dr. Letheby, &c. &c.; Courses on Organic Chemistry applied to the Arts, by Dumas; and on Practical Pharmacy, by the celebrated Souberian; a Review of the Progress of Chemistry Abroad and At Home, with several Editorial Articles on Chemical Subjects of importance.—Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.—Office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

DR. ROGET'S CHESS-BOARD.

Just Ready, a New Edition, in a neat foolscap 8vo. case, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ECONOMIC CHESS-BOARD; being a Chess-board, provided with a complete set of Chess-Men, for playing games in carriages, or out of doors, and for folding up, and carrying in the pocket, without disturbing the game. Invented by P. M. ROGET, M.D., and Registered according to Act of Parliament.

* * * Dr. Roget is Preparing a set of Chess Problems to accompany the above.

London, LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

THE OXFORD GRADUATE ON PAINTING.

Just Published, in Imperial 8vo., Price 18s. cloth,

THE FIRST VOLUME of MODERN PAINTERS. By A GRADUATE OF OXFORD.

A New Edition, revised by the Author, and printed uniformly with Volume II.

Also lately Published, in Imperial 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. cloth,

THE SECOND VOLUME of MODERN PAINTERS: Treating of the Imaginative and Theoretic Faculties. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, price One Shilling, or free by post for sixteen postage stamps,

A TREATISE on the HUMAN TEETH and GUMS, with [illegible] Teeth and Gums, with a number of Prescriptions of Tooth Powders; a detailed and simple account of their physiological structure; and an important Chapter on the Prevention and Cure of Toothache, &c. &c. &c. London: S. V. COLLINS, 39, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers. Country Booksellers and News-agents supplied with all the Daily and Weekly Newspapers (per early trains or otherwise), Periodical Publications, &c. &c. &c.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS, History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

CLAUDET'S PORTRAITS.—"A Daguerreotype Portrait that could be truly pronounced a flattering likeness, we certainly never expected to see; that phenomenon, however, was presented to us on recently visiting the establishment of Mr. Claudet."—Athenæum, July 4th.—"We confess we had no idea of the possibility of producing anything so artistic and elegant on a metal plate."—Art-Union, July 1st.—"Mr. Claudet's productions approach more nearly to the highly finished miniature than anything we have yet seen."—Literary Gazette, July 4th. Mr. CLAUDET'S Daguerreotype Portrait Establishment is open at Nine o'Clock, 18, King William-street, corner of Adelaide-street, West Strand.

SELLING OFF—REAL VALENCIENNES LACE and EDGINGS.—Thousands of Yards, from 4½d. to 1s. 3½d. 2500 yards Narrow Lace, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. 800 yards Wide Lace, from 2s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. 350 Insertions, from 1s. to 4s. 9d. Patterns sent to any part of the Kingdom.

Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

SELLING OFF.—BLACK SILK VELVETS for DRESSES and BONNETS.

1000 yards at 4s. 9d. for trimmings.
2000 yards for Bonnets, at 6s. 6d.
2450 yards for Dresses, at 7s. 6d.
1500 yards very rich Lyons, at 9s. 6d.

Ladies in want of Velvet Dresses or Bonnets can have patterns sent free of expense.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

Milliners and Large Buyers allowed the wholesale discount.

GROSSMITH'S ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE MANUFACTORY, 175, FLEET-STREET (Established by J. B. Sleath, 1760).—These superb gems of art are made by William Robert Grossmith in a few hours to fit, without operation or pain, in every case where the sight has been lost. They are recommended by all the ophthalmic surgeons as protective to the cavity and preventive of the wasting and closing of the lids, the colour is perfectly matched, the movement precise with the natural eye, and the closest [illegible] will not detect them from life.—* * * Forwarded by post to all parts of the world.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

GOWLAND'S LOTION for Purifying the Skin and preserving the complexion. The use of Gowland's Lotion is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, &c., and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin, accompanied by the brilliant circulation which constitutes the tint of beauty; whilst as a refresher it preserves the most susceptible complexion, and sustains to a protracted period the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d., Quarts 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and lux[illegible]

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES [illegible] ROSEMARY [illegible] plants, and when applied in Washing the hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of ten or more shares will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, the Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of October next, at twelve for one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the Company, and of electing four Directors in the room of John Richards, Esq., Sir James McGrigor, Bart.; Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P.; and Peter Skipper, Esq.; and one auditor in the room of James Gascoigne Lynde, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

By order, HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

Eagle Life Office, 3, the Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, September 2, 1846.

By a by-law, no person can be a candidate for the office of Director or Auditor unless he shall give notice thereof in writing to the Actuary, fourteen days at the least, previous to the General Meeting.

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON.

First, reader, your attention let us fix
On Nos. Eighty-five and Eighty-six;
Right facing Aldgate-church are these display'd,
To furnish you with clothing ready made
Neat, strong, and matchless goods are purchas'd here
And not a single article is dear.
Next your attention we would beg to call
To No. Eighty-four, the "Private Hall."
Here you ascend the stairs of solid oak
To gain the Room where orders are bespoke
This show-room with its giant chandelier,
Eclipses all that's witness'd far and near.
Here a secluded Habit-room you view,
And here there is a room for Vestings, too:
Other apartments follow in rotation,
To answer one design, ACCOMMODATION.
The next compartment we survey, must be
The Hat depôt of MOSES—Eighty-three.
There's not another Hat-mart in the Town
Which casts such lustre on the human crown.
On turning round the corner, you behold
The Warehouse where the Hosiery goods are sold.
This House, whose trade is constantly alive,
Is in the Minories, No. One-four-five.
On passing to the right you'll find, next door,
The Establishment for Outfits—One-five-four.
And here, good reader, our description closes
Our brief description of the House of MOSES.
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only, but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods in trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If any thing that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done,
Do all "YOU" can for MOSES and his SON.

For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and those who desire genuine cheap clothing should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

CURE of STAMMERING without SURGICAL OPERATION, or the use of MEDICINE. Mr. HUNT, having been called to Town somewhat earlier than usual this autumn, to attend to several Pupils, begs to announce his Residence, at 224, Regent-street, to the end of October.

MR. DAVID RITCHIE, formerly Partner with Hall and [illegible] Churchyard, under the new firm of BAILEY and RITCHIE.

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Supplied [illegible] and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate [illegible] are still sold for 15s.; or half-a-crown a pound, [illegible] 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

HEALTH PRESERVED, INDIGESTION PREVENTED, [illegible] all Diseases of the Teeth and Gums. Tooth Powder, chemically prepared. Consultation free.

BONA FIDE SALE.—EXPIRATION of LEASE.—The DOUDNEYS are relinquishing their City Trade, and, to effect a speedy clearance, are SELLING OFF their Fashionable and Excellent STOCK at HALF PRICES. The Saving of Pounds on a Single Suit will repay an effort to call, and early comers will have the best choice. Observe, at 97, FLEET-STREET only.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.— A Pamphlet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

ROMAN CAMEOS.—Recently Received, a few ROMAN CAMEOS, by some of the best Italian artists [illegible] the Graces—Hebe—Rebecca at the Well—and [illegible] They are mounted in Gold as Brooches. The price is from 20s. to [illegible] A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the statue [illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free. —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's [illegible] fitted with the Detector Locks. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

HOT WEATHER. — TRAVELLING. — SEA-SIDE. — The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

"THE PROOF of the TEA is in the DRINKING."—As you pass by Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard, ask the tea-merchants to send you a pound of their Stout, Old-Fashioned Tea, at 4s. 6d.; and, after the tea-pot has gone its round, and comes to be again filled with water, then taste and say if "the proof of the tea is not in the drinking." If Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard is not in the way of everybody, then drop DAKIN and Co. a line by post, and they will send this choice tea any distance, by their own vans, within seven miles of St. Paul's.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING has no unpleasant smell; its lasting polish equals patent leather; it softens the upper leather, prevents it breaking, and alleviates the pain of corns and tender feet. In bottles, 4s. St. James's-street, London, and BENETFINK, 8, Cheapside. Edinburgh, Duncan, 59, Princes-street. Dublin: Hodges and Son, Westmoreland-street.—Also, HOBY'S EMOLIENT WATERPROOF WAX, for shooting and fishing boots; which, after thirty years' constant use, has proved to be the only composition which renders boots and shoes thoroughly waterproof. In bottles, 5s.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge, near the statue. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends and the public to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE SUMMER RIDE or PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

CAUTION.—BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS and SHOOTING JACKETS. W. BERDOE [illegible] Caution he gave several months since against certain parties, who, falsely representing themselves as "travellers" for him, have, for a long period, been visiting almost every town in the kingdom, selling goods, which, although having attached to them W. B.'s name and label (or a very slight variation therefrom), have not been made by him. Almost every [illegible]

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and Immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's. only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION. Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

THE LATE CASE of POISONING by DEADLY NIGHTSHADE BERRIES (the Belladonna of the doctors). People of England!. The only difference between the man who sold the berries and those dishonest doctors who administer rank poisons medicinally is this—that the former has killed two persons OUTRIGHT, whereas, the doctors above-named, poison, SLOWLY, thousands with belladonna and other rank poisons, only it is done by slow degrees, and under the name of science!!! Out upon the idea that poisons can or ought to be used "medicinally." Twenty or more of the first doctors of London, whose names appear in the "London Teetotaller," of the 1st of August, have just declared that spirituous liquors should not be used "medicinally." It is only a year ago that hygeists were laughed at for even mentioning such a thing, yet it has come to pass!! If, therefore, spirituous liquors should not be given "medicinally," with how much more reason should rank poisons, such as belladonna, arsenic, prussic acid, &c., be prohibited!!! The British College of Health call upon those eminent medical men (who do not make a trade of their profession) to come forward and declare the truth. How the public can allow themselves to be imposed upon in a question so palpable is most extraordinary. Nothing but the blindest confidence can account for it. Well may doctors administer their poisons in SMALL DOSES! Let there be a disinterested inquiry, and it will soon appear that those rank poisons have been introduced into medicine for the purpose of creating mystery, confusion, and monopoly. Read the 62nd No. of The Hygeist, price 1d., or 2d by post, to be had at the office, 368, Strand, London.—British College of Health, New-road, London, September, 1846.

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.

We continue our report of the Royal Cruise from the departure for Falmouth.—(*See page* 169.)

ARRIVAL AT FALMOUTH.

The Summer Eve, on starry wings,
  Comes down upon the purpling deep,
His vesper hymn the sealark sings
  High hovering o'er the cloudy steep.
The dews descend, the freeborn breeze
  Wakes in his coral cave afar,
While graceful o'er the freshening seas
  Bounds on the young Queen's ocean car.

Hark! from old Falmouth's rocky shore
  The shouts still echo to the s[illegible]
Pendennis lends its cannons r[illegible]
  Commingled with the people's cheer.
On bounds the bark, proud of its freight,
  Graceful as swan on Isis' tide;
On bounds it o'er the waves where fate
  Engulph'd the Spaniards' daring pride.

And surely since that glorious day
  Rarely the Cornwall coast hath seen
More joy and festival display
  Than that which lately hail'd the Queen
Twas "*one and all.*" The humblest mine
  Poured out each hardy denizen
To greet the Queen of Brunswick's line,
  Belov'd in city, hill, and glen.

Then happy be her ocean path
  Whereon she rides the sovereign free,
And fearless! May the tempest's wrath
  Baffled and braved for ever be.
The genius of Britannia smiles
  With pride and pleasure on her name,
Who sways the sceptre of these Isles,
  And on their welfare builds her fame.

On Friday evening, at seven o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert*, followed by the *Fairy*, next the *Garland*, and in the rear the *Black Eagle*, entered Falmouth amidst the shouts of some thousands of persons, who had taken their station on the hills at the entrance of the harbour, and of those who were fortunate enough, in the half-hour that ensued from the steamers being first descried, to get into boats, and arrive at the roadstead, a steamer, full of ladies, who gave their tri-

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.

bute of homage, and went round the *Victoria and Albert* after the squadron had brought to. Her Majesty and Prince Albert stood abaft the wheel of the yacht until the vessel had entered the port, and the Royal salutes from Pendennis Castle and the *Crane* packet had ceased, when they retired from observation. At nine o'clock her Majesty walked for a few minutes with Prince Albert on the deck of the yacht, observing the illuminations and fireworks, both on the shore and afloat, exhibited in honour of her Majesty's visit. Her Majesty was on deck for a few moments only, at seven o'clock, and shortly after Prince Albert and two of the Royal children presented themselves to receive the cheers of the thousands of persons around the yacht.

On Saturday morning, her Majesty with Prince Albert left the *Victoria and Albert* for the *Fairy*, in which they went round the beautiful St. Michael's Mount. The Queen returned to the *Victoria and Albert*, but Prince Albert went on shore at the new quay erecting at Penzance, and was received by Mr. Mathews, who took the Prince to the smelting works of Mr. Bolitho, then to the Geological Rooms, and thence to the Esplanade, when he returned on board, which occupied two hours, the Prince having landed at four P.M. Richard Taylor, Esq., and Lord Palmerston accompanied the Prince in his tour.

An odd little circumstance took place on board the *Victoria and Albert*, on the books of which the Duke of Cornwall is entered as a midshipman. The Prince's outfit was not of an extravagant character; it consisted of only *one* white duck jacket and trowsers, and one blue suit, the former soiled by the youngster's pranks on deck. He was bound to appear neat and trim to muster on the Sunday morning, and this he was enabled to do by the good nature of the captain of the foretop, who washed the white jacket and trousers on Saturday night, and dried them by the fire, and for want of a mangling apparatus or an ironing-box sat on them to get them smooth, giving them all the appearance of a first-rate man-of-war's wash. Lord Fitzclarence, on Sunday morning, when all hands were called to muster, noticed the cleanly appearance of the attire, and, on inquiry, learned this little circumstance, which, on being repeated to her Majesty, was the subject of much amusement to the Queen and Prince Albert.

HER MAJESTY'S YACHT OFF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

The steam squadron remained until Sunday at Mount's Bay. The Queen privately landed and walked over St. Michael's Mount. It appears, from some reason or other, the trip to Scilly was abandoned

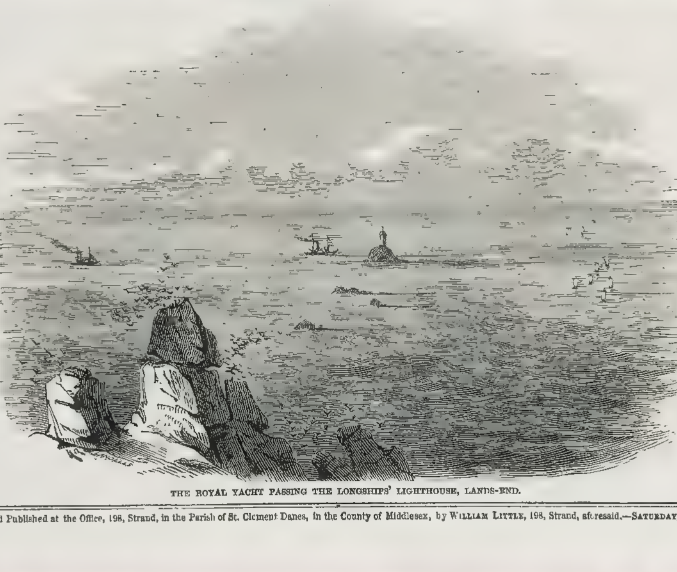
In the afternoon the squadron got under way, and returned to Falmouth, as previously arranged, and it is said that *en voyage* the Queen, Prince, and two children, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, of the Duchy Office, landed on the beach at Kynance Cove, a locality near the Lizard, much celebrated in Cornish history for its local features and romantic attraction, and remained there for some time picking up shells and other natural curiosities. At half-past six on Sunday evening, the yachts again entered the harbour of Falmouth, under the repetition of salutes, and anchored in Carrick Roads, the *Garland* returning from Scilly a few hours subsequently.

Early on Monday morning all was increased bustle, and as early as six A.M. the town began to be thronged with visitors from all parts of the county. Soon after eight his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the state barge, in the bow of which his banner was immediately hoisted; a Royal salute was then fired by the *Crane* brig, and at half-past eight, amidst the hearty welcome of the assembled thousands afloat and on shore, he landed at Greenbank Quay, and, accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Anson, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Richard Taylor, drove off in one of the Royal carriages, which was previously disembarked from the *Black Eagle*. The Mayor, Lieutenant M'Coy, commanding the detachment of the 55th Regiment at Pendennis, Commander Dick, and Lieutenant Pooley, of the Coast Guard, and Lieutenant M'Dougal, of the staff, received the Prince on his stepping on shore, and conducted him over a footway of carpeting previously laid down, to the carriage. The scene at this moment was most enlivening, and the Prince, evidently much pleased, was cheered out of the town.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT PENZANCE.

The Mayor and Corporation of Penryn proceeded on board the yacht at eight o'clock in the morning, and were admitted to the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, when they presented an Address of Congratulation, which was very graciously received.

His Royal Highness returned at about three o'clock, having visited the United Mines, Polberrow Mines, and Truro, at all which places he was most enthusiastically received, though, of course, the particulars cannot yet have generally transpired. At the United, it is reported, full 3000 miners were assembled to greet him. The Mayor and Council of Falmouth, according to arrangement, proceeded, in carriages decorated with flowers, to Penryn, a little after one o'clock, and on the Prince reaching the bridge at that part of the united borough, formed into line and due order, and preceded his Royal Highness into and through the entire town of Falmouth to the pier, the whole street-way being tastefully decorated with flags and arches of flowers and evergreens. On reaching the descent leading to the pier-head, the Mayor, Town-Clerk, and Council left their vehicles, and received the Prince on his alighting, escorting him on a covered way of carpeting of more than 300 feet to the steps, where he embarked under the deafening shouts of assembled thousands on the land and water. A guard of honour of the 55th Regiment, under Lieut. M'Coy (supported by Lieuts. Bouse and M'Dougall), saluted the Prince *en passant* to the barge, and he was speedily wafted to the yacht, amidst a fleet of sailing and rowing boats of all sizes and descriptions. About an hour after the Prince returned on board, her Majesty quitted the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded to the *Fairy*, which immediately got up her steam. Sir James Clarke, on re-embarking, communicated to the Mayor that the Prince was very much pleased with the demonstration and reception he had experienced, and especially at so brief a notification.


THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THE LONGSHIPS' LIGHTHOUSE, LANDS-END.

There is no doubt but both the Queen and Prince have been much gratified with the visit to the duchy generally; and it is confidently rumoured they have declared their intention to make an annual visit to Cornwall.

THE RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Soon after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with the Royal standard flying, and accompanied by the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland* steamers, was observed standing round Egypt Point, West Cowes , and, immediately after, the batteries at Cowes Castle and Fort Monkton fired Royal salutes, and the vessels of the Yacht Club began to decorate with flags. At nine o'clock the *Victoria and Albert* anchored off Trinity Wharf, and the Royal barge being hoisted out Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence had the honour to steer her Majesty, Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales, with some of the Royal suite, to the shore, and her Majesty's carriages being in readiness, the Queen and the Royal party stepped in, and were driven immediately to Osborne House. The squadron then dispersed; the *Victoria and Albert* anchored in Cowes roads, the *Black Eagle* came into Portsmouth harbour for eighty tons of coals, the *Garland* proceeded to Southampton with the Royal equipages, and the *Fairy* to Ryde, with Lord Palmerston, whom she landed at that place, and afterwards came into harbour.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 12, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

BEST, LELOIR SC A PARIS

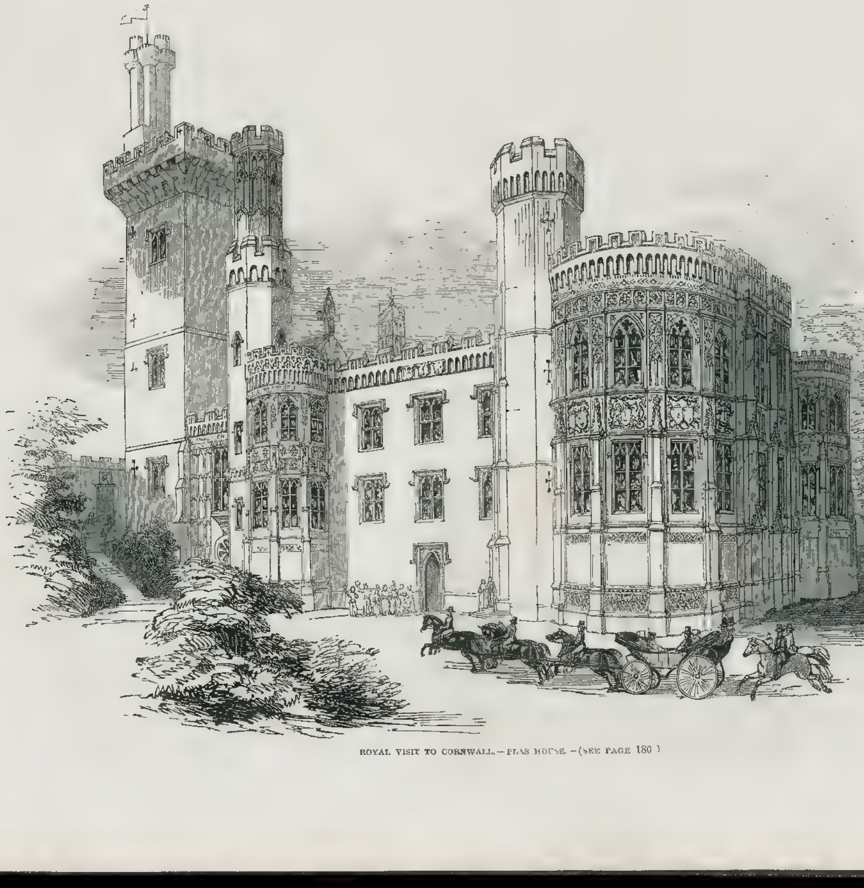
No. 229.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846. [Sixpence.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

SCIENCE and its inquiries have always tended to gather its followers into bodies and corporations having a common understanding. The manner in which the world at large has too generally treated the votaries of Science, rendered mutual support from within absolutely necessary against universal indifference from without. Quick in its appreciation of physical changes that increase the comforts or conveniences of every-day life, the public is strangely apathetic to those inquiries into first laws and principles upon which discoveries and inventions are founded. The results command attention, but the steps in the process that lead to them are unregarded; nay, indifference scarcely defines the feeling adequately; it often amounts to absolute opposition, as if scientific men were united for some purpose obnoxious to the well-being of the community. We have got beyond the age of stoning, imprisonment, and the stake; but even these have played their part in the History of Man, and Science has had its "Martyrs" as well as the teachers of a yet higher and less earthly wisdom. The spirit "that slew the prophets," no longer incites men to active cruelty; but there is something akin to it in the disbelief in the efficacy of abstract inquiries, an unwillingness to admit the utility of any pursuit that does not immediately produce some brilliant physical result, or what is equivalent, make itself visible in the shape of something that produces tangible wealth. Societies and Associations for any conceivable or possible purpose are daily formed; they may be wild and absurd in the highest degree, they may be palpably unsound or positively dishonest, and they may cause much human misery. But, provided they employ the customary and recognised machinery, have a chairman at one end and a secretary at the other, with a Board of Management, meetings and resolutions,—but, above all, if they only promise a tolerable dividend,—they go unscathed; none denounce them, none ridicule them; they are free and unmolested in their sphere of action; some end is proposed, and means are specified by which it is to be reached; as every one can judge more or less correctly of what is in action, there is discussion, consideration, and decision. The "practical man" rubs his hands, chuckling a belief that "there is something in it;" and thereon the world is ready to embark in the scheme by which "something" is to be got; for we are eminently a "practical people."

But with this universal toleration of Union for any purpose, there is one species of Association that meets strange discouragement—it is the Association of men for the Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge, or at least for encouraging the taste for scientific inquiry. Any number of men may join for any other purpose unchallenged; but no sooner do the greatest minds of the age step beyond the sphere of their individual exertions and emerge from the study to the Congress, than they are assailed with ridicule. Why is it that science alone is so assailed and fettered in its action? Why should the Sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science be satirized, and the conventions of Exeter Hall escape? Religious congresses of all kinds meet and separate unquestioned. A great "Evangelical Alliance" has just been formed, which establishes a communion and correspondence between one class of religionists in all countries. A conference of the advocates of Temperance from all parts of the world has just concluded its sittings in this metropolis. A few extravagances of individual speakers attracted notice and reproof; but the fact of their assembling, and the object that brought them together, were not assailed; it was left to have its fair weight and influence on the minds of men. Why should we be more intolerant to the labourers in the Field of Science?

We have a direct interest in not wilfully throwing obstacles in the path of Inquiry; yet we seem always to have had a perverse gratification in doing so. It is by no means peculiar to our own day. When it became impossible to persecute by violence and crush the inquirer, the resort to ridicule as a means of lowering the object of the inquiry was an easy one. The satire which was poured on the Royal Society when it was first established is well known; the powers of a Butler were engaged in the process of debasing and discouraging the "British Association" of that day. Swift was a man who could see only the worst side of everything; and, as he spared nothing, not even himself, his friends, or his Church there is little to surprise us in his holding up Science and its



ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.—PLAS HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 180.)

professors to ridicule. But we should have hoped that our many obligations to Science since the beginning of the last century would at least have blunted this weapon. The men and things so sneered at have changed the face of the world. Oceans are crossed by vessels that, to the generation of the days of Swift, would have seemed as monstrous impossibilities as his "Flying Island" itself; and Science is linking the most extreme points of Europe together, so that Constantinople will soon be less distant from London than Dublin was when the Dean of St. Patrick's mourned in bitterness over what he considered his exile in it. Seeing what Science has achieved for us, even "practical men" might keep silence; if they cannot assist her in the struggle, let them at least stand aloof, and not vex her with their lowering estimates. The smallness of the funds that scientific men can, unassisted, devote to their pursuits, is rather to be regretted than laughed at. Nor do those small sums express a tenth of the real value of the toil they have assisted. In one case alone, the tables of the British Association used in the Royal Observatory, on which a few pounds appear to have been expended, have cost an amount of mental labour, freely given, that could not be remunerated by many hundreds.

Apart from the influence it may have on the efforts of any Association or Society, the spirit of ridicule should not be encouraged to seize on everything. Some subjects might be spared for the sake of the purpose or idea connected with them, even when they are presented under circumstances that may tempt an indulgence in it. The turning the "seamy side without" is always enjoyed, when cleverly done; but it leaves an after-feeling of regret: does not every man feel a kind of vexation with the burlesques of the most magnificent dramas of Shakspeare? Grandeur of character is destroyed by distortion, and poetry debased by a too successful travestie, annoying when remembered, yet too clever to be forgotten: the spiritual creation is brought down to the earth, and is thenceforward accompanied by a grotesque shadow, that mixes itself up involuntarily with the brightness of the original, so that they cannot be separated without effort. The best and truest creations of the intellect will survive this shock, doubtless—but not without damage: if ridicule is the test of truth, it is a dangerous one. Diviner doctrines than any science can unfold, have not always withstood its blight. It is a destroying, not a creative power; let it be launched, then, against the vices, and follies, and oppressions of the world, and with them do its office; a blessing shall go with it, if it works a particle of good. But Science does not debase, or corrupt, or oppress; why, then, should it be assailed? It no longer wraps itself up in mystery, or forms Castes and Hierarchies, in which all knowledge was for the initiated, all ignorance for the people. The wisdom of the Egyptians was the wisdom of the few, who made the many their passive instruments; Modern Science gives what she gains to all. Again, she wins her disciples neither wealth nor privileges: to no class of men are these more sparingly distributed. The world prefers bestowing its riches and rank on those who destroy, rather than on those who create. The Commander of a Fleet is maintained by the public, rewarded, honoured, raised to the highest places of the land; who can tell even the names of those who have wrought out the rules of construction by which that fleet is built? Yet, to frame a single vessel of war, more mental exertion is required than to win a battle! Run over the names of those who have penetrated the laws of the solar system, and drawn from the stars the rules for navigating that fleet to the scene of its triumph—how many of them have had any reward? The world profits by such toils, but has not yet learned to estimate them at their right value; the least it can do, is to leave its benefactors to pursue their self-chosen and ungrateful path, in peace. If it is disappointed at the few results they produce, and so asks "of what use is it," let it remember that the field is boundless and all progress gradual; from year to year we can see but little change; look back over a generation and we may well be startled. And if Science has aided us in effecting this, we may afford to overlook a few trifles and imperfections that will soon be forgotten, and that are scarcely worth notice in the great account.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Wednesday.

Parisian society, whether that of pleasure or that of politics, is still absorbed by the projected marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. The moment is one of intense anxiety to the Ministers, but particularly to that much tried wife and mother, the Queen of France. It is true that the dealers of luxuries have already furnished the *trousseau* of the Princess; that apartments for her at the Louvre and the seat of her mother at Malmaison, are nearly ready for their reception; but the most difficult remains to be accomplished—the conveyance of the Royal Bridegroom to Madrid, and his marriage amidst the infuriated *Progressistas* and Carlists. This alliance, even when accomplished, has its heavy drawbacks. In all Courts of Europe the diplomatic representatives of England and France acted often in unison, always amicably, by express order and example of their respective leaders and Sovereigns at home. Now that Count Bresson has stolen a march upon Mr. Bulwer whilst he was laid up by illness; that the Marquis of Normanby only learnt the news on his passage through Paris to Vichy, whilst Lord Palmerston, totally taken unawares, was with her Majesty "at sea," both positively as well as figuratively, unquestionably rivalry and acrimony must arise betwixt the French and English agents in every Court of Europe. In four different capitals of Europe, I have often met Count Bresson, and I can tell you his history is a most curious one, were it only in this well-known respect, now overlooked, that he has been the negotiator of the two most vitally important alliances the new dynasty of France has made. When Louis Philippe's race was shunned and abhorred by all the great powers of the Continent—kept without the pale of the great family of European Sovereigns, and apparently condemned for ever to sterility—M. Bresson, then Minister of France at Berlin, found means to acquire such an ascendancy over that peace-loving monarch, the late King of Prussia, that he effected the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with one of his relatives. And now he has no less unexpectedly transferred to the arms of the young Duke de Montpensier the young, beautiful, richly-dowered Infanta, the probable heiress of a throne. Still is Count Bresson totally unlike in appearance to the diplomatist the world imagine him to be. He is a heavy-built man, with melancholy look; of stature above the middle size; taciturn in his habits, but impetuous when excited, as the celebrated scene at the card table at Berlin has proved. He likes retirement better than society, he is a warm-hearted friend, and his young and lovely wife, now in Paris, is the constant idol of his adoration. At Madrid, as much as he can, he remains closeted with his secretary, the little Baron Talleyrand.

It appears that the sale of the *Constitutionnel* is at last effected, and Mr. Mosselman is the fortunate or unfortunate owner. The secrets of the press, and the penurious state of the French journals, have through this negotiation completely oozed out. English people who know anything of the magnitude of the enterprize of a daily Journal in London, will be astonished to hear what one of the first-rate is in Paris. We now know that the *Constitutionnel*, with a daily issue of of 25,000 numbers, was bought by M. Veron for 100,000 francs *down*, only with the annexed obligation as regards the concern, to pay 200,000 francs more in case of need. All that M. Veron in selling the Journal has exacted in addition to the above is a compensation for the three years thought he has given to the enterprize. During which, by the means of *Roman feuilletons*, volumes of novels, plays, almanacks, &c., given as a temptation to the yearly subscribers, he has raised the circulation to 25,000, without, as it is generally asserted, a shilling profit. If M. Duveyrier had not bought up, for fifteen years, the advertising columns of this journal for 300,000 francs per annum, relying on awaking and stimulating the advertising spirit in France, the journal could not maintain itself. I must here observe that nothing can be more strange than the ignorance prevailing in France as to the benefits of the advertising system; its saving of time, the means of intercourse it establishes, how it ministers to the wants of the consumer as well as to those of the producer. In fact, that in trade and commercial enterprises the advertisement is the telegraph of society, and one of the most indispensable comforts and necessities of industrious nations. Those who are placed like M. Duveyrier have only to hold on until railroads have "mobilized," and stirred up the nation to the simplest enterprises, to the economy of time as well as the knowledge of how industry works to realise immense fortunes. The great error of our countrymen in this respect, as well as in many others still more vital, is not to see that the conditions of man's existence are everywhere the same in the main; to think that because they have an idiosyncrasy, and peculiar habits of their own, they can arrive at a flourishing state without passing through the same channels as other nations, whilst the greatest wisdom consists in availing oneself at once of those means of easy progression the hard-earned experience of others has discovered.

Already are all the trades of Paris preparing for the next season, which, however, owing to the imitation of En[illegible] proc[illegible] those who give impulse to Parisian society are [illegible] to Paris on the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of October. On all sides buildings are erecting, wherever an inch of ground is found to be free; whilst, where there is no space, new floors are added to the tops of houses, so that any house in the Boulevards might any day be turned into a telegraphic establishment, or into an observatory, provided it be not on the things below. With these questionable improvements the prices of lodgings, as well as of all commodities, are rising immensely. Paris is now the dearest city in Europe. No stranger with luxurious taste should come to Paris, unless he has thousands to spend, or unless he relies upon a windfall, such as occurred two days since, when 125,000 francs in bank notes blew from the window of a fair lady, and spread themselves on the heads of the people in the Place de la Concorde.

FRANCE

The approaching marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain is the engrossing topic in Paris. Some of the Paris papers assert that the Duke de Montpensier is to leave Paris for Madrid at the end of the present month. The *Constitutionnel*, however, states that the departure of the Duke de Montpensier for Madrid has been postponed in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers. The *Portefeuille* observes, that it was by mistake the departure of the Duke de Montpensier for Madrid had been announced for the 18th. "We have ascertained," says the *Portefeuille*, "that his Royal Highness would only leave for Spain after the arrival of the dispensations from Rome, when the Court of Spain shall apprise the Prince of the period at which his presence will be required at Madrid. The Dukes de Nemours and d'Aumale are not to accompany their brother to Spain. The Prince will depart alone with his suite and the ladies of the household of the future Duchess de Montpensier."

Some of the Paris papers state that preparations have already been commenced in the Tuileries for the reception of the young couple, who will occupy apartments adjoining those of the Duchess of Orleans. According to a private letter from Paris the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht against the possibility of the crowns of France and Spain ever settling upon one head—and particularly the renunciation for ever of any and all pretension by the Orleans family to a matrimonial alliance with the Royal family of Spain—have been urged by the British Government upon that of France in reference to this proposed marriage.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official announcement of the marriage of the Infanta Luisa of Spain with the Duke de Montpensier, copied from the *Madrid Gazette*. The Duke de Glucksberg passed through Bordeaux during the night of the 10th, on his way to Paris. He was said to be the bearer of the marriage contract of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th of September, states that on that morning the Papal Government signed the dispensation for the marriage of the Queen of Spain with the Infanta Francisco D'Assis; an extraordinary courier set out immediately for Madrid.

A Paris letter contains the following rather doubtful intelligence:—"A few days since the King received an autograph letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, which has, it is said, caused considerable sensation in the French Court. It seems that her Britannic Majesty referred, in language very firm and animated, to the marriage so precipitously arranged between the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta, regardless of the terms of friendship and good feeling that existed between the two Courts. His Majesty's reply, we are assured, was exceedingly dry and concise, and announced an unalterable determination on his part not to postpone the projected marriage of his son."

The King, Queen, and Royal Family removed from Neuilly to the Palace of St. Cloud, on Monday.

The Paris papers of Wednesday refer almost exclusively to the Montpensier question. From an article in the *Presse*, and circumstances mentioned in private letters, it would seem that a probability existed that the marriage would encounter difficulties.

A similar impression prevailed on Bourse at the close of business, and caused a depression in the funds.

The convict, Joseph Henri, has been sent off from the prison of La Rouquette to the hulks at Toulon, in execution of the sentence of the Court of Peers. Until his being transferred to this prison he maintained hopes that his appeal to the King for a commutation would meet with some success; and more than once sent for his counsel, M. Baroche, to whom he expressed great anxiety as to his fate. At six in the morning he was informed that he must prepare to go to Toulon, undergo the usual process, and put on the dress worn by all persons sentenced to the hulks. He sunk into a state of despair and almost stupor, exclaiming, "Oh, God! Oh, God! All, then, is over! No hope is left." And, when brought out to be put into the van, he saluted those around him, and, seeing an Inspector-General of Prisons among them, he raised his eyes to him and said, while his face streamed with perspiration which he endeavoured to conceal, but could not, "I should have preferred death."

The Prince and Princess of Salerno, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, left Paris on Sunday, by a special train of the Northern Railroad, for Brussels. After staying a short time at the Court of the King and the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Salerno intend to set out for Italy. It was supposed in Paris that the departure of the Prince of Salerno had been hastened by the projected marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, to accommodate whom and his bride the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon, which had been the residence of the Prince and Princess of Salerno during many months, had become desirable. The Prince was said to have said, on parting (in allusion to the attempt of the regicide Lecomte, from which he, too, was placed in danger), "Well! at Brussels we shall, at least, have no parties of pleasure."

A letter from Ai, in Champagne, says:—"You can form no idea of the magnificent aspect of our rich vineyards, which the storms that lately occurred here and there have, thank God, completely spared. The vintage will be admirable. The octogenarians of the country do not remember a single instance in which it presented itself under such favourable auspices. The famous year of the comet itself, so justly renowned among the epicures of both hemispheres, will be totally eclipsed. The vintage has also commenced in the centre of France, and is everywhere most promising. The condition of the vines is not less satisfactory along the Rhine. "In the memory of man," says the *Cologne Gazette*, "such a quantity of grapes was never seen as this year on both banks of the Rhine."

SPAIN

Accounts from Madrid have reached us so late as the 14th. The Cortes were assembled that morning. The Ministers notified to them the marriage of the Queen and that of the Infanta. The message was very well received. A commission was appointed to consider the address; it was composed entirely of members friendly to the Government.

Notwithstanding all opposition, the Spanish Government appears to have resolved on the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. It is thus officially mentioned in the *Madrid Gazette*:—"We are authorised to announce that the marriage between H.R.H. the Infanta Dona Maria Luisa Fernando de Bourbon, and his H.R.H. the Prince Antoine-Marie Philippe Louis D'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, has been stipulated, agreed to, and decided on, by his Excellency Senor Don Francisco Javier Isturitz, First Secretary of State and President of the Council, invested with full powers by her Majesty the Queen our Lady, and his Excellency the Comte de Bresson, Ambassador of France, also authorised with full powers from the King, his august Sovereign, who have drawn up, confirmed, and duly signed and sealed the said act. The Cortes will be duly informed of this alliance. (*De este matrimonio, e dará opportunamente cuenta á las Cortes.*)"

The Liberal party have agreed to an energetic petition to the Queen upon the subject of this marriage. The petition commences by congratulating her Majesty on the choice she has made of her husband in Don Francisco d'Assis, one of the candidates pointed out by public opinion, but it deplores that the satisfaction caused to the nation by that happy news should be marred by the announcement of the marriage of the immediate heir to the Crown with a French Prince. It then goes on to argue that the Duke de Montpensier is incapable of aspiring to the hand of the Infanta of Spain, and argues in favour of that opinion on the treaty of Utrecht, and the renunciation of Philip V., for himself and his descendants, of any right to the succession to the Throne of France, and of a similar renunciation of all the branches of the Royal Family of France to the Throne of Spain. The actual political constitution of Spain, it says, forbids the King and his immediate successor from contracting any marriage with a person excluded by the law, and, consequently, that the union of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta cannot take place without a violation of a law of the kingdom, and of an article of the Constitution.

The *Eco del Comercio* contends that the feeling of the nation rejects the Duke de Montpensier. It deplores the state of humiliation into which has fallen that Spain so powerful a century and a half ago, which discovered America, took possession of Africa, invaded Asia, and was respected by all the nations of the earth. The manners, the customs, the government, the laws, and even the language of Spain, have, it says, submitted to the influence of France; in the eyes of some bad Spaniards, nothing is good but what comes from the banks of the Seine, and they only aspire to make of Spain a satellite to the French planet. It is time that a vigorous hand should oppose itself to this torrent which threatens to invade the country. The *Eco* afterwards seeks to explain the motives which cause the aversion which it pretends good Spaniards bear towards France, by noticing the war of French invasion, and the persecutions to which Spanish Liberals have been subjected by the new Government of France. The *Eco* concludes by calling on all good Spaniards to affix their signatures to the petition, pointing out the places where they may do so. This petition was signed by 15,000 persons, which shows how strong the feeling is against the French connexion.

The *Heraldo* contradicts the statement made in some of the papers of the 8th, to the effect that Count Bresson had already made a formal demand of the hand of the Infanta for the Duc de Montpensier. The *Espanol* says that at Eu, last year, a formal understanding was come to between M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen that the question of the Montpensier marriage should not be mooted until the Queen of Spain had children, and that the Marquis of Normanby had, in a very animated conversation, recalled the recollection of M. Guizot to this circumstance, and stated that England considered it to be an engagement binding on the French Government. The same journal states that the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Paris had presented a joint protest against the marriage. In his interview with M. Guizot, Lord Normanby is said to have declared that his Government would consider the affair as one of the few questions calculated to interrupt the amicable relations between France and England.

ITALY.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles*, of the 12th instant, quotes a letter from Rome, of the 8th, giving an account of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, on which occasion the Pope was conducted in triumph to the church of the Madonna del Popolo, where it is usually celebrated. "From the date of the publication of the amnesty," says the writer, "the Roman people resolved to give the Holy Father a public testimonial of their gratitude, and decided that it should be on the 8th instant, the Feast of the Nativity. A subscription was accordingly opened for the purpose of erecting a monument destined to commemorate that act of clemency, and a temporary triumphal arch, representing the intended monument, was built on the Piazza del Popolo; its summit and base were surrounded with statues, symbols of religion and of the virtues of which Pius IX. is the model. Inscriptions extolling those virtues, in appropriate and affecting terms, adorn the columns. A rich carpet, with the arms of the Holy Father, surrounded with various devices, was spread under the arch; and thence to the Quirinal the whole line which the Pontifical *cortège* was to pursue was strewn with flowers. It is impossible to describe the aspect of the Corso at this moment. It can only be compared to an immense saloon, magnificently decorated, offering to the eye everything that is calculated to move the heart and mind. 100,000 enthusiastic spectators, richly dressed, completed its decoration. It was a truly sublime spectacle. The most profound silence pervaded the crowd on the announcement of the approach of the Sovereign Pontiff, and permitted us to hear the distant acclamations which saluted his passage. Five horse Gendarmes opened a passage for the *cortège* through the multitude. Five hundred young men, dressed in black, holding branches of laurel in their hands and bearing the pontifical colours, walked six abreast, and sang hymns in praise of Pius IX. They were followed by the household of the Pope, dressed in crimson, and after them came the Pontifical carriage, from which his Holiness, whose tears betrayed his deep emotion, bestowed his benediction under showers of flowers and sonnets, amidst the most deafening acclamations."

EGYPT AND IBRAHIM PACHA.

A letter from Cairo gives a remarkable example of the tolerant spirit of Ibrahim Pacha. He has given proof of his great tolerance on two occasions lately. The great rabbi of the Jews had died, and it was indispensable to do that honour in death, to the chief of a religion, which was his due. The fear lest some fanatics might disturb the ceremonies had caused an application for protection to be made by the Israelites to the Governor of Cairo. He gave in return an evasive answer, and it was determined that an address should be sent to Ibrahim Pacha in person. This address Ibrahim Pacha received in his divan, and after having heard it read, he turned towards the assistants and said:—"Since my journey through Europe I am discontented with myself. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that much remains on our part to be done, not only to put ourselves on the level with Europe, but also to commence in the way of progress. I have seen what protection is generally given to religion of every description, and the respect in which all are held, and I do not intend that in Egypt it should be otherwise. We owe the same protection to all, and I should be most unhappy were it otherwise. Instead of giving you a few soldiers to escort the conveyance, we shall put 3000 at your disposal, and my own carriages will be given to you to put the bier in." The Pacha concluded by saying: "Fear not to be disturbed in the exercise of your religious duties to the head of your church. Go, and remember that Egypt shall henceforth be a country where all religions may be followed with entire liberty." This action, which reflects so much honour on the Prince, was followed by another. Ibrahim called together all his Mamelukes, and gave them their liberty, leaving them, at the same time, the full choice of leaving his service if they so wished it. They all assured him that nothing would induce them to leave the service of so good a master.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 24th of June inclusive have arrived, bringing news from the seat of war four days later than that last received. The information conveyed is brief, but important, as it shows that no more fighting had taken place at Fort Peddie or its neighbourhood, nor indeed was any serious engagement expected. Reinforcements were arriving, and the Governor-General was only waiting the concentration of all the Burgher forces, when he intended promptly to act on the offensive, the result of which will probably be the complete subjugation of the Kaffir tribes.

(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of June 24.)

"Last frontier post, which arrived on Monday afternoon, brings nothing new of any consequence. Another detachment of waggons had passed safely through Trompetter's Drift to Fort Peddie, and there seems to have been no more fighting in that quarter. It is stated that 3500 Burghers from the western districts have crossed the Gamptoos River; 200 of these, with their waggons, arrived in Graham's Town on Sunday, the 14th inst. Commandant Linde, with 400 Swellendam Burghers and 200 Hottentots, marched forward from Uitenhage on the previous Wednesday. Four hundred Worcester Burghers, under Du Toit, with several other parties, had reached Uitenhage. Thus, in a few weeks more, the Colonial forces, of all sorts, will be ready to enter on the real business of the campaign.

"In the meantime, though the Kaffirs have disappeared from the neighbourhood of the villages and "legers" on the immediate frontier, parties of marauders are found as far down as Uitenhage, in search of cattle, nearly a hundred miles from their own border. The following extract from a private letter, gives a lively idea of the service in which the Burghers and troops will be engaged, probably for some months to come:—

Camp, Uitenhage, June 16, 1846.

I mentioned in my last that the Kaffirs had stolen 300 head of cattle within half an hour of this, and that Commandant Du Toit, of the Worcester Burghers, had gone in pursuit. He was fortunate enough in overtaking the rascals at Pleasant Drift on the Sunday River and shot all they saw, viz., eleven, and recaptured the cattle. Du Toit behaved nobly, shooting two himself, but I regret that one of his men was killed by an assagai. One Kaffir got into the river and covered his head with reeds to make it appear that he was a bush. Young Du Toit, however, saw his head, fired, and shot him through the head. They took several assagais, and two muskets, which were loaded. Both these were pointed at Du Toit, but flashed in the pan. They also took three horses.

The weather continues very warm during the day, and cold at night. No rain, however.

17th June.—An Aide has just arrived from Graham's Town with a requisition to press all [illegible] provisions from Algoa Bay to Graham's Town, as they are very badly off there. They have, in consequence, taken our oxen, and how long we shall remain here it is impossible to say. Our horses only get 12lb. of oat hay per diem. I have been obliged to buy forage and feed my horse up a little, for there is not a blade of grass where our camp is.

Nothing seems to be publicly known respecting the movements or intentions of the Kaffirs. If they ever meditated an attack on the colony in overwhelming numbers, as some have supposed, they have lost their opportunity. Such men as Macomo, Botma, or Stock, who have known the colony, and the power it can in no long time bring to bear upon them, must begin to be sensible that they are in the very jaws of destruction. The scattered population of the immediate frontier, with some 1500 soldiers, have, in effect, repulsed their whole force as invaders. Though cattle have been captured, the loss of men on the Kaffir side, compared with that of the colonists and troops, cannot but be felt by them as a decisive proof of their utter incapacity to continue the contest on anything like equal terms. What then can they expect, now that the number of effective military is more than doubled on their front, while the frontier colonists have been reinforced by five or six thousand men from the rear? They trust, no doubt, to the bush, or the ravines and thickets of their country, but, in the winter, even this resource fails them, for in the months of July and August, the cold and rain on the mountains are fatal to their cattle, and the plains will be occupied or commanded by the troops and burghers.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 31st ult. Boston to the 1st inst., and Halifax to the 3rd inst. The news from the United States is insignificant, but the papers contain important intelligence respecting Mexico. There had been a movement in Mexico in favour of the Ex-President Santa Anna, who had started from the Havannah, and was expected at Sisal daily.

The accounts from Matamoras state that General Taylor, who had been collecting provisions and means of transit in the Rio del Norte, reached Camargo on the 8th ult., from whence General Wood was to push forward to Monterey. The American forces had taken possession of Mier, a place of some strength, containing 6000 inhabitants; and the city of Guerro had declared for the United States. General Kearney, by the last advices, was at Bent's Fort, and anticipated no opposition on the road to Santa Fé.

This revolution has spread: and the military of Vera Cruz, as well as the city of Mexico, have declared for Santa Anna.

The *Pennsylvania Inquirer* publishes the following statement of the aspect of affairs:—"The garrison and city of Vera Cruz pronounced in favour of Santa Anna on the 31st of July; and he left Havannah, in the British steamer *Arab*, on the night of the 8th of August, for Vera Cruz. The question now arises,—Will he be permitted to pass the United States squadron, and land on the shores of Mexico? A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of the 1st of August, says that, immediately after the declaration in favour of the hero of Tampico, two commissioners were dispatched to invite him to return to Mexico; and the writer expresses the opinion that his return would be favourable to an early adjustment of the difficulties between that Republic and the United States. The *Vera Cruz Indicador* contains a full account of the pronouncement of the garrison, together with the address of the commander-in-chief on the occasion. The plan adopted is based upon the movement of Guadalaxara. The signers of the declaration, consisting of generals and other officers, set out with declaring the Republic to be in a wretched condition, and avowing a determination to exert themselves to the utmost to restore its character and prosperity. They denounce the present Government as illegally constituted, as having discharged its mission in an oppressive manner, and issued an anti-popular decree, the tone of which is entirely monarchical. They affirm further, that, while engaged in this detestable intrigue, Paredes and his friends neglected the defence of the national territory, and abandoned at the frontier the army assembled to protect it."

The new President is to be accompanied by Almonte and Rejon.

A New York paper observes: "The success of these generals in regaining their lost power is not doubtful, inasmuch as they have selected the most opportune moment for such an attempt. Their return will probably result advantageously for the interests of the United States and for the welfare of their own country; as Santa Anna, besides being a more sagacious statesman than Paredes, is undoubtedly better acquainted with the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, and will work his cards accordingly. It is the opinion of some that he is pledged to carry on the war. With his usual adroitness, he will unquestionably make the present state of affairs redound to his advantage. An attack on Alvarado, which had been planned by Commodore Conner, was frustrated by a storm on the 8th. It will, doubtless, be again attempted; with what success remains to be seen. In the north, General Mejia commands the Mexican army (if so it can be called). On the 19th of last month, he was to have proceeded to Monterey with the remnant of Arista's forces, to unite with Paredes. According to the last accounts, Paredes would have an army of 12,000 to 15,000, leaving about 1500 only at the capital. The garrison at Tampico had been reinforced."

Information reached Boston just before the *Caledonia* left for England, announcing the complete success of the revolution in favour of Santa Anna, the deposing of General Paredes, and his imprisonment in the city of Mexico.

It is reported that the Revolutionists in Mexico had issued a proclamation, declaring the determination of the Republic, under their new chief, to carry on a vigorous war against the United States.

Previous to these events a declaration was made by the garrison of Vera Cruz against the Mexican Government, and in favour of Santa Anna.

On the 8th ult. an attack was made by a portion of the American squadron upon Alvarado, a port situated about twenty or thirty miles from Vera Cruz. It appears that several vessels had taken shelter from the blockading force under the guns of the fort, and an attempt was made to cut them out. With this view, the steamers *Princeton* and *Mississippi*, and three sloops, ran in and opened their guns upon the batteries, which latter returned the fire without effect. The vessels were hauled in out of reach, however, so the attack was given up.

The war with the United States was still being proceeded with, so that it seems strange that the American squadron off that place should permit Santa Anna to enter.

Nothing has yet been learned of the reception by the Mexican Government of the American proposition to negotiate for peace. The effect of the probable success of the Santa Anna movement is a subject of much speculation. It is thought by some that the two million dollars asked for by the President was to be used with Santa Anna in such a way as to render him instrumental in effecting a pacific settlement of the difficulties; whilst others aver that the temper of the Mexican, and his own inveterate hostility to the United States, discourage the idea that he would lend himself to any such plan.

CANADA.

The following *resumé* of Canadian affairs (from the *Montreal Courier*, Aug. 28) will be read with interest:

"Political affairs remain *in statu quo*. Although it is generally believed that some further overtures have been made by Mr. Draper to the leaders of the French Canadian party, they have not been attended with success; and Mr. Draper, it is said, went off to Saratoga to a grand masquerade, preferring the polka to politics, of the latter, it may be presumed, he is getting as sick as the people are of his blunders. Most of the other Ministers are absent from town.

"Perhaps, the most important item of colonial news carried home by this packet will be, that the proprietors have determined on proceeding with the St Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. The work is to be commenced, although the shares are not all yet taken up, and advertisements are out for tenders to undertake the cuttings, embankments, &c. About 1500 shares have been taken up here since the great meeting, and the directors conceive that they have 5364 shares, or £268,000, available for the commencement of the work. It is to be hoped that this will inspirit the stockholders in England, and allay the apprehensions which some of them appear to entertain relative to the eventual success of the undertaking."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Rural Fete at Drayton Manor.—On Wednesday (last week), the labourers employed at Drayton Manor, with their wives and children, amounting to about two hundred and thirty persons, partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by Sir Robert Peel. The men and their wives dined under a spacious tent erected at the Manor, and the children at the White Lion Inn, in the village. After dinner they all assembled in front of the mansion, where the afternoon was spent in dancing, foot-ball, bowling, and other games, which were kept up with great spirit until the evening, when the party sat down to supper. The entertainment was furnished in the most liberal manner, and the party separated with feelings of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, with two of their sons (who joined heartily in the sports) were present, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings of the day.

The Season and the Crops.—The *Liverpool Times* says, the summer of this season has been one of the most brilliant that we have had in this country for many years, but it has not been favourable either to vegetable or animal life. All the corn crops are deficient, with the exception of the wheat, which is always improved by the hot weather; the potatoes are a failure everywhere; the turnips are affected in some districts; sheep have been suffering from a painful disease in the mouth and feet; and cattle are dying so suddenly and rapidly that farmers scarcely dare to purchase them. The murrain amongst the cattle is frightful in the midland counties; and though the disease from which sheep are suffering is not in general fatal, yet it is found to affect every sheep in the flock in which it shows itself. The origin of these diseases is a mystery to every one, just as is the origin of the disease in the potato crop. There must be something in the state of the atmosphere injurious both to animal and vegetable life

Forgery at Norwich.—The magistrates of Norwich have for some days been occupied with a curious charge of forgery brought against a Mrs. Barber of that town, a person respectably connected, but of eccentric manners, who presented to the East of England Bank, Norwich, ten £5 notes, seeming to be Bank of England notes, but which on examination were found to want both signature and the watermark on the paper, as well as all the fives being imitations of the same note. Several other forged notes were found in the lady's residence, and it appeared that she had produced them by tracing the lines of a genuine £5 Bank of England note against the window. In the absence of parties connected with the Bank of England, the case has been still further remanded, the impression on the minds of the magistrates being that the accused is of unsound mind.

Fatal Accident at the Oxford Railway Station.—A dreadful accident happened at the Oxford Station of the Great Western Railway, on the evening of Saturday, about seven o'clock, whereby two men of the names of Bates and Gardiner, employed as porters at the station, lost their lives. The two poor fellows, with several others, were employed in removing large blocks of deal from a boat in the Isis to a truck, for the purpose of conveyance by rail, when suddenly the crane, (from the great weight attached to it) broke, and falling on the two unfortunate men killed them both instantaneously. The head of Bates was completely smashed, and the other poor fellow had his neck and arm broken. The rest of the men escaped uninjured.

SCOTLAND.

The University of Glasgow.—At a late meeting of the Faculty of Glasgow College, Mr. W. Thomson, B.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the place of the late Dr. Meikleham

Trinity College, Perthshire.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Trinity College, Perthshire, was performed on Tuesday (last week). The rain fell in torrents, but, notwithstanding, a large concourse of people from the surrounding country assembled to witness the imposing scene. The beginning of the proceedings was announced by the appearance of the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Right Rev. Primate Skinner; Bishops Russell, Moir, and Low; followed by a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, walking two-and two from the College. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Gray, the Right Hon W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir P M. Threipland. The ceremony commenced by prayer; after which Sir John Gladstone received the bottle containing the documents, and deposited it in the cavity prepared under the stone, after the usual manner on such occasions. The Warden of the College then delivered a long address; and, after the benediction had been pronounced by the Primus, the procession returned to the College, to partake of a sumptuous *déjeûner*

Extracting Silver from Lead.—The mines of Wanlockhead, the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, are now wrought with spirit and enterprise by the noble proprietor. He has built splendid new smelt mills, and is now building a commodious school. He is about to erect a handsome church—the present one being somewhat uncomfortable, and but ill-adapted for public worship. At the smelt mills, refining apparatus for separating the silver from the lead ore has been erected. It was set in motion on Saturday for the first time, when a plate of silver, 104 lbs. weight, was extracted from the lead. The yield averages from seven to thirteen ounces of silver to one ton of lead, and the ore that yields the latter quantity may be considered among the richest specimens in Scotland.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The proceedings at the Conciliation Hall on Monday, were wretchedly insipid, the attendance poor and thin, and the collection, £102—not within 50 per cent. of the weekly expences. Mr. J. O'Connell spoke for about two hours in explanation of the recent Government Bill and Treasury Minute for employing the Irish poor! Mr. J. O'Connell read a letter from Mr. J Haughton, a highly-respectable merchant, in which he requested to have his named erased from the roll, in consequence of the suppression of "free discussion" in the Association, as lately exemplified in the case of Mr. Meagher and his friends. When Mr. J. O'Connell had read the letter he proceeded to say that he could only account for the language of Mr. Haughton from a belief that he could not have read their proceedings for the last month; for, if he had, he would not certainly have supposed that the question between the Young Ireland party and the Association was not finally settled. (Hear, hear). That gentleman had accused them of not allowing free discussion to take place in that hall; but he did not consider to what extent they had allowed it go, they had permitted it to verge upon the law; but beyond that they could not let it go; and he (Mr. O'Connell) was sure that Mr. Haughton, on consideration, would be sorry that they should do anything by which they might be committed. (Hear, hear). They had and would keep within the laws; the question of physical force, however, was not within it, and therefore it was that they were obliged to put an end to that discussion by the expulsion of all the advocates of physical force. (Cheers). The advocates of that doctrine could, if they chose, form an association of their own, and speak as much treason as they liked; but his (Mr O Connell's) father was determined to preserve the association; as long as he was a member so long he would preserve it from danger. A motion was then proposed by the learned gentleman, and passed, requesting Mr. Ray to write to Mr. Haughton, and request him to withdraw his letter of resignation. Mr. O'Connell then expressed his regret at having seen a letter in the *Evening Mail* from a demon in human form, who disapproved of the conduct of Government for preventing the people from dying of starvation, by passing a measure which would oblige the landlords to support their tenants. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought this was the best measure that was ever introduced for Ireland, and if she was as well legislated for in future, justice would be done.

Assemblages of the Peasantry.—It appears from the Irish papers that there have been further accounts of assemblages of the destitute peasantry in the south and west, seeking for employment as the means of saving them from starvation. On all hands it is admitted that these meetings, caused by dire necessity, are characterised invariably by order and tranquility, and that the poor people exhibit a patient endurance for which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

Clonmel Election.—The Hon. Cecil Lawless was elected for Clonmel in the room of Mr. Pigot, now Chief Baron, without opposition

Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Government.—The *Nation* of Saturday contains a long letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to Lord John Russell, on the progress of distress in Ireland, in which he tells Lord John that the calamity of the present year is of much greater magnitude than the distress of last year, and insinuates that the present Ministers have not provided sufficient resources to alleviate it. After reviewing the measures which have been taken to relieve the [illegible] he declares that Parliament ought to be assembled in October.

Audacious Proclamation A notice was posted up at Miltown, Clare, last week, offering a reward of £50 to any person who would shoot a young gentleman of the vicinity, whose name was given.

THE NAPOLEON COLUMN AT BOULOGNE.

We have received the following letter from a gentleman relative to a portion of the article which appeared in our paper of the week before last, under the head of "Off to France," and beg to lay it before our readers

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

10th September, 1846.

Sir—In reading in your last Number your article "Off to France," I noticed an incorrectness which I take the liberty of pointing out to you. You say, speaking of Boulogne's Column—"*The pillar set up to celebrate the victories over England by Napoleon.*" Such has not been, and could not be, the intention in erecting that Column. You should know that we never erect any monument to commemorate our victories, unless they are gained. Before thinking of the future ones, we have enough to remember the past ones; and we Frenchmen we are not very forward in extolling the exploits of our countrymen. How many of our victories have never been engraved on the brass nor the marble, whilst your meanest, and often most undecisive, combats are *most* carefully retraced as most brilliant victories.

As to the Boulogne's Column, I must tell you that it has been raised to commemorate the first distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour; and it has been noted by the whole army for that intention, and not at all for the victories expected from an expedition which was then quite uncertain.

Trusting that you will rectify this error, I beg your indulgence for my incorrectness in a language I am not entirely acquainted with, and

I remain, Sir, your most humble servant, A. D.

On reading it, we forwarded it to the writer of the article in question, and from him have received the following reply:—

To Monsieur A—— D——

Sir—Your complaint of my inaccuracy with respect to the Boulogne Column having been forwarded to me, I hasten to reply.

I must commence by premising that it is a difficult matter to write about another country with minute accuracy. *Your* authors know this well, but not yet sufficiently, or they would not have fallen into various comical and amusing errors. M. Dumas would not have made *Lord Mewil* fix appointments with ladies at the "Coal Hole Tavern," to the door of which a mariner offers to bring his sloop. Nor would M. Paul Feval ("Sir Francis Trolloppe" he calls himself; it is wonderful he did not say "Sir Trolloppe" at once) have made the santinel in Hyde Park watching the ball, and thinking of the aristocracy eating their puddings at the supper, or something of the kind. nor would the author of your last Boulevard drama, *Le Marché de Londres*, have made Smithfield a vegetable market, wherein the Lords of London are accustomed to sell their wives—an every-day occurrence. Were we not foreigners, they would be aware our language of social life comprised other words besides "*Goddem*," "*rosbif*," "*bulldogue*," and "*boxer*." But all this by the way: as I said, it is difficult to write correctly about another land.

You accuse us of perpetuating our "most undecisive victories," which you *never* do. As we never had an "undecisive" one, this is wrong; we can afford even to give you Toulouse, if there remains the slightest question about it. But, Sir, what are all those names engraved on your Arc de l' Etoile, at the top of the Champs Elysées? Are they victories we never even heard of? Are they towns, or hamlets, or farms where hen-coops were sacked and sheds burnt down? Or are they the names of people? They are sufficiently obscure to do for either. We have never wrongly or idly vaunted our superiority over our foes—more especially over your brave and polished nation, for such it is, in all sincerity. But had you gained as many of our colours as we have of yours, the array in the Hotel des Invalides would have presented a different appearance; every rag would have been displayed. But we are patriotic, and did not like them to go into other hands; we took great pains to keep them, and we succeeded.

With respect to the Column. I said that it was set up to celebrate the intended victories of Napoleon over England, and I stick to my assertion. You will find English people sometimes very troublesome on this point. The Column was erected to frighten us, as children set up a turnip behind a hedge with a candle in it; as the Chinese paint dreadful things on their gates: only it did not answer the purpose.

It was voted by the army at the camp of Boulogne, and the flotilla, to the Emperor, in honour of what he was thinking of undertaking, in November, 1804; and, as you know, finally commemorated the restoration of the Bourbons; but the contemplated destruction of England was the main feature of its erection. You can say that it was raised to commemorate the first distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour—the name is, indeed, Legion—if you please; you are quite at liberty to do so. We may say that our own Monument was built to celebrate the restoration of London after the fire, if we like; but we know that it was to perpetuate a bit of spite against the Catholics.

The monument to commemorate the distribution of the crosses was put up the same year, near Wimereux. It was, you know, totally destroyed in some odd fit of enthusiasm, not uncommon in France, in 1816, and rebuilt, near the Column, in 1831, bearing the inscription

"*Distribution solennelle de la décoration de la Légion d' Honneur, le* 16 *Août*, 1804."

Possibly you may know the spot in the valley of Terlincthun.

I hope, Sir, that you will allow I am in the right, and permit me to remain

Your obedient and humble servant, Albert Smith.

14, Percy-street, Bedford-square, September 15.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

The Right Rev. William Carey, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, who had long suffered from ill health, died on the 13th instant, in his 77th year.

This learned prelate, distinguished for classical acquirement, received his education, as a King's Scholar, at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. Having graduated, and entered holy orders, he obtained, in 1802, a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of York, and, in the following year, became Head Master of the Seminary (Westminster) in which he had himself been instructed. In 1808 he was appointed Sub-Almoner to the King; and held, subsequently, the Vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire. Dr. Carey enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the late Duke of York, and was intrusted by his Royal Highness with the charge of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, in perfecting the educational arrangements there. Very soon after (in 1820), on the translation of Dr. Pelham to the see of Lincoln, Dr. Carey was consecrated Bishop of Exeter; and, in 1830, succeeded Dr. Luxmore in the diocese of St. Asaph, the annual value of which is fixed at £5300, with the patronage of one hundred and thirteen livings.

Among the published productions of the deceased Prelate, is one rather celebrated, "A Sermon Preached before the House of Commons, in 1809."

EDWARD RUDGE, ESQ.

This venerable and highly respected country gentleman, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-three, died on the 3rd instant, at his seat, the Abbey Manor House, Evesham, having acted for many years as a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Middlesex. In the former shire, his ancestors had been settled from the middle of the sixteenth century; and so far back as 1637, Edward Rudge, Esq., of Evesham, served as Sheriff of London. The manor and site of the famous Monastery and Abbey lands of Evesham were purchased, in 1664, by Edward Rudge, of London, merchant, great-grandfather of the gentleman whose decease we record.

Mr. Rudge married twice; by his second wife, Margaret, widow of Daniel Bazalgette, Esq., he had no child; but by his first wife, Anne, only daughter of Peter Nouaille, Esq., of Great Ness House, Kent, he has left two sons and one daughter.

M. JOUY.

Many men, although their works live, are often themselves forgotten, even before they die. Who has not heard of "L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin," yet who gave recently a thought to its witty, and once-popular author, of late years lingering in a state of miserable imbecility? M. Jouy, who wrote "L'Hermite," a book so much in vogue at the period of the Bourbon Restoration, was a member of the "Academie Française," and produced also those applauded efforts of genius, "Guillaume Tell," "La Vestale," and "Fernand Cortez." The distinguished, but unfortunate, M. Jouy suffered that dreadful deprivation, loss of reason, and died on the 4th ult., at St. Germain-en-Laye.

MRS. SARAH MAWE.

This ingenious lady, the widow of Mr. John Mawe, the celebrated traveller in the Diamond District of Brazil, died at her house in the Strand, on the 10th inst., at a very advanced age. Mrs. Mawe had the honour of being appointed Mineralogical Preceptress to her Majesty, and gave to her Royal pupil, then Princess Victoria, lessons in Mineralogy and Conchology, as a portion of her Royal Highness' educational course at Kensington Palace.

Death of the Duke of Athol.—This nobleman, who has been suffering for some time under a mental disease, expired on Tuesday last, at his residence, at St. John's Wood.

Death of Hawkins, the Cricketer.—Charles Hawkins, who for some years was one of the Sussex crack Eleven, expired at Petworth, his native place, on Wednesday last, in the 29th year of his age By profession he was a hairdresser. He came out as a cricketer in 1838, when he played in the grand match between Sussex and All England, in which Sussex came off victorious.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

More and more fervently are the September suns parching up the *un*chosen few who still remain to do penance in the Great Metropolis. One feels almost as hot and solitary in London as Coleridge's Ancient Mariner did on the Enchanted Sea.

> Alone, alone; all, all alone;
> Alone in an empty square;
> And never a friend with whom to dine;
> To flirt with never a Fair.

The taste for rushing out of town at this season of the year may be derided as common, but it is decidedly classical. The old Romans indulged in it quite as vehemently as the modern Londoners. The "Patres Conscripti" shuddered at the thought of the Senate's sitting in September as much as our English legislators abhor the idea of an autumnal session; and, if they did not precisely "take a boat and go to Philippi," they took very good care to migrate to their villas, or to Baiæ, or some such ancient Brighton.

One remembers, indeed, in this weather, Cicero's description of his country-house at Arpinum, and the cool stream of his Tibrenus, or Horace's letter to his friend, about the "latebræ dulces," which kept him fresh and lively "Septembribus horis," with the same envious keenness of appreciation which comes over a prisoner in town, on reading some joyous friend's letter about the delights of his box in ——shire, or his eulogium on the coolness and comfort of his favourite marine retreat.

We daily grow more and more swallow-like in our migratory longings. An imaginary sweet voice of invitation sounds more and more sweetly in our ears—

> Oh! quit this brick and mortar scene,
> These streets of dust and dazzling light;
> And roam with me by hamlets green,
> Or chalky cliffs so white.
> We'll roam beneath a rural sky,
> From noisy London far,
> And if too much you chance to sigh,
> I'll bid you "ask Papa."

It is probably out of regard to the metropolis, and to prevent its being totally depopulated, like a second Palyrma, at this period, that certain Railway Directors have raised their fares so suddenly and severely since the rising of Parliament. But vain is the attempt to check the zeal for travelling out of the regions of the Bills of Mortality. Steam can carry us to our favourite Kentish scenes, by water as well as by land. To holiday seekers—

> Time is no object; cheapness hath its charms,
> The steamboat triumphs, while the train alarms.

So, to describe it in the Burger and Scott style.

> Splash, splash, along the Thames we steam,
> Hiss, hiss along the sea.
> "Hurrah! hurrah! the steamer's cheap,
> Who fears to steam with me?"

The news that has been borne to us from the North lately has been of a Sporting, that from the South has been of a Scientific character. Doncaster and Southampton have been the rival centres of attraction. The Jockey Club has mustered in great force at the one, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has achieved a great gathering at the other.

> Oh, Yorkshire turf and Hampshire coast!
> Ye are two pleasant places;
> I know not which I like the most,
> The *Sections* or the Races.
>
> Between the two I pause, and read
> Who first in fame at each is;
> Sir Tatton Sykes's wondrous speed,
> Sir Roderick's wondrous speeches.

We pause not here to dilate upon the great contest in the North, or to chronicle the winner of the fastest Leger upon record. Not that we scorn such topics. No—we are like the antique Romans, who, Horace tells us, were not permitted

> Fortuitum spernere *cespitem*:

which, as we translate it, means "they were not allowed to scorn the hazardous turf"—*i. e.*, they all were encouraged to bet at the Races. But we leave the narration of how Sir Tatton Sykes has redeemed his defeat for the Derby by a triumph at Doncaster, and the pedigrees and performances of his competitors, because they are in better hands.

> Their praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine.

We cannot, however, pass over, or wholly surrender to others, the glories of the Association. Many have been harping on them also, and some in no very friendly notes.

> All they said, all they did, all their victuals and drink—
> A Boswell sarcastic has noted them all,
> And it seems pretty plain that some journalists think
> That Science, like Mobs, should not gather at all.

We confess, however, that we are not of the number of those who think the worse of Science for being sociable. The Deipnosophists of Athenæus always appeared to us to be very eminent and very exemplary philosophers.

> *Mais revenons a nos moutons*,

(we mean no offence to the Association by the phrase), their week seems to have passed brilliantly by; not the less brilliantly for the number of bright eyes that shone on their meeting, and, like Pallas Athène, showed that a votaress of science may also have perilous claims to the prize of beauty.

The Treasurer's report of tickets issued showed that no less than 198 fair helpmates of the Advancement of Science had honoured the Southampton Meeting.

The Geological Section was the favourite one with the ladies.

Some mischief was, of course, occasioned by the presence of so much beauty, but it was more among hearts than heads. One semi-scientific friend of ours, who was long devoted to the Muses, but who vainly thought himself proof against the Graces, has deplored the sudden conquest of the deepest stratum of his heart in the following touching strains, which we reprint, in hopes that they may catch the victorious blue eye that wrought the ill, and induce it to heal, like the spear of Achilles, the wound which itself has made. Our unfortunate Telephus heads his ditty—

WE MET IN SECTION A.

Air.—"*We met, 'twas in a crowd.*"

> We met in Section A,
> And I felt she had won me;
> I scarce could hear a word,
> For her eye was upon me.
> Some remains were handed round
> From a Tertiary Stratum;
> She turned her head to look,
> And, oh, how I did hate 'em.
> The world may think me wise,
> But I feel I must fly hence;
> Oh, thou hast been the cause
> Of my folly, fair Science.
>
> We met, 'twas once again,
> A Professor was near her;
> They were going by the train,
> And I heard him "My dear" her.
> I can't pronounce his name,
> 'Tis as bad as High German.
> How could she like his speech?
> 'Twas as dull as a sermon.
> Without science much advanced
> I hence am retreating;
> But I feel I've lost my heart!
> At this Southampton Meeting.

Losses of this sort are, however, easily repaired, and their occasional occurrence only gives interest to a Sanhedrim of the Wise. Altogether the Association seems to have left very pleasing recollections in Hampshire; and the advice of its members about deepening the Artesian well, on the common, was the only subject in which they displayed any tendency to *prolonged boring*.

Payment of a very Old Debt.—The new Pope has privileged an Anglo-Roman Company to intersect the Roman states with railways—a curious and interesting episode to the benefits reciprocally conferred by the Romans of old, in intersecting our own country with roads and aqueducts.—*The Builder.*

Funeral of Lord Metcalfe.—On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of Charles Theophilus, first and last Baron Metcalfe, were consigned to the grave. It has already been stated that that much-lamented nobleman died at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, but his body was removed on the morning of the funeral to within a few miles of the church of Winkfield, in Berkshire, to be deposited in the vault with his ancestors. The obsequies of the deceased peer were conducted in a manner quite becoming his high rank, and the great personal esteem in which he had ever been held, but at the same time with no unusual or ostentatious display. Amongst the mourners were Lord Monson, Sir Alan M'Nab, Mr. James Metcalfe, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, Mr. Brownrigg, M.P, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., Messrs. Martin, Brownrigg, Jun., Smythe, Howell, &c. The private carriages of several noblemen and gentlemen followed the mourning coaches, amongst the latter was that of Lord Ashbrooke, the brother-in-law of the deceased. It is understood that Mr. Brownrigg has been appointed Lord Metcalfe's executor, and that the bulk of his Lordship's property will go to Mr. James Metcalfe. His Lordship's brother, now in India, inherits the baronetcy, to which the deceased peer succeeded more than twenty years ago.

ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.

THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF PENDENNIS CASTLE.

The extreme interest excited by the recent visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with his Royall Highness the Duke of Cornwall, together with the picturesque localities of the western part of the county, have induced us to extend our Illustration of the Royal Excursion to the present Number. As we have already chronicled its leading incidents, we shall, on this occasion, chiefly refer to the localities.

The first of the Engravings shows

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON OFF PENDENNIS CASTLE.

On Friday evening (4th), at a quarter before six, four steamers were descried from Pendennis Castle, steering E.S E.. At twenty minutes before seven, the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, with the Royal Standard flying at the main, was abreast the Light-house, which was lighted, when the half-moon battery of 24-pounders at Pendennis Castle commenced firing a salute of 21 guns. The detachment of troops in the fort was drawn up in the rear of the battery by their officer, Lieut. Coy, and presented arms. The Castle ground presented a multitude of people, who welcomed the Royal party with hearty cheers. Soon after the battery opened its fire, H M. packet *Crane*, Lieut. Lewis, lying in Carrick Roads, also fired a salute, manned her yards, and cheered. The four steamers of which the squadron consisted, (the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Fairy*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Garland*,) came in nearly abreast, the *Victoria and Albert* somewhat in advance. This yacht came to at one of the buoys in Carrick Roads, which are laid down for the use of the packets (the same buoy at which she moored in 1843), and was immediately surrounded by a great number of boats. The corporate body of the town of Falmouth went alongside the yacht in official costume, with an address from the loyal inhabitants.

Pendennis Castle was built by Henry VIII., and improved and strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. It long resisted the attack of Oliver Cromwell, whose lines of encampment may yet be seen. It now contains commodious barracks, storehouses, magazines, with apartments for the Lieutenant-Governor. A light-house has been erected on the east side of the harbour.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The fifth and sixth of September, 1846, will be memorable days in the annals of western Cornwall; for few are the occasions which history records of the presence of Royalty on its coasts.

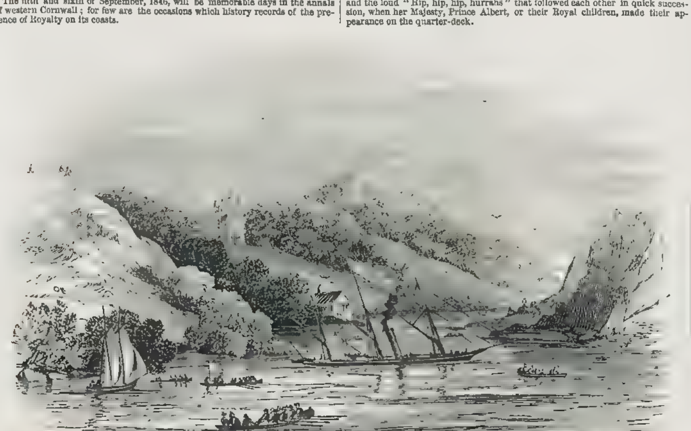
The movements of the Royal yachts during their late cruise were watched with intense interest. It was known at Penzance early in the morning of Saturday that a Pilot for Scilly had been taken on board the *Victoria and Albert* at Falmouth; and that the vessels would leave that port at seven for the westward They might be expected to arrive in Mount's Bay about ten; and within a few minutes of this time three steamers were indistinctly seen in the offing, one of which had the Royal Standard flying.

A signal gun was fired from the shore, which was followed by a Royal salute from the *Sylvia* cutter, from the batteries at the Mount, and from Penzance.

The effect was magical; on the instant all the usual occupations were at a stand still, and pleasure became the order of the day. There was a general rush to all the commanding points of view, but St Michael's Mount was the favourite spot, and its summit and sides were soon studded with countless groups of well dressed people. At one time the vessels were reported to be standing in for the land, at another that they were steering for Scilly: thus hope and disappointment were by turns in the ascendant; but this state of suspense was not of long duration. The bay had been crossed and they were out of sight. At this time the weather was not very propitious; it was foggy until near one o'clock, when it began to brighten, and with the first gleam of sunshine, a Royal salute announced the near approach of the squadron, consisting of the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Fairy*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Garland*. They had steamed as far as Cape Cornwall, and, after re-passing the Land's-end and the Logan Rock, were now rounding Mousehole Point, all in full view; and, passing in front of Penzance, they soon anchored near the Mount.

The weather was now become beautiful. In an incredibly short space of time, the sea was covered with boats of all sizes and description; amongst which the large bay boats with their tanned sails and tarred sides were very conspicuous, ("black boats," as her Majesty called them); they were crammed with spectators.

Addresses teeming with loyalty and congratulations fresh from the heart, by being dictated on the spur of the moment, were presented through the Lord Chamberlain, to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cornwall, from the Mayors and Corporations of Marazion and Penzance, who approached the Royal yacht in boats dressed for the occasion, with the national colours flying, and the town arms on a white flag, the Sergeants with the maces, and the Mayor, Chaplain, and the Municipal body in their official costume, preceded by the Town Clerk. The accompanying sketch will give some idea of the busy scene; but how can we convey to the ear the deafening cheers from assembled thousands, and the loud "Hip, hip, hip, hurrahs" that followed each other in quick succession, when her Majesty, Prince Albert, or their Royal children, made their appearance on the quarter-deck.



THE FAIRY IN THE RIVER FAL, NEAR TREGOTHNAN.

About two o'clock, the Royal standard was hoisted on board the *Fairy*, and she steamed, or rather flew, towards Penzance Pier: Prince Albert landed on the northern arm, now building, and which is henceforward to bear his name. He was received by the worshipful the Mayor, Edward Bolitho, Esq, who conducted him to the smelting works of the Messrs. Bolitho, at Chyandour. From thence he went to the Museum of the Royal Geological Society, and carefully examined many of the valuable specimens His Royal Highness has evidently made mineralogy his study, for he was very prompt in giving the German synonyms to the different minerals. After driving through part of the town, he re-embarked, and went to the opposite side of the bay, and inspected a copper mine—Trenow Consols. Her Majesty and the Royal children did not quit the *Fairy*; and, after skirting the Bay, returned to the Mount Roads, and sent the steamer for her Royal Consort.

On Sunday morning, divine service was performed on board the yacht; but previous to this, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite landed on the Mount, and remained on shore more than an hour, viewing its beauties, and those of the surrounding country, and in inspecting the Castle.

Milton has sung of the "Guarded Mount," and before his time Spenser asked—

St. Michael's Mount who does not know,
That wards the Western Coast?

And there are countless stirring associations connected with it.

For the admirers of nature, there are its own unrivalled beauties and picturesque scenery; for the geologist, a rich field for study and observation—with its huge blocks of granite, and the different strata traversed by veins of quartz, and at its base a granitic bed, which yields its claim of primogeniture to clay slate—to the discomfiture of many theoretical *savants*. For the mineralogist, there are lodes of copper, lead and tin, which the late proprietor, Sir John St. Aubyn, with great good taste, would not suffer to be worked. A few topazes have, also, been found here.

Its ecclesiastical history commences in remote ages. Passing over the legend, Archangel St. Michael made his appearance on the Mount, we find it endowed by Edward the Confessor; and from his time to the reign of Richard I., it was exclusively devoted to religious purposes. After the Conquest, it was annexed by Robert, Earl of Merton and Cornwall, to the Monastery of St. Michael *de periculo maris*, on the coast of Normandy; and this connection was continued until the reign of Edward III. Henry VI. granted this Priory to King's College, Cambridge; and Edward IV. to the Nunnery of Sion, Middlesex.

Many have been the inducements in by-gone days held out to entice visitors to the Mount. Pope Gregory, nearly eight centuries ago, granted "a remission of a third part of their penance, to all the faithful who should enrich, endow, or visit the Church of Mount St. Michael;" and five hundred years before this, St. Keyne performed a pilgrimage to this sacred spot—and she was of Royal blood.

There was a monastery and a convent formerly on the Mount; the latter stood on the site of the present "new buildings."

The historian and the antiquary will find ample riches in store for them in the history of this spot. There is little doubt that the Mount was "the Ictis" of Diodorus Siculus. In the earliest ages the Phœnicians, the polite merchants of those times, traded here for tin.

The first record of any military transaction connected with the Mount was in the reign of Richard the First, when it was surprised and taken by Henry de la Pomeroy. Afterwards, in the eighteenth year of Edward the Fourth, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at Barnet, set sail for St. Michael's Mount, and having disguised himself and attendants in the habits of pilgrims, obtained entrance, massacred the garrison, and seized the fortress, which he valiantly defended for some time against the forces of Edward, but was at length compelled to surrender.

In Henry the Seventh's reign, the wife of Perkin Warbeck, the pretended son of Edward the Fourth, fled here for safety. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, many families of distinction fled to the Mount for security; and during the Civil Wars it was taken by the Parliament forces, under the command of Col. Hammond; when the Duke of Hamilton, who had been confined there, was liberated. At this time, from the strength of the fortifications, it was considered impregnable and almost inaccessible. This was the last military transaction of its history.

The government of the Mount, as a military post, was bestowed on Humphry Arundel, Esq.; then to J. Militon, Esq.; afterwards to William Harris, Esq.; and Queen Elizabeth, in the 29th year of her reign, demised it to Arthur Harris, of Kenegie, Esq.; it then passed to Francis Basset, Esq., and from him to the St. Aubyn family.

History has so run away with us, that we had almost forgotten to conclude Queen Victoria's Visit to Mount's Bay. As the vessels were about to depart, her Majesty was observed on the quarter-deck in conversation with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who, on going aft, said—"Her Majesty has desired me to wish you all good bye." This was very gratifying to those who were within hearing; and the same gracious message was as distinctly conveyed to the assembled thousands who were at a distance, and whose eyes were fixed on the yacht. The Royal standard of England was dipped and then re-hoisted; speaking plainly enough that her Majesty wished all her faithful subjects in Mount's Bay "good bye." The reply of one and all was—"May God bless the Queen."

FOWEY AND RESTORMEL.—PLACE-HOUSE.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, her Majesty and Prince Albert landed at Fowey from the Royal yacht, and proceeded to visit the ancient Castle of Restormel, belonging to the Duke of Cornwall. As it was currently reported that her Majesty would pass through Lostwithiel, on her way thither, there were but few persons fortunate enough to witness her arrival, the Royal *cortège* having taken a different route from the one generally expected. In the interior of this ancient structure her Majesty alighted, and proceeded with the Prince to examine the various apartments, now fast falling to decay, of this venerable fabric, with which they appeared to be very much interested. The only part remaining is the Keep, placed on a steep mound formed out of a rocky hill, and having a deep ditch. The enclosure of the Keep is an exact circle of 110 feet diameter within; it has walls 10 feet thick at the top; from the present floor of the ground rooms to the top of the

ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.

THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

parapet, is 34½ feet. Restormel Castle was a seat of the family of the Cardinans; it afterwards came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall.

Leaving this ivy-mantled ruin, the Royal visitors, attended by their suite and Mr. Richard Taylor, one of the officers of the Duchy, walked half a mile to inspect the iron-mine in the lands of the Duchy of Cornwall, of which Mr. John Taylor is the lessee. At an early hour, the various officers connected with the mine were on the alert, a messenger having arrived the previous evening to announce the Royal intention of examining the mine by going into one of the adits. Tram carriages, cushioned and lined with green baize, were prepared for the purpose, and every other kind of arrangement was adopted by the active and intelligent officers of the mine to make our beloved Queen and her august Consort as comfortable as possible during their subterraneous excursion. Her Majesty and the Prince having entered the Royal tram-waggon, were then partially arrayed in the usual style for underground trips. The courage and firmness of her Majesty were the general theme of admiration. They were drawn 300 fathoms into the bowels of the earth, where her Majesty and the Prince got out of the carriage and entered the excavations. The Prince took a pick and knocked off some ore, which he brought out with him. Her Majesty was heartily and most lustily cheered when she entered, and more heartily so, if possible, when she came out Her Majesty and the Prince were observed to address with the greatest affability not only the principal officers of the establishment, but even the common men in their red working dresses. Her Majesty's visit, so unexpected, and so devoid of pomp and parade, has conferred a high honour on this mine and neighbourhood, On her return the Queen passed through the town of Lostwithiel, and stopped to receive an address from the Corporation.

Place-House, the seat of J. T. Treffry, Esq., was next visited. We have engraved this fine old pile on our front page: it is reputed to have been the Palace of the Kings or Earls of Cornwall, many of whom lie buried, adjoining, in their chained armour and coats of mail. It was afterwards called the "Plâs," or the "Place;" and had been occupied by the Treffrys, according to Halse's "History of Cornwall," during sixteen descendants previously to the reign of James II. Sir John Treffry distinguished himself at the Battle of Cressy, was made a "knight banneret" on the field, and had an honourable augmentation to his arms given to him for his signal services, viz., supporters, and, as a quartering, the *fleur de lis*, from the arms of France. Leland, when speaking of the Frenchmen having divers times assailed the town of Fowey, and last most notably about Henry the Sixth's time (1457), informs us that the wife of Thomas Treffry the second, jun., with her men, repelled the French out of her house, in her husband's absence; "whereupon Thos. Treffry builded a right faire and strong embateled touer in his house, and embatled it to the walls of his house, in a manner made it a castle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the towne building of Foey."* Sir John Treffry and his brother, W. Treffry, Esq., were attainted by Richard III. but afterwards restored by Act of Parliament to their estates by Henry VII Thomas Treffry, Esq., was member for the county during the two first Parliaments of Philip and Mary; and, for having opposed the Queen's marriage with Philip, was obliged to leave the kingdom, whereby his estates were greatly worsted.

The apartments are numerous. In the Hall is a richly carved ceiling of oak; against the walls are the arms of King Edward the Sixth, and the first Earl of Bedford, with quarterings, all well executed, and placed there in Edward the Sixth's reign; under which King, Thos. Treffry held a commission, authorising him "to kill, slay, burn, and destroy all the enemies of the republic." In the said Hall are the arms of Treffry and Tresithneys, quartered in Queen Elizabeth's time; and in the other parts of the house, the arms of Treffry, with supporters, in Henry the Sixth's and Richard the Third's time; and the arms of Treffry emblazoned with those of France, &c.

On her Majesty's return from Restormel Castle, the Royal party, the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, &c., entered Mr. Treffry's drive, which commands a delightful view of the river and picturesque harbour of Fowey. On her arrival, the Queen was received by the owner and Capt. Davis with every demonstration of loyalty; and Mr. Treffry had the honour of conducting her Majesty and Prince Albert, through the tesselated Porphyry Entrance, into the ancient Hall, where Mr. Treffry presented to the Queen a loyal Address from the borough of Fowey. On leaving the house, her Majesty and suite ascended the steps on the left, to view the sculptured effigy of the "Heroine" before alluded to; and to examine the Porphyry Arch, which is twenty-two feet high, and very massive, and supports the eastern square of the tower, as well as the arches of jasper, amethyst, porphyry, and shorle, in the hall connecting the western tower with the mansion. Previous to his departure, Prince Albert expressed his intention of having a porphyry arch constructed in a similar manner to that at Place. Mr. Treffry had the honour to present to his Royal Highness a beautiful model of Restormel Castle, made of cork; also, a splendid drawing of Place House, and another of the Viaduct; which the Prince was most graciously pleased to accept.

Though Fowey is not of the maritime importance it was in the reign of Edward III.—when its inhabitants could boast of 60 tall ships and 770 seamen—yet, its beautiful and secure harbour, with all its natural advantages, remain the same. From its bold and picturesque outline, and general character of the scenery, it presents objects worthy the pencil of the artist, and its historical associations are of the highest interest.

On leaving the southern entrance, through a row of lime trees towards the landing-place, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, walked through the streets of Fowey, totally *unguarded*, except by her loyal and faithful Cornishmen. She was received on the Royal Victoria Stairs by a guard of honour, composed of the Coast Guard, under the command of Captain Holman. The Royal yacht left the harbour under a salute, and was soon followed by the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland*; when all proceeded eastward.

MUSIC.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

The 123rd Meeting of the three Choirs has terminated. The collections at the doors of the Cathedral by the ladies produced £812 18s. 4d. The sale of tickets did not meet the expenditure, and it is expected that each Steward will have to pay £120. The loss falls on six gentlemen, whose names are worthy of record — the Venerable Archdeacon Vickers, Rector of Chetton, Salop; the Rev. R. L. Freer, B.D., Rector of Bishopstone; the Rev. W. Hassall, M.A., Vicar of Much Dewchurch; J. Bailey, Esq., M.P.; R. Pulsford, Esq., M.P.; and W. L. Childe, Esq., of Kinlet Hall, Salop. The Festival was attended by Earl Somers, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the President; the Earl of Oxford, the Rev. the Lord Viscount Hereford, Viscount Eastnor, M.P., Vice Patrons; Lord Bateman, the Bishop of Hereford, the Dean of Hereford, Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Sir T. Hastings, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., Sir E. S Stanhope, Bart., Sir V. Cornewall, the Hon. Mrs. Holland, W. Dowdeswell, Esq., M.P., the Dean of Exeter, the Hon. and Rev. J. S. Cox, Archdeacon Wetherell, Colonel Scudamore, Sir F. Ouseley, the Stewards, &c. This attendance, and the financial results we have named above, are regarded as better than had been anticipated. It is, however, hard that the town, like Worcester and Gloucester, did not provide a guarantee fund to relieve the Stewards from some portion of the loss. Whatever opinions may exist as to the mode of obtaining money for the poorer clergy, by begging in a Cathedral, there can be no question that the whole county is benefited materially by such gatherings, and that a great deal has been achieved in the promotion of musical taste by the performances

The programmes at the Cathedral in the morning and in the Shire Hall in the evening were, on the whole, well executed. In our last Number we brought up our reports to the First Concert. Mozart's "Requiem," with Professor Taylor's absurd adaptation to English words, was smoothly done. Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," filled as it is with appalling difficulties, both for players and singers, did not go so well; and in the Terzetto, "Loud proclaim," sung by Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Machin, there was a complete break down the fault, apparently, of the tenor. The Oratorio, with its continuous chromatic and enharmonic changes, did not please; and Handel's "Messiah," on the Friday morning, was quite a relief. The company was, however, not so great as is usual at this sublime work. The singing of the Misses Williams in the airs "He shall feed his flock," and in the "Come unto Him"—of Miss Dolby in the pathetic "He was despised"—of Miss Birch in the air "But thou didst not leave"—and of Mr. Phillips in the "Why do the nations," were the most striking pieces. Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Lockey divided the tenor music, and Mr. Machin shared the bass with Phillips; so the "Messiah" was done full justice to. The band and chorus were quite at home, of course, in Handel.

The selection from Weber's "Oberon," at the Second Concert, was a great treat. Miss Birch, in the great scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," particularly distinguished herself. She delivered this noble composition with a force of dramatic inspiration, rarely attained by our English vocalists. Miss Dolby sang the beautiful air "Oh, Araby," with much taste and delicacy. Beethoven's C Minor Symphony was extremely well executed, led by Mr. Willey. Miss Dolby was encored in Linley's "Spirit of Love." Knyvett's glee, "The Midge's Dance," sang by Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips, was called for a second time. Mr. Hobbs sang Lover's "Road of Life" very nicely; and Hatton's duet, "Two Laughing Fairies," was charmingly interpreted by the Misses Williams. At the Third, and last, Concert, on Friday night, Mendelssohn's Music to "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given, but seemed not to make the slightest impression on the auditory. Indeed the apathy with which the finest music was received at Hereford was quite inconceivable. Mr. Hatton performed Mozart's D Minor Pianoforte Concerto exquisitely, but was met with utter frigidity. The Earl of Mornington's glee, "O, Bird of Eve," sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, and Phillips, was encored; as also Phillips, in "Haste thee, Nymph." Handel's Laughing Chorus, a composition as clever as it is vivacious, was certainly one of the most exciting pieces during the Festival—there was no resisting Phillips's unctuous style. Herold's "Zampa" Overture, Wilbye's madrigal, "Flora gave me," and Dr. John Bull's version of the national anthem, were included in the farewell scheme.

The performances on the whole reflected credit on the Conductor, Mr. Smith, and the leaders, Messrs. Cooke and Willy; but we think that the present system practised at the three choirs, of exchanging organists, might be materially improved upon. Why not engage an efficient London Conductor, and allow each organist to preside at his own instrument, with the capabilities of which he must be better acquainted than with a strange one. The resident organist of each town could attend to all the business arrangements and have his mind relieved from the fatigue of rehearsals and performances.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Italian Opera at Covent-Garden Theatre.—"The vocalists already engaged," says the *Morning Chronicle*, of Wednesday, "for Covent-garden Theatre, are as follow: Primi soprani: Grisi, Persiani, Stefanoni, and Ronconi. Primi contralti: Albani and Angor. Seconde Donne: Mdlle. Piombanti and Lega. Primi Tenori: Mario, Salvi, Lavia, and Perez. Primi bassi baratoni

RESTORMEL CASTLE.

---

* This tower fell about seventy years since; but it is remarkable that two busts of the heroine who so gallantly repulsed the French have been found, and are still preserved. The present proprietor has restored the tower, &c. A most commanding prospect can be obtained by ascending to the height of 105 feet

Tamburini, Ronconi, Speck, and Polonini. Primi bassi profondi: Marini, Silva, Corradi, and Alba. Primi bassi comici: Rosvere and Ley. Secondi tenori: Biada and Alberti. And secondi bassi: Morelli and Lopez." It is added that Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, the sister of Malibran, is expected to be added to the above *troupe*. Costa is musical director, composer, and conductor. He has selected a band of 80 players and a chorus of 60 voices, nearly all from the late company of her Majesty's Theatre. After Jullien's next concerts have terminated, the theatre is to be newly decorated. It is stated that there will be 200 private boxes. The embellishments are to be on a scale of unprecedented splendour. The season will commence in March, and the nights of performance Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. M. Joseph Persiani, the composer, and husband of the syren of that name, is the manager for the capitalists of distinction who have undertaken the speculation. In addition to the usual orchestra, a military band has been engaged by Costa; and "Don Giovanni" will be given with the triple orchestra. All the engagements have been made for three years certain. It is not yet decided whether there will be a ballet for the first season.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Sept. 20.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 21.—St. Matthew the Apostle.
Tuesday, 22. New Post-Office opened, 1829.
Wednesday, 23 Porson died, 1808—Day and night of nearly equal length.
Thursday, 24.—Jupiter rises at 8h. 45m. p.m.
Friday, 25.—Mars rises at 5h. 21m. a.m.
Saturday, 26. -Saturn rises at 4h. 43m. p.m., and sets at 2h. 17m. a.m.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 26

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 25	2 42	2 55	3 11	3 26	3 42	3 57	4 13	4 29	4 47	5 3	5 24

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. R. T.," and "T. S. B.," Middleton, should provide themselves with "Walker's Electrotype Manipulation," 1s.

"W. J. L.," Barnsbury Road. Walker places the accent on the middle syllable in "Sonorous": as does Thomson, in the line—

"Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail."

"J. J.," Manchester. -"Cobbett's English Grammar."

"A Subscriber," Newington, is recommended to deliver the commodity to its purchaser.

"M. A. C"—Should M. Leonard visit England, with his learned Dogs, we will notify the same. An interesting account of their performances is given in Vol. XXXVII. *of the "Mirror."*

"H. P." should address a note of inquiry to the Secretary to the Training College, Stanley Grove, Chelsea. (See also No. 44 of our Journal, where the College is engraved and described.)

"Semper Fidelis" had better consult a respectable Solicitor upon so critical a matter.

"S. W. D." should apply at the Society's Depository, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn [illegible] The address of the Governess' Benevolent Society is 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.—3. "Hints on Etiquette." (Longmans.)

"J. H.," Hardingham Hall, may obtain the "United States Almanac" of Messrs Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place; price about 3s. 6d. A Sloop differs from a Cutter by having a fixed bowsprit and a jib-stay.

"H. W. J.," Bayswater.—Merchants' Clerks are not among the persons exempt from serving on Juries by the 2nd sect. 6 George IV., c. 50.

"A. Q." -By the New Tariff, "Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, alive" may be imported duty free.

"Mary," Lancaster.—A married woman may be made executrix to a will; but, in such a case, she cannot act alone, and if the husband waste the estate, she will not be liable. (Chanc. Rep., 323. Powell's Advice.)

"Potato"—Pope Nicholas V. died of grief, 1455. The vaults unearthed in Bride-lane were not adapted for illustration. Our Correspondent should not place a high value upon "Antiquities" paragraphs.

"A Constant Reader," Stoke Newington, may see a file of the Morning Post *at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.*

"R. R.," Manchester. We have not room.

"A. B.," Gloucester.—From one of Mr. Macaulay's brilliant Essays: we do not recollect which.

"W. S.," Wilderness Park.—A newspaper, if written on, is chargeable by the Post Office; but, the person to whom it is addressed cannot be compelled to take it in and pay the postage. The execution was public.

"W. S.," Marylebone.—

	Breadth.	Length.	Height.
Exeter Hall	90 ft.	138 ft.	48 ft.
Birmingham Town Hall	65 ft.	140 ft.	65 ft.

These fine Rooms are engraved in Nos. 107 *and* 225 *of the* Illustrated London News.

"An Old Subscriber and Admirer" is assured that the delay is the fault of the Engraver: we have sent him our Correspondent's letter as a refresher.

"F. M. S.," Kennington. -Not prepaid.

"A Constant Reader," Maidstone. In "Metamorphosis," the accent is on the third syllable.

"E. K. R.," Kelso.—The case is a breach of trust: it often happens that impostors escape through the delicacy of their dupes.

"Nihil," Jersey.—We have not room.

"Philo."—The grave Johnson defines "Flirtation" to be "a quick, sprightly motion. A cant word among women." Pope talks of a muslin flounce having "an agreeable flirtation air." It is synonymous with coquetry.

"C. O."—1. The Wellington Statue will be placed on the Green Park Arch in about ten days.—2. At Footscray, Kent.

"P. B.," Prince's street. Declined.

"J. S." and "S. V."—The distant Lodge to which the receiving Member belongs will be fineable, if the money advanced by the first-named Lodge be not repaid.

"D. M."—The well-endowed College at Bromley, is for Clergymen's Widows, only. There are several Almshouses in the neighbourhood of London, to which "Old Maids" are eligible: benevolence has not left them to their "single blessedness." (See the List in the volume of "Metropolitan Charities." S. Low.)

"J. W.," Swansea, will find a well-executed Series of Engravings of "The Crown Jewels," in No. 148 *of the* Illustrated London News.

"J. H.," Torquay. We have not room.

"Inquisitor," Truro. -Pronounced as spelt.

"A Whaler," the Hague.—We do not know of any periodical work exclusively chronicling the results of the Whale Fisheries. The "Nautical Magazine" occasionally records them.

"Anglicanus." The price of "Walker's Elementa Liturgica," (a capital work), is 3s. *(Longmans.)*

We are not aware of any really practicable machine to turn over music leaves, without the performer taking his hands off the keys.

"Anne."—Thorough-bass is essential to learners, although too often neglected at schools.

"J. G. C." -Apply to Whitaker and Co., Ollivier, or Cocks, for the singing-books required.

"Baritone-Bass."—We do not regard the Wilhelm-Hullah system of singing classes as calculated to form a good singer, although it is of service at the beginning.

"R. H."—Cramer, Beale and Co., or Addison, Regent-street; or Chappell, in Bond-street.

"A Subscriber from No. 1."—Carlotta Grisi is an Italian.

"W. S."—Pronounced See-vor-ee.

"A Constant Reader." -Dr. Gauntlett is Organist of St. Olave's, Southwark.

"Old Dan Tucker." -Apply to the Ethiopian Serenaders, for an instruction-book on the Banjo.

"Kuricola."—A line addressed to the Apollonicon Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, or to Mr. Parker, Publisher, in the Strand, will meet with prompt attention.

"Cæsar." A reference to the Gazettes (published in all the Newspapers) of the months referred to, will enable our Correspondent to ascertain the number of commissions granted with or without purchase.

"T. D. H."—Winwick in Lancashire, and Doddington, in Cambridgeshire, are, we believe, the richest livings in England.

"A Constant Reader." On the purchase of a commission in the Army, it is not required of the young Officer to go to any Military School.

"O. K." A letter addressed "St. Margaret's, Twickenham," will reach the gentleman in question.

"C. W." The Queen might have married whom she pleased. Her choice was not confined to "Princes of the Royal Blood."

"A Wiltshire Correspondent."—We know of no other means of obtaining the employment, but by application to the Superintendents of the Dockyards.

"J. K. A." is thanked for his good wishes: the gilt is nearly rubbed off the gingerbread.

"A Constant Reader." -Thanks.

"Johnny."—"Black's Guide to Scotland" is a capital work. Velvet is not mentioned in any documents earlier than the 13th century; so that Alfred the Great wearing velvet seems out of the question.

"J. L. G.," [illegible] Ireland.

"Bookworm," [illegible] is [illegible] Book Auctioneer's.

"W. W.," Rye.—"The Illustrated New Testament" is in the press.

"C. R.," George-street, Edinburgh.—Under consideration.

"A Subscriber" may obtain a small pamphlet on Wax-Modeling. (Reed, King William-street, Strand.)

"G. H." -See the minute account of Christ's Hospital, in No. 208 *of our Journal.*

"An Ilminster Subscriber."—What kind of work -a County History, or popular Description?

"P. T. O."—A certificate is not only required for killing game, but also for shooting Woodcocks, Snipes, Quails, Landrails, or Rabbits, though, for the latter, open to certain objections. Colonel Hawker, on Shooting. *Whether insects be endowed with any senses [illegible], cannot easily be ascertained.*

"W. H. B."—The selling [illegible] fine.

"A Correspondent," [illegible].

"A Constant Subscriber," Leyton.—Passports for the Netherlands are granted at the Consul's Office, 123, *Fenchurch-street, between ten and four; fee,* 5s.

"Mr Froth" will find the Portrait of Mr. Haydon, in No. 218 *of our Journal; and that of Chief Justice Tindal, in No.* 220.

"H. E. H.," Alnwick.—Address a note to Taylor, Bookseller, Wellington-street, Strand.

"L. D. L.," Stamford-street. There are several Loan Societies in London, of whom a sum under £100 may be borrowed. We doubt as to the second inquiry.

Ineligible.—*"E. D. E.," The Sonnet.*

The New Military Knapsack, engraved in our Journal of last week, has not been shown by the Artist properly placed upon the wearer, in the first Engraving. (See page 172.) The arms or yoke should be in a direct line, in front, on the turn of the barrel of the ribs, as shown in the second Engraving; and the breast-strap should be so raised as not to touch the chest when buckled.

Received.—"A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland." By John Burke, Esq., Author of the "Peerage and Baronetage," &c. And, John Bernard Burke, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. 2 vols., large octavo.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprized that from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the Illustrated London News, (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive,) cannot be sold separately, but only in volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative, by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique Illustrated History of Our Own Times.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

The week has produced one political, or semi-political event; the destruction of the potato crops, which the Protectionists denied last autumn, has been admitted by them, or by Lord George Bentinck for them. Ten millions sterling, he says, barely represents the value of the food destroyed, and which must be supplied from some quarter. He wishes to explain to the agriculturists why prices have not fallen so much and so suddenly as they were assured they would do in consequence of the new measures. But, unless very skilfully handled, this course of argument tends to excite other ideas than those inculcated by the noble Lord; the most determined opponent of the Corn-Laws could not have established a stronger reason for their repeal. People, too, will be apt to think that the judgment which so clearly foresaw what has now happened, could not have been far wrong last year.

In Ireland the scarcity is more severely felt, and is deepening into a famine; the awful task that a Government must undertake which attempts to supply employment and food, to a whole nation, is becoming visible; the operations, which in a healthy state of things, go on almost imperceptibly, when they have to be carried on by an Executive Government, are found beyond almost any command of wealth and labour. The "Commissariat" of an army has often been the greatest difficulty of a General; but when it has to be arranged for nearly an entire nation, it exceeds all estimate. The Executive is endeavouring to strike a medium between two courses; remain passive it cannot; but neither can it undertake to feed all. Its chief resource is giving labour, or compelling it to be given. This kind of relief is now made obligatory; and it is easy to see how Ireland is gradually falling under a poor law. Like causes produce like effects. The misery of an unemployed and starving peasantry in the "good old times" of England, when famines were of frequent occurrence, and men could be whipped and branded for asking charity—facts which Lord John Manners and the Young Englanders strangely overlook—compelled the proprietors of land to devise some means of saving themselves from continual turbulence and depredation. All "coercive" measures had been exhausted; Ireland never suffered worse atrocities than were inflicted on the people of England in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; thousands upon thousands were hung, and the whip was plied with an activity never surpassed among the blacks of slaveholding nations. At last, as poverty could neither be scourged nor strangled out of existence, the expedient of employing and feeding it was tried, and successfully. The celebrated Poor-Law of Elizabeth, so much lauded as an emanation of benevolence on the part of that "man-minded" Queen, was really but a rational measure for the protection of property; a little was sacrificed to secure a peaceable enjoyment of the remainder. The benefit that measure has proved to this country no one can calculate. Many as may have been the abuses which sprang from it, the great principle was asserted, that all born on English soil should have the means of supporting life secured to them; that those who had should give to those who had not. It immediately became the direct interest of those most liable to the assessment to see that the poor were employed profitably, and, as labour is wealth—the only wealth, indeed—so has the land continued to prosper; its surface now supports five-fold the population, with not a tenth of the misery that was continually occurring ere numbers had begun to "press upon space." Ireland is now undergoing the pressure that forced England upon a Poor-Law: charity will not avail when it is a whole nation that asks relief. The law is less capricious than human dispositions; what anybody *may* do without it, everybody *must* do with it. We are glad to see that the Irish landed proprietors are beginning to speak of a Poor-Law without alarm; and, in what is required of them at the present juncture, they exhibit themselves in a favourable light, as the extent and reality of the affliction becomes seriously felt. A Belfast journal says:—

> In the present crisis, the conduct of the Irish landlords is beyond all praise. They have acted, and are acting, as becomes them. They do not oppose or resist the measures of Government on the ground of their being too burdensome. So far is this from being the case, in the suggestions they have proposed, that they not only recognise the principle of assessment provided by the Government, but they strongly impress it upon the public mind, that all public measures of relief will be utterly unavailing, unless the landed proprietors, both individually and collectively, make sacrifices proportioned to the extent of the misfortune.

The Foreign intelligence still represents Madrid to be in a state of intense excitement about the French Marriage: there are protests under signature; many seizures of Journals, which appear with great blanks in their leaders, where offensive comments have been erased by the pen of authority; a French courier, who could not find his way to the Hotel of the Embassy, has been hooted and pelted by the populace. And, in the midst of all this, the intrigue, or negotiation, whichever name it may deserve, goes on successfully; the Cortes have been assembled, and officially informed of the two Royal Marriages, of which much more has been made than the nature of the event can justify. Much more important—to France, at least—is the scarcity with which the country is said to be threatened, and the rumours of a revival of the war "that for a space did fail," in Algiers.

ESCAPE OF DON CARLOS.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris announcing the escape of Don Carlos.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and the Royal Family.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, continue at Osborne House. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, went on Tuesday afternoon, in the *char-à-banc*, drawn by four ponies, to Newport. Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the Royal party returned to Osborne House, by way of Barton. The necessary preparations for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Windsor, are to be completed by Tuesday, on which day the Court will take its departure from Osborne House. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, will arrive, upon a visit to her Majesty, either on the afternoon of the 22nd, or during the forenoon of the following day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Christ's Hospital.—On Monday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-staeet, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harpur, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; after which, they will repair to the Great Hall, Christ's Hospital, where, according to annual custom, Orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford: the first in Latin, by Malcolm Laing; the second in English, by Thomas Stedman Polehampton; the third in Greek, by Thomas Johnson Potter; the fourth in French, by Edward Algernon Newton. Eight Poems will also be recited by the other senior scholars, viz.—a Latin Alcaic ode, on "Godfrey addressing Jerusalem," by Edward Hayman; a Greek Iambic translation of "*Prince Henry's* Apology, and the *King's* Reply," from Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," by John Daniel Williams; an English poem, on "Egypt," by D'Arcy Charles Wentworth Thompson; a Latin Hexameter translation of "Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn," by Charles Dacre Craven; original Greek Iambics, on Charles I.'s Last Interview with his Children," by Charles Edward Searle; original Latin Elegiacs, on the "Punjaub," by Robert Black; a Greek Sapphic translation of "Gray's Hymn to Adversity," by James Lemprière Hammond; and an English ode, on "The Pictures of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert" (painted in commemoration of their late visit to Christ's Hospital), by William Allan Russell.

Bank of England Meeting.—A general court was held on Thursday morning in the Bank Parlour, to consider of a dividend. The meeting was not very fully attended, the tranquil state of the money market and the good position of the affairs of the corporation rendering any discussions of importance unlikely. The Governor took the chair at the usual hour, and acquainted the court that this was a meeting to consider a dividend, pursuant to the charter and the bye-laws; and the directors having carefully considered the Bank's accounts, proposed a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the half year, out of interest and profits. Last year the "Rest" stood, on the 3rd of September, at £3,588,887, an increase on the previous return of £15,363. On the 28th of February, 1846, it was £3,689,430, a further increase of £100,543. On the 31st of August last, it was £3,853,753, an increase of 150,393. The total increase on the whole year had been £250,860. The directors had great satisfaction in offering so favourable a statement to the proprietors, and moved the declaration of the dividend. Mr. de Winter considered, as the affairs were so satisfactory, that the dividend ought to be increased to 4 per cent., and moved a resolution to that effect. If this was lost, he should propose that a bonus of 2 per cent. should be declared immediately. Posterity would reap the benefit of the improved situation of the present Bank stockholders, not he. The Governor assured the proprietor that the subject had not been lost sight of, but that upon the whole the directors considered it best for the interest of the corporation that the dividend proposed by the court should be agreed to. A desultory conversation followed, in which several proprietors took part; the amendment was put and lost, and the original motion for the dividend carried. Mr. de Winter said he would now move that a bonus for the half year be declared, but he was reminded by the Governor that the bye-laws prevented any proprietor from moving two amendments at the same court on the motion for a dividend, and, therefore, the hon. proprietor did not persevere, but stated that at every future meeting he should move for an increase in the dividend.

The Registrations.—The Registrations for the metropolitan districts have commenced, but no points of particular interest have been brought before the Revising Barristers. Mr. Arnold, the Revising Barrister for the City of London, however, has adopted a course which is likely to put a stop to frivolous objections. In cases where objections have not been properly sustained, he has awarded the full amount of costs. In consequence of this decision, the objections to 636 liverymen and 900 householders, will be withdrawn, thus materially reducing the amount of business before the court.

Government School of Design.—The fifth report of the Council of the School of Design, from June, 1845, to June, 1846, signed by Lord Colborne, as chairman, has recently been printed as a Parliamentary document. It extends to nearly forty pages, and gives a favourable account of the metropolitan as well as the provincial branch schools. It appears that among the manufacturing communities throughout the kingdom, a sense of cultivating taste and of improving skill in ornamental design is becoming more and more evident. In every department of labour to which a knowledge of the arts of design is applicable—among manufacturing proprietors and operative artisans—the subject of their commercial value is attracting increased attention, and instances of earnest interest in the advantage of methodical education in schools of design are continually occurring. Every student is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes for this study as an important and indispensable part of the general course of instruction; it being found by practical experience, that the accurate delineation of beautiful models of the human form is a most efficient means of educating the hand and the eye, and of promoting the refinement of taste. The total number of students in the male school, Somerset-house, in May last, was 237; consisting of 47 from 12 to 14 years of age, 62 from 15 to 16, 61 from 17 to 19, and 67 from 20 and upwards. At Midsummer, last year, the prizes distributed to the male and female students of the head school amounted to £207. The prize competitions have been discontinued, on account of the interruption caused to the regular business of the school. It seems that applications have been made from Paisley, the Staffordshire Potteries, and Leeds, and the Council consider it advisable to make grants to open schools of design in those counties, and submit the proposal to the Board of Trade. An abstract statement of the expenditure by the Council of the School of Design, on account of the £10,000 granted by Parliament, in 1841, appears in the report. The payments on account of the branch schools, to January last, amounted to £3900 12s. 2½d., and, on account of the head school, £4523 13s. 8½d., making the total payments £8424 5s. 11d., and leaving a balance on the grant of £1575 14s. 1d.

The Opening of Fleet-street.—On Monday afternoon, the entire line of Fleet-street was thrown open to the numerous vehicles passing between the metropolis and the West-end, having been partially closed exactly five weeks; for at no one period was the entire line rendered impassable to carriages, as during the first fortnight the communication was kept open from Ludgate-hill up to Fetter-lane, and so on to the other outlets. Within the five weeks, no less than 6,000 square yards of granite have been laid down, weighing upwards of 3,000 tons.

Progress of the New Houses.—In the House of Lords, to which, more particularly, attention is now directed, the works are making rapid progress. The ceiling and upper part of the walls are finished, and carvers and joiners are occupied in every corner of the place in fixing the wainscot fitting, both in the house and lobbies. Those in the former are most elaborately carved out of the solid, and reflect great credit on the workmen. The decorations will be gorgeous—dazzling. The ceiling, formed into deeply-sunk panels, is covered with gold and colours. Under each wall-piece, from principal timbers, is a sculptured canopy and niche, solidly gilt where finished, between which occur the windows, to be filled with stained glass (six on each side) and compartments for fresco.

Hungerford Market Steam Boat Pier.—The long pending dispute between the Hungerford Market and the Charing Cross Suspension Bridge Companies is now in course of arrangement, and will be soon settled, when the public will be allowed to land and embark from steamboats by means of the Suspension Bridge. The present pier, composed of a number of ricketty barges, will be immediately removed, doing away with a very great obstruction to the navigation.

The Burlington Arcade.—The narrow slip of ground called the Burlington Arcade, in Piccadilly, containing seventy-two houses, produces an annual rental of £8,640.

Drury-lane Theatre.—At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of this theatre, held on Tuesday in the saloon of the establishment, and consisting only of Mr. B. B. Cabbell, who was in the chair, and ten other gentlemen, a report was read by the secretary, and was, after some conversation, agreed to. In it, the committee recommended that a proposition made by Mr Bunn, the lessee, to appropriate a balance of £555 on the rent account to decorating and otherwise repairing the theatre, should be complied with; and further that a balance of £689, as set forth in their last report, should be devoted to repairs, which the report of the architect represented as necessary. There was no surplus income wherewith to discharge the liabilities of the corporation as regards the bondholders' claims, which in more prosperous times had been reduced from £30,000 to £6,000, but both principal and interest had ceased to be paid for the last ten years. The accounts had been audited by Major Nayler, and the standing debt was shown to be £7,553 16s. 3d. The whole of the liabilities of the concern for the past season, amounting to £4,087 19s. 4d., had been discharged, and the balance on the bankers' account, applicable to discharge the current quarter's expences amounted to £582 10s. 3d. The report was unanimously adopted, and the proprietors concurred in a suggestion of the committee as to a better arrangement between the renters, trustees, and the proprietors than at present existed. The committee and sub-committee were re-appointed.

The Mildness of the Season.—The neighbourhood of South Lambeth presents many remarkable features of the peculiarity as well as mildness of September, 1846. We have now before us from a garden in South Lambeth-place, apple blossoms, and also embryo fruit, a second crop—the first having been gathered many weeks since; ripe, and of large size. Blossoms of the pear-tree, now a second time covered with flowers, whilst some of the first fruit is still ripening. Potatoes growing from this year's growth, and, what is equally rare, perfect flowers on *tall* stems of the monkshood, the first crop having blossomed, withered, and been cut down six weeks ago; and in a neighbouring garden, the horse chesnut has not only clothed itself with an entire new suit of *green*, but is absolutely covered with its sweet smelling flowers.

Reduction of the Hill at Piccadilly.—For some time past a number of labourers have been engaged in digging away the hill in Piccadilly, from Half Moon-street to Dover-street, and repaving it with broken granite.

Westminster Bridge.—The work of demolition has been going bravely on during the last few days. At the present time the whole of the balustrades and stone-work on either side of the bridge have been pulled down, and some hundred loads of stone have been removed. On the upper and lower sides of the structure the stone work has been pulled down beyond the level of the footpath. The lamps on both sides have been transferred to nearly the centre of the old carriage road, to light the small space that is still left for pedestrians to pass over. This looks as if the re-opening of the carriage way, notwithstanding what has been said about the safety of the bridge, now that the erection is not so heavy, was never contemplated.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The metropolitan returns for the week ending Saturday, the 12th instant, exhibit an increase of deaths, which amount to 944, a greater number than has taken place in any of the corresponding weeks of the previous six years. The greatest mortality occurring in the eleventh week of the third quarter was in 1843, when 915 deaths were registered. The average of the series of corresponding weeks of the last six years is 860. The births registered during the past week were 1,280.

POSTSCRIPT.

COMMITTAL OF CAPT. RICHARDSON FOR FORGERY.

At the **Mansion House**, yesterday, *Capt. Richardson*, Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, who has been examined there on three previous occasions, on a charge of forgery on Messrs. Coutts and Co., by altering a cheque for £10 into one for £5000, was again brought up, and further evidence was adduced

Mr Edward Ingleby examined: I am principal clerk in the house of Coutts and Co. I remember one of the clerks applying to me for a copy of the signatures of the parties who signed cheques with Capt. Richardson. The prisoner told me that he wished for the vouchers of all the cheques he had signed for the Tenbury and Worcester Railway Company. I told him that I could not give up the vouchers unless a receipt was given, signed by all the parties. Prisoner said, "I am Mr. Richardson, and the London and County Bank give up the vouchers." I said that was not the practice of our house (Coutts and Co.), and his request could not be complied with. Mr. Fry and some other gentlemen were present Prisoner then asked if he could see the vouchers. I told him that he might, but they must not be taken away. The paid cheques were then exhibited, when the prisoner pointed out the one for £5000, and said, "This is a forgery." I asked him if his signature was not genuine: he said, "Yes, it is, and so are the signatures of the other parties, but the cheque has been altered from £10 to £5000." I told him then, under these circumstances, Messrs. Coutts and Co. were not liable. On a subsequent occasion, I again asked the prisoner if the signatures to the cheque for £5000 were genuine, and he replied that they were, and so were the signatures to the £100 and £20 cheques, which were drawn on the same day. I asked him if he knew to whom he had paid the cheque for £10. To which he replied that he did not know to whom, but he had paid it to some person or another.

By Mr. Clarkson: Mr. Fry, the solicitor, said the contents of the cheque must have been removed by some chemical process. I have examined it, but I cannot discover any discolouration or any alteration whatever. I have been told, however, by Mr. Vaughan, the stationer, that an alteration could be made in the writing of a cheque without its being discovered; and he thought that, probably, an alteration had been made in the cheque for £5000. I am not aware that the cheque for £5000 has ever been submitted to the inspection of any experimental chemist

Mr. Pulsford, Secretary to the Company, examined: I never saw blank cheques signed on behalf of the Company but on one occasion, and that was on the 30th of April, for £22 10s.: it was signed by Mr. Stevenson, but I believe not by Mr Whitmore. I am aware that six or seven other blank cheques have been signed by Directors, but I do not know by whom, except seeing the name of Mr. Whitmore on some of them. These cheques were signed in blank to pay the solicitor's bills when they were taxed. This was the whole of the evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr Goodman, the Chief Clerk, then proceeded to read over the numerous depositions which had been taken on previous examinations, which were signed by the various witnesses

When Mr. Stevenson's deposition was read over, three cheques were handed to that gentleman, who distinctly swore that he did not sign them blank; they were filled up when he signed them. He had not recently been to Calais.

The several witnesses were bound over in their own recognizances of £40 each to appear at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which commence on Monday next, and give evidence against Capt. W. Richardson, on a charge of felony.

The Lord Mayor, addressing the prisoner, said, "You stand committed on a charge of forgery."

The prisoner was then removed in custody from the justice room to Newgate. He maintained the greatest self-possession throughout the inquiry.

Assembling of Parliament in November.—The *Cork Reporter* says that an announcement was made to the Mallow and Doneraile deputation, by the Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that Parliament was to be assembled in November, in order to remedy the defects in the Labour Rate Bill, and to provide other effectual measures for the relief of distress in Ireland.

Visit of the British Association to Portsmouth.—A number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the British Association, including the President, Sir R. I. Murchison, visited Portsmouth yesterday. The party went on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, to observe the effects of two 68 pounder shot, which were fired at the wreck of the iron steamer *Ruby*, both of which hit her, and knocked away large fragments. After lunching at Sir C Ogle's, the party, much increased in numbers, and apparently mustering 100 persons, went over the dockyard in groups, and were attended by Mr. Brown, the senior master attendant, and Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright, who took them to the block machinery, metal mills, smithery, new steam basin, test-house, hydraulic pump, rope house, sail-loft, &c. In the evening the learned body returned to their quarters at Southampton.

Loss of Two Lives on the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway.—A shocking accident occurred at Newark on Wednesday last, by which two men have lost their lives, and two others been severely injured. Although the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway has been opened some weeks, the station at Newark is far from being complete; and for several months past a large number of men have been employed in carting earth from Beacon Hill, in order to raise the site to its proper height. On the morning in question the men were employed as usual, but at eight o'clock the greater part of them had retired to breakfast—four persons only remaining at work. They were undermining, for the purpose of more readily filling a cart belonging to Joseph Hallam, one of the men killed, when a portion of earth suddenly gave way. Two of them fortunately escaped, one of them being thrown to a considerable distance without sustaining any material injury. The other two were buried under the earth, and taken out dead. The names of the deceased were Robt. Briggs, of Newark, a single man, and Joseph Hallam, of Bathley, where he kept a small public-house and grocer's shop; he was married, and is reported to have left eleven children. In the afternoon of the same day an inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned

---

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER RACES.

We are all familiar with the old scholiast derivative, "lucus a non lucendo" the charter maxim of the logic which asserts that speech was given to man to enable him the better to conceal his thoughts. This principle pervades the great majority of all modern institutions the more modern, the more absolutely. For this reason it is identical with all that relates to railways—from their capital (so called because there's not a stiver of it *in rerum naturâ*) to their time-bills—chronometrical contrivances to test the amount of human credulity. On Monday morning last, being of purpose to seek the land of the Tykes, for their annual carnival, in the good old burgh of Doncaster, we betook us to the station of the North Western Line, situated hard by Euston-square. There, having learned that the train which starts for Derby at 9 A.M., would reach that romantic district in advance of the express despatch of carriages which leaves at half-past nine, we took our seat in the former in all the security of a leisurely jaunt—and were not disappointed.

At Rugby (the reverse being stated in the bills) of course we stayed till the express had passed; and then, having duly burst the boiler of our engine at Loughborough, or otherwise maimed the locomotive, we toddled at seven miles an hour for the remainder of the journey, and arrived at our destination in time to go to bed by candle light. Horace, a philosopher, who drew truth without the fig leaf, has an hexameter commencing—

Dum vitant stulti vitia,

which any son of Bull with a lively digestion, who travels in these days may hear his *penetralia* echo, if he will only interpret conscientiously what is passing under his waistcoat after three hours of uninterrupted dalliance with a railway route. Sweet reader, did you ever share the box of the Age Brighton with Charley Jones? Our own especial Charley? Yes. Rememberest thou the first glorious "weed" at the "Elephant," and washed down by soda and sherry in the next five miles—then another "flower," and soda and brandy—and so on, in most admired succession? Think, we say, of those passages of incense and libation, and the Pagan pilgrimages of those degenerate days, wherein nothing is permitted to hope but the generation of so much wind as shall keep alive the sacrificial ashes of disappointment.

But, as Byron says, "we grow too sad." Well stand with us at Swinton: by the grace of a "unicorn," surmount, as we did, that most fair of vallies, crowned by the ruins of Conningsbro'; and, in due time, lo! the brave lough of Doncaster as aforesaid is won. But for the difficulty of acquiring the language, this place would be a desirable residence. Here the muffins are perennials, and you get London porter as it comes out of the hands of the manufacturers—a remarkable instance of the simplicity of the natives. The commerce is confined to its races; but the importance of this branch of traffic may be understood from the fact that the produce of four days enables the inhabitants to live in ease and comfort for the other three hundred and sixty-one.

Like the townsfolk most of the public buildings have an easy life of it, and turn a handsome penny besides. The Race Stand averages a rental of £2500 for four afternoon's occupancy during the twelvemonth. Something like the rate of two hundred thousand a year for unfurnished premises with half an acre of land attached; and the Rooms let at fifteen hundred pounds a week, or thereabouts. There is a rumour in existence that in former times gold was the only circulating medium known here; and at this day it would be hard to name anything to be procured for less than a guinea. What a paradise were Doncaster did the race week only last all the year round.

This auriferous festival commenced on Tuesday and terminated on Friday. The weather was peerless, brilliant sunshine, and zephyrs born of beds of violets. The pleasure people gathered together in great multitudes as did the industrious classes: persons as Shakspeare has it "at *odds* with Fortune." There is somewhere a couplet that runs to this intent—

And surest then our passion to create,
When most they touch the brink of all we hate.

So it is with racing in general: Doncaster racing in particular. The excitement your turfite requires is a heart-quake. Tell him a pretty little swindle is in the wind, and he shakes out his reefs with a will: but give him a hope of robbery under aggravated circumstances, and his soul is surfeited with extacy. To cater for that taste, the St Leger of our days is seasoned to suit this appetite. It is a *plate* got up after the receipt in the first act of *Macbeth*. One compounds the poison; another puts it in the cauldron; a third stirs it up; a fourth administers it—while the patients stand round, and squabble for a mouthful. During the last couple of months everybody affecting olympics was satisfied some considerable "sell" was in contemplation on the Leger. A foretaste of the bargain was the retirement without leave of Pyrrhus the First, when the public had extensively backed him to win outright. But as the crisis drew more near, the case became more interesting. The actual *corpus delecti* indeed was not manifest, but a deed of darkness there was of some kind, and that was zest enough.

In this promising position the great northern meeting of 1846 was put on the scene, Tuesday's sports was the *purè* before the haunch. The only race of account was that for the Champagne Stakes, for two year olds, won by Van Tromp, likely to be a trump in the Derby betting. Planet, the favourite with the ring, will probably be the best of the pair in his three year old form: your perfect babies make imperfect adults.

Wednesday the all exciting Leger anniversary was a gorgeous paragon of autumn weather. By dawn the town filled fast, and "with this fool's bait" fish of all sorts—loose and fast, gudgeons and sharks—were captivated. It was, indeed, a motley crowd in goodly motley—for all were dress'd in their best; and you saw they had made up their minds to be happy: was it not a good resolution?

In inconceivable dialects of what we will concede was an attempt upon the Queen's English, these companies spake of the cynosure of their hopes and wishes, the *raase for t' Ledger*. O the prospects of these antediluvians! They thought—the primeval formations!—that a race is to the swift: have they any credits with their Saving Banks, and would they like an improved rate of interest on bills at short dates?

The day's list contained five events—the Leger being appointed for four o'clock. Soon after three, the preparations commenced by that time the betting having pretty well subsided into a calm. It left Brocardo, Sir Tatton Sykes, and Sting, it will be seen, very good favourites—the middle one of the two the best fancied; only the fear was, his jockey would not be allowed to ride on his merits. In short, there was William Scott, in his yellow silk jacket, ready to get on his horse—closely watched by his friend, lest a pill or potion should be administered to make him safe——this in the middle of the aristocratic refinement of the nineteenth century! Out of the 149 nominations, twelve came to the post, under a suffocating atmosphere, and as much excitement as human nature is capable of sustaining. It was fearfully beautiful, that parade of proud cavalry; and when the flag fell, and they were off—awful was the moment. Away they steamed—led by one in black satin, who bestrid Tom Tulloch and over the hill they raced after him—the imprisoned in yellow next, and the crowd astern. Thus they came to the Red House, where Tulloch was done with it, Sir Tatton taking the lead, racing first up the straight ground, with honest Iago next him, who struggled with might and main, but was cleverly beaten.

Thus, for the first time, the Leger was won by a horse ridden and trained by his owner. The sky was rent by the shouts of the Tykes as Sir Tatton, led by Sir Tatton Sykes, returned to scale—and an enthusiastic reception. It was all over an old English passage of rural life, to see the fine old Baronet enacting the groom of the ceremonies, and served well to wind up the most memorable St. Leger ever run over Doncaster Race-course. There was nothing in the run on any terms with the winner and Iago.

DONCASTER RACES.—Tuesday.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 5lb; four yrs, 8st 5lb; five yrs, 8st 12lb; six yrs and aged, 9st. One mile and a half. Six subs.

Major Yarburgh's Red Robin, 4 yrs	(Holmes)	1
Mr. Wreford's Wit's End, 3 yrs	(A. Day)	2
Sir G. Gerard's Pantasa, 4 yrs	(E. Edwards)	3

Wit's End made running at a good pace, Red Robin waiting on her to the distance; he then went in front, had a lead of three parts of a length at the stand, and appeared to be winning cleverly; the mare, however, came a few yards from home, made a good fight, and was only beaten by a neck. Pantasa was a bad third. Run in 2 min. 44 sec.

The Champagne Stakes, of 50 sovs each, h ft; two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. The second to save his stake. Red House. Forty subs

Lord Eglintoun's Van Tromp	(J. Marson)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Planet	(Nat)	2
Mr. W. Scott's Christopher	(Owner)	3

After a good deal of marching and counter-marching the horses were brought in tolerable order to the post, and started at the first signal, Van Tromp taking the lead, followed by Planet, and, without ever being caught, winning cleverly by a length. The race was between the first two from first to last. Run in 1 min. 16 sec.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Three-yr-olds, 7st 9lb; 4 yrs, 9st; 5 yrs, 9st 9lb; 6 yrs and aged 10st. Four miles.

Mr. John Day's the Hero, 3 yrs	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Hesseltine's Fitzwilliam, 3 yrs	(Longstaff)	2

Betting.—7 and 8 to 1 on the Hero, who made his own running, and won by 15 lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

The **St. Leger Stakes**, of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb: and fillies, 8st 2lb. The second to receive £300, and the third £100, out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. One hundred and forty-nine subs

Mr W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes	(Owner)	1
Colonel Anson's Iago	(Butler)	2
General Shubrick's Brocardo	(Holmes)	3
The following also started, but were not placed.—		
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance	(Nat)	0
Mr. D. Cook's Fancy Boy	(Templeman)	0
Mr. Cranston's Cranebrook	(Bartholomew)	0
Mr. O'Brien's Grimston	(Marson)	0
Lord E. Russell's Sting	(H. Bell)	0
Lord Maidstone's Tom Tulloch	(S. Day)	0
Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser	(Marlow)	0
Mr. W. Scott's Erin-go-bragh	(Chifney)	0
Mr. Skerratt's Romance	(G. Whitehouse)	0
Mr. Meiklam's Poynton	(Lye)	0

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Brocardo, 7 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 6 to 1 agst Sting (taken freely), 7 to 1 agst Iago, 7 to 1 agst The Traverser, 9 to 1 agst Fancy Boy, 20 to 1 agst Poynton (taken). Won by half a length.

THURSDAY.

The North of England Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each; h ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb; and 5lb allowed, &c. The winner of the Derby or Oaks 5lb, of the St. Leger 7lb, extra. St. Lager Course. Five subs.

Mr. F. R. Price's Kismet by Touchstone, 3lb, walked over.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for horses of all ages (two-year-olds excepted), with 100 added. The second horse to save his stake. If 20 subs the second to receive 50 sovs. Red-house in.

Mr. Meiklam's Philip	1
Mr. T. Walter's Ratcliffe	2
Lord Chesterfield's Cockfighter	3

Fourteen ran. Won by a length.

Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each; h ft; for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Red-house in. Nine subs.

Colonel Anson's Bingham	1
Mr. Mostyn's Crozier	2
Lord Glasgow's Discontent	3
Mr. W. H. Brooks's The Field	4

Won by a neck.

The Scarborough Stakes of 30 sovs each; 20 ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. The winner of the St. Leger 7lb extra. One mile. 11 subs.

Mr. O'Brien's Traverser	1
Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton	2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque	3

Won by a length.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added by the Corporation.

Mr. Cranston's Cranebrook, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	1
Mr Robinson's Morpeth, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb	2
Lord Chesterfield's f by Elis, out of Morella, 3 yrs, 5st 3lb	3

Fourteen ran. Won by a neck.

Sudden Death of Mr. Justice Williams.—Mr. Justice Williams died very unexpectedly on Monday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, at Livermere Park, near Bury St. Edmund's. The learned Judge had for three weeks or more, complained of some pain at his chest; and, on his return, through town, from his annual excursion to the north, had, about that time, consulted Dr Chambers upon the subject. That eminent physician treated it as a case of liver complaint, and, after having twice seen his patient, recommended the necessary specifics. From that period up to the day of his death no visible alteration took place in the state of his health. On Monday morning he complained that the pain in his chest was much sharper than before. Dr. Probert, a physician from Bury, was immediately sent for, who continued the course which Dr. Chambers had prescribed. The complaints of the pain in the chest were more frequent during the day, although they did not interfere with taking air and exercise. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening he was left reclining on the sofa, and within the space of four minutes afterwards it was discovered that his spirit had passed away without a struggle. Mr. Williams was called to the bar in 1804; and, being an exception to the general rule, his success at the bar commenced with the very day on which he assumed his forensic costume. In February, 1832, he was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He sat only one term in that court; after which he took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in which court he remained up to the time of his death.

The late Suicide of a Pauper in St. Pancras.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place in the board-room of the workhouse, for the purpose of considering the recent serious charges preferred against them by the Coroner's Jury empanelled before Mr. Wakley, M P., on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week), concerning the death of Mary Ann Jones, a pauper, who committed suicide under the circumstances reported in our paper of last week, and also to pursue a rigid investigation into the affair. A great many witnesses were then brought forward and examined. The master, matron, and assistant matron deposed to the humanity of their own conduct, and the misbehaviour of those paupers who gave evidence at the inquest. On the other hand, the persons in charge of the shed stated several complaints against the way in which it was kept, and the surgeon in particular gave his opinion that the food allowed the inmates in that department of the workhouse was insufficient to sustain life. The inquiry was adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Liverpool Agricultural Show takes place in the North Haymarket, on Thursday next, the 24th inst. Lord Stanley will preside at the dinner.

The Scientific Congress of France closed its transactions at Marseilles on the 10th inst. The next Congress will be held at Tours.

The planet Saturn is now visible on clear nights, in the south-eastern quarter of the Heavens, between ten and eleven o'clock.

The young Prince de Montfort, second son of Jerome Bonaparte, and nephew of the King of Wurtemberg, arrived in London on Saturday last. He proceeded immediately to Bath.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived on the 5th instant, at Vienna, in the steamer *Archduke François Charles*, bearing the colours of Austria and Russia. He alighted at the Russian Embassy, where a guard of honour was posted. In the evening he went to the Prater, accompanied by the Archduke Albert, and honoured with his presence a concert given by Strauss.

A Treasury warrant has been issued altering the rate of postage between this country and Denmark, which is now reduced to 6d. for each letter not exceeding half an ounce, with the option of prepayment on the part of the sender; newspapers are to be charged 1d. each.

The Warsaw journals announce a new condemnation that has just taken place for participation in the late insurrection. The person on whom this decision has fallen is an architect of Cracow, named Mirecki, aged 21, who has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to hard labour for life in the mines, with confiscation of all his property. It is in the silver mines of Nertichinsck, in the province of Irkutsk, on the confines of China, that M. Mirecki is to undergo his punishment.

Dr. Pusey, whose health during the summer has caused much serious apprehension to his friends, is now considerably better. The Rev. Doctor is on a visit to his brother, P. Pusey, Esq., M P., of Pusey House, near Farringdon, Berks, and is expected shortly in Oxford to resume his Cathedral duties.

A Tangiers letter of Aug. 24, says:—"We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of Defender of the Faith, has declared the Emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly Edris, a descendant of the Imperial Family, as their true and legitimate Sovereign Edris is already near Fez with an immense number of partizans, and the first shock with the troops of the Government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent."

A letter from Breslau, of the 6th, corroborates the rumour that disorders have again burst out in Galicia and the Free State of Cracow. The authorities have deemed it necessary to adopt extraordinary measures of safety in the latter place. Patrols of light horse perambulate the street, and some of the inhabitants have formed themselves into a guard of safety. The nobles of Gallicia are taking refuge at Cracow. The peasants of Gallicia are refusing to perform the duties which they owed the landed proprietors, and were setting fire to farm-houses and chateaux.

A company has just been formed for the navigation of the Volga by steam A Dutch engineer, named Rontgen, constructed an iron steamer of 250 horse power, only drawing two and a half feet water, and had it conveyed in pieces to Rybinsk, where it was joined together and launched. It has been called the *Volga*, and is employed in towing vessels of a peculiar construction to suit the river. The distance from Rybinsk to Samora was done on the first trip in 16½ days, which formerly took between three and four months.

The foundation stone of the great viaduct on the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, at Bullockmyle, twelve miles from Kilmarnock, was laid on Saturday, amidst great rejoicings. The viaduct will cost £100,000, and it will cross the river Ayr in a deep wooded ravine, three quarters of a mile wide from bank to bank.

A new Welch church was on Monday opened in Aldersgate-street, contiguous to the General Post Office.

During the first six months of this year the suicides, according to the return for the western districts of Middlesex, have more than doubled the suicides in those districts during the corresponding period of last year.

The principal streets and shops in Turin are now lighted at night by gas made from Newcastle coal, which is shipped to Genoa; and costs, including carriage to Turin, about three guineas a ton. At the beginning of October next the whole city will be illuminated by gas.

A sharp shock of earthquake, but unattended with any calamity, was felt at Smyrna on the 21st ult. Between the 15th and 20th four shocks, but not of much violence, were experienced at Mitylene.

There is now exhibiting at Valencia (Spain), a child fourteen months old, half of whose body is black and half white, covered with extraordinary marks. Its legs are deformed; one of its arms is nearly in the natural state, but the other is like that of a monkey.

Blackberries are very abundant this year. The editor of the *Liverpool Times* says the wife and children of a labourer on his farm collected as many as sold for seven or eight pounds in the Manchester market.

Six marriages were solemnised at Preston on Sunday week, and out of the twelve newly-married persons only one could write his name. Of the twelve witnesses to the ceremony not one could write. Thus, of twenty-four whose signatures should be in the register, twenty three had to affix marks!

The Second Chamber of the States of Baden came to a resolution, in the sitting of the 9th, to send an address to the Grand Duke, inviting him to open negotiations with the Germanic Diet, for the speedy suppression of lotteries and gambling of every kind, in all the States of the Confederation.

Prince Louis Napoleon landed on Saturday at Ostend, from London, and went to the Hôtel des Bains, where he was to wait for the necessary passports to enable him to proceed to Florence to take possession of the property bequeathed to him by his father.

Bordeaux was visited by a violent storm during the night of the 9th. The rain fell in such torrents, that for more than an hour the streets were perfectly impassable. At Lajarre, near Saintes, the lightning struck the *malle-poste* and overturned it. The courier had both his arms broken by the fall. The horses released themselves from their harness and ran off.

The railroad between the Volga and the Don, on which the carriages are drawn by horses, was opened on the 7th ult.

A very numerous meeting of the partisans of free trade took place at Marseilles on the 11th. It was resolved that an association shall be formed having for its object "to promote by all legal means the reform of the tariffs of customs, the suppression of all restriction on foreign or home trade, and the progressive modification of the prohibitive and protective laws up to their total abolition." Before the meeting separated, a provisional committee, consisting of some of the most eminent merchants, with M. Luce, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, as their President, was appointed

A haddock was captured off Whitehaven, last week, in the belly of which was found a considerable part of a joiner's two-foot rule.

Another, but very slight, shock of earthquake was experienced at Pisa on the 1st inst.

Our Lisbon letters of the 10th inst., state that Miguelite movements, countenanced by the Cabral press and partisans of the late Government, had taken place in various directions in the northern provinces. The Count das Antas, in command of the troops in the northern provinces, had taken active measures against the insurgents. These appeared only in guerilla parties, and in several places they were attacked and defeated by the people, where the popular leaders had been placed or left in office. Quiet had been restored, but whether permanently or not, seems somewhat doubtful.

Serious fears are entertained at Hamburg for the situation of the poorer classes. Provisions are excessively dear, and work is scarce. Commerce and navigation are stagnant. The money market is in a critical state.

A toast proposed by the President of the Board of Trade at a dinner given at Dusseldorf, in honour of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, has caused great sensation. The toast was to "Commercial freedom and independence." The baneful influence of protective duties was the subject of conversation.

Amsterdam is suffering from a dreadful mortality. All the hospitals are quite full, having together upwards of 1500 patients, and it has become necessary to convert the Palace of Justice into wards for the sick.

During the week ending on the 13th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2864; at Calais, 594; total, 3458.

We have to announce the death of one of the oldest servants attached to the Palace of Fontainebleau—viz., Aly, a Circassian by birth, whom Napoleon brought from Egypt and placed among his mamelukes. He was afterwards taken into the service of the Empress Josephine, and in 1805 sent to Fontainebleau as *garçon d'appartemens*, a position he preserved till his death

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states, on the authority of private correspondence from the East, that the Turkish Divan is at present occupied with the question of establishing railroads in Turkey. Two contracts have been tendered for the grant of the line from Constantinople to Belgrade

The schooner *Express*, of Glasgow, was lost off the west end of Tory Island, on the Coast of Ireland, early on the morning of Tuesday, the 8th instant, and all hands perished. Four bodies have been washed ashore. She was laden with sulphur, Spanish nuts, and some bales of damask muslins have been drifted ashore, and is supposed to have been from a Spanish port. She has become a total wreck.

The whole of the buildings, tools, and materials for working the silver mines of Sala, about 20 leagues N.W. of Stockholm, were destroyed by fire in the night of the 26th ult., causing a loss estimated at 3,000,000f. and putting 2000 men out of employ.

It is a remarkable fact, that, whilst we hear of the potato disease in every other part of the world, in the Shetland Islands, the poorest of soils, the Ultima Thule of Britain, it is unknown.

A ship named the *Vernon*, just arrived in the river from Archangel, Russia, had on board, in addition to 15 barrels of tongues, and a variety of other productions, the large quantity of 704 tierces and 48 barrels of beef

At all the theatres of Paris a number of men are regularly engaged by the management to applaud all the pieces performed, and all the actors and actresses. From a process before one of the Law Courts the other day it appears that at the Theatre de l'Ambigu-Comique (one of the minor theatres of the Boulevards, a regular mercantile company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the applauding business The rage for companies is certainly great now-a-days, but it was hardly to be expected that the *claque* of a theatre would be put into a company, and divided into shares.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION SOUTHAMPTON

In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the proceedings of this "Parliament of Science," to Wednesday evening, reserving for our present Number, the report of the Meeting during the remainder of the Week, to accompany the Illustrations of the entire proceedings in the present sheet. We shall now return to our narrative, chiefly condensed from the admirable report in the *Daily News*, and interspersed, commencing on

THURSDAY.

The *Sectional Meetings*, which may be regarded as the chief business of the gathering, so far as the objects of the Association are concerned, commenced this morning. The Sections were seven in number, arranged as follows.

Section A, *Mathematical and Physcal Science*.—Presided over by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S.; the Secretaries being Dr. Stevelly and Messrs. Stokes and Drew. Sec. B, *Chemical Science*, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts.—President, Michael Faraday, LL.D., F.R.S.; Secretaries, Dr. Miller, and Messrs. Hunt and Randall. Sec. C, *Geology and Physical Geography*.—President, Leonard Horner, Esq., Vice-President for Geography, G. B. Greenough, Esq.; Secretaries, Professor Oldham, Dr. Norton, Dr. Beke, and Mr. Austen. Sec. D, *Zoology and Botany*.—President, Sir John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., Secretaries, Dr. Lankester, and Messrs. Wollaston and Woolridge. Sec. E, *Physiology*.—President, Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Secretaries, Dr. Sargent, Dr. Laycock, and Mr. Keele. Sec. F, *Statistics*.—President, G. R. Porter, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. J. L. Shupcott. Sec. G, *Mechanics*.—President, the Rev. Professor Willis, F.R.S.; Secretaries, Messrs. Manby and Betts. Section A holds its meetings at the Assembly Rooms; B, at the Polytechnic Institution; C, D, and F, at the Victoria Rooms; E, at the Bugle Hall; and G, at a room in the High-street. All the Sections except G sat to-day.

PROFESSOR WARTMANN. R. LANING, ESQ. COLONEL SABINE. PROFESSOR OERSTED. SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL, BART., F.R.S. DR. WHEWELL, F.R.S. PROF. WHEATSTONE, F.R.S. PROF. SVANBERG. DR. SCORESBY. DR. STEVELLY.

MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

The papers read in Section A were—"A Report on Gauss's Magnetic Constants," by Professor Erman; "On the Bands Formed by Partial Interception of the Prismatic Spectrum," by Professor Powell; "On the Constitution and Forces of the Molecules of Matter," by Mr. R. Laming; "On the Variation of the Magnetic Needle," by J. G. Hurtley; and a paper "On Magnetic Causation and Intrinsic Forces," by G. Towler.

In Section B the papers were—"On the Chemical Action of Water, in the Suburbs of Southampton, on Lead, in Solving the Metal, and Holding it in Solution, to the Detriment of Health," by Mr. H. Osborne; "A Report on the Actinograph, and Notices of the Progress of Experiments on the Influence of Light on the Growth of Plants," by R. Hunt.

In Section C, the first paper read was by R. Keele, Esq., "On the Artesian Well on the Southampton Common." This paper appeared to be the main point of interest, and Section C was consequently more fully attended than any of the others. A discussion arose as to the probability of the well yielding the expected supply of water, in the course of which Professor Hopkins explained

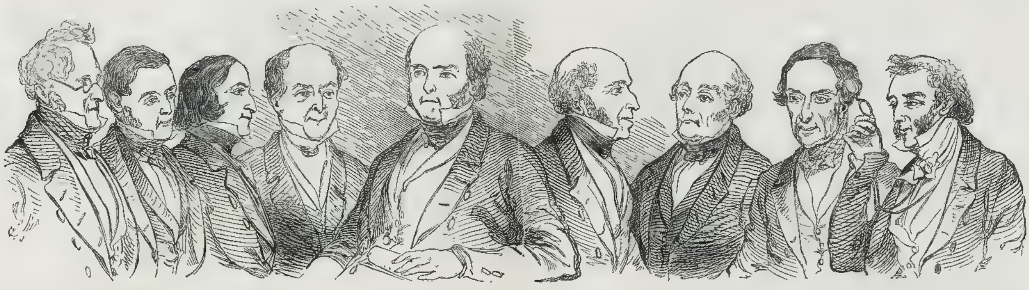
J. PRIDEAUX, ESQ. PROFESSOR SCHÖNBEIN. DR. DAUBENY, F.R.S. DR. FARADAY. PROFESSOR ROSE. PROFESSOR GROVE. DR. L. PLAYFAIR.

CHEMICAL SECTION.

DR. W. CARPENTER. PROFESSOR OWEN. DR. FOWLER. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM. THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

SECTION—PHYSIOLOGY—VISITORS, &c.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT SOUTHAMPTON.



SIR HENRY DE LA BECHE. PROFESSOR ANSTED. PROFESSOR FORBES. DR. FITTON. LEONARD HORNER, ESQ. JOHN PHILLIPS, ESQ. G. B. GREENOUGH, ESQ. W. HOPKINS, ESQ. MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

that theory was against the success of the experiment. The artesian well at Paris entered the chalk in the centre of a sort of basin formed by the strata where the water would be in the greatest abundance at all times; and at a place where, as far as was known, there had been no dislocation; whereas the surface of the chalk formation at Southampton dipped to the sea gradually, and ran abruptly on the other side at the Isle of Wight, where there had evidently been a considerable dislocation. Some of the subscribers complained that, according to the Professor's statement, they had been induced to throw away their money in an experiment which could not be successful; but the Professor advised the continuance of the work, as it was possible that in practice the experiment might succeed. The other papers in this Section were—"On the Origin of the Coal in the Silesian Coal-fields," by Professor Goeppert, of Breslau, communicated by Sir R I. Murchison; and a "Report on the Microscopic Structure of Shells," by W. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.

ALUM BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.—THE GEOLOGISTS LANDING.

BLACK GANG CHINE.—DR. FITTON'S LECTURE ON ITS GEOLOGY.

The papers read in Section D were: "Additions to a Synopsis of the Classification of the Genera of British Birds," by John Hogg, Esq., F.L.S.; "List of Periodical Birds at Llanrwst," by J. Blackwall, Esq.; "Notice of New Species of Marine Animals found on the coast of Northumberland," by W. King, Esq.; "On the Homologies of the Vertebræ, and on the Temporal Bone," by Professor Owen; "On New British Nudibranchiate Mollusca," by J. Alder, Esq.; "On the Pulmograde Medusæ of the British Seas, with Notices of the Medusæ at present abundant in Southampton Water," by Professor Forbes. In Section E, a paper "On the Cause of the Blood's Circulation through the Liver," by Dr. Searle; and another "On the Sense of Touch, in reference to the

THE PRESIDENT'S GEOLOGICAL LECTURE ON BOARD THE "DE SAUMAREZ" STEAMER, WHITECLIFF BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

higher mental processes of the Blind and Deaf:" this paper was a sequel to a previous one on the 6th, on "Muscular Sense," by Dr. Fowler. In Section F, an interesting report was produced from Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, "On the Medical Relief to the Parochial Poor of Scotland under the old law." Dr. Alison stated that the result of the relief, as formerly administered, was a proof of the inefficiency of the voluntary system.

GENERAL MEETING

The first General Meeting of theSociety was held in the evening, in the Victoria Assembly Room, which was brilliantly illuminated, and filled by about 400 ladies and gentlemen. Prince Albert, who left Cowes in the *Fairy* at seven o'clock, and was received on his arrival at Southampton by the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Lobb, and Captain Ellice, did not reach the Assembly Room until half-past eight o'clock —half an hour after the appointed time the delay having been occasioned by a fog, which prevented the steamer from proceeding with her accustomed velocit On his Royal Highness being conducted to the platform which was erected for the Committee and distinguished visitors, he was warmly cheered by the entire company, who rose and remained standing for some minutes, until his Royal Highness, after shaking hands with several of the gentlemen on the platform, had taken the seat thereon assigned to him. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Winchester, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir J. Ross, Colonel Sabine, Professors Phillips and Owen, and Mr. M. Milnes, M.P.

Sir John F. W. Herschel, F.R.S., then rose and addressed his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the meeting, first congratulating them "on a presence which, gives a dignity and a sanction to the proceedings, such as at no former occasion the Society could boast of. (Applause.) For the honour thus conferred upon us we must feel profoundly gratified, for it is a recognition in the highest quarter of the glorious cause in which we are embarked, which cannot fail to stimulate our best exertions for the future, in a cause in which the glory of the country and the prosperity of every person in it, from her Majesty herself down to the lowest of her subjects, is involved." Sir John then referred to his association with Southampton in his younger days, a recognition which was received with loud cheers. The learned Baronet then congratulated the meeting on great and important changes in the town—its start in commerce, and great development of its resources; the speaker adding his belief that Southampton is now in progress of resuming that position in the maritime history of the country which it once occupied. "It is already one of the great links of communication between England and her distant Indian empire. Not one of the least important advantages of this Society is that it brings us in constant contact with that great phenomenon, the immensity of our national progress. Go where you will the activity now prevailing in the onward progress of England is impressed upon us, and every year we find it placed more and more under the guidance of that science which it is our office and design to promote and advance, and to which the meetings of this Society in various parts of the country have greatly contributed." The other leading points of Sir John's address were the acknowledgment of the liberality of our own and foreign Governments to the Association; after which, Sir John Herschel retired from the chair, which was taken by

Sir R. Murchison, who, in a few moments, rose, and, after complimenting the late President for his distinguished abilities and efficient services, delivered a most luminous address, which we regret we have not room to report further than by a few passages. The distinguished President commenced by observing:

> Ladies and Gentlemen,—After fifteen years of migration to various cities and towns in the United Kingdom, you are for the first time assembled in the South-Eastern districts of England, at the solicitation of the authorities and inhabitants of Southampton. Easily accessible on all sides to the cultivators of science, this beautiful and flourishing sea-port is situated in a district so richly adorned by nature—so full of objects for scientific contemplation—that, supported as we are by new friends in England, and by old friends from the farthest regions of Europe, we shall indeed be wanting to ourselves, if our proceedings on this occasion should not sustain the high character which the British Association has hitherto maintained.

Sir Roderick then referred to his having made his first essay as a geologist in the county of Hants; and then proceeded to state more particularly the recent progress and present state of natural history, the department of knowledge with which his own pursuits have been most connected; whilst he also incidentally adverted to some of the proceedings which were likely to occupy attention during the meeting. We detach a few passages:

> I must not omit to notice the grant obtained from our gracious Sovereign, of the Royal Observatory at Kew, which, previously dismantled of its astronomical instruments, has been converted by us into a station for observations purely physical, and especially for those details of atmospheric phenomena which are so minute and numerous, and require such unremitting attention, that they imperiously call for separate establishments In realising this principle, we can now refer British and foreign philosophers to the Observatory of the British Association at Kew, where I have the authority of most adequate judges for saying they will find that a great amount of electrical and meteorological observation has been made, and a systematic inquiry into the intricate subject of atmospheric electricity carried out, by Mr Ronalds, under the suggestions of Professor Wheatstone, to which no higher praise can be given than that it has, in fact, furnished the model of the processes conducted at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich.

* * * * * * * * *

> Among the many useful national objects which have been promoted by the physical researches of the British Association, there is one which calls for marked notice at this time, in the proposal of Mr. Robert Stephenson to carry an iron tube or suspended tunnel over the Menai Straits to sustain the great railway to Holyhead. This bold proposal could never have been realised, if that eminent engineer had not been acquainted with the great progress recently made in the knowledge of the strength of materials, and specially of iron; such knowledge being in great measure due to investigations in which the Association has taken and is still taking a conspicuous share, by the devotion of its friends and the employment of its influence—investigations which have been prosecuted with great zeal and success by its valued members, Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairbairn.
>
> Whilst on this topic I may observe, that in the recent improvements in railways the aid of scientific investigation was called for by the civil engineer, to assist him in determining with accuracy the power to be provided for attaining the high velocities of fifty and sixty miles an hour, and it was found and admitted by the first engineers, that the very best data for this purpose, and indeed the only experiments of any practical value, were those which had been provided for some years ago by a Committee of the British Association, and published in our Transactions. The Institution of Civil Engineers thus gave testimony to the practical value of our researches by adopting their results

* * * * * * * * *

> Professor Bunsen and Dr Lyon Playfair, at the request of the Association, have produced a report on the conditions and products of iron-furnaces, which is of the greatest value in a commercial view to one of the most important of our manufactures; and possesses, at the same time, a very high interest to chemical science in some of the views which it develops. On the one hand, it exhibits an entirely new theory of the reduction, by cyanogen gas as the chief agent, of iron from the ore; on the other, it shows that, in addition to a vast saving of fuel, about two cwt. of sal-ammoniac may daily be collected at the single establishment of Alfreton, where the experiments were made; thus leading us to infer that in the iron furnaces of Britain there may be obtained from vapour which now passes away, an enormous quantity of this valuable substance, which would materially lessen the dependence of our agriculturists on foreign guano. In pursuing this inquiry into the gaseous contents of a blazing furnace of great height, our associates traced out, foot by foot the most recondite chemical processes, and described the fiery products with the same accuracy as if their researches had been made on the table of a laboratory. * * * * *
>
> Let me express the obligation which geologists are under to this Association, for having aided so effectively in bringing forth the zoological researches of Owen, Agassiz and Edward Forbes. These three distinguished men have themselves announced, that in default of its countenance and assistance, they would not have undertaken, and never could have completed, some of their most important inquiries. Agassiz, for example, had not otherwise, the means of comparing the ichthyolites of the British Isles with those of the Continent of Europe. Without this impulse, Owen would not have applied his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy to British fossil saurians; and Edward Forbes might never have been the explorer of the depths of the Ægean, nor have revealed many hitherto unknown laws of submarine life, if his wishes and suggestions had not met with the warm support of this body, and been supported by its strongest recommendations to the naval authorities.

* * * * * * * * *

> If the astronomer has, to a vast extent, expounded the mechanism of the heavens; if lately, through the great telescope of our associate the Earl of Rosse, he has assigned a fixity and order to bodies which were previously viewed as mere nebulæ floating in space, and has also inferred that the surface cavities in our nearest neighbour of the planetary system are analagous to the volcanic apertures and depressions of the earth; the geologist, contributing data of another order to the great storehouse of natural knowledge, has determined, by absolute and tangible proofs, the precise manner in which our planet has been successively enveloped in diverse cerements, each teeming with peculiar forms of distinct life, and has marked the revolutions which have interfered with these successive creations, from the earliest dawn of living things to the limits of the historic era. In short, the fundamental steps gained in geology, since the early days of the British Association, are so remarkable and so numerous, that the time has now come for a second report upon the progress of this science, which may I trust be prepared for an approaching, if not for the next meeting
>
> Intimately connected with these broad views of the progress of geology is the appearance of the first volume of a national work by Sir Henry De la Beche and his associates in the "Geological Survey of Great Britain." Following, as it does, upon the issue of numerous detailed coloured maps and sections, which, for beauty of execution and exactness of detail, are unrivalled, I would specially direct your attention to this new volume, as affording the clearest evidence that geology is now strictly brought within the pale of the fixed sciences. In it are found graphic descriptions of the strata in the south-west of England and South Wales, whose breadth and length are accurately measured, whose mineral changes are chemically analysed, and whose imbedded remains are compared and determined by competent palæontologists. The very statistics of the science are thus laid open, theory is made [illegible] rously to depend on facts, and the processes and produce of foreign mines are compared with those of Britain. * * * * * * *
>
> Much indeed still remains to be done in Britain, to place the study of physical geography on a basis worthy of this great exploring and colonising nation; and, as one of the highly useful elementary aids to the training of the youthful mind to acquire a right perception of the science, I commend the spirited project of a French geographer, M. Guerin, to establish in London, a georama of vast size which shall teach by strong external relief, the objects and details of which he will, in the course of this week, explain to the geographers present.

* * * * * * * * *

> I would remind our agricultural members, that as their great practical Society was founded on the model of the British Association, we hope they will always come to our Sections for the solution of any questions relating to their pursuits to which can be given a purely scientific answer. If they ask for the explanation of the dependence of vegetation upon subsoil or soil, our geologists and botanists are ready to reply to them. Is it a query on the comparison of the relative value of instruments destined to economise labour, the mechanicians now present are capable of answering it. And if, above all, they ask us to solve their doubts respecting the qualities of soils and the results of their mixtures, or the effects of various manures up[illegible] them, our chemists are at hand. One department of our Institution is in fact styled the [illegible] of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their applications to Agriculture and the Arts, and is officered in part by the very men, Johnston, Daubeny, and Playfair, to whom the agriculturists have in nearly all cases appealed. * * * * *
>
> [illegible] which our assembling at Southampton gives peculiar interest. I may st[illegible] say that [illegible] English geologists should find much to interest them in the Isle of Wight, the same island contains a field for a very curious joint discussion between th[illegible] maticians and the geologists, with which I became acquainted in a previous visit to th[illegible] It is a discovery by Colonel Colby, the Director of the Trigonometrical Survey [illegible] a considerable attraction of the plumb-line to the south, at the trig[illegible] [illegible]d Dunnose, on Shanklin Down. The details of this singular phenomenon, which has been [illegible]ed by numerous observations with the best zenith sectors, will be laid before the Sec[illegible] In the meantime, we may well wonder that this low chalk range in the Isle of Wight should attract, in one parallel at least, with more than half the intensity of the high and c[illegible] talline mountain of Schehallion in the Highlands of Scotland whilst no other chalk hill in t[illegible] South of England exhibits such a phenomenon. Can those of our associates who, like Mr. [illegible] a rich field of geological dynamics, explain this remarkable fact, [illegible] ecture and distribution of the ridge of upheaved strata which runs [illegible] to west through the island or by referring it to dense [illegible] along the line of displacement of the [illegible]
>
> [illegible] other local subject—one, indeed, of positive practical interest that stands [illegible] discussion is, whether, by persevering in deepening the large shaft which they have sunk deep into the chalk near this town, the inhabitants of Southampton may expect to be even[illegible] [illegible]d like those of Paris, by a full supply of sub[illegible]an water, which shall rise to t[illegible] of the low plateau on which the w[illegible] has been undertaken? On no occasion, I must observe, could this town be furnished with a greater number of willing counsellors of divers nations, whose opinions will, it is hoped, be adequately valued by the city authorities The question whether this work ought to be proceeded with or not, will, however, I apprehend, be most effectively answered by those geologists who are best acquainted with the sections in the interior of this county, and with the levels at which the upper greensand and subcretaceous strata there crop out and receive the waters, which thence flow southwards beneath the whole body of chalk of the hills in the south of Hampshire

ELTON, ESQ., (AMERICA.) DR. COOKE TAYLOR. G. R. PORTER, ESQ. COL. SYKES, JAMES HEYWOOD, ESQ. MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

STATISTICAL SECTION.—VISITORS.

Sir Roderick congratulated the meeting, very felicitously, on the full attendance of foreign Professors; adding—

> It is utterly impossible that such gatherings together of foreign philosophers with our own should not be productive of much advantage; for he must indeed be a bad statist in science who knows not that numerous are the works of merit which are published in periodicals, or in the volumes of societies of one country, which remain altogether unknown in another; and still less can he be acquainted with the present accelerated march of science, who is not aware that the germs of discovery which are lying ready in the minds of distant contemporaries must often be brought into action by such an interchange of thought. The collision of such thoughts may indeed be compared to the agency of the electric telegraph of our Wheatstone, which concentrates knowledge from afar, and at once unites the extremities of kingdoms in a common circle of intelligence.

The President concluded his address amidst the general applause of the meeting.

Viscount Palmerston, in an eloquent address, then proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The Marquis of Northampton having seconded the vote, it was unanimously agreed to.

Sir R. J. Murchison, in returning thanks, announced that Prince Albert had not only consented to be present that evening, but had signified his intention of actively participating in the pursuits of the Association by attending some of the Sections. (Applause.)

The meeting then, shortly before eleven o'clock, terminated. Prince Albert remained for some minutes on the platform, conversing with Professor Oërsted and other distinguished scientific men. Some of the new gun-cotton was exhibited to his Royal Highness. He then proceeded to the *Fairy*, and crossed the water for Osborne House immediately. The utmost attention and respect were paid to him by the Mayor and authorities of the town.

FRIDAY.

The Sections were much better attended this morning. We can, however, only notice the papers of more popular interest.

In Section C, Dr. Daubeny, in a paper "On the Rationale of certain processes employed in Agriculture," detailed the principles on which dressing land with quick lime differed from chalking, by disengaging the alkalies from the materials of the primitive rocks, including also the volcanic, and thus furnishing what is wanting to vegetation in argillaceous soils, which the application of chalk does not produce; of course, this is not applicable to calcareous soils. Gypsum also furnishes the means of eliminating the dormant principles of soils; but, of necessity, all who intend to determine the applicability of particular agents to restore activity to a soil apparently worn out, must attend to the chymical analysis of that soil.—Mr. Prideaux stated some experiments on the Dartmoor granite, treated on this principle, by which they had facilities on the spot for producing abundance of alkali. He remarked that the roots of plants generally were acid, and hence he inferred the necessity of alkaline earth for their growth. Some plants were benefitted by soda, but most by potash; they, of course, flourish most with the particular alkali which suited them. With respect to one observation of Dr. Daubeny, that gypsum appeared to be most beneficial to leguminous plants, he thought that it would be proved to be a fact, that, applied to the leaves of plants, it became converted into carbonate of lime: some parts of plants were acid, and others alkaline; and the object in view with chemists was to supply, either to the plant or its roots, what it required for its development.—The question was asked, if, by high manuring—the growth of wheat, for example, was rank and luxuriant—the stalk was invariably weak, and it was sure to be laid, how could the stalk be strengthened?—Mr. Prideaux replied that the best mode he knew of stiffening the stem was by furnishing the plant with silicate of potash.—Mr. Spooner spoke of the use of supersulphate of lime and other salts, and of the errors of agriculturists in using at hazard lime or chalk or other ingredients, which frequently failed from misapplication; and he introduced some diseased turnips as, in his opinion, the result of something wrong in the soil. The Bishop of Norwich said, probably it would turn out that the diseased turnips introduced rather an entomological than a chemical question, and depending on electrical causes, which might also be the case with the potato disease.—Professor Daubeny replied that he thought the weak acid of roots, such as the acetic, not to be compared with the sulphuric or strong acids, advised by him to bring the dormant ingredients of soils into activity.

Professor Grove then read a very lucid paper on the decomposition of water by heat only, which led to a long discussion on this principle, as explaining the case of the bursting of boilers of steam-engines, but which he considered inapplicable (as did the chairman).—Professor Playfair suspected that some chemical change in the constitution of the water took place, which the Professor strongly combated.—Dr. Leeson drew attention to the subject of steam-boilers, which he thought favoured the non-decomposition principle, as he had observed no evidence of the oxydation of the metal of the fractured part (as we understood). It was generally considered to depend more on spheroidal repulsion of bodies.—Professor Faraday appeared to concur in this view.

In the Statistical Section, the only paper read was by Mr. Heywood, "On Oxford Educational Statistics." It detailed the general course of the system pursued in Oxford, comparing it with Cambridge in various particulars. It stated that the number of students at Oxford was rather diminishing of late years.—Dr. Cooke Taylor added a brief account of the course pursued at Trinity College, Dublin, remarking upon the *viva voce* examination of students there on entering—a system which often produced some odd answers. On one occasion, the Rev. John Martin was examining a class in hydrostatics, and asked a student who was not very popular, "Mr. Spencer, what would be the consequence if I thrust you into a pond?" the examiner's object being to test the student's knowledge of the law, that water rises in proportion to the weight of the body immersed. The student, not being able to give a solution of the question, another was put to his neighbour Mr. Plunket, "What would be the consequence if I thrust Mr. Spencer into a pond?" "'Pon my word, Sir," was the reply, "I think it would be of very little consequence." Another student being examined on Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity as those which we most neglect, was asked what relations were most neglected; the youth answered very coolly, "Poor relations"

After a laugh at these anecdotes, a long conversation ensued on the subject of the system of education pursued in the French and American universities. In the latter, the chief feature noticed was their insisting less than our own on the study of the dead languages. Great praise was awarded to the French schools for their teaching so universally the art of drawing and design.—Dr. Cooke Taylor attributed much of the superiority of the French in this art to the time they were able to spare in consequence of the simplicity of their decimal system, while our own barbarous and complicated method of arithmetic and weights and measures consumed so much time unnecessarily.

In the Mechanical Section, the most attractive paper was "On a New Method of Boring for Artesian Wells," communicated to the Association by M. Arago, and read by Mr. C. Vignoles. It was accompanied by a diagram. It appears that an intelligent artisan at Perpignan, in France, named Fauvelle, was led to the discovery by noticing that, in several cases of success in boring for water with solid iron rods, so soon as the spring was tapped, all the triturated particles were brought up without the use of the auger. He inferred, therefore, that if the boring could be effected by a hollow tube about two inches less in diameter than the width of the auger, communicating with any injecting force-pump by a flexible tube from the surface, the same result would follow to this mechanical application of power, as resulted from the natural power of the rising column of water. Being a poor man, it was a long time before he could get any interest taken in his invention. At last, the fellow-workmen clubbed together for the materials, and assisted him with their labour. Success attended the first experiment. He competed with the old system in one or two places, and produced the most successful results in half the time ever accomplished before. The principle became so established, that Fauvel has now orders for, and in hand, 200 Artesian wells. Mr. Vignoles has not himself seen these, but he was assured that one of twenty-four inches diameter had been completed, and one of six inches diameter had been carried a depth of 540 feet. This paper was listened to with great attention, the subject being so important to the town of Southampton.

THE EVENING MEETING

was well attended by members to hear Professor Owen discourse on the fossil mammalia of the British islands. The earliest formation (he said) in which the remains of mammalian quadrupeds were found was the oolitic; here were little insectiverous quadrupeds, warm-blooded and quick-breathing; and the corresponding animals were to be found now in Australia, nearly at our antipodes. The various formations and deposits above the oolitic were then described; and the discourse was occupied with one of these, in which were to be seen a number of great fresh-water deposits, showing that at one period we had a series of mammalian forms very considerably surpassing anything we have now. For instance, a species of elephant nearly double the size of the largest elephant of Ceylon, a rhinoceros with two horns, a hippopotamus quite as large as that of Africa, and a deer with antlers whose extreme points were sometimes nine or ten feet from each other. We had, in the period in question, a large species of reindeer and a little roebuck. We had three species of wild ox, one a bison or bonassus of enormous structure, another with horns a yard or a yard and a half long, and a third with very short horns. There was evidence that all these had continued to exist in Europe within the historical period, and some of our ancient stories of battles with dun cows might have reference to these. There was also a feline animal of equal size with any lion or tiger, but with canine teeth of the most destructive form. There were the remains of bears surpassing in size the great grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains of North America; a species of hyena was also found in caverns. In considering the question how these quadrupeds came to this island, geologists had arrived at the conviction that the separation between England and the continent had been a comparatively recent affair, compared at least with the period when so enormous a mammalian class existed in this island. These could not be the remains of animals brought here from tropical climes by some great torrent; that notion was contradicted by their enormous numbers, the integrity of their bones, the wearing away of the floor of the caves they inhabited, the crushed bones and teeth of heedless young creatures dragged into these caves, and other like reasons; there were hundreds of antlers, not water-worn, and which must have been shed by living deer. There were many signs of the former union of England and France; England once had bears and wolves like France, and the bones of the extinct animals in both countries agreed.

Sir R. Murchison, the President, at the conclusion of the Professor's discourse, expressed a hope that the meeting would be favoured with the opinion of Dr. Buckland, the great wizard of the caves, the necromancer of all animals. The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Buckland,) objected to the discussion of points of difference before an inexperienced and unlearned audience. He would rather refer to the confirmation now given to what he stated 25 years ago, and for which he was then deemed almost an audacious liar. (A laugh):—that there were British Elephants (more in that very county than the members of the British Association), and rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, the aboriginal inhabitants of this country—the predecessors of landowners and farmers (laughter): these, to use a fashionable phrase, were "great facts." (A laugh.) But how did these strange gentlemen find their way into this now civilised and happy country? Whence came the bears and hyenas of the caves of Yorkshire, whose gambols had polished the *sedilia* upon which they amused themselves with disporting? On that point geologists differed wide as the antipodes. But, looking at the extremely insignificant depth of the Channel which divided us from the Continent—the greatest depth between Dover and Calais being only the height of the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford—the slightest disruption might have made that difference in depth. In that slight trough of the sea there might have been dry sands. At all events, the animals in question must have lived and died here. Mr. Lyell remarked that, not only was this planet inhabited for ages by a succession of plants and animals, now extinct, before man came upon the stage; but that, even of those species now contemporary with man, a great number existed for ages before the era when we had reason to suppose that the human race began. Mr. Bullar suggested that a part of the audience might find it wise to apply to this subject Paley's counsel, not to suffer what we do know to be disturbed by what we do not. Sir R. Murchison observed that Professor Forchammer had promised the Society a paper on sea-water currents, and perhaps he would open the Straits of Dover question. What he would pronounce upon it could at present only be conjectured; "but," added Sir Roderick, "I have heard say there is a tradition, that there was a Prince of his country with whom a Queen of England fell in love, and that this Danish Prince being refused to her in marriage, she cut a trench which separated this country from the Continent." (Laughter.)

SATURDAY.

The Sectional proceedings of this day appear to have been rather "a divided duty," owing to the out-door attractions for the members. For example, the Botanical Section, accompanied by several of the foreign visitors attending the meeting, visited the gardens of the Dean of Winchester, at Bishopstoke, in the morning, and enjoyed the Very Reverend Doctor's hospitality.

We may here refer to the number of speculations broached in this Section, on the Potato Murrain. Some attributed the disease to the rupture of the vessel, occasioned by frost or sudden growth; and, after a long discussion between Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, Professor Playfair, and others, on the question whether atmospheric influence or a peculiar miasma could be the cause, Dr. Buckland said, the only remedy he knew was the following: The instant the extremity of the leaf is attacked, mow down the whole to the ground, and burn it, to give the tuber a chance of escape. Leave the tubers in the ground till the first dry days of August, then take them up, pick out the infected, and pack the rest in dry straw, not touching one another. A member suggested that the stalk should be pulled up, and not merely mowed; the disease existed very low down. So much doubt had been thrown upon every theory by the time Mr. Solly spoke, that his remark was very generally cheered.

In the Statistical Section, this day, a paper was read by Mr. Wriggleworth, on the mortality of children, in which the principal facts elicited were, that of 10,076 children born, 2397 died under the age of 21, nearly one-half of the deaths occurring under the age of one year. Contagious, epidemic, endemic, and diseases of the nervous system and respiratory organs, were the most fatal to children. The paper also stated that, in 1206 cases of which returns had been obtained, in 618 the first child was a son, and in 588 it was a daughter

The next paper was a table by Mr. Howard on the extent of the plate glass manufacture, in which it was stated that the great demand for the article had hitherto deprived the public of the benefit of the reduction of the duty. At present, the home manufacture could not keep pace with the demand, but, it was probable that it would soon be enabled to do so, and that, instead of importers, we should become exporters.

Some returns were then read by Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., in reference to the administration of civil and criminal justice in India, the purpose of which was so show the result of the change by which, fifteen years ago, natives were first allowed to sit as judges. About 98 per cent. of the judicial duty was now performed by natives. The pleaders were also natives, and the pleadings were carried on in the native language. There were fewer appeals from the decisions of the native than of the English judges. The cause of the advancement was the improved state of education and knowledge in the country. The proceedings concluded with the reading of a report of the Committee on the statistics of sickness and mortality in Yorkshire, in which it was shown that in ten per cent. of the deaths in that county, the parties had no medical attendance.

THE GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

The great event of Saturday, however, was the Geological Excursion round the Isle of Wight. A large party embarked on board the *Lady de Saumarez* steam-packet: amongst the first on board were Sir Roderick Murchison; Sir John Herschel; Sir Henry J. De la Beche; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; Captain Ibbotson; Dr. Hoyle; and Mr. Prestwich; and, by the time of starting (half-past seven), there were present between 200 and 300 geologists, professors and amateurs, most of them armed with hammers and chisels, and provided with huge wallets. The course steered was, after leaving the Southampton water, to the eastward, by Spithead, and so past Ryde, Bonchurch, St. Catherine's Point, and the Needles, returning through the Solent. As the vessel neared Sandown Bay, and afterwards proceeded along to Yarmouth, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Prestwich, and Captain Ibbotson alternately explained the various strata and peculiar formation of this romantic coast. The substance of these explanations, which were rendered, if possible, still more clear by the exhibition of a geological map by Mr. Knipe, the correctness of which was generally admitted, is as follows

> Spithead forms the trough of the basin between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire; the chalk forming the base on which is deposited the plastic sands and clays, the London clay; and, on the north side of the island, a still more recent deposit, viz., the fresh water, on which is situated the house and grounds of her Majesty at Osborne. The chalk of the Foreland, with the clays and sands, are well defined, and from beneath them appear, towards Sandown Bay, the upper green sand, the gault, and the lower green sand, but thinning off towards the centre of the bay, where the wealden formation is laid bare, and forms the axes of the island These various strata are again repeated further along the coast. The undercliff or terraces are formed of rock, which has been broken away from the parent rock by the undermining of the base hence arise the wild, romantic aspect and irregularity of the district on which the new town of Ventnor is built The whole of this part of the southern coast is strewed with the *debris* of all the formations superior to the wealden, in large and rugged masses. Beyond this there are excellent sections of the beds of green sand, gault, &c., until the wealden again presents itself in Brixton Bay. The superior strata again succeed each other, until the [illegible] stone re-appears, continuing onward to the Needles, and rising perpendicular to six or seven hundred feet. At Alum Bay, from a mighty convulsion of nature, the strata assume a complete vertical position—the chalk, with all the variegated beds of sand and clays of the tertiary formation. This convulsion is very local, the strata again assuming their proper position beneath Meadow-hill.

At Black Gang Chine, the geologists, headed by the President, debarked, and, scattering themselves in various directions, commenced their searches. The main body soon espied Dr. Buckland, who was found in the Chine, walking with a couple of ladies, and who was unconsciously seized upon, with his fair companions, and brought off in triumph to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the whole company. The rev. Doctor good-humouredly, in compliance with what appeared to be a general wish, proceeded to open the large blue bag which he carried, and displayed to the curious a travelling spirit-flask, and a fresh boiled crab, which led the Doctor to give a most humorous account of the natural history of crabs. In the Doctor's depository were, also, some draining-tiles, such as are used in "the Island."

At Alum Bay there was a second debarkation, and a second onslaught with hammers and chisels innumerable upon the devoted cliffs; and here, under the able direction of the President, who went about from spot to spot, explaining the geology of this remarkable locality, where the various strata, upheaved by some great natural convulsion, appear vertical, side by side with the horizontal formations, the wallets were soon filled with specimens. The party was safely embarked again, a matter of no slight difficulty, seeing that the space between the steamer and the shore had to be traversed in small boats.

Our Artist has depicted the Floating Lecture-room—the Deck of the *De Saumarez* packet; the Scene at Black Gang Chine; and the Debarkation at Allum Bay

Mr. Drew, a member of the Local Committee, then moved a vote of thanks to the distinguished geologists who had accompanied the excursionists; the compliment was acknowledged by Sir R. Murchison, by Sir J. Herschel, and by the Dean of Westminster, who, also alluded to Mr. Webster, the geologist, having first shown to the world that the strata described by Cuvier and Broguiart as extending over a large area in France, existed also in the Isle of Wight.

The company returned to Southampton at about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, highly gratified; the only subject of complaint being the somewhat excessive charges for provisions on board the steamer; 3s. 6d being considered, in these economic days, too much for a dinner of cold meat, bread, and cheese.

MONDAY

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT.

This was a great day for the Association; Prince Albert taking, for the first time, a part in the proceedings of the several Sections. The preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness were well arranged. The landing steps, from the water's edge to the pier-head, were laid with crimson cloth, and the building at the extremity of the pier was fitted up as a reception-room. The Royal standard was hoisted at the pier-head, and at the top of the Mayor's house. The numberless yachts and vessels in the Southampton Water were gaily dressed; the Yacht Club House, the various hotels and public buildings, and even the shops and private houses, were adorned with flags, and their balconies and windows were crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. Indeed, the whole town of Southampton was on the *qui vive*. At a few minutes before eleven, the roar of artillery from the platform announced the approach of the *Fairy* at the pier-head; and almost immediately, his Royal Highness, who was received on landing by the Mayor, Alderman, and Council of the town, Sir R. Murchison, the President of the Association, and Captain Ellice, made his appearance on the pier, amidst the almost deafening shouts of the spectators. The Prince, who was attended by Colonel Bouverie and the Hon G. E. Anson, having entered the reception room, accompanied by the Mayor and Council, and Sir R. Murchison, an Address was presented to him by the Mayor, and his Royal Highness briefly replied.

On leaving the Pier, the Prince, accompanied as hitherto, proceeded in a carriage to the Mathematical Section, in the Long Room. On the entrance of the Prince, Sir John Herschel, who was presiding, immediately rose, and the President's chair was offered to, and accepted by, his Royal Highness. Professor Phillips then read a long Report on Anemometry, and the various instruments, and improvements in them, which had been devised for registering the pressure of the atmosphere, which, together with the discussion which followed, was listened to with great attention by the Royal Associate.

From Section A, the Prince was conducted to the Bugle Hall, where the sub-Section of Ethnology was sitting; and his Royal Highness heard some very detailed Ethnological notes of Siberia, by Professor Von Middenhorf, read by Dr. Latham, followed by an explanation in the German language by the Professor himself. By this time, Lord Palmerston had arrived, and joined with those who were in attendance on his Royal Highness.

The party then proceeded to the Section for Mechanics, where his Royal Highness appeared particularly gratified with Mr. Fairbairn's paper, illustrated by models and drawings of the results as obtained from the experiments in connexion with the proposed tubular bridges across the Conway and Menai Straits, in which the lecturer shows the superiority of the rectangular hollow bridge, as adopted by Mr. Stephenson on the Chester and Holyhead Railway over the chain bridge, or a circular or elliptical iron tunnel bridge.

The Chemical Section was next visited, where his Royal Highness bestowed considerable attention to a paper by Professor Oërsted on the changes which mercury sometimes suffers in glass vessels hermetically sealed the general impression of the *savans* appearing to be, that those changes were occasioned either by the quality of the mercury or of the glass

Lastly, the Prince proceeded to the Victoria Rooms, where a paper was being read by the Secretary of the Geological Section on the Arctic currents, as exhibited in the distribution of the northern drift, by Dr. Forchammer. This paper adduced evidence to show that the separation of England from the Continent of Europe had taken place some time previous to the sixth century before Christ, or from 2500 to 3000 years ago; and that the German Ocean was once a bay, in the innermost parts of which were the shores of Denmark. Another paper, by Professor E. Forbes, on some natural history phenomena bearing on geology, observed since the last meeting, and having some reference to Dr. Forchammer's lecture, followed. Leaving this room, the Prince entered for a moment another apartment, in which the Zoological and Botanical Section was engaged; but here it was announced by Sir R. Murchison that his Royal Highness' time had expired, and that her Majesty was waiting for him on board the Royal yacht, which, after the debarkation of Prince Albert, had made the voyage to Cowes and back. His Royal Highness accordingly proceeded at once to re-embark, having taken leave of the civic authorities at the pier-head; but Lord Palmerston and Sir R. Murchison accompanied his Royal Highness and suite, in the barge, to the *Fairy*. The Queen was waiting on the deck, on reaching which the Prince presented her with a bouquet of choice flowers he had brought from the Victoria Rooms. Sir R. Murchison had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness, and was received with marked attention; Viscount Palmerston was afterwards honoured by the Queen with a conversation of some duration. The noble Lord and Sir R. Murchison having left the *Fairy*, at half-past one o'clock she got under way, and, amidst the salute of the guns on the platform and the cheers of the people, proceeded on her return to Osborne

Several other papers were read in the various Sections, during the afternoon; amongst which was one by Dr. Buckland, on the applicability of M. Fauvelle's mode of boring Artesian wells to the well at Southampton, and to other wells and sinkings for coal, salt, and other mineral beds. Mr. Vignolles suggested the propriety of sinking a shaft for the Southampton well, on the principle explained by him on a previous day, as invented by M. Fauvelle, but the opinion of Dr. Buckland appeared to be that by the present boring they might get through the chalk into the lower green sand for water, and probably succeed in their object. This formation would be equivalent to that from which the Parisian well obtained its supply; and he illustrated the positions of the strata, by references to Mr. Knipe's geological map.

A GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

was held, at 3 o'clock, in the Town Hall, Sir R. Murchison took the Chair, and announced that her Majesty had desired him to express the great interest she felt in the Association, and the satisfaction with which she had received the report of its progress. (Cheers). Her Majesty had also desired to be furnished with periodical reports of the proceedings and progress of the Association. (Cheers). A more practical proof of membership on the part of Royalty than he had mentioned perhaps Mr. Taylor would communicate to them.

Mr. Taylor then stated that Colonel Anson had announced that his Royal Highness Prince Albert desired to present to the Association £100—(cheers)—and that without in any way directing the purpose to which it should be applied, as it was his wish to convey to them his entire approbation of their proceedings. (Much cheering.)

An invitation from the Ashmolean Society of Oxford, for the Association to hold their next annual meeting at that town, was read and advocated by Professor Walker. Mr. Grove advanced the claims of Swansea, for the year 1848, and Dr Robinson those of Belfast, for some future year. After some conversation, the invitation to Oxford was accepted; and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., was unanimously voted President for the next year.

THE EVENING MEETING

was well attended by members, to hear Mr. Lyell's discourse on the Geology of the United States, from observations made in 1845 and 1846. Mr. Lyell confined himself to the Delta and Alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, explaining that the "delta" of a great river was that which was below the first arm or branch that the river sent forth to relieve itself, on approaching the sea. Endeavouring to make some approximation to the *minimum* of time which must have been occupied by the formation of the accumulations now found to characterise the delta and the alluvial plain above, Mr. Lyell warned his hearers that Playfair avowed his conviction fifty years ago that the reason might go much further than the imagination dare follow. The time required for the accumulation of matter found in the delta and valley of the Mississippi, must have been 67,000 years, and another 33,000 years must have been required for bringing down to its present position the great deposit above. It was melancholy to think that there should still be so great a discord in the opinions of scientific men upon subjects of this kind, it would not have been so, if there had been, from the time of Playfair, an association like that; and if a body of scientific men, entitled, by having devoted their lives to pursuits like these, to speak with authority, had joined in inquiries into these matters, it would have been impossible then that such an unsound state of things could exist,—one creed for the philosopher and another for the multitude. But ere long the earth's antiquity, and the early history of its organic beings, would be as cheerfully and universally admitted, as the earth's motion, or the number of the heavenly bodies. His own conviction was, that the more we extended and enlarged our knowledge of the wonders of creation in time as well as in space, we should more elevate, and refine, and exalt our conceptions of the Divine Artificer of the universe. This paper was characterised by the President as "a magnificent discourse."

TUESDAY.

The Sectional Meetings were, this day, but thinly attended; although the Papers read were numerous and interesting. Rather, however, than subjoin a dry enumeration of their titles and authors, we shall quote the objects of such as our limits will allow.

Considerable interest was taken by the Zoological and Botanical Section, in the reading of a paper "On the Production of Silk in England," by Mrs. Whitby, a lady residing at Newlands, near Lymington. It was stated from the chair that this subject was to have been brought before the Section during Prince Albert's visit; it being known that her Majesty and the Prince take a deep interest in the prospect of the production of raw silk in England. Mrs. Whitby, in 1836, brought from Turin mulberry plants of the sort called "of the Philippine Islands" (*Morus multicaulis*), a sort which produces much larger leaves than the Italian wild white mulberry, or that which, in England, is cultivated for its fruit. The growth of the plant in question is rapid, and it is easily cultivated by cuttings, which strike as readily as the willow. Mrs. Whitby treated her importation (at Truro and Lymington,) according to the directions given in M. Berdon's book, and did not lose one. She had fed silkworms on these, and the silk produced had been pronounced by the first manufacturers in England to be equal to the best Italian silk. She now felt convinced that the silkworm might be reared in England with as little cost as in the most favoured foreign countries. A high temperature was not essential, and only advantageous as it lessened the time required for attaining maturity. Her greatest difficulty had been in preventing the silkworm hatching before the leaves had come out in sufficient abundance in our cold springs; but in autumn she now fills a cucumber-frame with cuttings to meet this difficulty. Her account of the result per acre showed an annual profit of £94 8s. 5

In the Statistical Section, Mr. Nelson read a long paper on the Statistics of Crime in England and Wales during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. His object was to show the necessity of viewing age as an element in all inquiries into the nature and progress of crime; and he pointed out that, at some ages or periods of life, the tendency to crime was more than quadruple that at other periods of life. The results thus obtained showed that invariably where the greatest degree of education existed, the least amount of crime prevailed; and, *vice versâ*, that when the people possessed the least degree of education, then crime always greatly exceeded the average for the whole kingdom, sometimes showing a difference in a single group of about 40 per cent.

In the Mechanical Section, a long discussion arose respecting the Conway and Menai iron railway bridges, and the experiments made for determining the best shape and thickness to be adopted; but no satisfactory conclusions were arrived at.

Mr. Vignolles read a paper "On the Chinese Method of Boring, as Practised on the Continent, for the Ventilation of Mines;" and in conjunction with Fauvelle's System for the Boring of Artesian Wells. The method here alluded to was explained to be a heavy bar of cast-iron, six to ten feet long, and from four to six inches diameter; the lower end furnished with a boring tool combined with a motion pipe, and which is suspended by a rope passing over a large pulley fixed over the bore hole. This rope is wound round a windlass, and the whole is so contrived that the weight may fall from any required height. The tension given to the rope produces a circular motion sufficient to change the place of the cutting tool at each descent.

At the "General Ordinary," which was very fully attended, Sir R. Murchison proposed the healths of Prince Albert, the Mayor and Corporation, and the foreign guests; the latter being replied to by M. Oërsted. In the course of his address, the learned President nobly advocated the importance of the Association, as standing forward on a great principle; adding his "wish that those who criticised the Association could look upon that assembly." The meeting had been attended by an unprecedented number of distinguished foreigners, and that number would have been increased but for circumstances which could not have been prevented. Among others his distinguished friend, M. Dumas, was kept away solely by a severe attack of gout. The Association had also received an impulse from the Royal patronage bestowed on it, which could not fail to prove of eminent advantage in its future progress.

EVENING MEETING.

After dinner, the company adjourned to the Victoria Rooms, where the first attraction was an account of the "Gun Cotton," just invented by Professor Schonbein Professor Grove stated this to be the first time this invention had been publicly exhibited; and it was only at the earnest solicitation of the British Association, that Professor Schoenbein had consented to its exhibition, because, in consequence of not having concluded his arrangements for securing the invention by patents, he was not able to describe the composition of the substance. Mr. Grove prefaced the exhibition by giving a short outline of the history of the invention of gunpowder, and the *rationale* of its composition; observing that there was a considerable residue after the explosion of even the best gunpowder, which showed that the combustion was not perfect; and the residue proved greatly inconvenient by soiling fire-arms. In the invention of Professor Schoenbein, this inconvenience was entirely remedied, and the explosive force was said to be double that of gunpowder. The substance was, in fact, cotton, which was was prepared in some manner not yet made known, and was not to be distinguished in its appearance from ordinary cotton. There were two qualities of the preparation, one of which was intended for common purposes, and evolved a small quantity of smoke on explosion; the other, which was more expensive in its preparation, emitted no perceptible smoke, and left no residue whatever. The gun cotton, he said, explodes at the temperature of 400 degrees the explosive point of gunpowder being about 600 degrees; and it might be exploded on gunpowder without igniting the latter. Mr. Grove then exhibited the experiments He first exploded a small quantity of gunpowder for the purpose of showing the large quantity of smoke evolved. He then exploded a small lock of the gun-cotton, of the second quality. It flashed off as rapidly as gunpowder, and but a very small quantity of smoke was perceptible. The paper on which it was exploded was slightly stained. The better kind of the gun cotton exploded still more rapidly, without any smoke whatever, and it gave out an orange-coloured flame. The exhibition of the experiment was received with loud applause. Mr. Grove next exhibited that peculiar property of the cotton not being injured by water. He steeped a piece of the cotton in a glass of water, and then pressed it between blotting paper to dry. Though it could not have been thoroughly dry in the time, the cotton flashed off when the heated wire was applied to it, and without any perceptible smoke. The flash, however, was not in this case so instantaneous as that of the perfectly dry cotton. The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun-cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder, without igniting the latter. The experiment succeeded perfectly, though it requires the cotton to be quite dry to insure its success, for if the combustion be less rapid the gunpowder explodes. When these experiments were concluded, there was a call for Professor Schoenbein. The President very significantly said, Professor Schoenbein was with us just now at the dinner, he partook of the repast, and—he is not here. He then complimented Professor Schoenbein on the discovery of so powerful an agent, which he designated as one of the most practically important discoveries of the present age. What might be its results no one could foresee. With power greater than that of gunpowder, it would produce little noise, no recoil, and no dirt; therefore, the alarm of timid minds at fire-arms would be removed, and even ladies might become partridge shooters. Dr. Robinson made some eloquent remarks on the influence of gunpowder and of other destructive agents on the progress of civilisation, and observed that the further scientific inventions placed civilised man in physical power above the savage, the better guarantee it afforded against the destruction of the works of civilisation and of a retrogradation to barbarism.

Professor Grove then explained the process by which he had succeeded in decomposing water by heat.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, four Sections assembled; but the attendance was thin. In the Zoological and Botanical Section, Mr. Morris Stirling read a paper on Substitutes for the potato. Amongst others, he mentioned the artichoke, scorzonera, and many plants which yield starch, &c., in their roots; but the Secretary (Dr. Lankester) pointed out the necessity of a chemical analysis of all foods offered as a substitute for the potato. Many plants contained a larger quantity of nutritious matter than the potato that would not be liked as a substitute. An Irish peasant could eat 14 pounds of potatoes in a day; few other kinds of food could be consumed in the same quantity.—Mr. Webster stated his conviction that every effort should be made to enable the Irish labourer to procure other food, as the potato was not adapted to the development of the powers of mind and body.

In the Mechanical Section appeared the following notice:—"Bevan, W., M.D., on a New Plan of Applying Atmospheric Air to the Purposes of Locomotion." Dr. Bevan made his statement accordingly to the Section. He proposed to make the atmosphere simulate steam, and to move a train by means of heated compressed air in large copper vessels. Being pressed, in the discussion which followed his discourse, to explain how he would force the air into his vessel, and keep up the supply, he avowed that he had not fully disclosed his plan, and intended to alter some things shown in the drawings he had exhibited; he had been advised not to mention those points; but if any gentleman or company would take the project up, he would explain the whole to those parties. (A laugh.) This non-explanation was fatal to the subject; and, after the exchange of some pleasantries, it was withdrawn.

In the Chemical Section, Dr. Daubeny mentioned some new facts bearing on the chemical theory of volcanoes. The chemists and geologists are at variance as to the causes of the eruption of volcanoes; the latter attributing them to the action of central fire; the chemists, on the contrary, attributing the eruptions to chemical action of substances at no great distance from the surface. On the discovery of the new metals by Sir Humphry Davy, he applied the inflammability of those metals in explanation of the effects of volcanoes, and conceived that there might be large masses of potassium in the earth, which inflamed when water came into contact with the mass. Dr. Daubeny supported the chemical views of the causes of earthquakes, and contended that the geological hypothesis failed to explain the phenomena. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Hunt mentioned the remarkable fact, which had been often noticed by miners in Cornwall, that over the lodes of a mine there is apparent at night a lambent flame in the direction of the lodes.

A short communication on the mode of making and on the properties of the substance termed Vulcanised India-rubber was made by Mr. Brockedon. The process of Vulcanisation consists in submitting caoutchouc at a high temperature to the action of sulphur, with which it combines, and becomes harder and more elastic. The proportions of sulphur vary according to the degree of hardness required, but about seven per cent. of sulphur is the quantity combined for general purposes. The quality of the India-rubber is much more elastic after being thus treated, and it is of this substance that the small India-rubber rings now so generally used is made. It was stated by Mr. Brockedon, that two tons weight of these India-rubber rings are sold in a week.

In the Mechanical Section, Mr. Scott Russell explained the nature of the wave system, gave a brief abstract of the communication he made on the subject at the Cork meeting, when he presented the report of the result of his experiment. The chief peculiarities of the system may be stated to be placing the greatest midship section much further aft than in other ships, making the fore-part very fine, and giving it a concave instead of a convex curve, and making the after-part more full in proportion to her bows. This form was altogether opposed to the previously received forms for ship-building, but he had arrived at that form after numerous experiments, and by consideration of the conditions requisite to produce the least resistance in passing through water. By giving the water-line a cycloidal form, he had followed the directions of nature, by adopting the curve of waves, and the effect was that, instead of waves breaking against the sides of such a vessel, they passed by it, as the surface of the vessel was of the same shape, and fitted with them. In practice it was found that such a vessel raised no wave in front as it passed through water, but the resisting wave was thrown on each side to the bows, and by this means the ship was much more effectually steadied than it could be when there was any opposing wave in front, and a corresponding hollow at the bows, where the ship required the most support.

THE ARTESIAN WELL ON SOUTHAMPTON COMMON

A joint deputation of the Geological and Mechanical Sections, headed by the President, proceeded at one o'clock to the boring on Southampton Common. After hearing the report of the engineer, and examining the evidence of the strata, the President observed that there was every probability, on their reaching the upper green sand below the chalk strata, that a sufficient supply of water would be obtained. Whether or not it would rise to the required level, would depend, however, upon the level at which the upper green sand entered. He advised, however, the continuance of the work. It appears the well already gives 15,000 cubic feet of water, the supply required for the town being 30,000 to 35,000.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

At three o'clock, the General Committee assembled in the Town Hall, when the Treasurer stated the tickets issued at this meeting to be 843; the amount received (including Prince Albert's donation of £100) £827 4s. 8d. Grants of money (£410) were agreed to.

It was also resolved that the second and third parts of Dr. Carpenter's Report on the Microscopic Structure of Shells, &c., in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions, be illustrated by lithographic plates not exceeding twenty. The price of the plates was not known.

Among the recommendations of the Committee, not involving grants of money, were:—That Mr. Hopkins be requested to furnish a report on the theory of such movements and displacements of the earth's crust as may be connected with earthquakes; and Mr. Mallett to furnish a report of the static and dynamic facts which have been observed to be the results of earthquakes, or connected with them. Mr. J. S. Russell, to prepare a report on the present condition of the science of naval construction, including steam navigation. Mr. Whewell and Sir J. Ross, to draw up a plan for a naval expedition for the purpose of completing our knowledge of the progress of the tides.

That her Majesty's Government be requested to have published the meteorological observations which have been made by the officers of the Irish trigonometrical survey at Mountjoy, and the Pigeon-house, near Dublin, since 1834, and also to direct that, during the progress of the Ordnance trigonometrical survey in the north of Scotland, the so-called parallel roads of Glenloy and the adjacent country be accurately surveyed

The officers of the Association were then re-elected, and

The President, in closing the business of the Meeting, congratulated the Association on the harmony that had prevailed during the whole of the Southampton Meeting. Not a single point of dissent had arisen, nor had anything occurred to interrupt for a moment the pursuit of science. He had now to declare that the business of the Meeting was adjourned to Oxford, where they would assemble on the 25th of June next.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President, and the Meeting broke up.

THE MODEL ROOM.

At this Room, (Mechanical Section,) were exhibited some clever models by Mr. Wilde, one of which, a model of Aden, formed of common rough clay, is curious, as showing, from the position of that town, and its fortifications, natural and artificial, that the report which appeared recently in some of the London papers, that the Arabs had approached to the very gates of Aden, must necessarily be incorrect. There were, also, in this room, working models of Ainslie's tile-cutting machines, and some specimens of poplins, embroidered with gold, silver, and coloured silks, into the most novel and beautiful patterns. Those which are manufactured in Ireland, it is said, have been extensively patronised by her Majesty; and Prince Albert wore a waistcoat of this beautiful fabric, on Monday.

THE PORTRAITS.

Each of the annexed Portraits has been sketched by our Artist, during the recent Meeting at Southampton; so that we have spared no pains to insure their characteristic fidelity,

In the emblematic title-design is introduced the Portrait of his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, F R.S., and the only Honorary Member of the British Association. To the left is the Portrait of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, G. C. St. S, F. R. S.; and President of the Association, pre-eminently distinguished by his Researches on the Geology of Russia.

SECTION.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

DR. STEVELLY, one of the Secretaries to the Section, and known for his labours in Meteorological Science

The REV. DR. SCORESBY, magnetician, illustrator of the natural science of the Arctic Regions, &c.

PROF. SUANBERG (from Sweden); "a successful young experimenter in Physics, who represents his great master, Berzelius"

PROF. WHEATSTONE, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Section; electrician; inventor of the Electric Telegraph, and distinguished by his Researches on Sound.

The REV. DR. WHEWELL, F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge: a Vice-President of the Section.

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart., F.R.S.; ex-President of the Association: the celebrated Astronomer.

Prof OERSTED, "to whom we owe the first great link between electric and magnetic phenomena, by showing the magnetic properties of the galvanic current."

Colonel SABINE, R.A., distinguished for his Researches in Terrestrial Magnetism.

RICHARD LANING, Esq., Electrician.

Prof. WARTMANN, Founder of the Vaudois Society.

SECTION.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE

Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, honourably referred to in the President's Address, for his Report on the Conditions and Products of Iron Furnaces.

Prof. W. H. GROVE, F R.S., who experimented with the "Gun Cotton."

Prof. HENRICH ROSE, from the Royal Academy of Berlin, whose work on Chemical Analysis is an universal text-book.

Prof. MICHAEL FARADAY, D.C.L., F R S, President of the Section.

Dr. DAUBENY, F.R.S., Aldrich's Professor of Chemistry, and Regius Professor of Botany, Oxford.

Prof. SCHONBEIN, from Switzerland, the investigator of Ozone, and the discoverer of "Gun Cotton."

J. PRIDEAUX, Esq.

SECTION.—GEOLOGY

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, President of the Royal Society, F.S.A., F G S., &c.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Esq., F R.S.

G. B. GREENOUGH, Esq., F.R.S. (Physical Geography.)

LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Section, and of the Geological Society.

D. W. H. FILTON, F.R.S., the able illustrator of the Geology of the Isle of Wight.

Prof. E. FORBES, F.R.S., Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Prof. ANSTED, F.R.S., King's College, London.

Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

VISITORS, PHYSIOLOGISTS, &c.

The LORD BISHOP of NORWICH, President of the Linnæan Society.

SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, Governor of Portsmouth.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., F.RS., Treasurer of the Association.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DR. FOWLER, a Vice-President of the Association.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R S., President of the Section of Physiology: the distinguished Geologist

D. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S., an able writer on Physiology.

SECTION.—STATISTICS AND VISITORS.

The MAYOR of SOUTHAMPTON.

JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq, F.R.S, a Vice-President of the Section.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SYKES, F.R.S. (Statistics of India.)

G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S. (Board of Trade)

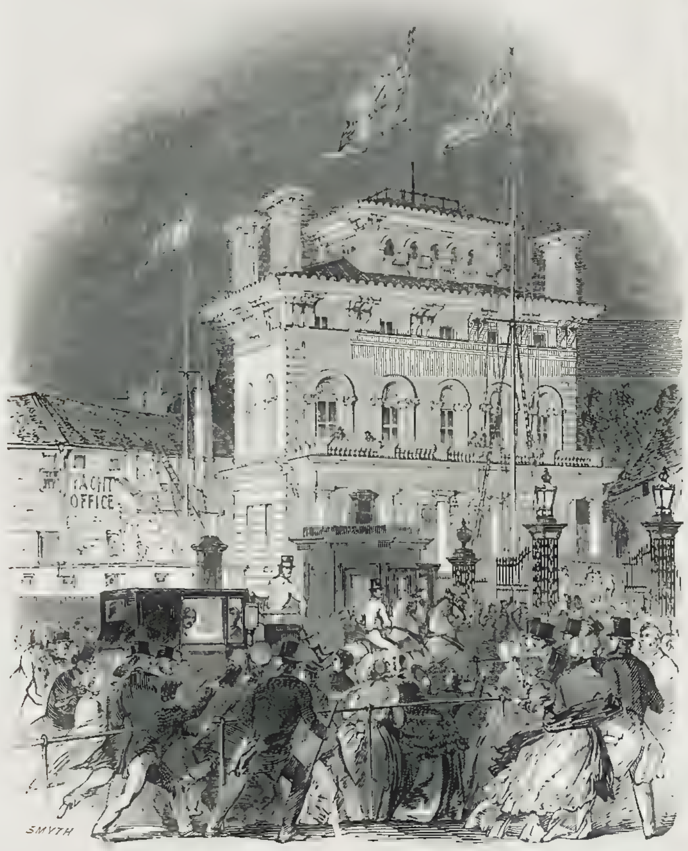
DR. W. COOKE TAYLOR, an acute Statistical writer.

ELTON, Esq., from the United States.

NEW STEAM-YARD, AT MORICE-TOWN, DEVONPORT.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have, since their accession to office, been engaged in various inspections and other duties of national importance; not the least interesting of which was the ceremony, on Saturday last, of laying the foundation-stone of some extensive works at Morice-Town, for the better accommodation of her Majesty's Steam Navy, "the one thing wanting to complete the great naval arsenal of Devonport."

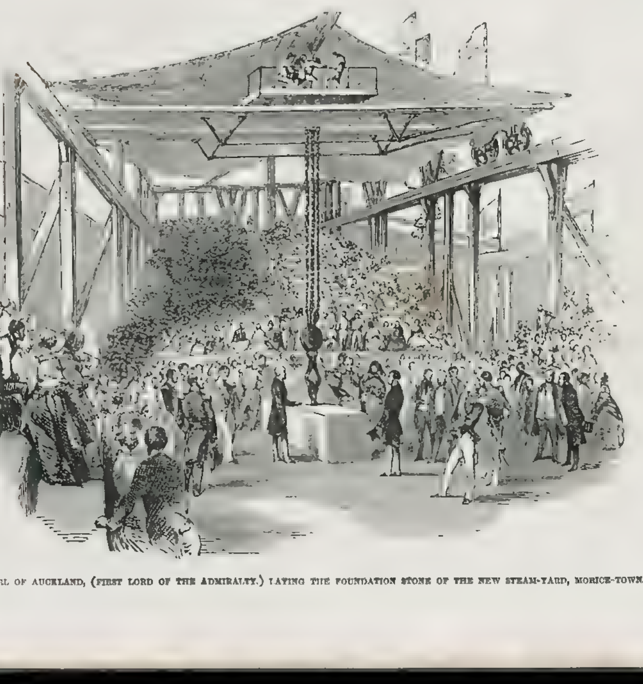
The new Steam-yard is at Keyham, inclosed from "old Hamoaze." It was begun in January, 1845, when the first pile was driven. This was the commencement of the great preliminary labour—the formation of the coffer-dam. Nasmyth's tilt hammer was then used; and, on the 5th of February, the first engine was set in action, to the astonishment of all who witnessed its powers of performance, especially those who took the opportunity to contrast them with those of the old monkeys. Within a few months, the great coffer-dam was effectually completed, and the water-washed foundation quite dry, although the dam is of 1600 feet, and 8000 loads of timber have been used in its construction. The saving of money, not less than time occasioned by the employment of the tilt-hammer, must have been extraordinary; yet it is said that the cost has exceeded £130,000 in all. Over the works is a complete net of railways, there being as many as nearly thirteen miles laid. The rapidity with which heavy weights are transported is consequently very great; and it is exceedingly interesting to notice the way in which things are managed, especially the traversing of the piles by "the traveller." The excavations have been astonishingly rapid, the ground being of a soft clayey nature, for the most part of the character of a marine deposit. Up to the present time, about 200,000 cubic yards have been excavated. Between 200, and 300,000 cubic feet of granite, and more than 400,000 cubic feet of limestone have been delivered at the works. The excavated earth, instead of being thrown, as originally intended, outside the breakwater, is now taken along at the foot of the works abutting Hamoaze, underneath the Keyham bridge, on the Saltash road, and deposited with a view of filling up Keyham lake, which will form a piece of ground for agricultural purposes, or, most probably, in the course of some time, the seat of a manufactory.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—(SEE PAGE 186.)

"A few months since," says the *Devonport Independent*, "and Keyham was a noiseless spot; art or science had scarcely visited it. People seemed to slumber over over its very capabilities. What is it now? Full of life, exhibiting momentary alteration, the scene above all others for noble evidences of the triumphs of intelligence, and the wonderful appliances of mechanical skill; the seat of stupendous works, the site of a national establishment, the requirements even for which are novel, and which, in no small degree, will enhance our greatness, and may eminently be identified with our prowess in maintaining our claim to the homage of the world as Mistress of the Seas."

The ceremony o. Saturday was performed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The foundation stone, which is a rectanqular block of granite from the Par quarries, near Fowey, 12 feet 10 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches deep, and 2 feet 7 inches wide, weighing 9 tons, forms the corner of the western entrance to the lock of the south basin, part of the flooring of which is already laid. To prepare for this dock, an excavation has been made 43 feet deep, which will, when completed, form a lock or dock of 360 feet in length, and 80 feet in width, within which a further excavation will be made for a basin, 600 feet by 500 feet.



THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, (FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.) LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW STEAM-YARD, MORICE-TOWN.

The morning was bright and beautiful, and the company began to arrive at twelve o'clock, and were accommodated under a spacious awning, where the band of the Royal Marines was in attendance, and played several popular airs. On a railway, 100 feet above the heads of the spectators, carried along upon wooden piers, was placed "the traveller," from which the foundation stone was lifted by chain tackle into its place.

At a quarter-past one their Lordships arrived, and having been received by Mr. Baker, the contractor for the works, proceeded to the site of the Dock. The Earl of Auckland, with Miss West, the daughter of the gallant Port Admiral, first entered the inclosure, followed by Admiral Sir John West, K C B., and Lady West; Admiral Sir C. Adam, Sir Samuel Pym, and Mrs. Drake; Captain Berkeley, M P.; Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Principal Secretary; Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy; Captain Brandreth, R.E, Director o.. Works; Captain Burgmann, R.E., Resident Director of the Works; Captain Ee n, R.N. Private Secretary to the First Lord; Henry Woolley, Esq., Chief Clerk; Captain Dixon, H.M.S. *Caledonia*; Commander Potbury, &c. &c.

Precisely at twenty-five minutes past one, the stone was lifted, and the Earl of Auckland spread the cement with a silver trowel, when the order was given to "lower." The stone was then firmly fixed, and the noble Earl having used the mallet in accordance with the usual custom, and tried the level, was satisfied that all was right, and the stone was declared to have been laid, the band playing "God save the Queen." A round of cheers was then given.

Underneath the foundation-stone, a cavity was prepared for the deposit of numerous current coins of the realm, the covering being a brass plate with the following inscription engraved thereon:—

This Stone was laid by the Right Honourable
The Earl of AUCKLAND, G.C B., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty,
On the 12th September, 1846
Being the Foundation Stone of a new Establishment for the Manufacture and Repair of
Machinery for her Majesty's Steam Ships of War,
Designed and commenced in the year 1844 under the orders of the Right Honourable
The Earl of HADDINGTON, K.T., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Captain Brandreth, R.E., F.R.S., Director in Chief of the Works.
Captain Burgmann, R.E., Resident Director of the Works.
George Baker and Son, Contractors.

The Earl of Auckland then addressed the company, and complimented Captain Brandreth and Captain Burgmann; Mr. Corry, the late Secretary of the Admiralty, who brought forward the plan; and Mr. Baker, the contractor. His Lordship added: "This work has now been commenced but a little more than one year, and yet, within this short space of time, the ground has been inclosed, no less than 630,000 cubic feet of stone have been accumulated around us, and upwards of twelve miles of railway have been laid. In less than three years, we may hope to see one of her Majesty's steamers sailing into this basin, and lying here for the purpose of undergoing repairs. In less than three years from that time, we may hope to see the factories constructed for the purpose of completing all the engines that may be requisite. I am confident it is by such preparations as these that we can best secure the honour of this country, should war ever unfortunately arise; and, at the same time, it is by these means that we have the best guarantee for the happy continuance of peace.',

The assembled multitued then loudly cheered his Lordship, and the band struck up "Rule Britannia." Their Lordships and those of the spectators (about 200) who had received invitations, next proceeded to the model room, to partake of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided by Mr. Moorshead, of the Royal Hotel. After the repast, Lord Auckland proposed "The Health of Mr. Baker," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

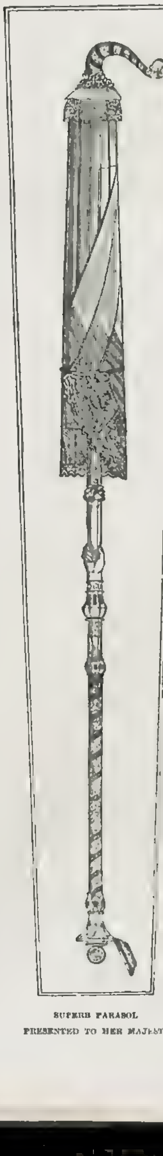
In a tent erected for the purpose, the Messrs. Baker regaled the men employed on their works, to the number of 750; two pounds of beef, one pound of plum-pudding, and half a gallon of beer being allotted to each man; and the liberal masters p omised to repeatthe entertainment when thelast stone of the establishment was laid.

The plan of the Works originated with Mr. Townsend who has superintended the whole.

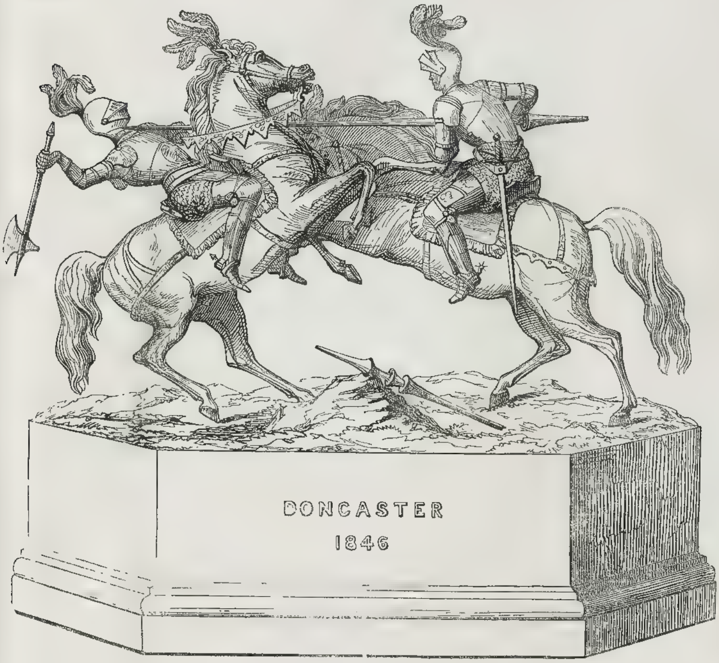
NEWLY INVENTED PARASOL.

This superb and costly Parasol has lately been invented by Mr. Boss, of Bury-street, in the City; and, besides its highly ornamental character, is noticeable for the simple process by which it opens and closes. It is mounted on an engraved and engine-turned gold stick, richly chased; at the upper part of the stick is an enamelled laurel-leaf circle, under which is a fac-simile of the regal Crown, jewelled in diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds; from this Crown radiates a web of Elizabethan golden stems, sustaining a delicate and elegantly watered silk of cerise and white, with satin fall, relieved with elaborately worked Honiton lace. Below the tulip points of the ribs, or about the centre of the stick, are the rose, shamrock, and thistle, encircled, and tastefully jewelled. Immediately under is an enamelled hand, with a tapered finger clasping the stick, and bearing around the wrist the words, "*I govern*," brilliantly set, in part jewelled; and under the hand is the cuff, or gauntlet, set with precious stones. The handle, ten inches in length, and composed of gold, is entwined with an enamelled spiral garter of eleven folds, mounted in brilliants, rising from a bulb, and concluding with the Royal motto ("*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"), which is inscribed upon it. The extremity of the handle, of sexagon form, is set with gems; and at the end of this is an Oriental transparent topaz, through which appear the Royal arms, engraved and pierced, surmounted by jewels. On touching a ruby secret spring, an ingeniously arranged scent-box or vinaigrette is disclosed. The exterior top mounting of the Parasol is a superbly worked gold Horn of Plenty, with a circlet of brilliants in blue enamel, gradually widening to the surface of the Parasol, and terminating with a rich device of fruits in gems, falling over a rosette of Honiton lace. The Parasol is deposited in an elegant case, lined throughout with white velvet and satin; the exterior being covered in Royal purple velvet, bearing a tasteful device, with the letters "V.R.," surmounted by the regal Crown, embossed in gold.

The advantage obtained



SUPERB PARASOL
PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

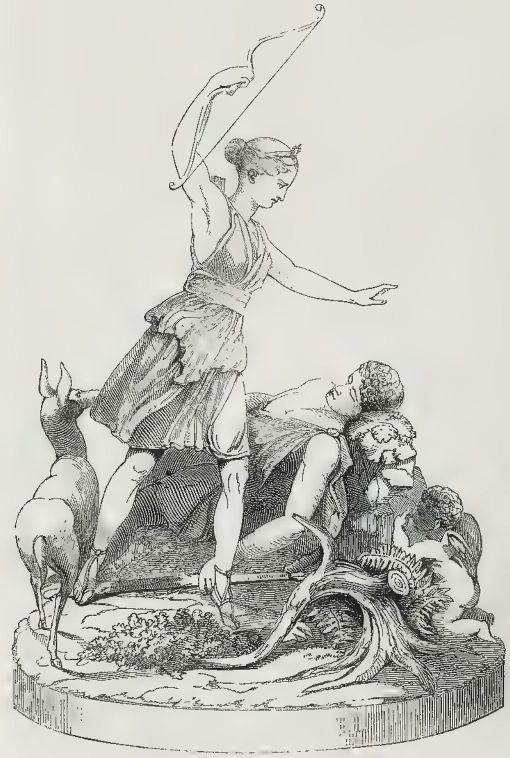


THE DONCASTER PRIZE PLATE.—1846.

by this unique invention is that it may be opened and closed suddenly, without lifting the hand to the summit of its elevation. This is insured by an ingenious though simple contrivance, without extending the hand beyond its grasp, preserving a handsome and unerring shape, with an almost total disappearance of the unsightly extended inside wires, and folding up to one-third the usual size of a Parasol. The Parasol has been designed and arranged by the patentee, Mr. J. A. Boss, who has had the honour of presenting the superb specimen here engraved to her Majesty; the jewelled part was executed by Mr. Samuel Starkey, jeweller, King Street, Clerkenwell; the silk expressly made in Spitalfields, and the lace at Honiton, solely for this occasion; the entire manufacture occupying nearly six months.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.

This very spirited group—the Great St. Leger "Cup"—has been modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the direction of Mr. Baily, R.A. The subject is a passage in the battle of Wakefield· Lord Clifford, of Cumberland, overthrowing Richard Duke of York, of which an account is given by Sharon Turner, in his "History of the Reign of Henry VI." The lance of Lord Clifford has pierced the armour of the Duke, who is wounded in the throat, and falls from his horse grasping his battle-axe, with which he has in vain attempted to ward off the fatal thrust. The horses are full of fire the riders are in complete mail; and the aventules or beavers of their helmets being moveable, so that the features can be seen at pleasure. Mr. Brown is a rising artist, of great promise, as this work fully attests: there is a purity in the design which is comparatively rare in works of this class; whilst the character of the group is remarkably elegant and effective. It is, also, a fine specimen of the manufacturers' art—Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.



THE TAGLIONI TESTIMONIAL.

THE TAGLIONI TESTIMONIAL

A few months ago, certain noblemen and gentlemen, frequenters of the Italian Opera House, and a section of the thousand-fold admirers of Mdlle. Taglioni, resolved to present to that distinguished *artiste* a testimonial to her pre-eminent merit. A fund was raised for this purpose; and the commission was given to Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, who selected Mr.' Cotterell, for their artist; and he has, certainly, produced a work of truly chaste, beautiful, and appropriate character. It consists of a group of three mythological figures, and the figures of two animals, partly taken from the ballet of "Endymion," in which Taglioni appeared in the season of 1845. Diana is surveying Endymion, who sleeps on a bank, behind which Cupid, crouching, watches the Goddess. She is accompanied by a fawn; the dog of Endymion is, also, introduced. The whole is exquisitely designed: the figures are not portraits, but have the elegant Greek outline of features. The fawn and dog are fine accessories; and the group will, altogether, add even to Mr. Cotterell's high repute in designs of this class. It has been executed in frosted silver, at the cost of 300 guineas; and is a splendid mark of the high esteem which Mdlle. Taglioni enjoys in this country.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER VIII.

Bravely as Trevor and Margaret had looked forward to the separation, as the time for the departure of the former drew near, a sensation of anguish crept into their hearts, and would make itself felt. And yet so thankful they both were for the means which presented themselves of Trevor pushing his way, that they would not have altered the arrangement if they could; and so completely did they keep up their spirits to the last, that lookers-on were even surprised at their composure. Many cares, however, and anxious thoughts pressed upon him, full as he was of hope—thoughts that might rather be guessed at than known, even by those to whom he was nearest and dearest.

"Margaret," exclaimed Trevor one day, when, after the fashion o lovers, they had been conversing about themselves, and in a manner quite uninteresting to any one else, "try to tell me truly, would you have been happier had I done as honour at first prompted, and left you free—unwooed—until I had worked my way to competence at least?"

"I thought you had established a code above the common false notions of honour," she replied, with a faint smile. "How strange it is that your sex should think it no dishonour to win a heart by every demonstration of sympathy and affection, and yet, because the want of the world's ruler, Gold, makes a gulf before the present completion of a marriage, to leave that heart tossed between hope and fear and by the most cruel doubts; wrestling with the very affection the lover has striven to create, and full of womanly shame at the belief that exists only in her own soul; and this is called leaving her *free*, because certain formal prosaic words have not been spoken."

"But, dear Margaret, all the world preach against long engagements; even my mother recommends that we marry so soon as I have a prospect of moderate competence."

"Is the terror against long engagements," said Margaret gaily, and evading his last remark, "lest people should change their minds? If so, it occurs to me they had better do so during the engagement, 'long' or 'short,' than when it is too late. But," she continued, after a moment's pause, "I have often been on the point of telling you poor Hester's story; and as it is somewhat *apropos* of our subject, I will do so now."

"Poor Hester!" interrupted Trevor; "I owe her much for advocating my cause so warmly as she did; and whatever her heart's history, that has wrecked its peace and warped her genius, I feel sure that she has been the sinned against and not the sinning."

"The kind world would perhaps see no sin anywhere, and only folly on her part. I was a mere child at the time of my father's death, but Hester was nineteen or twenty. It was for the months preceding, and for a little while following that event, that Geoffrey Smith visited constantly at our house. So far as I recollect, he was handsome and agreeable; but children have odd notions about people, I am aware. The chief bond of sympathy, however, between him and Hester was their love of painting, for he was studying art as a profession; and she, in those summer days of her life, was following it for love of itself, with all the enthusiasm of her nature; and little dreaming that, in darker times, it would form a precarious means of existence. *Then* the apparently wealthy merchant's daughter was a match far above the struggling artist; and I believe at that time Geoffrey Smith refrained from addressing my sister openly, because he dared not hope her family would accept him, and was not sure, of what I am afraid was the truth, that her attachment was blind enough to have tempted her to overstep the barrier of their opposition."

"Geoffrey Smith," exclaimed Trevor! "I wonder if he were any relation to the Mr. Smith with whom my lot is cast. His name, I think, is George—indeed I am sure it is."

"I never heard of his having any relative, George; but Smith is so common a name, we have long since given over enquiring about him. But to proceed. The destitute condition in which my father left his family was not known immediately on his death; indeed a fact that surprised all the world was only discovered on winding up his affairs. I need not tell you, dear Trevor, of the struggles which ensued; they would but make a common story, that is acting every day in a thousand quarters beneath the surface of society."

"In which," exclaimed Trevor, with much emotion, "women for the most part play the tragic parts; toiling their very lives away for a pittance that will scarcely support existence, and that is awarded them on the same principle that fuel is doled out for a steam-engine, to keep the machinery at work; not as what the recompense for labour should be—the means of independence, and a provision for the future."

"By degrees and without, as I have been told, anything like a leave-taking," said Margaret, "this Geoffrey Smith discontinued his visits; and then began the lingering torture, which has shaken a fine mind and withered a loving heart. Judging by her own faith and devotion, she sometimes thought he had left her side only to return when fortune was achieved; and it may be, that while this belief was strong, her energies were braced to exert her talents to advantage: for she is the eldest of the three, and on her devolved, in a great measure, the education of Susan and me. But years rolled on, no authentic tidings were received, though vague reports were wafted about, that he had left England; but his exceedingly common name increased the difficulty of ascertaining what had become of him. The hope of his return, the belief in his affection, have grown fainter and fainter, and in due proportion has her eccentricity increased. You know how she clings to every memorial of the past, thus feeding the sickness of her heart; but you cannot tell what it has been to watch the slow decay of her mind."

"Dreadful!" murmured Trevor, strongly affected; "they have much to answer for who trifle with the heart of another from idleness and vanity. You are right; better for Hester would have been an engagement made and avowedly broken, than years of lingering uncertainty, which have consumed the brightest period of her life."

And now, before this chapter is closed, there must be a brief mention of Catherine Joyce and Susan Clifford.

The former was recovering from her dangerous illness, but she was still weak and delicate. Change of air had been recommended; and, in company with a widow lady, an old friend of her family, she resorted to the sea-side. But it seemed as if an entire change had come over her nature. She was no longer selfish and self-willed; and no longer chary, from a sickly, morbid sentiment, of bestowing gifts or conferring those kindnesses which the rich *can*, if they try, shower so beneficently on the poor. Suffering had "cleansed her bosom" of the "perilous stuff" which had weighed down her better qualities, and her character shone out with much of real nobility.

True, bodily pain and mental suffering had sallowed her cheek, and attenuated her frame; true, that in a few weeks she looked years older: but, her youthful bloom was exchanged for an expression so *spirituelle*, that many there were who thought her more attractive than before. The strange link which had connected her destiny with that of Susan had bound them so much together, that the latter seemed now more Catherine's intimate friend and associate even than Margaret; and, when the trip to the sea-side was decided on, she insisted that the young actress should accompany her. Alike in their impulsive characters, alike in one accident of their lives, there must have been some difference in their natures, too. The ordeal to which they had been subjected had thrown one on a bed of mortal sickness, from which she had rallied, a nobler creature than before. The mind of the other, as has been seen, was stunned for awhile, but her bodily health had but slightly suffered. Susan's signal failure in the new character, from which so much had been expected, had destroyed the London Manager's confidence in her ability; she saw no prospect of a re-engagement with him, and looked only to find some employment in the country.

"Wait till the winter," said Catherine, when the subject was discussed; "till then you are my guest. We are going in search of health and spirits, and, till they are restored, we can lay no plans for the future."

"Do you remember," said Margaret, with a smile, one day, long after a much costlier present than the pearl locket had been forced upon her, and many kindnesses showered on the whole family—"do you remember, Catherine, the fear you used to entertain that people should love you only for the good you did them? If love be marketable in this way, you must have laid in a great stock lately."

"So that you *do* love me," she replied with a faint blush, and a half repressed smile, "it cannot signify *why*. It occurred to me, one day, that we look for the sunrise *because* it is to bring us light and warmth; and that we cherish most the flowers which give us odour, and so ——"

"You have discovered," exclaimed Margaret, carrying out the simile, "that you would rather be a rose than a japonica."

"Just that," returned Catherine; "though I am afraid I am a very poor sort of a rose at present. However, in those bygone times, I believe I was more like a nettle than anything else. If Mrs. Jo——if, Mamma, did hate me, I am sure I don't much wonder at it. But can you come with me to the Bazaar to-day, for you know I am going home for a week, to make preparations for Broadstairs, and I want to take with me some toys for the children?"

CHAPTER IX.

Small events on board a ship become subjects of note for the log-book or private diary, as every one must have remarked, on perusing either. And no wonder; the *ennui* of even a fortnight's voyage to an active mind, would be pitiable, did there not always seem to creep over the spirit a corresponding listlessness. It is very strange; but no one seems inclined to *do* anything beyond eating and sleeping, and sauntering with less exertion than is required for a walk, and talking with less animation than is required to converse (or, to use an untranslatable word, that ought to be Anglicised, *causer*). Nevertheless, the idleness indulged is not altogether of an unprofitable sort; it is the place, of all others, in which to dream—to plunge into reverie, and bring from its quarry the rich material with which to build in the future many a fabric of truth, and beauty, and grandeur; it is the place, too, in which to form intimate acquaintanceship and friendship, and to study character with the greatest accuracy.

Yes, for it must be the true metal of generosity and nobility of character which never displays petty selfishness under petty trials—which never takes "accidentally on purpose" the snuggest corner of the cabin on a chilly day, or seeks the shadiest nook on deck, if the heat be oppressive—who is never obstinately blind to the comparative smallness of some epicure's dish, nor obstinately deaf to any suggestions that might infringe on his individual comfort, and which, accordingly, he does not choose to hear; in short, who never yields to any of the thousand-and-one temptations which present themselves for the indulgence of petty selfishnesses to travellers either by sea or by land.

Mrs. Smith was not the only invalid on board; not the only one who, bowed by the scourge of our northern home, was lured by Hope's sweet promises to seek health in a softer clime: and Trevor Sefton had melancholy opportunities of observing the disease to which he intended to devote his talents and attention.

His own especial patient treated him with almost the kindness of an elder sister, mingled with the deference due to a superior mind, for she was one of those gentle beings in whom the venerative principle is strong, and whose fault is that of too often yielding its homage to false deities. With so much as there was deserving respect in Trevor Sefton, no wonder she esteemed him highly. For his part he felt every day an increasing regard made up of an appreciation of her many generous qualities, of pity for an evidently unhappy destiny, and of grateful emotion for many acts of delicate kindness he had received from her. It was a subject of deep distress to him to note, that, notwithstanding his skill and attention, her health did not improve, but rather that she gradually grew worse and worse.

One day Trevor had been greatly annoyed at discovering that the lock of a medicine chest which he kept in his own cabin had certainly been tampered with; and what was more he made the discovery in the presence of Mrs. Smith, for he happened to have brought out the chest before opening it, instead of, as he had sometimes done, only bringing the drug required from it. She became more excited than he had ever seen her, insisted on examining the key, and, on trying the lock herself, turned deathly pale, and trembled from head to foot, and finally declined taking the proposed medicine until he had analysed it, and ascertained that it was exactly what he expected. This was done to the satisfaction of both; and, indeed, every bottle and every packet was rigidly examined. Trevor, however, expressed his most unqualified belief, that though some intended pilferer had been at work, whoever it might be had been foiled in his attempt, and that the contents were undisturbed. But the circumstance was a source of exceeding vexation nevertheless.

The next day shone forth; a day of sunlight and glory, such as the voyager so often finds when he reaches ten or fifteen degrees south of the British seas. The white sails glistened in the sunshine, as, obedient to a light breeze, they bore forward the graceful vessel; and the deep purple waves heaved gently, as if with an emotion of gladness. Trevor Sefton was pacing the deck, thinking a thousand thoughts. Hoping almost against hope for the recovery of his patient; striving to pierce the misty future of his own career; and then, by a very natural transition, dwelling fondly on the beloved two—his dear mother and Margaret; and remembering how the night before, the northern stars drooping perceptibly towards the horizon, had told him most distinctly how far the lengthening chain of distance was already strained between them!

Suddenly Mrs. Smith appeared beside him; she touched his arm, for he had not at first observed her. It was early; she had but just risen, and had thrown a large shawl round her morning wrapper. She had put on a bonnet, it is true, but the strings were untied, and Trevor saw that her soft hair, which was usually arranged with great neatness, lay in loose tangled masses, this evidence of a restless night still unremoved. But it was her countenance that alarmed him. With all his watching, he had never seen such a hectic spot as that which now burned on each cheek.

A poet says, "Beware the passion of a quiet man!" And with equal truth may it be said, beware of rousing the latent indignation of a long-suffering and injured woman, be she by nature ever so gentle. Her voice was low, but stronger than Trevor had ever heard it, though it trembled with half-suppressed passion. She held a bunch of keys in her hand, and, pointing to one of them, she exclaimed "Here is the evidence of his guilt; the murderer that would be."

Appearances were certainly very suspicious. A small key, closely resembling that of the medicine chest, was slightly bent, and between the wards remained a minute particle of some injured lock, which had probably escaped the observation of the owner of the keys, and they belonged to the husband of the lady! For no honest purpose could the attempt have been made; and the reader may as well know at once the extent of injury meditated, by one, who, originally deficient in the conscientious principle, had sunk the condition of his mind lower and lower, till now, at five-and-thirty, crime had lost for him its hideous appearance, and there was scarcely an act he would have hesitated to commit under moderate temptation, provided he were safe from discovery; or, if discovered, secure from punishment.

Now to have substituted a pernicious drug for those his wife was in the habit of taking, would have been a dangerous experiment; but there was comparatively little risk in exchanging them for a preparation of coloured meal and coloured water, which, while they assuredly would not kill, would be equally powerless to cure. This was what he had intended; and what, from a long and intimate knowledge of the chemical attributes of a Painter's colours, he was well qualified to execute. But the suspicions of the injured wife once fairly roused they went much farther than the truth. While he was lounging over a luxurious breakfast, she ransacked all his possessions, for the accident of finding his keys gave her access to them; and though Trevor had endeavoured to turn her thoughts from the suspicions which yet he could not in his own heart discard, and had implored her for her health's sake to calm the excitement under which she was labouring, his words seemed to fall as if she did not hear them, or, hearing, did not understand. Her wrath, be sure, was not abated by discovering among other things the miniature of a beautiful girl. True that the date it bore was anterior to the period when she first knew Mr. Smith; but why had it been preserved so carefully and so secretly? Again she rushed to Trevor Sefton now with what she believed to be a new evidence of her husband's falsehood; and though he concealed the knowledge it imparted, it was with no common emotion that he gazed upon the miniature. He might not have recognised in that girlish blooming face the portrait of her whom he had only known as a faded sorrow-stricken woman, had not the peculiar dress—the fashion of the period—been that in which he had grown accustomed to recognise Hester Clifford. The fashion first recalled her to his mind, and then he saw that it *was* what she *had been*. Conjecture merged almost into certainty, even before he said—

"Think you this is Mr. Smith's own painting? Is he at all an artist?"

"Oh yes!" exclaimed the lady, and a spirit of irony and mean recrimination, which were very foreign to her character, had play for once; "oh yes, he has the aspirations of a Michael Angelo; but, as for talent or power, I believe he would have starved if I had not been idiot enough to marry him—that is, if he had attempted to live honestly."

"It is strange," interposed Trevor; "for even the loveof Art, or the mere aspiring, surely tends to elevate the character."

"Not at all. I remember reading the account of some ancient painter of great celebrity, who used to torture his slaves for the purpose of watching their throes of agony, and transferring them to his canvass. I do not see that the love of art elevated his character, do you? I rather think it tended to prevent the love of things higher even than itself; and ever since I read that story I have thought what great exceptions there are to the rules which the world takes up as matters of course. And as for an aspiring man being of necessity a good or a happy one, my young friend, you are equally wrong. If, with the aspiration, he lack the power of execution, he is likely, on the contrary, to be intensely selfish and envious, and exceedingly miserable."

Trevor was silent, for he felt the truth of her words: and certain it is that, under the influence of deep and strong passions, even commonplace people strike out truths, which at another time they would not have reached. She quickly, however, reverted to the miniature, which she would have dashed under her feet.

"Nay," said he, attempting to take it from her hand, "do not strive to injure this. But answer me one question; is not Mr. Smith's name George?"

"No," returned she, "not George, though every one fancies it is, because he always signs himself Geo. His name is Geoffrey."

"Do not trample on the miniature," pursued Trevor, not choosing to show how much he had been interested in her answer; "do not trample on the unoffending ivory. You will not, when I tell you that I chance to know the original, and that she is good, and gifted, and—unhappy."

"Take it, take it," she murmured; "but do not let me see it again." And as she put it into his hand, the tears came to her relief.

A curious scene was enacted that afternoon. The invalid lady had drawn up a brief, but perfectly legal, Will (women of property are generally good lawyers, so far as securing their money or transferring it goes), and requested the signatures of the Captain, two of the passengers, and of Trevor Sefton himself, as witnesses that she ratified the act. Except five hundred a year to her husband, and a few legacies to public charities, the whole of her fortune was bequeathed to a distant relative of her father's.

"You see, Mr. Sefton," she said, about an hour afterwards, "I have not left you any legacy. I wish to make it your interest to keep me alive." She looked at him as she spoke with an expression of strange meaning. It was a look that sought to pierce his very soul, and yet which revealed a degree of mental torture that seemed to have reached the barrier that separated it from madness.

"Do not think so meanly of me, as to imagine that I am a legacy-hunter," said Trevor, with much emotion; "and pray believe that your recovery, or the alleviation of your sufferings, through so humble an instrument in the hands of the Almighty as myself, would be a source of the purest happiness to me through life."

"I do not think meanly of you; I do believe you are sincere," she exclaimed; and added, pressing her hand to her brow, "but forgive my discourtesy—I have been, I am so sorely tried: I suspect every one, and have I not reason? But I will believe two are faithful—Victor and you. Don't be offended at the association; I mean to honour you by it." And she raised the dog which had been fawning at her feet, and loaded it with passionate caresses. "May you never know the desolation of heart," she continued, "which renders a faithful animal the best beloved creature on earth."

"I know this," said Trevor, with an emotion almost of tenderness, "that there is such an inscrutable mystery about the attachment and intelligence of the inferior animals, and of dogs beyond all others, that I do not envy the heart of the man who can make a jest, or think scorn of one of the species."

The weeping lady held out her hand, which Trevor raised to his lips, as a mute pledge of esteem and respect. But when it drooped to her side, the ring I once before mentioned slipped from her thin finger, and rolled on the deck. It was a large sapphire, encircled with brilliants, and, of course, of great value.

"How strange!" said Mrs. Smith; "I had nearly forgotten the very purpose for which I sought you. Though I have not named you in my Will, I do not wish you to be without a memorial of me. That ring is associated with many sacred memories of my parents and my childhood; and there is no other than yourself whom I should wish to own it. My shrunken hand is no longer fit for bright jewels," and she held it up to the light with a mournful smile; "therefore wear it henceforth in remembrance of me, instead of waiting for my death."

Trevor Sefton hesitated, and long demurred at receiving so costly a gift; but it was impossible, finally, to decline one tendered under such circumstances.

(*To be continued.*)

The Wellington Statue.—This statue is now completely finished. All the parts are put together, and the finishing touches of Mr. M. C. Wyatt have been given to the work. The tackles, pulleys, and apparatus are raised to lift the enormous figure from the floor of the studio of the artist, and to place it on the carriage on which it is to be drawn to the spot where it is to be, at all events in the first instance, elevated. Mr. Wyatt will be ready in a few days to have it at Hyde-park-corner. The horse and rider are at present of a pale gold colour, which tint they will not long retain, exposed to the smoky atmosphere of London. The whole is elaborately finished, the coat of the horse and portions of the drapery, &c., being worked up with great attention to minute details. This will be lost to the eye of the spectator, though creditable to the artist, who has laboured to make his work perfect. The weight of the group is between 30 and 40 tons, and the carriage on which it is to be drawn to its place of destination weighs nearly 20 tons. Mr. Goding, the well-known brewer, has volunteered the services of 40 dray horses, by the united strength of which the huge mass will be pulled along. As the statue now stands, it is impossible to judge of its merits as to grandeur of effect; it requires a great elevation to be seen properly, and the spectators must be at some distance for the eye to take in all the parts.

Military Inspection. The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and the Marquis of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance, embarked on Tuesday morning at Woolwich, on board the Admiralty steam-yacht, the *Black Eagle*, and proceeded to Chatham and Sheerness on an official inspection of the fortifications.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

"To Parents and Guardians" is the name of an original one-act drama, successfully produced at this theatre, on Monday evening. The title, in a measure, suggests the idea on which the plot is founded, more especially when we see it followed in the bills by the announcement that "At Jubilee House, Clapham, Young Gentlemen are, &c. &c." This plot, however, lies in a nut-shell, and that more of the hazel than the cocoa; in fact, the action goes on a series of agreeably written incidents rather than a continuous whole, as several pleasing scenes, cleverly adapted to fall in with one another, form a diorama, in contradistinction to the panoramic painting, in which the slightest approach to a "solution of continuity" is unperceivable. *Monsieur Tourbillon* (Mr. A. Wigan) is the "resident Parisian" usher at Jubilee House, Clapham, under the direction of *Mr. Swish* (Mr. Meadows). He has a score of troublesome boys to keep in order; but the ringleader of all is *Master Robert Nettles* (Mrs Keeley). This terribly wild young gentleman, who makes love to *Mary Swish* (Miss Howard) his master's daughter, forces the coward of the school, *Master William Waddilove* (Mr. Keeley) to steal eggs, and buy pale ale in the village; puts devils in the usher's snuff-box: and commits every kind of offence against propriety; has a good heart, and finds out through a newspaper advertisement that *Monsieur Tourbillon* is a French nobleman, driven from Paris at the Revolution, where he left a beloved wife, of whom he has not since heard. Meantime a French girl *Virginie* (Mrs. Wigan) comes to the school with a tambourine, weary and poor: and the boys who have seen *M. Tourbillon* often gazing on a portrait, which they conceive to be that of his wife, plan a scheme of introducing *Virginie* to him as Madame Tourbillon, during the absence of their superior. They meet, and, in the wandering French tambourine player, the poor usher recognises his daughter. At the same time a letter comes to announce his restitution to his possessions, through the agency of the uncle of *Master Nettles*: and on this skeleton are the scenes of the drama imposed.

The piece is from the pen of the author of "A Trip to Kissengen;" and he has cleverly made the parts to measure, according to the calibre of the Lyceum company, and given them some smart and natural dialogue. To Mr. Wigan, as regards the acting, we must award the chief praise. His impersonation of the poor old usher—now broken down by a long feeling of dependence, now firing up at some insult, as the recollection of his former position came back to him—was most admirable. Hitherto we have only recognised Mr. Wigan's identification with young foreigners—the "*chevalier d'industrie*" of Young France; the *flâneur* of the present boulevards; the eccentric "foreign gentleman" of the "Quartier du Lester-Square," as we may meet him this very day, dining at Bertholini's or Girandier's. But, as *Monsieur Tourbillon*, he took us by surprise. His acting was, in a word, first-rate: we have seen no representation of the aged broken-hearted Frenchman so effective, since the *Monsieur Jacques* of Mr. Morris Barnett. Mrs. Keeley's *Master Nettles* was a real English *gamin*. Her warm-hearted "pluck" as the playground schoolboy; the way in which she challenged all the rest; and, in the language of the transpontine theatres, defended the oppressed, threw a little boy near us into an extacy of delight. He clapped his hands, and cried "Bravo!" with an enthusiasm that could scarcely be repressed; and this we hold to be the best compliment that could be paid her. Keeley's *Waddilove* was delicious; the fat, bullied, cowardly, idle boy of the school, never found a richer representative. It was a character cut out for him, and he did it ample justice. Mrs. Wigan played the little part of *Virginie*, with much feeling and propriety; and we must not omit to say a word or two in praise of Miss Howard, who, with her young fresh face and natural manner, was exactly what the schoolmaster's daughter of sixteen—the idol of all the boys—ought to have been. The piece was greeted throughout with loud applause; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, with Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, were generally called for at the conclusion, but nobody came forward. Nor was the drama given out for repetition in consequence—a breach of respect, both to the author and the public, which none of the audience appeared to understand

We witnessed the piece again on Wednesday evening, after one or two judicious alterations had been made. It went with loud applause from beginning to end.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We were happy once more to find this theatre crowded in every available corner, to a degree closely approximating to suffocation, on Wednesday evening, when "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, for the first time under its present management—the feature of the evening, however, being the appearance of Miss Laura Addison as the heroine. In the Illustrated News of the week before last we expressed the high opinion we entertained of this young lady's abilities, after witnessing her acting in the "Lady of Lyons;" and we are rejoiced to find that, after seeing her in another character, she has even still further claims to our praise, and bids fair, with a little care and study, in a good school, to become one of the most brilliant stars in the dramatic hemisphere. Nothing could surpass her performance on Wednesday, more especially in those situations calling for the representation of the more impassioned feelings, in depicting which Miss Laura Addison's *forte* chiefly lies. Her scene with the Nurse, in the second act, was deliciously played full of girlish petulance and winning tenderness; and the soliloquy, in the fourth act, was given with such marvellous power and effect that a storm of applause greeted its conclusion, the audience appearing perfectly frantic in their enthusiasm. We were not quite so well pleased with the *Mercutio* of Mr. Phelps. He played it as well as—perhaps much better than—any other actor in his line could have done, and his reading was, as may be conceived, careful and judicious: but he lacked, in a measure, the buoyancy of the light-hearted gentleman. He was warmly applauded in the "Queen Mab" speech; but, to our thinking, his last bits were the most effective. Mr. Creswick was the *Romeo*; he appeared to be labouring too much after his points throughout, and more especially in the earlier scenes. Mr. G. Bennett was an able representative of *Friar Lawrence*; and Mr. Scharfe was, as usual, quaint and droll without buffoonery, in *Peter*. The other characters do not call for any notice beyond the general commendation we are always enabled to bestow conscientiously upon this excellent working company.

The tragedy was admirably mounted; the dresses were in good taste, and the scenery, by Messrs Finley and Fenton, of a very superior kind—especially the different night views. At its conclusion the cheering was universal. Mr. Creswick led Miss Addison before the curtain, who gracefully smiled her acknowledgments to the audience; and then Mr. Phelps was loudly called for, and, on appearing, was greeted with renewed acclamations; indeed, for some minutes after the curtain fell, the hats of the pit, and the handkerchiefs of the boxes, had a busy time of it. The tragedy was put up in the bills for four consecutive nights in the week; and bids fair to have a long run.

ADELPHI

If the drama of "Eugenia Claircille; or, the New Found Home" is, as the bills state, "new and original," it is an excellent imitation of a French translation. It was played for the first time on Thursday evening, and was decidedly successful; although we must plead guilty to having been dreadfully wearied by some of the scenes of the serious interest, which were confused, and overladen with moral dialogue. Of the plot we cannot give a very clear description. There was a feeble-minded old man, played by Mr. Cullenford; and a deep young man, wanting to inherit his property, personated by Mr. Boyce. Then there was Madame Celeste, as an unknown niece, dressed in a suit of man's clothes; and Mr. Lambert as a villanous lawyer; and Mr. O. Smith as an Adelphi agricultural ruffian; and Mr. Worrell as a walking lover of high principles; and all these characters plotted, and tried to poison, and made false wills, and insulted unprotected orphans, until at last proper justice was done to everybody, and the unknown niece came into a great deal of money. Far more entertaining was the comic business with Mr. Paul Bedford as *Mr. Toffey*, a lollipop-maker in the Borough; clever Mrs. Frank Mathews, as his bustling wife; Mr. Howe as a medical student, and Mr. Munyard as *Pegg*, a lawyer's clerk; who, amongst them, made such fun, that the audience were kept in roars of laughter whenever they were on the stage.

The piece was too long, and somewhat faulty in construction; it played, too, nearly two hours and three quarters. The story had to be gathered from tedious dialogues and narratives rather than the action of the drama. It will bear considerable curtailment. It was capitally acted throughout; still we prefer Madame Celeste in striking melo-dramatic parts, such as *Miami* and *Satan*. In this piece her last scene was the best, and she was loudly applauded. Mr. Boyce was effective, but he should avoid a tendency to throw himself into conventional attitudes, which, at times, remind one of the "penny plain and twopence coloured" style. Mr. O. Smith's acting was, as it always is, that of a great artist; and Mr. Lambert was very natural as the rascally lawyer. We were chiefly amused, however, with Mr. Howe, whose medical student was amazingly comical, and Mr. Munyard, who had one rich scene as the clerk, and played it admirably. The applause at the end was very general, and the curtain drew up again to allow the principal *dramatis personæ* to receive the renewed approbation of the audience. The house was crowded. Mr. Webster was to appear afterwards in the comic drama of "Used Up."

Mr. Macready continues to draw great houses at the Surrey, and has been playing *King Lear* during the week. It is stated, however, in theatrical circles, that the actual profits to the management are not so great as they were during the engagements of the Misses Cushman; but we do not give this upon any certain authority

Vauxhall was announced to close last evening, after the most prosperous season ever known. The proprietors have not only made up all the losses of former years, but must have cleared a large sum besides. The arrangements generally have reflected great credit on the directors; and the old-established connection between the illumination lamps and umbrellas appears to have been thoroughly broken up.

We believe the piece of "Love's Telegraph," produced last week at the Princess' Theatre, is a translation of a French comedietta, "Le Gant et l'Eventail," in which Madame Albert and Madame Doche played in Paris.

A Whale Caught in the Thames.—On Wednesday afternoon, considerable curiosity was excited at Deptford-green, by the appearance of a large whale, which Thomas Wetherfield and some other Deptford watermen had caught in the Thames, between Blackwall and Greenwich. The creature was ultimately placed in a shed at the rear of the Sir John Falstaff Tavern, Deptford-green. It measured twelve feet in length, the width of the tail being three feet

Death of the Earl of Yarborough. The *Queen* steamer, which arrived on Thursday at Southampton, with the [illegible] mails, brings intelligence of the decease of the Earl of Yarborough. The noble Lord was found dead in his bed at Vigo, on the 10th inst., after having retired to rest on the previous evening in his usual health. His remains are now being conveyed to England in the *Kestrel* Royal Yacht Squadron yacht, which sailed from Vigo two days before the *Queen*. His Lordship had been in declining health for some time, but it is reported that the immediate cause of death was in consequence of his Lordship having partaken rather freely of some grapes in an unripe state, of which he was known to be very fond. Lord Yarborough was Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The New Bishop.—We hear that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is mentioned as likely to be the new Bishop.

Church Extension.—A new church is in course of erection opposite Vaughan-terrace, Hoxton. It is a spacious and elegant structure, and is expected to be ready for consecration before the close of the present year.

New Church of St. Matthias.—On Wednesday, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new Protestant church in Hare-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, to be dedicated to St. Matthias.

Appointment.—The Rev. William Cadman, M.A., of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, Curate of St. George's Bloomsbury, to be Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., to the rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham. Patron, John Dean Paul, Esq.

Vacancies.—The Rectory of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Dale to the vicarage of St. Pancras, has not yet been filled up. The nomination rests with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. A prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, also vacant by Mr. Dale's promotion, still remains to be filled up. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Accident at the Whitebarn Colliery, near Newcastle.—A frightful accident occurred at this colliery, on Friday morning (last week), to Joseph Lovatt, an old man, 65 years of age. It appears that he was employed to attend to the engine fire from six o'clock at night till six in the morning; and, on the morning in question, he was seen, about half-past three o'clock, sitting in the engine-house, within a yard of the fly-wheel. On Mr. Platt and two or three of his men going to work, at half-past five, they found the engine stopped; and, on proceeding into the engine-house, deceased was discovered forced between the wall and the fly-wheel, a space of about four inches, hanging head downwards, and dreadfully crushed and mutilated. It is supposed that the deceased had fallen asleep, and neglected the fire, and that, on awakening, and finding the engine almost stopped, he got up in a hurry, and, stumbling, fell on the wheel, which appeared to have carried him about three parts round, and must have killed him instantly. When Mr. Platt arrived, at half-past five, the fire was quite out.

Three Lives Lost on the River.—On Sunday evening, a pleasure-boat, called the *Miriam*, went down the river to Erith, on an excursion. She was managed by Joseph Leonard, a waterman, of Blackwall, and another man conversant with the management of pleasure yachts. There were three gentlemen on board, whose names have not transpired. The wind freshened in the evening, and, while the boat was coming up the reach, one of the men went up aloft to reef the gaff topsail halyard, and, while he was doing so, a squall of wind caught the sail, and the top weight of the man caused the frail bark to capsize. Two of the party almost immediately disappeared. Leonard clung to the hatches for some time, but ultimately sank before assistance could reach him, and also met a watery grave. The other waterman and one of the gentlemen were saved.—Soon afterwards, a boat, containing seven persons, which had been down on a pleasure trip, was capsized by a squall near the same spot: six of the party clung to the boat, while Robert Hamilton, a waterman, swam towards a sailing barge at anchor, and made known the danger of his companions. The bargemen immediately put off in their boat, and saved the whole of the party, who were sent up to London in a steamer.

Robbery at the London and Joint-Stock Bank.—On Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a most barefaced robbery to the amount of nearly £350, was committed at the London and Joint-Stock Bank upon a gentleman named Goslin, of the firm of Clarke and Goslin, Northend Maltings, Fulham, maltsters. Mr. Edward Goslin, about the time mentioned, attended at the counter of the above bank, for the purpose of paying in money on account of the firm. While standing there he felt a slight tug at his coat, and, turning round, he observed a gentlemanly-looking man, attired in a shooting-jacket, going rapidly out of the bank, but he unfortunately took no notice of the circumstance, and gave no alarm; though, when he came to pay in the money, he found that his pocket-book had been adroitly abstracted, with its contents, which consisted of notes and gold, &c., amounting to £324 2s. 11d., besides overdue bills, and sundry letters and memoranda. The pocket-book was of Russian leather, with a steel clasp, and the notes were one Bank of England £300, No. 37,541, dated May 11, 1846; a £20, No. 70,564, dated May 5, 1846; four sovereigns, and 2s. 11d.

Collision on the Eastern Counties Railway.—On Monday, as an excursion train, consisting of thirty carriages, impelled by two engines, was on its way to town from Ipswich, it came into collision with a truck which had been left on the rail, and caused serious injury to three persons. Mr. Taylor, the chief of the locomotive department, was on one of the engines, the train being unusually large. On reaching the Brentwood incline, the gradient of which is 1 in 90, the drivers, on account of the immense weight of the train, shut off the steam, but had got only a short distance, when they observed a truck standing upon the up line. The breaks were applied and the engines reversed, but the weight of the train was so great that it could not be stopped and the collision prevented. The men upon the engines having done all in their power, thought of their own safety, and jumped off the engines, which almost immediately after came in violent contact with the truck, which was smashed to pieces. By the shock many of the passengers were thrown from their seats, but none of them were seriously injured. The men who jumped off the engine were not so fortunate. Mr. Taylor, and two of the engine-drivers, were seriously injured; Mr. Taylor's thigh being fractured. They were conveyed to town, and it is hoped may recover. The parties who left the truck upon the line were given into custody.

The Fatal Accident on the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway.—The adjourned Inquest upon the body of Henry Glover, who was killed by the unfortunate accident which occurred at Gonalstone, on the Nottingham and Lincoln line of railway, was resumed in the Committee-room of the General Hospital (Nottingham), on Monday morning. Evidence confirmatory of the account which appeared in our last paper was given, and the Jury returned as their verdict, "That the deceased was accidentally killed by an engine being thrown off the line, caused by the breaking of a spring attached to the fore-wheel, such spring being apparently in a defective state."

Loss of Four Lives from the Falling of a Railway Tunnel.—A most fearful accident, involving the loss of four lives, happened on Saturday evening, by the falling of a portion of the Marley tunnel, now in course of construction near Ashburton, for the South Devon Railway. During the day a part of the frame-work on which the arch had been built was removed, and the brick work being supposed to be perfectly sound, the labourers were directed to displace other portions. The poor fellows were so engaged all the evening, when at about ten o'clock a heavy crack was heard, and more than fifty yards of the arch fell in, burying many of the miners and labourers. With sundry bruises all escaped, with the exception of four poor creatures, named Henry Bigwood, William Parnell, John Polhill, and John Setcher. Immediately on their being missed, active measures were taken to remove the earth, and in the course of three or four hours they were recovered. Their bodies presented a shocking sight. Notwithstanding their appalling injuries, the unfortunate men were found to be alive; they survived but a few minutes. At the Coroner's Inquest the verdict was "Accidental death."

Steam Boat Collision.—On Monday the *Gnome* Woolwich steamer was returning to London with three hundred passengers on board, and when in Northfleet Hope, a short distance from Gravesend, the *Ruby*, a Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Diamond Company, was seen approaching. By some mistake, the two vessels met, and a fearful collision took place. The *Ruby*, which is a steamer of large dimensions, struck the *Gnome* close to the larboard paddle-box, which she carried away. A scene of indescribable confusion took place on board the *Gnome*. A great many passengers were knocked down and bruised by the shock. The two steamers were locked in each other for some time, and the passengers in the smaller vessel rushed on board the *Ruby* as fast as possible. The two captains endeavoured to allay the excitement, and ultimately all the passengers on board the *Gnome* were transferred to the *Ruby*, which conveyed them to Gravesend, and took the disabled vessel in tow to the same place.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire, by which an aged female lost her life, broke out on the premises numbered 3b, Little Bartholomew-lane, West Smithfield, a very narrow and densely populated neighbourhood. It appears that the house in question is occupied by numerous families, and the deceased, a person named Jane Gould, tenanted the back room, first floor. The police, with the aid of the inmates, succeeded in getting the deceased removed, but she was so dreadfully burnt that she died almost immediately afterwards. The whole of the other inmates fortunately succeeded in leaving the premises, and the fire was soon extinguished. At the inquest, held on Tuesday, it was stated that on the table there were two jugs which contained beer, and the general supposition is, that the deceased must have gone to bed intoxicated, leaving the candle on the table, which ultimately set fire to the bed clothes, and thus caused her death. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Accident on the York and Newcastle Railway.—A serious railway accident occurred near Sunderland on Monday morning, on the York and Newcastle line. The cause of the mischief appears to have been the breaking of one of the crank pins, while the train was going at the usual rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. When the pin broke, the connecting rod of the engine dropped, and came in contact with a cross-sleeper. The engine and tender were then jerked off the rails, and turned completely over; the carriages went over an embankment on the opposite side, ran into a field, and turned upside down. The tender was smashed to pieces, and the engine very much damaged. The engineman, Hall, and the fireman, are very seriously injured, the latter especially so. Happily there were very few passengers, and they most surprisingly escaped uninjured.

Fatal Accident whilst Shooting.—On Friday (last week), a disastrous accident occurred at Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, by which Mr. Greenaway, son of Mr. Greenaway, farmer at Orsett, lost his life, his gun accidentally going off, and lodging the contents in his body. On Saturday, an inquest was held on the body at Orsett, before Mr. C. C. Lewis, when Mr. R. B. Jordison, surgeon, said the deceased, who was nineteen years old, was out with him shooting at Horndon-on-the-Hill; he was in the act of getting over a hedge, and had climbed up the bank, witness following him, when he found there was a ditch two feet or two feet and a half wide; at this time he saw his gun, which was a double-barrelled one, sticking in the hedge, and the deceased drawing it after him; both the hammers were at that time down, but one of them having caught in a bough was raised up, and the gun immediately exploded; witness got on the bank immediately and found him standing on his feet, and he exclaimed, drawing the cap off with one hand, "Oh, Mr. Jordison, I have shot myself dead." He then fell, and was dead in two minutes. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE.

The Revolting Desecration of a Churchyard.—Two men, named John Ruffey and Samuel Wright, carters in the service of Mr. John Gould, dust contractor for the district, have appeared before Mr. Broughton, at Worship-street, to answer the charge of having unlawfully and indecently exposed certain portions of human dead bodies, and also certain coffins and portions thereof, in and near a certain highway, in the parish of Shoreditch, on the 5th inst. A great deal of evidence was given in support of the facts, which were stated in our paper last week. Mr. Grueber, on the part of the churchwardens, said the facts of the case were, that in consequence of the accidental sinking of the vicar's vault, during the construction of a new sewer about eighteen months since, such an intolerable effluvium had arisen from the displacement of the coffins as to cause the greatest annoyance to the parishioners. An order had, therefore, been issued by the vestry for the clearance of the vault, which the churchwardens had not only given strict injunctions to carry out with the utmost decorum and propriety, but had personally inspected the sifting of the refuse for nearly a week, and caused every bone that could be discovered to be re-interred in the vault. They had several witnesses in attendance to prove that their orders had been literally obeyed, and that the bones which were afterwards found in the field must necessarily have been brought from some other place. The most positive directions had also been given to Mr. Gould, who had been employed by other parishes, on similar occasions, to provide a proper receptacle for the remains, which he had engaged to do, and the first intimation the churchwardens had received of his non-compliance with their directions was conveyed to them through the public journals. Mr. Broughton expressed himself of opinion that a most improper course had been adopted in employing a common dust-contractor to fulfil such a duty, which ought to have been performed under the superintendence of the churchwardens, and with the direct sanction of the ordinary of the diocese, in a ground selected by themselves. The whole transaction was a gross outrage on public decency, which had no parallel within his recollection; and, as it was clearly an indictable offence, he should require the defendants to put in bail to answer the charge at the sessions, themselves in £30, and two sureties in £25, and leave it for the parish authorities of Shoreditch to carry out the prosecution.

An Expert Practitioner.—*John Edwin*, who looked like a simple country lad, was on Monday charged, at the Mansion House, with having stolen several silk handkerchiefs in the course of his rambles on Saturday. The prisoner turned out to be a perfect "Filch," and a philosopher. Haydon, a policeman, stated that, on Saturday evening, as he was coming ashore from a steam-boat at Swan Pier, he saw the prisoner close behind a gentleman, and observed, from certain movements, that "something was about to be done." The prisoner walked deliberately out of the vessel, and the officer went round, met him in Swan-lane, and took him into custody, having given notice to the gentleman to follow. Upon the person of the prisoner were found five silk handkerchiefs, one of which was at once identified. One was tied neatly round the calf of each leg, another was added in like manner to the size of each arm, while the fifth was ingeniously disposed about his waist. He had made each of the handkerchiefs change its master on board the steamer, in the short voyage from Hungerford-market to London-bridge. As the prisoner was going to the station-house, with a crowd behind, he said, "Well, it is a bad job, and no mistake; but it was to be, and how could such as me stop it?" The Lord Mayor: Well, prisoner, you had a good day's work, I perceive. The prisoner: I have been dreadful hard up, your Lordship, I do assure you; why, I have been obliged to beg. I tried everything before I tried this, but it wouldn't do.—The Lord Mayor: You are an expert hand, and I shall send you for trial.—The prisoner: Don't send me for trial. There will be no merit in convicting me. It's too plain a case (Laughter.) Consider my poverty, this once, please you, my Lord, and give me a "summary."—The Lord Mayor: No, you won't do for London.—The prisoner: Well, my Lord, if you can't be persuaded to do a kind thing, why then I must do as you wish.—He was committed for trial.

A Country Post-Master Charged with Stealing Money from a Letter.—*George Norris Kernot*, postmaster of Nockley, near Rayleigh, in Essex, was charged at Bow-street on Tuesday, before Mr. Jardine, with stealing a £5 Bank of England note from a letter passing through his office, the property of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Peacock, solicitor to the Post-office, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Parry appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Robert Nash, 23, Aldgate High-street, draper, identified the £5 note produced, No. 94,497, dated 13th October, 1845, as having passed through his hands. In the afternoon of Friday, previous to the 4th of September, he received it from the prisoner, who called at his shop and made a purchase to the amount of £1 6s. 6d., for which he gave him the note produced. Witness asked him his address, and he said "Brown, Billericay," which witness endorsed on the note. Matthew Peak, a constable employed in the General Post-office, proved that he apprehended the prisoner on Monday morning. He had been sent to inquire about a £5 note, inclosed in a letter posted on the 22d March, on board of the *Queen of the French* steamer, at Folkstone, and directed "Mr. Chambers, at Nockley, near Rayleigh, in Essex," which was not in the letter when it was delivered. The prisoner stated that he recollected the circumstance, having been applied to about it; upon which witness told him that the note had been changed at the shop of Mr. Nash, and the prisoner admitted having purchased dresses there, at which time he offered the shopkeeper either of two notes, and he preferred that of the Bank of England. Witness asked him if he recollected from whom he had received it, and he replied that he might have taken it over the counter. Witness inquired how he came to give the name of Brown of Billericay, and his reply was that such must have been the name and address he had received, but he could not refer him to any such person. Mrs. Chambers, wife of a Captain in the navy, said that in the month of March she was residing with her brother, at Nockley, in Essex, and recollected a letter having reached her, in consequence of which she went to the post-office, where she saw the prisoner, and showing him the letter she told him it had been opened, and that it should have contained money. He replied that she should write to her husband and make more inquiries. Witness told him that it was a five-pound note, and that about an hour previously she had received information from her husband of the number and date. In answer to the learned counsel, witness said that she had known the prisoner for about twenty years as a chemist and druggist, and she always understood that he bore a very high character in the village, and she had frequently dealt with him for goods. Mr. Parry applied for bail to be accepted, which could be procured to any amount, on the grounds that a considerable time had elapsed between the loss of the note and the apprehension of the prisoner, who had borne an irreproachable character for very many years. Mr. Jardine said that he could not entertain the question of bail, and the prisoner was ordered to be remanded.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been very moderate, yet the show of samples of that article to-day was tolerably good. The attendance of buyers being small the demand was very heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations were not supported. The sale for foreign wheat was very dull, yet, as the holders were firm, we can notice no alteration in value. The supply of barley was small, yet the demand was in a sluggish state, and the inferior parcels were 1s per quarter lower. Superfine season-made malt was in good request, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state. Oats, beans, and peas—the supplies of which were small—moved off slowly, at late rates.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2730; barley, 990; oats, 1150. Irish: Wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 2270. Foreign: wheat, 6620; barley, 2270; oats, 4040. Flour, 2340 sacks; malt, 2680 quarters. Of foreign flour we have received 11,810 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 57s; ditto white, 52s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 59s; rye, 33s to 35s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 36s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 53s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 65s; Chevalier, 65s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s to 27s; potato ditto, 29s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 28s; ditto, white, 24s to 30s; tick beans, new, 35s to 37s; ditto old, 38s to 39s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 42s; white, 48s to 55s; boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, 40s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, —s to —s; ditto white, 54s to 64s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—A good business has been doing in the best English linseed cakes, at [illegible] in the quotations. In all other kinds of seeds the transactions have been on a limited scale, at late rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s; Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 12s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 60s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 0d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 40s 11d; peas, 38s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 3d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 40s 0d; peas, 37s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 3s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans, 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

Tea.—This article continues in a very inactive state; yet we can notice no alteration in value. The quantity on offer is not to say extensive.

Sugar.—Rather an extensive business has been transacted this week in most kinds of raw sugar, the prices of which are well supported. Refined goods, 1s lighter; brown lumps, selling at 62s to 62s 6d, and standard do., 63s to 63s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—This market rules somewhat inactive, yet we have no material alteration to notice in the general quotations.

Rice.—Owing to the increased value of corn all kinds of rice command a ready sale, at very high prices; good white Bengal producing 21s 6d [illegible]

Provisions.—The supply of Irish butter [illegible] case the demand for [illegible] article is heavy, at a dec[illegible] Carlow, landed, 94s to [illegible], Clonmel 92s to 96s, Carrick, 92s to 95s; Cork, 90s to 97s; Waterford, 88s to 90s, and [illegible]rick, 88s to 90s per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, next to nothing doing, although the rates from Ireland come high. Dutch butter is heavy, and 2s per cwt. cheaper. The best quality may be quoted at 96s to 100s per cwt. A good business is doing in English butter, on easier terms. Fine Dorset, 98s to 102s; middling ditto, 92s to 96s; Devon 94s to 98s per cwt, and fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen. Bacon is a dull sale, and somewhat cheaper. A few transactions have been concluded, for forward delivery, at 56s to 60s per cwt. Prime small Irish hams are in brisk request, at 86s to 90s per cwt. Barrelled beef and pork 2s 6d per tierce higher.

Tallow.—A good business has been doing in tallow, at very full prices, viz., from 42s to 42s 9d per cwt. For delivery a few contracts have been made, at 42s to 42s 6d. Town tallow, 41s 6d net cash.

Oils.—We have a steady sale for all descriptions of oil, the prices of which are fully supported.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 10s, old clover, £4 10s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 14s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and previous rates are well supported.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are in good request, at 100s per ton; but the diseased parcels command very little attention.

Hops (Friday).—An immense quantity of new hops has reached us this week, principally from Kent and Sussex, hence, as the general quality is very fine, very little difficulty is experienced on the part of the dealers in making selections. The demand is in a very inactive state, and prices rule miserably low. Yearling and old hops are a mere drug, and nominal in value. The duty is called £200,000. New Sussex pockets, £4 0s to £4 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 12; Mid Kent ditto, £4 16s to £5 10s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Original Tanfield, 12s 6d; West Wylam, 15s 9d; Killingworth, 15s; Riddell's, 15s 9d; East Hetton 16s; Wearmouth, 16s 9d; and Caradoc, 16s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was seasonably extensive as to numbers, but deficient in quality. Comparatively speaking, the beef trade was heavy, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. We had on offer 300 oxen and cows, [illegible] sheep and lambs, 21 calves from Holland. With sheep we were scantily supplied, owing to which the mutton trade was active, at fully previous currencies. In lambs a fair amount of business was doing, at late rates. Prime small calves moved off readily, other kinds of veal slowly, at unaltered quotations. Pigs were in steady request, and prices were well supported. Milch cows were a slow sale, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 1d to 3s 0d; se[illegible] [illegible]d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s [illegible] inferior sh[illegible] [illegible] calves, 3s 10d to [illegible] hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, [illegible] 10d; lambs, 4s 8d t[illegible] calves, 18s [illegible] 30s; and quarter old store pigs, [illegible] Beasts, 94[illegible] sheep and lambs, 6660; calves, 383; pigs, 450.

Newgate and Leadenhall [illegible]).—We had a steady demand this morning, at full prices. Per 8 lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

Money continues plentiful in the Discount Market, and its current value exhibits a tendency to decline still further. No disposition, however, appears on the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to again reduce the rate of discount. The Half-Yearly Meeting on Thursday passed off with great unanimity, the *rest* having increased by £250,866 within the year.

At this period of the year, dulness and absence of business are customary in all the Stock Markets, the leading dealers usually absenting themselves until the October dividends are payable. The present month has certainly offered no exception to the general rule, transactions for the last week having been of the most limited character. Consols have varied about one quarter per cent., and close flatly at 95⅞ ¾ for money, and 96 for account. Bank Stock improved to 211½, upon the result of the meeting; and Exchequer Bills are a point better than the previous day's quotations, closing at 10 to 13 pm. The remaining English Securities are closed until after the October dividends.

There has been some little animation in the Foreign Market, arising from the half monthly Settlement, which, however, passed off without difficulty. Portuguese has not recovered any portion of the previous week's depression, closing at the same price, 43. Spanish Stock has been dealt in; but towards the close of the week prices declined, from the business decreasing. In Mexican but few dealings have taken place, but prices were tolerably maintained at the close of the week. Dutch and Belgian have been dealt in at the following prices:—Equador Bonds, 3⅞; Mexican Five per Cent. 1846, Account, 25⅝; Spanish Five per Cent. 1840, 27½; Ditto, Account, 27¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38⅝; Ditto, Account, 38⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97⅝; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 95½; Ditto Bonds, 94½.

The Share Market continues dull, and the absence of business alone, in itself creates depression. Prices, at the close of the week, were barely maintained, as the subjoined list will show:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 130; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5⅝; Caledonian, 15⅞; Ditto Half Shares, 1¼; Cambridge and Oxford, 1⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 24⅝; Direct Northern, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 22½; Ditto New, 7 pm.; Ditto York Extension, 2⅛; East Lincolnshire, ½; Edinburgh and Perth, 2½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30; Great Western, 139 x n; Ditto Half Shares, 80 x n; Ditto Fifths, 31½ x n; Hull and Selby, 105½; Ditto Half Shares, 50⅞; Leeds and Bradford, 70½; London and Brighton, 60 x n; London and Croydon, 22 x n; London and North Western, 200½; Do., Quarters, 23½; Do. do, New Shares, 14⅞ pm.; Do. Fifths, 20½; London and South Western, 71; Lynn and Ely, 15½; Manchester and Leeds, Fifths, 9½ ex. d.; Manchester and Birmingham, 76; Do. Quarters (B), 12⅝; Do. Quarters (C), 9; Midland, 137½; Do. New, 3⅞; Newcastle and Berwick, 27⅝; North British, 36½; Ditto Half Shares, 15⅞; Ditto Carlisle Extension, 4; North Staffordshire, 3⅝ premium; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7⅞; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1½ dis; Rugby, Leamington, and Warwick, 3 pm; Scottish Central, 19⅝; Shropshire Union, ½ dis; South Eastern and Dover, 40½ x d; Ditto, No. 1, 23½ x d; Vale of Neath, ⅝; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5¾; West Riding Union, 2⅝ pm; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 5; York and Newcastle, New, 11; York and Selby, 71½; Boulogne and Amiens, 11⅝; Italian and Austrian, 1¾; Northern of France Constituted, 14⅝; Orleans and Vierzon, 15; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6 x Int; Rouen and Havre, 28⅛; London and Westminster, 20⅛; Union of London, 11½.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market did not vary yesterday, but Spanish was depressed on the arrival of the information that Don Carlos had escaped from Bourges. The Five per Cents closed at 26½, Three per Cents, 38⅛. The Share Market was steady; London and North Westerns closed better.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CROWN OFFICE, SEPT. 14.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]—Edward Strutt, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.—H. DRYSDALE, Lamb's Conduit-street, auctioneer. J. HARDY, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, cattle-dealer. H. DEVERILL, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, corn-factor. J. MILNES, J. LANG, J. WILBY, and T. BROOK, Littletown, Yorkshire, scribbling-millers. W. M. HIGGINS, Birmingham, laceman. P. M'SHANE, Dundalk, Ireland, cattle-dealer. W. WARBURTON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. RICHMOND, Glasgow, share-broker. [illegible] STEWART, Edinburgh, coach-proprietor. E. STEVEN, Glasgow, manufacturer. G. LAWRIE, Glasgow, commission agent. T. GEMMILL, Greenock, commission-agent. H. M'DONALD, Glasgow, chemist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 16.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Captain-General and Governor-in Chief of [illegible] provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prin[illegible] General of all her Majesty's provinces on the Continent of North Am[illegible] Island of Prince Edward.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 18.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Partridge, Esq., to be Deputy Commissary of Police for the Island of Mauritius.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 16.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., resigned. The Queen has also been pleased to nominate the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., being one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 18.

9th Light Dragoons.—R. Houghton, to be Cornet, vice French.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Ensign E. H. Dering, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Verner.

4th Foot. Lieut. W. Douglas to be Captain, vi[illegible] M. [illegible] Lynch. 29th: Brevet Major E. Lugard to be Captain, vice L'Estrang[illegible] 31st: Capt. H. P. [illegible] strange to be Captain, vice Lugard. 34th: Lieut. M. G. Best to be Adjutant, vice Bourke. [illegible]: Assist. Surgeon E. Robertson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Murray. 47th: Captain G. T[illegible] vice Patton. 54th: E. J. Mathias to be Ensign, vi[illegible] 81st: Lieut. C. R. Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell. 62nd: Lieut. R. Maunsell [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Richardson. 68th: C. U. Shuttleworth to be Ensign, vice Dering. 60th: To be Captains without purchase—Lieut. G. Losack, Lieut. W. J. B. M. Moore. To be Lieutenants—Lieut. F. G. W. Fearon, Ensign G. B. Evans, Ensign D. Dunne, vice Losack. To be Ensigns—J. H. Belton, C. Gilborne, R. Fitzgerald, vice Evans; O. Coathupe, vice Dunne. To be Assistant-Surgeon—Assist.-Surg. R. V. George, M.D., vice Robertson. 74th: Capt. W. L. P. Patton to be Captain, vice Evans. 80th: Ensign R. C. Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Brodie; Quartermaster Sergt. R. Crawford to be Ensign, vice Gordon; Lieut. G. Bodle to be Quartermaster, vice Hayes. 84th: Ensign D. O'Brien to be Lieutenant, vice M'Cann.

[illegible] West India Regiment: Ensign T. P. Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Potts. To be Ensigns without purchase: Sergeant Ma[illegible] P. M'Loughlin, vice Dagg, W. H. P. Strachan, vice [illegible]

3d West India Regiment: A. Concannon, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George.

Staff.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock to be Deputy Adjutant General to her Majesty's forces serving at Bombay, vice Lieut.-Col. Martin; Veterinary Surgeon C. Brett to [illegible] Depot at Maidstone, vice Black. [illegible] D. Murray, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice C. Q. Palmer.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 18.

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, killed or died of wounds, received in Action with the Enemy on the Sutlej. W. Anderson, A. Betts, R. Blaxter, G. Bradley, J. Brady, T. Cleary, J. Connors, E. Evans, [illegible] Fitzgibbon, J. Gleeson (corporal), W. H. Graham (sergeant), H. Hartley, G. Hickson, [illegible] Kealy, M. K[illegible], P. Kirby, J. M'Coy, S. Mick, W. Moore, F. Norman, T. O'Connors, J. Oldnow, M. Piggott, [illegible] Pilkington, R. Robinson, J. Shepherd, W. Smith, H. Starkie, J. Thompson, H. Thornton, Turner (corporal), J. Tyrer.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 16.

Royal Artillery.—Second Lieut. E. E. R. Dyneley to be First Lieutenant, vice Mackie.

BANKRUPTS.—J. J. FRYER, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, City, stock and share-broker. J. [illegible]NDEN, Basingstoke, grocer. J. HATCHER, Poole, butcher. J. E. C. KOCH, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant. L. A. V. RUDOLPHI, Sunderland, general merchant. T. BARROW, Manchester, shirt and [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUEST[illegible] Edinburgh, farrier. T. LORIMER, Glasgow, [illegible] Fraserburgh, draper. A. DEWAR, Dingwall, accountant.

BIRTHS

In Cumberland-place, the Lady Georgiana Gurdon Rebow, of a son.——The wife of J. Walter, jun., Esq., of a son.——At Vicarage-place, Kensington, Mrs. [illegible], of a daughter.——At Crowe Hall, near Downham, Norfolk, the lady of J. R. Fryer, Esq., of [illegible]——At Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, the wife of Bulkley J. M. Praed, Esq., of a son.——At Beech Lodge, Great Marlow, Bucks, Mrs. Frederick Parker, of a son.——At Portsmouth, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Milner, of a son.——At No. 28, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Roberts, of a son.——On the 16th, at Lavender-terrace, Lavender-hill, Mrs. James Vizetelly, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Turnham-green, William Harman, Esq., to Catherine, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Dan[illegible]——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. Joseph Thackeray, M.A., to [illegible] Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq.——At St. George's, [illegible]bury, Octavian Blewitt, Esq., to Anne Roper, second daughter of the late D. E. Williams, Esq.——At St. Pancras Church, John A. Russell, Esq., to Martha, younger daughter of P. H. Bower, Esq.——At the Abbey Church, Malvern, Lieut.-Col. Eyre J. Crabbe, K.H., to Harriet Louisa, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Hollis.——[illegible] Liverpool, on the 16th instant, Mr. Charles Dyce, of London, to Eve, third daughter of the late Mr. P. Nathan, of Castle-s[illegible], Liverpool.——On August 20th, [illegible] Church, Bradford, W[illegible], by the Rev. H. Harvey, Vicar, F. Walters, Esq., of London, to Miss Emma Phillis S[illegible] Alford, youngest daughter of Mr. B[illegible]——At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Francis Bourdillon, [illegible] Su[illegible], fourth daughter of Launcelot Holland, Esq.——At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, George Chapman, Esq., to Lucy, o[illegible] daughter of the late Weston Barwise, Esq.——On the 10th inst., at Havant, by the Rev. Edmund Lyon, Adolphus Frederick Carey, Esq., B.A., Wadham College, Oxford, son of Thomas Carey, Esq., of Royal Guernsey, and Grandson of the late George Jackson, Esq., of Enniscoe, County Mayo, Ireland, and M.P. for that County, to Harriet Mary, younger daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., K.S.F.

DEATHS

At Rome, Jane Victoire Duch[illegible]sse de Fleury, relict of the late Duke de Fleury, [illegible] the Bedchamber of Louis XVIII.——In Eaton-square, Ann, th[illegible]——At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Ellen, the wife of George Vernon Fankes, Esq.——At the Rectory, Minchinhampton, Charlotte, the wife of the Rev. Charles Whately.——At Blackheath, in the 83rd year of her age, Lucy, relict of Richard Bouzer, Esq.——Richard Robinson Merritt, Esq., in the 44th [illegible] Brompton, Mrs. Richardson, relict of the late [illegible] Brompton, Miss Emma Bromley, daughter of the late W. Bromley, [illegible]——William Tickler, Esq., late of Chilworth House, near Guildford.——At Dover, Charlotte, the relict of the late Lieut.-Col. William Kennedy.——At Bridgewater-square, Henry Verinder, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard.——Sept. 12, at Dundalk, county Louth, of convulsions, while teething, the only daughter of Major Burnett, aged twenty-five weeks.——At Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Albert Duncombe, eldest [illegible] Lord and Lady Feversham, aged twenty.——At Kingstown, near Dublin, Arthur Williamson, Esq., of Rathmines.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B. P." — "Rapid." — "S. C." — "Omega." — The new Indian Problem just published this month in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is printed correctly: the difficulty you find in solving it arises from its construction, which is masterly. We never remember to have seen a more beautiful piece of Chess strategy, in the same number of moves.

"D. N. T." — If you wish to see the Problem named, you should purchase the Number of the work in which it appears.

"C. R. L." — Problems received, with thanks.

"C. O." — The scale of charges for advertisements can be got at the Office, but you surely cannot meditate calling publicly for a competitor to play Chess for the ridiculous stakes mentioned. You will find the whole of the games in question given in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" for next month.

"Sopraccita." — We have no means of referring to the six-move Problem just now; when we have, the solution shall be given. In the meanwhile, you may exert your ingenuity upon it in full assurance that it is perfectly correct as we printed it.

"Marazion." — "Heydebrant's Handbook" is written in German; the price, 12s. Jaenisch's work on the Openings is in French, and sells here for 18s.

"E. M.," The Hazels. — A Knight and Bishop can effect checkmate in about thirty moves, commencing with the adverse King, in any part of the Chess-board.

"J. R. R." — The position you send as original is as old as Damiano, and known to every tyro in our days as "Philidor's Legacy."

"S. Sphinx." — We cannot look at Problems which come unaccompanied by solutions.

"W. H. C." — The Problems you enumerate are all of the highest class. The best two-move position we are acquainted with is that by Mr. Kling, which recently appeared in this Journal.

Solutions by "B. M.," "C. O.," "L. S. D.," "Miranda," "Amateur No. 1," "Park," "Sancho," "W. P.," "Sopraccita," "J. J. B.," "Valley-field," "G. A. H.," Leeds; "F. C.," Paisley; "T. B.," Bradford; "J. W. D.," Seacombe; "W. H. C.," "G. A. H.," Leeds; "F. P.," and "W. W. N.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 139.

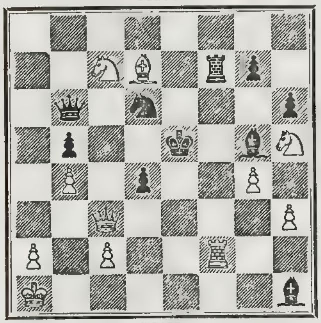
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 7th (ch)	R takes B (best)	5. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. Q takes K R P (ch)	K takes Q	6. R to K 8th (ch)	R to B sq
3. R to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq	7. R takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
4. R to B 8th (ch)	K takes R	8. R to R 8th—mate	

PROBLEM No. 140.

By Mr. H. P., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MM. STAUNTON AND HARRWITZ.

The following is the result of the play in this encounter, up to the present time:—

Pawn and Two-Move Games	.. ..	Staunton 3	.. ..	Harrwitz 2
Pawn and Move Games	.. ..	Staunton 0	.. ..	Harrwitz 5
Games without Odds	.. ..	Staunton 5	.. ..	Harrwitz 0
		Total 8		Total 7

CONTINUATION OF MESSRS. HORWITZ'S AND KIESERITZKIJ'S GAMES.

Game the Tenth.

White (Mr. H.)	Black. (Mr. K.)	White. (Mr. H.)	Black. (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. K B P two	Q takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. K R to K sq	K B P two
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	14. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to K 3d
5. Q B P one	B to Q 3d (*a*)	15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. Castles	Q to K 2d	16. R takes P	K Kt P one
7. Q P two	Q Kt to Q sq	17. Q B to R 3d	K to B 2d
8. P takes P	B takes P	18. Q R to K B sq	Q P one
9. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	19. K Kt P two	K R to Kt sq
10. Q to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q R to K sq (*b*)	

(*a*) This is, without exception, the worst defence to the Evans' gambit we know of.
(*b*) A lively, well-played game, on the part of Mr. Horwitz.

Game the Eleventh.

White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)	White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	35. K R to K R sq	Q Kt P one
2. Q B P two	K P one	36. Q R to Q B sq	Q B P one
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	37. K R to Q sq	Q R P two
4. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	38. K R to Q 4th	Q Kt P one
5. K P one	Q Kt P one	39 K to K 2nd	Q R P one
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	40. K to Q 2nd (*c*)	Q R P takes P
7. Q Kt P one	K Kt P one	41. Q R P takes P	R to Q R sq
8. Q B to Kt 2nd	Q B P two	42 Q R to B 2nd	R to Q R 6th
9. Q P one	K P takes P	43. P takes P	P takes P
10. Q Kt takes P	Castles	44. R to Q 8th	P one (ch)
11. K B to K 2nd	K Kt takes Kt	45. K to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 6th
12. P takes Kt	Q P one	46. R to Q B sq	R to Q R 7th
13. K R P two	K B to K B 3d	47. R to K 8th (ch)	B to K 3rd
14. B takes B	Q takes B	48. R to Q B's 2nd	R to Q R 2nd
15. K Kt to Kt 5th	K R P one	49 R to Q Kt 8th	R to Q R 5th
16. Kt to K 6th	K R to B 2nd	50. R to Q B sq	R to Q R 7th
17. Q R to B sq	Q Kt to R 3rd	51. R takes Q Kt P	R to Q 7th (ch)
18. B takes Kt	B takes B	52. K takes P	R takes K Kt P
19. K R to K R 3rd	R to K sq	53. R to Q R sq	R to K Kt 6th (*d*)
20. Q to her 2nd	Q B to Kt 2nd	54. R to Q R 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
21. K R to Kt 3rd	K R to K 2nd	55. K to Q 3rd	K Kt P one
22. Q to her B 3rd	K to B 2nd	56. K to his 2nd	R to K R 6th
23. K to B sq	Q R to K Kt sq	57. R to Q R 6th	R to K R 7th (ch)
24. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	58. K to B 3rd	R to K R 6th (ch)
Q R to Q sq	K to K 4th (*a*)	59 K to B 2nd	R takes P
26. K B P one	B takes P	60. R takes R	P takes R
27. Kt to B 4th	B to K B 2nd	61. K to B 3rd	P to R 6th
28. K to B 2nd	Q P one	62. K to Kt 3rd	P to R 4th
29. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q 3rd	63. R to Q Kt 6th	P to R 5th (ch)
30 K B P one	R to K 5th	64 K to R 2nd	K to his 4th
31 Kt to K 5th	R takes Kt (*b*)	65. R to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 4th
32. P takes R (ch)	K takes P	66. R takes P	B to K Kt 7th
33 R to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd	67. K to Kt 3rd	B to K B 8th
34 K R to K R 3rd	R to Q B sq		

Drawn Game.

(*a*) An excellent and quite an unexpected move.
(*b*) Relying on the strength of his Pawns. This portion of the game is well played by Black.
(*c*) Had he taken this offered Pawn, Black might have played R to Q R sq, secure of regaining a Pawn and acquiring a fine opening for his Rook
(*d*) A few moves back Black had an obviously easy winning game, but he has contrived to throw away all his advantage, and the position at this stage, if there is any choice, is rather in favour of his opponent.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 52.—By M. D'Orville. White.	Black.	No. 53.—By the Same. White.	Black.
K at Q R sq	K at his 5th	K at Q Kt 2nd	K at Q 4th
Q at K B 2nd	Q at K R 3rd	Q at her B 7th	Q at K 3rd
Kt at Q 7th	B at Q B sq	R at Q 3rd	B at Q R 4th
Kt at Q R 4th		Kt at Q 4th	
White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.		White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.	

No. 54.—By the Same.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
K at Q B 6th	K at Q R 4th	Kt at Q R 4th	P's at Q Kt 5th and Q R 2nd
R at Q Kt 6th	Kt at K 5th	P at Q B 3rd	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Draughts.—A gentleman amateur, who has left his address at this office, is desirous of playing a match at Draughts, of twenty-one games, at one guinea each game, and ten guineas the main; on condition that he be allowed to score *drawn* games.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense success of the present magnificent attractions. Most positively the LAST TWO WEEKS of the SUMMER SEASON MONDAY, September 21 and During the Week, will be presented the Grand Historical Spectacle of THE MERCHANT STEED; or, The Flight of Damon, in which the whole strength of the Company, Double Stud and Rare Quadrupeds will appear. Popular SCENES of the CIRCLE, by the British and Foreign Professors. Clowns to the Arena, Messrs. Wallet and Rochez. The whole concluding with a POPULAR AFTERPIECE.—Commence each evening at Seven. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Five.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A LECTURE on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, by Professor BACHHOFFNER, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

LES MODES PARISIENNES is the Journal patronised by elegant society, and the guide for really fashionable toilettes It is the Journal of the Fashions which has the largest circulation among the best society of Paris and St. Petersburgh. It arrives in London every Tuesday. Subscriptions for LES MODES PARISIENNES are received by M. FREDERICK, 40, Albemarle-street. Price, for six months, 12s.

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE.
A COMIC PANORAMA.
By "LEECH."
ACKERMANN and Co., Strand, and all Booksellers.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s 6d.,
WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, CARVALHO, 147 Fleet street, HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10 Argyll-place, Regent-street

CHEMISTRY APPLIED to the ARTS, AGRICULTURES, and MANUFACTURES.—THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES of to-day (No. 3, Price FIVEPENCE, 72 quarto columns) contains, Dumas on Chemistry Applied to Manufactures; Soubeiran on Pharmaceutical Operations; with Original Articles by Sir Robert Kane, Dr Ure, F.R.S., Mr. R. Hunt, Dr. Ayres, Mr. West, F.R.S., Dr. Scoffern, &c., &c., Original Articles by the Editor on the Use and Abuse of the British Association of Science, &c. &c.
Price Fivepence, Stamped Sixpence; Office, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.—FOREIGN MUSIC.—This Day is published, to be had gratis and postage free, a CATALOGUE of the latest MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS for the Voice, and for all Instruments. Every amateur and professor of music should not fail to procure a copy of this list of invaluable compositions for the voice, piano, organ, violin, flute, cornet, &c., as well as theoretical works.—London: published only by her Majesty's musicsellers, Messrs. R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

Now Ready, Gratis and post free
BULL'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR FOR SEPTEMBER, Containing all the New and Popular Works, with full particulars of Bull's New Library System, which is affording such universal satisfaction in every part of the Kingdom. Books furnished for Perusal without the delay and inconvenience of a previous correspondence Orders for Bull's Library Circular (sent gratis and post free) to be addressed to Mr. Bull, Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Professional Gentlemen, are prepared by Mr. E. POCOCKE for the Universities, East India Colleges, and Professional Life in general. Ready access is granted to a well selected Library; and the Oriental Students have the additional advantage of numerous MSS., especially in the Persic and Arabic. A prospectus and view of the house may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brislington, between Bath and Bristol.

EDUCATION, on KING'S COLLEGE PLAN.—Terms, 26 to 30 Guineas per Annum.—The Principal of a Private Grammar School, who has had great success in preparing Youth for the above Institution, has VACANCIES. His plan, based upon mild, gentlemanly treatment, but strict discipline, tends to make sound, efficient scholars his chief aim is to induce a love of learning: this he endeavours to effect by familiarly explaining away every difficulty, and assisting his Pupils in their studies; being more anxious to inform their judgment than to burden their memories.—Address, paid, to O. Z. O., at Wilde's Post Office, Clapham.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at BAYNARD CASTLE, GRAVESEND.—Mrs. RICHARDSON informs her numerous friends and visitors, that the East Tower of this delightfully situated residence is arranged and handsomely furnished for the reception of ladies and gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages of a liberal table, the elegances and comforts of a cheerful and select circle, and every domestic enjoyment. The sleeping rooms are lofty and airy, bedding all fresh and new; the dining, drawing, and music rooms (each 30 feet in length) are supplied with books, splendid harp, piano, drafts, chess, telescopes, and other sources of amusement. Terms, from one guinea per week, or, if for a term, according to agreement. Apply at the Castle, top of Windmill-street, Gravesend; or in London, of Mr. EDWARD LACEY, 76, St. Paul's Churchyard.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show Rooms, 46, King William-street, London Bridge They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich or-molu bases, others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mache, gorgeously emblazoned These, with a most various stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps are all of the latest designs and at the lowest possible prices. Deane's carts are delivering Camphine, Candles, and Lamp Oil, and Lamps on hire, in all parts of the metropolis daily. DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge

TO LADIES KNITTERS.—The Cornucopia Gauge for Knitting-Pins and Netting-Meshes, mentioned in the last editions of Mrs. HOPE'S Knitting Books, and correct to the numbers used in the works of Mrs. Gaugain, Mrs. Mee, Mrs Veall, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Watts, and Mrs. Hope, is Now Ready. The price is unavoidably altered from 6d. to 8d., in the plain metal; the silvered quality, at 1s., remains as advertised—Sold by every Dealer in Berlin Wool; or will be sent free, on enclosing 10 or 13 penny stamps to I. HOPE, 58, Queen-street, Ramsgate, Kent

Mrs. HOPE'S BOOKS on LADIES' FANCY WORK. 1s. each; or by Post for 18 stamps The Knitter's Friend; The Knitter's Casket; The Art of Crochet; and, My Working Friend Also, 6d., or by Post for 8 stamps, The Book of the Baby's Wardrobe in Knitting and Netting. This series of Works is unrivalled for correctness and distinctness of the descriptions. As some guarantee of this, we may mention that 57,000 have issued from the press in less than three years.—Every Dealer in Berlin Wool keeps them in stock.

RECOVERY OF HAIR.
TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

Gentlemen,—Having been bald for many years, and having been induced by a friend to try your invaluable MACASSAR OIL, I am now happy to state that I have succeeded in establishing a perfect growth of hair. I feel it due to you to render this acknowledgment, and also to give you liberty to make what public use of this you choose.

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant,
Portora House, Enniskillen, July 23rd, 1846. JOHN GREHAM, D.D.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is the only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of the human Hair, preventing it from falling off, or turning grey, and for cleansing it of scurf and all impurity

CAUTION. The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are on the wrapper of each genuine bottle.

* * * All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP. GREAT SALE OF LINEN DRAPERY, &c. &c.
BAILEY and RITCHIE, late BAILEY and MILNER,
ALBION HOUSE, 77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Mr. D. RITCHIE, formerly partner with Hall and Allan, and late of the firm of Allan, Son, and Ritchie, having become a partner in this Establishment (now Bailey and Ritchie), has rendered an immediate Sale of the whole of the present Stock imperative.

They beg to call your attention to the lists of Goods enumerated below, which will convince Ladies that the unprecedented reduction of prices will effect an immediate clearance.

The Sale will commence on Monday, the 21st inst., and your early call will be esteemed a favour

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
970 pieces Irish Linens, commencing at 7¾d.
Long Cloths (best make) usually sold at 6½d. now 3¾d.
A large Lot of Damask Cloths, much soiled, at considerably less than half price.
Strong Linen Sheetings, worth 11½d. now 5½d.
Above 700 dozens French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4s. 9d. a dozen.
Welsh Flannels, worth 1s. now 7¾d.
450 pieces French Lawns, at 4s. 9d. the piece of 10 squares.

DRESS DEPARTMENT
The principal part of the Print Dresses are now 1s. 9½d. per dress.
570 Cashmere Dresses, worth 9s. 6d. are now 4s. 9d
780 do. „ 14s. 6d. „ 6s. 11d
430 do. „ 16s. 9d. „ 8s 9d
About 700 of the richest Oregon Dresses will be sold at 7s. 9d.
230 pieces of rich Cashmeres, at 6¾d. per yard.
530 pieces of Coburg Cloths, at 8¾d. „
And a large lot of Orleans do. at 6¾d. „
The Summer Stock of Muslin and Barege Dresses will be cleared out at one-third of their value.

SILK DEPARTMENT
3600 yards Black Satinetts, lately marked 2s. 9d., now 1s. 11½d.
2200 do. do. 3s 3d., now 2s. 6d.
2050 do do. 3s 9d., now 2s. 8d.
4640 yards Fancy Check, new styles, lately marked 2s. 8d., now 1s. 6½d
The remainder of the Silks are marked at a proportionate reduction to the above.

SHAWL AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT
The Shawls and Cloaks are reduced to merely nominal prices, for example.—
Above 800 Shetland Shawls, formerly sold at 6s. 9d., now 1s. 6½d
500 Rich Cashmeres do. 11s. 9d., now 3s 11d
650 French do. very rich and new, do. 16s. 9d., now 5s. 9d.
A lot of rich Paisley Shawls, usual price 18s 9d., now 4s. 11d.
370 9-4 do. never less than 2 guineas, now 18s. 9d.
All the richer class are reduced in proportion.
260 Travelling Merino Cloaks, 4s. 9d., worth a guinea.
Plaid Wool do., 10s. 6d., sold last year at 24s 6d.
Rich Moire Mantles 8s. 9d., formerly sold at 21s
The entire stock of Moire, Ducape, and Velvet Mantles at an equal sacrifice.

RIBBONS, LACES, &c. &c.
12,000 yards of Bonnet Ribbons, at half the cost, commencing rich goods, 3¾d.
17,000 yards of Cap do., 1½d. to 2½d.
The Lace Stock will be sold at 45 per Cent under its cost.
Three Cases of French and English Bonnets, trimmed, at any price offered.

NOTE.—The Sale of the whole of the above will commence on MONDAY, the 21st, and continue until cleared out

OBSERVE!——BAILEY and RITCHIE, Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

A LADY, Pupil of Signor Crivelli, and a Student of the Royal Academy of Music, wishes to give LESSONS in SINGING.—Direct to B. C., care of Mr. Hopkinson, 70, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!—MESSRS. S. OSMOND and CO., Dyers, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing Black every article of Ladies Dress on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Supplied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £2 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size.—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

BONA FIDE SALE.—EXPIRATION of LEASE.—The DOUDNEYS are relinquishing their City Trade, and, to effect a speedy clearance, are SELLING OFF their Fashionable and Excellent STOCK at HALF PRICES. The Saving of Pounds on a Single Suit will repay an effort to call, and early comers will have the best choice. Observe, at 97, FLEET-STREET only

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBYSHIRE SPAR, and other ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c.
Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

MERCHANT and TRADESMAN MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, No. 5, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Security Fund, £100,000, in £5 Shares. Assurances on Lives, Annuities, and Endowments, are granted on terms lower than in most other established Offices. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office. THOS. MUSGRAVE, Secretary

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes Book-cases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well-known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation; they are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and distinguished for their lightness and truly gentlemanly appearance. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and, in a few days, at 96, New Bond-street

BABY LINEN.—Ladies unacquainted with the Juvenile Depôt, are respectfully informed that the stock of Baby Linen will be found greater in variety, and lower in price, than any other house—make and material being taken into consideration. Infants' Long Robes from 6s. to £10; caps, hoods and cloaks, in great variety; bassinets, baskets, &c. In the Show Rooms, Children's Dress, &c., in every conceivable variety of style Lists of prices gratis. Baby Linen forwarded to the country for approval on receiving either a town reference or a remittance. Wedding orders executed. The Juvenile Depôt, 259, Regent-street, is noted for Ladies pretty-shaped French Nightcaps

THE SUMMER RIDE or PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

TO LADIES.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the Skin of all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an admired softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the "élite" of the Aristocracy and "Haut Volée."

Beware of SPURIOUS "KALYDORS" containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and which, by their repellant action, endanger health. The GENUINE article has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" on the Wrapper Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d per bottle.

* * * All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.!!

The genuine is sold by the Proprietors at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON

First, reader, your attention let us fix
On Nos. Eighty-five and Eighty-six;
Right facing Aldgate church are these display'd,
To furnish you with clothing ready made
Neat, strong, and matchless goods are purchas'd here
And not a single article is dear
Next your attention we would beg to call
To No. Eighty-four, the "Private Hall."
Here you ascend the stairs of solid oak
To gain the Room where orders are bespoke!
This show-room with its giant chandelier,
Eclipses all that's witness'd far and near.
Here a secluded Habit-room you view,
And here there is a room for Vestings, too:
Other apartments follow in rotation,
To answer one design, ACCOMMODATION.
The next compartment we survey, must be
The Hat depot of MOSES—Eighty-three.
There's not another Hat-mart in the Town
Which casts such lustre on the human crown.
On turning round the corner, you behold
The Warehouse where the Hosiery goods are sold.
This House, whose trade is constantly alive,
Is in the Minories, No. One-four-five.
On passing to the right you'll find, next door,
The Establishment for Outfits—One-five-four.
And here, good reader, our description closes
Our brief description of the House of MOSES.
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only—but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods in trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If any thing that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done,
Do all "YOU" can for MOSES and his SON

For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

This Establishment WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, 21st and TUESDAY, 22nd Inst. resuming business as usual on Wednesday Morning

WANTED.—Several young men in the Ready Made and Bespoke Department, and several youths, from the age of 14 to 16 years, as Cashiers. Apply on Wednesday next, the 23rd, at 85 and 86, Aldgate, at Nine o'Clock.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 19, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 230.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846. [Sixpence.

SPAIN AND THE CARLISTS.

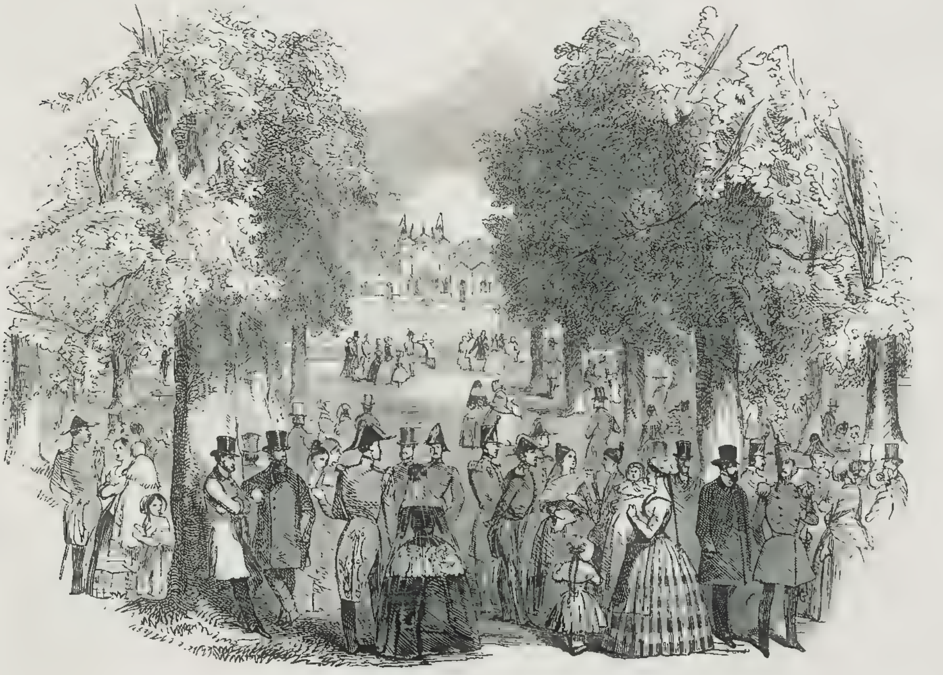
LONDON keeps up its character as the refuge of all Royalties in misfortune and Rulers beneath a cloud. It is the America of Europe — the "Bush" to which flight is taken from all revolutionised capitals. In the strictest sense of the word it is a "City of Refuge," whose gates are day and night open to all, whether they are the victims of despotism, the many exiled by the one, or the sacrifice that despotism sometimes has to offer up to popular vengeance; in which case the refugee comes with a "discrowned head," and a few followers, who, being in many cases the authors and instruments of their master's tyranny, are justly made the partakers of his misfortunes. Below the rank of Royalty come ever and anon Regents and Ministers, who have outlived their party and their influence, and mingled with them those the most unfortunate of all, who, having "fetched their birth from men of Royal siege," have inherited nothing but their rights, and who wander about the world haunted by dreams of power, of which the age refuses, for the crimes or incapacity of their race, to permit the realisation. Their brows are circled by a shadowy crown, more galling to bear than the pressure of the real diadem, and a visionary sceptre hovers perpetually before them, awakening hopes of what may be, and giving to the reality a double humiliation.

What a host of Kings and Princes have made London their refuge on their way from a fallen throne, or a stage in their progress towards one re-established or to be regained! They have come from all corners of the earth; the Old World and the New have alike sent their contribution to the list of Royal exiles and aspirants. Sable Presidents from Hayti, an Emperor from Mexico, another from Brazil, and Kings, as numerous as the phantom monarchs in *Banquo's* glass, from France, Corsica, Portugal, Spain. Less than crowned heads we cannot condescend to count, but we give a passing mention to Miguel, to Donna Maria, to Henry of Bordeaux; we have this week to add to the list the name of Don Carlos Luis de Bourbon, Count de Montemolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, and nephew of His Most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain; he is about to make an attempt to overturn the Throne of Isabella Segunda, place the Crown on his own head, and convert his abstract "rights" into realities. He has been joined by the man who will be the chief instrument of his purpose if his plan is carried into action, General Cabrera, who stamped eternal disgrace on the cause of the father, and whose name is the worst possible omen for the success of that of the son. But still his chance of success is greater than, for the sake of Spain, we could wish it.

The first steps towards a movement have been taken; arms have been sent into the provinces of Spain; officers—of which for any cause or any tumult the soil is most prolific—are gathering; and a Proclamation has been issued to the people of the country, full of those maguiloquent and generous promises that aspirants to a Crown always make, and as invariably violate if they become Kings. If the Spanish people have still any faith in the words of a Bourbon, then have the events of the last fifty years passed over them in vain; but sterner teachings have often been lost when old hatreds are appealed to; and, whatever may be the issue, certain it is that the chance of a long and bloody conflict in Spain is most imminent. Let us glance at the causes that make it so.

Those who live in the midst of a settled order of society, surrounded by institutions that have become not only laws and statutes, but living portions of the national habit and feeling—who have open and free fields for the battle of opinion—who gaze daily on the wonders of the highest grade of civilisation—who travel, converse, and discuss, with the aid of science wrought to its utmost perfection, can but with extreme difficulty form an idea of what elements of civil war and violence exist in such a country as Spain. It is one monarchy, but has never been fused into one nation; each of its great divisions retains its national, or rather provincial spirit as strongly as when they formed independent kingdoms. Between the Andalusian and the Gallician there is the widest possible difference in everything except religion; and so of the rest. Nothing but a strong central Government can preserve order or fidelity; and, with a disputed title to the throne, and parties prepared to support each claimant, a strong Government is almost impossible. The only approach to it is a good military organisation, like that established by Narvaez. But the tenure of power of these statesmen of the sword seems precarious; and, when they quit the helm, all soon relapses into its former confusion. It only requires some peculiar conjunction of circumstances to rouse all the passions and rivalries that have never been extinguished.

In England we have outlived the enmities of the days when the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the accession of the House of Hanover, kindled civil war among us; but a century since, it



MADRID.—THE BUEN RETIRO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

was not impossible for an exiled Prince to claim the Throne of England, and to find thousands ready to hazard life and fortune in supporting that claim. From the Revolution of 1688 to the total extinction of the hopes of the Stuarts, in the Rebellion of 1745, was a space of nearly sixty years; during the whole of that time there existed a numerous party who never accepted the King *de facto*; and, though always decreasing, were formidable enough, at the very last, to endanger the Throne. Yet England was then a Constitutional and commercial country—its people averse to war, and not bigotted in their devotion to names and races. Let us judge from this what prospect for peace or order there is in Spain, where arms and violence are almost the recognised means of working political changes—where the people are bigotted and intense in their enmities, and, when excited, bloody, ferocious and ungovernable in their revenge? In what other country could such wretches as Cabrera and Nogueras be produced? And certainly no where but in Spain could they rise to influence and command: the estimation in which they are held, notwithstanding their brutality, is a sure sign there is a spirit among the people that, to some extent, sympathises with them; they could neither lead nor command, if thousands as bad as themselves were not ready to follow and obey. Among such a race, the materials of a civil conflict always exist; nor are names and persons wanting as the rallying points.

Ferdinand died in September, 1833, leaving the Crown to his daughter Isabella; but, in doing so, he abrogated the old right of succession, which was in the male line. Thus, Don Carlos was a "pretender," with a well-defined title. He has three sons, who may each in turn inherit the right of their father; *uno avulso non deficit alter*: as long as a legitimate party can be found in Spain, there will be no want of a claimant to the Crown, to disturb the repose of those who *de facto* possess it. It must now also be remembered that Don Carlos has formally abdicated, and made over to his eldest son all his rights. Don Carlos, immediately after the death of his brother, claimed from Christina, the Regency, the Army, and the Ministers, their recognition of him as King of Spain. He never consented to the change in the law of succession made by Ferdinand in favour of his infant daughter. All the attempts made to gain his consent to it, failed. But he was as unpopular in Spain as our James the Second was during the life of his brother Charles, and was excluded from the throne without difficulty. His claim was treated with contempt, and the Regency of Christina expelled him from the kingdom. Like James the Second, he found a part of the country ready to espouse his cause, and he excited a civil war: it was protracted for several years by a combination of incapacity, ferocity, and treachery unexampled in history; so equally divided as to leave it uncertain which army was most to be despised, but ending at last in the total defeat of the Carlist cause. The Pretender fled to France, where he remained a captive at Bourges, unheard of and unpitied, till he voluntarily relinquished all his rights and claims to his son, who is now, in fact, the "Young Pretender" of Spain, undertaking a task in which his father failed. This cession of a barren claim was not an impolitic step. Don Carlos himself had "played out the play:" he had tried his fortune with no success; and there was no happy prestige connected with him, either personal or political. With a young Prince there is always hope, but Don Carlos would have met but very little favour; he was thoroughly known, and, unfortunately, he was one of those characters that do not improve on intimacy.

In the position he held during the long civil war, he must have had many opportunities of distinguishing himself. Had he possessed only average abilities and courage, he could not but have acquired some reputation; but, throughout the struggle, no one was so obscure as Carlos himself. He began with a bad character, and never redeemed it by any act of courage or policy. He had no force of mind, no decision, no daring. He was a mere cipher, trusting all to his generals, of whom he most favoured those who would go to the greatest excess of atrocity—like Cabrera. A narrow intellect and a cold heart had not been improved by his education, which was that of a bigot. Long before the death of his brother, he was thoroughly hated by the bulk of the Spanish people. Those who fought for him did so rather in defence of their old privileges, which were endangered by the progress of Liberalism and Reform under Espartero; from the spirit of mutual hatred; and the chance of pillage and plunder, a love of which is as intense in Spanish generals as Spanish brigands—there is not, in fact, any very great difference between them. The cause of the Church was linked with that of Carlos; but, towards the close of the war, even his character for piety suffered a shock: some of his private letters to the Princess de Beira were intercepted by the Christinos, and their contents proved that the champion of the clergy was a licentious hypocrite!

But the son has no such "antecedents" against him; he is young, with a reputation to win, and though there is slender hope of anything good from so wretched a stock as the Spanish branch of the Bourbons, it is almost impossible for him to display less talent than his father; so if he can gain to his side a "Spanish party," of different factions, but agreeing in that national hatred of foreign influence which baffled even the genius and power of Napoleon, the policy of the Tuileries and the Escurial may receive a check but little anticipated; the conflict once begun, may be the pretext for marching a French army across the Pyrenees; and then the real difficulties of the "Spanish marriage" will commence. May England keep out of the unworthy conflict!

THE BUEN RETIRO, AT MADRID.

The *Buen Retiro* (Pleasant Retreat) is one of the Public Walks of the Spanish capital. It is a large extent of ruined buildings and pretty gardens, and was laid out by the Conde Duque de Olivarez, as a seclusion for Philip IV., and in order to divert his attention from politics and his country's decay. This *rus* within the walls of the city was devised in order to spare him the pain of quitting the "only court" and terrestrial paradise, even for a day. Here was erected a palace, and a theatre, in which the plays of Lope de Vega were acted; the former, however, was burnt by accident, when many fine pictures by Titian Velasquez perished: it was rebuilt by Ferdinand VI., and its present desolation is the work of the invaders, who selected this commanding position for a strong military post, from whence they could terrorise Madrid: then the theatre, palace, gardens, museo, observatory, were all "vandalised."

The gardens were, however, restored by Ferdinand VII., who replanted the trees, and cleared out the large pond, *El Estanque*, on which he manœuvred his swans and all the navy which French alliance and enmity had left to his country. He cleared the garden of thorns and brambles, and built aviaries and menageries of wild beasts; and raised Chinese pagodas, after the fashion of our George IV. At the upper end of the gardens is a mound, with a summer-house, called *El Belvidere*, and justly, as it commands a good panoramic view of Madrid. Part of the retreat is open to the public, as shown in our Illustration, wherein we see that in the costume of the company, the picturesque national dress is nearly superseded by the fashion of the North. The *reservado*, or more retired portion, is *reserved* for the Royal family; but the *administrador* readily grants an *aquela*, or permission to enter, to all respectable applicants.

We have selected these details from Mr. Ford's lively "Handbook of Spain." At this moment, it may be imagined that the *Buen Retiro* is a focus of fashionable gossip on the approaching Royal marriages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

If you will remember, my data have not been confined to Paris. It has been my good fortune to discover here some events forthcoming in England, which, on their way, threw shadows before them, even at the Court of the Tuileries. My announcements having proved true, I shall not hesitate to tell you, although less confidently, what I heard yesterday from a lady of the highest rank here, and who has exalted correspondents both at Osborne House and at Windsor. She tells me that her Majesty Queen Victoria intends to begin her Royal hospitalities in London very early this year, and that, amongst other motives, there is a principal one the same as last year—in fact, that an augmentation of her Majesty's domestic circle is to be foreseen.

A report has been abroad that the Queen of England had written to Louis Philippe. My Court informant tells me that the fact is, that the King of the French wrote to the Queen of England as soon as the Spanish marriages were about to be declared, and that her Majesty answered with that displeasure which both the stateswoman as well as the friend must feel under the circumstances.

It is now palpably seen what prevented Louis Philippe visiting London as he had intended, and positively announced. What is considered in the higher and diplomatic circles as having greatly contributed, at least, to the sudden and surreptitious form in which the Spanish marriages have been settled, is the remembrance of certain past events, both by the Count de Bresson, Ambassador of France to Spain, as well as by M. Guizot, the quondam representative of France at the Court of St. James, at a most critical moment. In 1830–31 Count de Bresson was Envoy of France to Brussels, moving heaven and earth to get the Duke of Nemours made King of Belgium. His English colleague, and antagonist in the negotiation, was Mr. Bulwer, who carried the day, and Leopold ascended the throne of Belgium. On the other hand, in 1840, Lord Palmerston signed the celebrated treaty with Austria, Russia, and Prussia, without M. Guizot knowing a word of it before it was done. The present opportunity of political revenge for both parties formerly outwitted has very naturally been most eagerly seized. Of all parties in this affair, perhaps the most deeply concerned display the greatest equanimity: I allude to the Duke de Montpensier, in his handsome person, the chief article of political barter with Spain. I saw him but four nights since, enjoying the *spectacle* of one of the minor theatres, with all the *poco curante* spirit of his age. He was, however, in search after wisdom. The performance of the night which attracted, and attracts still, all Paris, was the new melodrama, "The Temple of Solomon"—a spectacle which has had no equal since the days of the mysteries and moralities of the middle ages, the freedom of manners exhibited, which its splendour of *mise en scène* only renders more glaring, may be taken as a criterion of our revolutionary Parisian taste in the middle of the nineteenth century of civilisation.

We are preparing for the enjoyment of another electioneering scene in Paris; and, considering that all eyes, and the leisure of waggery, will be concentrated upon it, since it is isolated, we promise ourselves all that fun and excitement in which we, the volatiles of the human species, so much delight. This election arises from M. Berger, one of the recently chosen deputies, having been elected in two places: he gives up his Paris election, and numberless Liberals aspire to his succession. The triumphant election of M. Berger is attributed to a very singular and amusing cause. Mr. S—— is a good looking and highly educated young gentleman, the only son of a worthy tailor, who will leave him £1500 per annum; and he now disposes of £1000 to live in a refined and *recherché* manner. Mr. S—— experienced great humiliation occasionally at College, from allusions of his comrades to his sartorial origin; and the antagonist of M. Berger in the election is said to have proved himself one of the most exclusive in his intercourse with him. The consequence is, that the young gentleman is a thorough-paced *democrate*, and, as soon as M. Berger and the rival candidate came into the field, Mr. S—— called upon all the tailors in Paris to exert themselves, and make common cause against those who would cast opprobium on *their cloth*. The tailors were, of course, nothing loth: their number in Paris is prodigious; and there is not an elector whose outward man does not depend upon them, or who does not owe them money. With one effort they crushed M. Berger's antagonist. I need not add that his successor must be a well dressed man.

We are about to lose one of our most distinguished and most talented visitors Prince Poniatowsky. In Tuscany are the Prince's estates; and there the only building which has not suffered from Earthquake appears to be the reclining tower of Pisa, whose osculations were, however, most formidable, but the deviation from the perpendicular being a part of its idiosyncrasy, it stood its trials without any palpable evil result. But the Prince's farm-houses and homesteads appear to have suffered severely, and he is obliged to leave Paris with two *libretti* in his portmanteau, upon which he is engaged by the managers, to write an opera for the Academie de Musique, and another for the Opera Comique. Excepting the great Israelite musician, Meyerbeer, the Prince is the only amateur composer whose operas have succeeded, on the stage, although many others have tried their fortunes there, like the Prince de la Moskwa, the Earl of Westmoreland, &c., &c. There will be, however, abundant compensation for the loss of this elegant Polish lion in Paris. The shortly expected arrival of Rossini will not be merely an object of musical curiosity; it will create an immense sensation in society, and lead, towards him, to that interminable display in which they delight, on the part of the authorities as well as of the artistic world. Whilst his new opera, "Robert Bruce," is fast advancing in its *mise en scene* at the Academie, the handsome Mdlle. Olympe Pelissier, Rossini's new wife, is most minutely and pathetically chronicling all the words, movements, and aspirations of the great Maestro. Her letters are either published, or pass daily from hand to hand in society. It is said that "the musical Hercules" of Italy, who after his many feats and immortal labours had wooed the muse of Silence in his Bolognese retreat, now led in the silken strings of his Omphale, endures a terrible struggle betwixt new love, and new glory, and old habits of quiet enjoyment, and *il dolce niente far*, to all Italians the perfection of sublunary happiness.

FRANCE.

Paris continues in a state of agitation upon the subject of the proposed marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain. On the one hand it is asserted that there is no real difficulty in the way of the marriage; whilst, on the contrary, some journalists confidently predict that it will never take place. Various days for the departure of the Duke have been fixed. The latest report was that he would leave Paris on Wednesday or Thursday for Spain, proceeding by sea to Valencia, the country of Cabrera, which would imply no dread of the partisans of that remarkable man. The Duke de Nemours is to accompany his brother. Alexandre Dumas will, it is said, accompany the Duke de Montpensier to Madrid, and be present at all the ceremonies on the occasion of the Royal marriage.

In part of our impression last week we announced the escape of the Count de Montemolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, from Bourges. It was at first supposed that it was Don Carlos himself. Cabrera had also escaped, and both these individuals have arrived in London.

It appears from the recital of the *Presse* that on the 14th instant, the Prince's carriage left Bourges, with two persons of his suite. An hour after, the Prince mounted his horse, accompanied by his *escort*. On getting outside the town he put his horse to a gallop, when his escort, who were accustomed to see him do so and then return, slowly followed, and soon lost sight of him. On their in[illegible] right and left, the gendarmes were told that he had been [illegible] taking the direction of a neighbouring château, which he was in the habit of visiting. [illegible] time having elapsed, the escort saw the carriage return with a third person. Persuaded that it was the Prince, they resumed with the carriage the road back to Bourges, and reported his due return to the Archbishop's palace, his residence. The Prefect went and paid him a visit next morning, but was told that he was unwell, and the Prefect did not insist on seeing him. On Wednesday, the 16th, the Prefect paid him another visit, at ten in the morning, insisted somewhat more on seeing him, and was assured that the Prince was asleep. The Prefect, who was rather displeased, but afraid of being wanting in attention to his prisoner, again left, saying that he should return at four, and insist on seeing the Prince. He was, however, spared this other mortification by the Chamberlain, who waited on the Prefect at half-past three, and informed him that his Royal master was off, that he had an advance of forty-eight hours, and that there was thus no chance of overtaking him. The Chamberlain, of course, declined mentioning the road the Prince had taken. Don Carlos's son is said to have dined, the day before he thus took French leave of his French gaol, at the Prefect's, when he expressed himself in strong language respecting the Queen of Spain's impending marriage, and declared that he should protest with all his might against it. The words he used would appear to have excited some suspicion in the Prefect's mind.

The Count de Montemolin has issued the following proclamation, which, however, is very similar to a document issued by him about a year ago:

"Spaniards, my dignity and my feelings made it a duty in me to wait the *dénouement* which I now see, without astonishment, taking place in Spain. I wished, besides, to hold to what I announced to you in my manifesto of the 23rd May, 1845. I then made known to you my principles; I told you that I had no other desire than to withdraw our country from the abyss into which she was plunged, to bring about a lasting reconciliation between all parties, and to give to the nation the peace and happiness of which it had so much need, and which it so well merits. The results have not coincided with my efforts, and your hopes have been disappointed.

"Your duty and my word impose upon us new efforts for the accomplishment of the mission which is confided to us.

"That moment is arrived, Spaniards, which I was so anxious to avoid at the expense of so many sacrifices on your side and on mine. It would be an injury to yourselves, and a source of regret to me, if your efforts on the present occasion were not to correspond with the expectation of Europe. I make no distinction of parties. I see in you only Spaniards, capable of contributing with me in a powerful degree to the grand object which Divine Providence has reserved for me. I make an appeal to all of you, I place my hopes in all, and I entertain no doubt of any of you. The cause which I represent is a just one; no obstacle should be allowed to stand in its way. The result is certain. I am confident, therefore, that, full of zeal, activity, and courage, you will hasten to respond to the appeal which I now make to you. I desire and charge you not to regard the past. The era which is about to commence must not resemble the present.

"Concord must be re-established between all parties in Spain. Let there be an end of hatred, outrage, and all evils. Institutions suitable to the times in which we live; the holy religion of our ancestors; the free course of justice; security for property; and a cordial fusion of parties, will guarantee to you the happiness which you so ardently sigh for.

"I will accomplish what I promise and offer to you, and at the moment of triumph nothing will be more agreeable to me than to find that there have been neither conquerors nor vanquished. I thank you for your sufferings in my cause, for your constancy, and for your affection. Admiring you for your courage and for your high deeds, I shall know how to reward them on the field of battle.

(Signed) "Carlos Luis."

The *Presse* devotes nearly three of its columns to an attempt to show that there is nothing in the treaty of Utrecht which can be construed into an impediment to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta. It contends that the only object of the treaty of Utrecht was the separation of the two crowns, so that the King of France could not at the same time be King of Spain, but that there was nothing in it which could prevent other members of the Bourbon family from inheriting the Crown of Spain.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* states, on what he deemed excellent authority, that King Louis Philippe wrote from La Ferté Vidame, on Friday (last week), to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a deprecatory letter of twelve pages, in which he detailed the progress of the Montpensier marriage, and described it as a matter long resolved on. He, of course, prayed his august ally to acquiesce in the match, and concluded by expressing his intense anxiety to learn the views and the resolve of the British Cabinet. This letter produced very serious disapprobation among his Majesty's advisers.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter dated Toulon, 17th inst., stating that the corvette store-ship *Egerie* is about to sail for Bourbon and Mayotte with a million of francs in specie, stores, and ammunition. It was concluded, from the sailing of the *Egerie*, that the expedition against Madagascar was about to be carried into effect. Joseph Henri, the regicide, had arrived at Toulon, but in so exhausted a state that it was found necessary to carry him to the boat which was to convey him to the gallies.

SPAIN.

We have already stated that the intended Royal marriages were announced to the Cortes on the 14th inst., by the President of the Council. Our readers, however, will no doubt like to be acquainted with the exact form of the announcement, and the manner in which it was received. The Message presented separately to both Chambers was as follows:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has ordered me to inform the Cortes, agreeably to the terms of the 47th Article of the Constitution, that, after a long and attentive examination of the measure most conducive to the welfare of the Monarchy and her own happiness, she had resolved to marry her august cousin, the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon. Her Majesty also ordered me to make known to the Cortes at the same time, that her Royal Highness the Infanta Luisa Fernanda de Bourbon, her august sister, and immediate heiress to the Crown, had, with the consent and sanction of her Majesty the Queen, resolved to marry his Royal Highness Prince Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier. Her Majesty hopes that those unions will efficaciously contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Monarchy, as also to her own happiness and that of her august sister, and she flatters herself that the Cortes of the kingdom, who have given so many proofs of their affection and adhesion to the Throne, and of the interest they feel in the glory and prosperity of the nation, and the consolidation of its institutions, will concur in such consoling hopes, and pray the Almighty to realise them promptly, by opening for Spain a new era of peace, concord, and happiness."

Shortly after the Ministers entered, Senor Isturiz approached the President's chair, said a few words, bowed, and ascended the tribune. He took from his *portefeuille* a paper, and, in a tremulous voice, though he tried to make his enunciation as imposing as possible, read the above decree relating to the Queen's contracting marriage with the Infante Don Francisco de Assis. It was read amidst the most profound silence; but people actually held their breath when he came to the second part, in which he announced that her Royal Highness the Infanta Dona Luisa Fernanda had also determined, with the approbation of the Queen, to contract marriage with his Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, youngest son of his Majesty the King of the French. As soon as the name of the French Prince was heard, either the hired applauders forgot their lesson and returned to their natural instinct, or they were overpowered by the adverse party, for a general hiss broke forth from all the public galleries, and a voice or two were heard. The movement was at once and effectually checked by the President. At the first [illegible] of his bell, silence was restored.

As soon as Isturiz, who trembled in the tribune like an aspen, returned to his place on the Ministerial bench, Senor Orense, the only Progresista Deputy in the Chamber, stood up and put the following question:—"Senor President, I ask permission to be allowed to put a question to the head of her Majesty's Cabinet." The President bowed assent. Senor Orense then said, "In consequence of the communication just made by the President of the Council, relative to the marriage of her Royal Highness, I beg to be informed whether it is the determination that the marriage of the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, is to take place as soon as her Majesty shall have issue, or whether it is to take place at the same time?"

Senor Isturiz rose and said, "The marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, will take place simultaneously with that of her Majesty."

A suppressed groan, or rather a deep sigh, pervaded the assembly as soon as this announcement was made.

The diplomatic box was crowded. The Duke of Glucksberg, First Secretary, and one or two *attachés* of the French Embassy, were present. General Flores had also a seat in the box. Neither the English, Belgian, nor Danish Ministers were present.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 16th contains the address of the Senate presented to the Queen at the Palace. M. Miraflores pronounced a discourse on the occasion, felicitating her Majesty on the double marriage. The Queen replied in the following terms:—

"Senators, I receive with deep emotion your felicitations on my marriage with my august cousin, and on that of my dear sister with the illustrious Duke de Montpensier. On this occasion, I have not consulted merely internal happiness and domestic felicity, but also the prosperity of the nation. Gentlemen, I am grateful for this new proof of your loyalty and attachment to my person."

The same number contains, in the following terms, the official announcement of the quotation of Spanish Bonds on the Paris Bourse:—"We are enabled to announce that the Judicial Chamber of Paris has received orders from the French Government to quote on the Bourse the Three per Cents."

A protest against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier has been forwarded by Prince Enrique to the Presidents of the two Chambers. Don Enrique has submitted this document as a member of the Royal Family of Spain, and, as such, interested in the question of the eventual succession to the Throne, secured to his family by the Constitution, in case of the failure of direct issue from the daughters of Ferdinand VII. He protests against the rights about to be acquired, at the expense of the family of the Infante, his father, by the house of Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of the Infanta Maria Luisa with the Duke of Montpensier. The protest is, it appears, founded on the fundamental law of Philip V., by which the Princes of the House of Orleans, and their descendants, are excluded from the Throne of Spain; as well as on the 47th article of the Constitution.

The discussion respecting the proposed Royal marriages commenced on the 17th instant. At half-past one the Ministers took their seats, and soon after, the President stated that a document, bearing the signature of his Royal Highness the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon, had just been handed to him, and that it was about to be read. Several Members wished to speak, but they were stopped by the Secretary, M. Nocedal, who read the Infante's protest. Immediately after, the President of the Council, M. Isturitz, exclaimed, with deep emotion, "I deplore that this document should have been read to this Chamber; but declare that I know of nobody, however exalted, who has a right to oppose the Queen's constitutional will. The Chamber will now proceed as it may think proper." M. Pacheco begged leave to put a question to the President of the Council, which was, whether, on the occasion of the Queen's and the Infanta's marriages, any diplomatic notes had been exchanged between her Government and any foreign agent accredited at her Court? M. Isturitz answered:

'I hesitate not to gratify the Honourable Member's curiosity. The British Minister at her Majesty's Court has addressed three notes to her Majesty's Government on the question, but he has written them without any formal instructions from his Government; and since her Royal Highness the Infanta's marriage has been officially announced, he has declared to the Spanish Government that he should cease his official communications with it until the arrival of further instructions from England."

The President then said that the projected address in reply to the Queen's message was under discussion, when M. Pastor Diaz dwelt for above an hour on the dangers Spain would be exposed to in consequence of the Infanta's marriage with the Duke de Montpensier, and above all on England's hostility to it. The President of the Council replied, declaring that the Spanish nation was a free and independent one; that in such momentous questions it illsuited it to care for the influence of France or England, and that it had acted freely and spontaneously.

On the 18th inst. the Chamber of Deputies adopted unanimously, with the exception of one vote 159 to 1—the Address in reply to the Message from the Queen.

The *Gaceta* notifies that the Pope has granted the licences demanded for the marriages of the Queen and her sister.

EGYPT.

The following interesting items of news are contained in a letter from Alexandria, dated Sept [illegible]

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha is living quietly at his palace on the Nile, near Cairo, pursuing his favourite occupation of the direction of his farms, selling the produce yielded by them, and thereby accumulating money. His Highness still talks about his travels in Europe, and, now that he has had time to ponder quietly over what he has seen, and compare the impressions made upon him by the different countries he has seen, it is very satisfactory to Englishmen to hear his Highness pass the warmest eulogiums on Great Britain, its institutions, and its industry. His Highness has said that England is far advanced of the other Powers, and is making rapid strides onwards, whilst the latter are very slow in their progress.

Researches are still being carried on in various parts of Egypt for fossil mines, and some small quantities of an inferior quality of coal have been discovered in the upper country, near to the town of Keneh. The reports of the English engineers employed in these researches are not favourable. However, since Ibrahim Pacha's return from England, he has taken great interest in them, and Mehemet Ali evinces great anxiety for success, so that the works are being pushed on with vigour. The opinion expressed by many geologists is, however, that the soil of Egypt, and the surrounding desert, is not adapted for the formation of coal, and that this fossil will never be found in sufficient quantity to defray the expenses of working it.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The ship *Plover*, which has just arrived from China, has brought us Cape of Good Hope papers of a fortnight later date than those last received. It appears from them that the marauding parties of Kaffirs who, for the last two or three months, have caused so much mischief in the frontier districts, were nearly, if not altogether, expelled, and that a sufficient number of men had arrived to prevent their return, if properly distributed and kept on the alert. Whatever operations may be undertaken beyond the boundary, the colonists must be made to feel secure against such inroads, as they not only consume the produce of industry, but stop the machine itself. Besides the ravages of the enemy, the frontier colonists were suffering greatly from drought, followed by diseases amongst the cattle, and much loss, at a critical season, among the sheep. Another evil of a wasting nature had also fallen upon them, arising from the war itself and partly from the weakness and death of draught cattle, namely, the excessive high price of provisions.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York Papers to the 2nd inst., have reached us by the packet *James*, which has arrived at Deal. They do not contain anything of consequence relative to the United States, but the advices from Mexico are important.

The steamer *M'Kim* arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd August, with dates from Point Isabel to the 17th, and from Camargo to the 13th. She brought one hundred volunteers on the sick list. General Wm. O. Butler was confined to his tent at Point Isabel, by sickness. The taking of China, 60 miles above Camargo, by M'Culloch and his 75 Rangers, on the 5th of August, is confirmed. Seguin, with 100 mounted Mexicans took flight from the town, which contains 700 inhabitants. There were 300 regulars at Camargo on the 9th, ready to start for Monterey.

The volunteers were pouring in. General Taylor arrived on the 9th with his staff. Baylie Peyton also arrived on the 9th. A grand review of the troops took place, and it is said Taylor expressed himself in terms of admiration of their discipline. Duncan's battery and M'Culloch, with a portion of his men, left Camargo on the 12th, in the direction of Monterey.

The steamer *Arab* arrived off Vera Cruz on the 15th of August, with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department. The departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by General Salas. Before Santa Anna left Havannah, he took letters from General Campbell to Commander Connor, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows: "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them, but I would prefer peace."

News had been received in Mexico that Monterey and California had been taken by one of the vessels of the United States squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans!

A letter dated at Vera Cruz, August 16, says that advices have been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; that is, the United States forces have taken possession of California. This news came to the British Consulate at Vera Cruz.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyds:—"Auckland, N Z, 25th April.—The Governor and the squadron are still in the south, and we have had no intelligence of their movements for nearly two months. Report says that the troops have been engaged with the natives in driving them off the disputed land on the Hutt. In the north, hostilities are confined to the native tribes at war with each other. Several engagements have taken place within thirty miles of Auckland, and it behoves Government to watch narrowly their movements. We have not by any means a sufficient force in the colony; from 2000 to 3000 men will be required before the Government can exercise authority over the aboriginal inhabitants. The colonists here are anxiously looking for reinforcements from England.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The fortnightly Calcutta mail has arrived, with letters and papers to the 7th ultimo.

A variety of reports were in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the north-west frontier. The Sikhs, it is said, are determined to re-organise their army, but several of the Hill tribes are already so dissatisfied, that it is expected they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, the Maharajah's Government has, it is said, already generally solicited that the British army may remain at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor-General.

The intelligence from Hyderabad states that the Nizam has been compelled to solicit the advice and assistance of the Resident. The expulsion of the Rohillas had at length been determined upon, and the Resident having taken matters into his own hands, the refractory Zemindurs have submitted, with the exception of the tributary Zemindur of Gudwal, against whom the troops of the contingent will be employed.

The stoppage of the Mauritius Joint Stock Bank took place on the 17th of June. A call on the shareholders for the remainder of the unpaid capital would, it was believed, enable the Bank to resume business. The credit of the Mauritius Commercial Bank was not in the least affected.

The reports from the indigo districts have been, without exception, unfavourable.

CHINA.

The most important event that has occurred, has been a riot at Canton, of a more than usually serious description. The slightness of its origin only shows the intractable spirit of the mob, and their ripe malignancy towards the English. Between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 8th July, an English merchant, an old resident in China, was passing along the street leading from the American factories to Chungwo, or Mingqua's Hong, when he was impeded by a crowd of idle Chinese, such as are generally to be found loitering about in that neighbourhood. One of them he pushed out of his way, upon which the Chinaman first struck him, then threw a stone at him, and afterwards ran away. He was pursued and caught near Mingqua's Hong; and, having been dragged inside, was bound to a post until information of what had occurred was sent to the British Consul. In the meantime, however, the man contrived to escape, but was a second time caught by another foreign resident, and brought back to the Hong. A crowd now began to gather outside, and, believing themselves sufficiently powerful to wreak their vengeance on the foreigners, they forced open the gates of the Hong, rescued the man, and stoned the foreigners who had taken refuge in the house. The mob, which had by this time greatly increased, now began to batter the doors and windows with stones, brickbats, &c., and attempted to fire the building by throwing in crackers and other lighted materials. This state of matters continued until about half-past seven, P.M., when it was decided to throw open the gates of the American Gardens, where the greater portion of the foreign residents had collected with fire-arms. They divided themselves into companies, with each a commander. One division faced towards Old China-street, while another marched round to the front of Mingqua's Hong. The mob, having previously over-mastered and driven off the Chinese police, stood their ground in China-street and beyond Mingqua's Hong, and sent a perfect storm of stones and brickbats at their opponents, who returned the compliment with a volley of balls. This had the effect of clearing the place, and the mob moved off, leaving, according to the most probable account, four dead, and ten or twelve wounded; though the numbers are variously given, the highest being thirteen killed, and twenty wounded. In the proclamation of the Chinese magistrate Sz', the casualties are stated to have been three killed, and six wounded. On the other side, three persons were hurt, one, a Parsee, rather severely. When the fray became serious, information was given to the Chinese authorities, by whom a body of soldiers and armed police was sent, and they were now very useful in clearing the streets; but their influence only began to be felt when the foreigners had proved themselves more than a match for the rabble. To guard against another attack, the foreign community patrolled the streets during the night. In the meantime, assistance had been sent for from Whampoa. Captain Steen Bille having fortunately chanced to be at Canton, dispatched an express for a party of the sailors and marines of the Danish frigate under his command, who arrived in boats, in tow of the *Corsair* steamer; messages were likewise sent to the English and American merchant vessels, so that, in the morning, the foreigners mustered in great force, sufficient at all events to keep their assailants in check. The mob, however, remained quiet, probably thinking they had had enough the previous evening, and that, with such reinforcements, they would fare still worse, were they to try a second encounter; for, though threats of vengeance were rife, and foreigners next day were hooted and insulted as they passed along the streets, there has not since been any further outbreak.

IRELAND.

DISTRESS AND IMPENDING FAMINE

There have been meetings in various parts of Ireland, at which lamentable accounts have been given of the scarcity of food and the prevalence of distress. The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"The entire country is in motion. In all directions the gentry are assembling, in the hope of devising measures to avert the impending famine, and to save the country from the terrible evils by which we are threatened. It is no longer necessary to enter into details of distress. Universally is it admitted that, within a few weeks, millions of our population will be totally destitute of food; and the question everywhere for consideration is, how is employment to be provided with the least degree of positive loss to the owners of the soil.

"This day (Monday last) there are accounts of some very important meetings, including one at Cahirciveen, where Mr. O'Connell attended, and took part in the proceedings at the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; and one in the county of Limerick, where Lord Monteagle stated his views upon the alarming condition of the country, expressing it as his opinion that the Labour Rate Act was quite inadequate to the exigency, and that Parliament ought to be called together. The necessity of a speedy assembling of Parliament is enforced in almost every meeting in the country.

"The proceedings of the various meetings exhibit in the most striking manner the awful position of the country, and of the landed proprietors."

A deputation from the county of Cork recently waited upon Lord John Russell, at his house in Chesham-place. The deputation were received by his Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview lasted for an hour and a half. His Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a patient hearing to each member of the deputation, and appeared not only disposed and anxious to hear their statements respecting the condition of the county, but also to re- [illegible]nts they were prepared to offer respecting future and more permanent [illegible]. A memorial detailing the prevalence of distress in Cork, and suggesting the remedies applicable to its relief, was then read.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, read a paper before him, describing the nature of the measures which have just passed through Parliament, which he thought would be sufficient to meet the present emergency. He acknowledged they had no power of compelling Presentment Sessions to pass works, but he did not think, under the present state of the country, they would attempt to refuse them; for such sessions were not only responsible to the Government for the faithful discharge of their duty, but they were subject to a higher responsibility, that of the county demanding such works. His Lordship was deeply, very deeply, sensible to the permanently distressed social condition of the country: he acknowledged that the measures just passed were not calculated to meet it, and promised that the subject should receive the earliest and deepest consideration of the Government during the next session of Parliament. There were subjects of great difficulty to be encountered in legislating for a country circumstanced as Ireland was. Those lands in the hands of Government might be at once improved, but the case was different with respect to those that were the property of individuals. Still his Lordship did not shrink from the necessity or duty of Government interfering, even in such cases as these; neither did he deny, that while property had its owners and rights, that such ownership and rights should not be allowed to interfere with the operations intended to develop the resources of the soil and improve the social condition of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson directed the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the rule of the Lords of the Treasury, requiring that the wages in connexion with relief works shall be 2d. a day under the general wages of the district.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the rule on the principles of political economy, and referred to cases where harvest work had been interfered with, and also to the case of men leaving work on the Shannon, where they were receiving 1s. 6d. a day, for 10d. a day on relief work.

Mr. Gibson replied, that if it were the opinion of English gentlemen that 10d. was a sufficient daily remuneration for an Irish labourer, God help the people!

The Chancellor: God forbid we should think so; I merely mention 10d. as a high rate of wages in the country. I think the wages should be improved; and the minute of the Lords of the Treasury requiring that the wages should be 2d under the standard of the country is not the law, and if necessary it may be modified.

The Repeal Association.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he speaks of the frightful prospect of famine and pestilence, and says that the plan of the Government for providing employment through the medium of public works, would not be sufficient to afford relief. After enumerating several plans of the Government, the letter thus concludes:—"How delighted I should be to be able with any prospect of success to propose that the gentry in each locality in Ireland should appoint a delegation of their number to meet together in Dublin, without delay, in order to organise the best plans for obtaining Government and local relief, during the impending calamities of famine and pestilence, and to embody in practical form their suggestions to Parliament for laws suited to the emergency. The first duty of such a meeting as I allude to would be to address the Ministry, and, if necessary, the Crown itself, to call together, without delay, the Parliament: such a demand, coming from such a body, would be irresistible. When the Parliament met, the influence of such a body as I describe would necessarily be all-powerful, and every hope would arise that an effectual plan for relief of the people of this magnificent island would be realised. I may be sneered at by some, and laughed at by others, for making such a proposal. It will be said that what I want is an Irish Parliament, and I confess that there would be some remote resemblance to an Irish Parliament in such an assemblage; but there would be none which a British statesman need apprehend, or the most timid anti-Repealer object to. There are other topics which I would wish to submit to the Association, but, for the present, I postpone them. Let me, however, conjure the gentry of Ireland seriously to reflect that, unless they adopt some plan to make their weight and importance felt by the Government, the English plan of out-door relief, in its worst form, will be almost insensibly communicated to Ireland, and their estates not only burdened, but actually confiscated. In the mean time, let the Repeal Association continue its exertions—let it accumulate documents for the discussion on the Repeal question in the next session of Parliament. No rational man can object to such a discussion in the British Parliament; neither can there be the slightest shadow of a doubt that the Union had worked badly for Ireland. Before the present distress, it was proved, on the ever-memorable Devon commission, that the agricultural population of Ireland, being seven-eighths of the entire, endured more misery than any other people in Europe. Perhaps, now that it is ascertained beyond any controversy that our plan for working out the restoration of the Irish Parliament is purely and undeviatingly peaceable, there may be such an accession to our strength as would render the Repeal inevitable."

Dreadful Accident. Colonel Westenra and Mr. Palmer Doolin, of Sharrow, left Scaravouge House at an early hour on Monday for the purpose of partridge shooting. About one o'clock, by some accident, Colonel Westenra's gun exploded, sending its contents through the lungs of Mr. Doolin, who happened to be standing close to him. Mr Doolin survived but one hour. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate of King's County, and very generally esteemed. Immediately after Mr. Doolin had expired, an inquest was held on his remains. When the inquiry had been concluded, the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated Colonel Westenra from all blame in the deplorable transaction, by which he lost a valued and attached friend. The Coroner who held an inquest on the remains of the deceased had been speaking to him only three hours before. His afflicted wife and three little children, whom he left in the morning in happiness and peace, never saw his return.

Remedial Measures of the Government.—Several Government steamers are now employed in conveying Indian corn, biscuit, and other provisions, to divers Irish ports, to be placed under the charge of the Government Commissaries, for the relief of the people. In addition to this, her Majesty's steamer *Comet*, Captain Johnstone, has been sent to Ireland with money. She arrived at Cork, and, having delivered some of her specie to the Branch Bank of Ireland, proceeded from Cork to Tralee, Limerick, Galway, Westport, and Sligo, distributing the money at the various branch banks of Ireland, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father?—Shakspeare.

In our last we spoke of the sport at the great Northern Olympic Games—at the least of so much of it as the occasion permitted us to deal withal. With the race for the St. Leger, indeed, the cream was skimmed: the Cup has sadly fallen off in flavour—from Imperial tokay, in fact, to the smallest of small swipes. They contemplate giving it a better zest next season; but our affair is with the present tense. Having disposed of Doncaster Races in their character of a great popular festival . . . . .

Next comes the *reckoning*; when the banquet's o'er.

Somebody somewhere says, it is not on account of their abstract worth that "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," and such like works, are so especially and exclusively valued, but because they are the first of a class. This is, or should be, a great encouragement to the quill-driver to look out for new *materiel*. He may never hope to rival Swift or De Foe, mayhap; but to follow them at ever so respectful a distance, should satisfy the modern day-labourer in letters. Now, when Bunyan went to the figurative for characters for his great moral Epic, we may conclude he had better reasons for so doing than the want of actual persons in similar perplexities to furnish his machinery. But his subject would not allow of the admixture of anything familiar. Not so ours; for National Sports are necessarily of the people popular vernacular—vulgar. Thus are we justified in putting on the scene personages that, albeit not wanting in intrinsic raciness, would be the opprobrium of the philosopher, and scouted from the hexametres of the poet.

For this cause, we make no scruple about introducing the reader to a recently organised order of chivalry the Knights of the Ring. Not that legs are absolute novelties, but forasmuch as they are constantly getting up something new. Behold them, then, in solemn conclave, what time the St. Leger had counted some twelve hours after its catastrophe (scene, the Rooms, Doncaster)—a period when comes the reckoning.

Lo! here is the metamorphosis of Mammon. Thrift, Prudence, Discretion, Probity, Honour, Honesty, all pushed from their stools by the mocking Fiend of Gain—in whose hands is seen the gold she has but now gathered already turned to dross! You are, haply, a novice at these rites; we will be your guide and friend, too, if this our example be to you for a precept. In strong relief, in this Babel of the *sacra fames*, stand forth two striplings, they represent two insti[illegible] "The one is winning and the other losing." "I've got six monkeys to receive of you," says the one. "Oh no, only six ponies!" replies the other. Know ye the meaning of these "rascal counters?" Not you; how, indeed, should you? A "monkey," then, in the slang of the ring, is £500; a pony, £25. Three thousand pounds! there's a sum: you "wouldn't have given it for a wilderness of monkeys." Yet here is a passage in the life of a pleasure-seeker which we ourself witnessed within a little week. A fortune bartered and bargained away in a villainous vocabulary. . . . . . Seriously, why is the economy of human life literally made game of by our Legislature? We are the backbone advocates of all manly sports and exercises; the earnest friends of all that promotes good-fellowship and brotherly love. But to this incubus—the Ring—the heavy discouragement of our great national pastime, the Turf—we are the uncompromising foes. Why is legging the only species of gambling recognised by the tacit sanction of the law? Because of its comparative insignificance? The *Home* Secretary had never a favourite "nobbled," perhaps, or the legs would not be just now upon velvet. It is a pity—it is more than that, it is a shame, and a reproach, that no man can venture to keep a race-horse in these days without counting on certain robbery one way or other, and always from the same source. The moment a fine young English gentleman makes his appearance on the turf, the legs, as one man, are "up and at him." We never see such a victim going forth to the slaughter without sighing

Poor monkey! what wilt thou do for a father?

AQUATICS.

Lett and Coombes.—On Wednesday a sculler's match for £25 a side, came off between F. Lett, of Lambeth, and T. Coombes, of Vauxhall (brother to the Champion), the course being from Battersea to Hammersmith. This match, from the well-known merits of the men, excited much interest. This is the fourth time that these men have been pitted against each other. At four o'clock the men proceeded to their stations at Battersea-bridge. Lett having won the toss, took the sixth arch from the Surrey side, and Coombes the seventh. The word being given, a rapid and even start was effected, Lett soon drawing very slightly ahead, Coombes keeping very wide of his man, and taking the round of the bay at Cremorne. The water in this reach was rather "lumpy," the wind blowing from the southward, and both boats seemed to take a little water. Both men worked hard; and on Coombes coming over from the Middlesex shore, and putting on fresh steam when off the White Hart, he fairly breasted his man, and with another effort passed him, when the race appeared over, for Lett dropped rapidly astern, Coombes increasing his distance up to Hammersmith, and winning by 200 yards. Lett attributes his defeat to having shipped water in the early part of the race; but Coombes rowed gallantly, and earned his victory well and dearly.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Too much time was taken up by the Town Settling for the Doncaster Races to admit of any extensive transactions on coming events; enough business, however, was done to enable us to submit a short quotation of prices:—

[illegible]

30 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes
40 to 1 agst Sorella (t)
2000 Even on the Field agst [illegible]
1000 to 20 laid agst Sir Tatton Sykes winning the Grand Duke Michael, Cambridgeshire, and Cesarewitch

DERBY

8 to 1 agst Van Trump (t afterwards offd)
18 to 1 —— Epirote
25 to 1 —— Sir to Cobweb (t)
30 to 1 agst Cassandra colt
33 to 1 —— Old Port
35 to 1 —— Bingham (t)
40 to 1 —— Gabbler
40 to 1 agst Mathematician (taken)
40 to 1 —— Crozier
50 to 1 —— Allertonian (t)

OAKS

16 to 1 agst Miami (t)

Thursday.—If what was done this afternoon be a sample of the business to be transacted on the Cesarewitch, the books will be on a very small scale: layers and backers were equally scarce; and the investments were barely sufficient to admit of the following quotation:—

CESAREWITCH

15 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)
20 to 1 —— Sting
25 to 1 agst The Hero
25 to 1 —— Sorella
40 to 1 agst Montreal colt
50 to 1 —— Terrier (t)
1000 to 40 each agst Sting and Sorella.

DERBY

9 to 1 agst Van Tromp
18 to 1 —— Epirote
6000 to 200 agst Cassandra colt (t)
2000 to 30 —— Wild Boy (t)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO JERSEY.

[The following verses, beautifully printed upon white satin, were presented to her Majesty on her recent visit to Jersey, and were most graciously received.]

Bring hither a garland all freshly green,
Meet for the brow of our British Queen,
Throw flowers abroad and scatter them round,
'Till the earth round her footsteps seem fairy ground;
And the young the lovely—the pure the fair,
Whose hearts are unstained by a breath of care,
Let them circle round to hail, to bless,
Our Queen in matron loveliness!

And the aged, they of the silvery hair,
Make room for them, for they come with prayer,
They have learnt that shadows may darkly fall,
On the very gems of a Coronal,
They know in the heart's unfathomed cell,
There are thoughts unseen by the world, that dwell;
Therefore they ask, that our God may be
As a Rock of Refuge O Queen to thee!

And the mourners who bring but a broken heart,
Let them bear in the joy of this day a part;
What, though but tears they may give to thee,
Dew drops cling ever round fragrancy!
And for every joy to see thee stand
On the sea girt shore of our little land,
Our eyes grow dim—our hearts beat high,
As we welcome thee all faithfully!

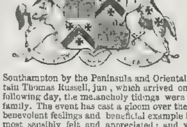
We greet thee thus a rejoicing throng,
We greet thee all, with a choral song,
Feeble and strong young men and old,
Maidens and matrons—the weak, the bold;
All in one heart, to day we stand,
Thy island subjects, a faithful band;
To ask that the pearl of price may gem,
With God's own peace thy diadem!

Personne—(Author of "The Lays of the Sea")

St. Helier's, Jersey.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH, COMMODORE OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)



It is this week our painful duty to record the death of this much respected nobleman; and we are enabled to append a faithful likeness of the noble Earl in the costume of the R.Y.S.; copied from the Portrait painted by Mr. Charles Gregory, for the inhabitants of Cowes, and which, some few months back, was placed in the Town Hall, as a testimony of the universal respect and esteem in which his Lordship was held by the inhabitants. The melancholy event took place on board his Lordship's brigantine yacht, the *Kestrel*, at thirty-seven minutes past four o'clock of the 5th inst., in the Bay of Vigo. The intelligence was brought to Southampton by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer, *The Queen*, Captain Thomas Russell, jun., which arrived on the 16th, and, in the course of the following day, the melancholy tidings were conveyed to his Lordship's afflicted family. The event has cast a gloom over the whole island, in which his Lordship's benevolent feelings and beneficial example have been for a long number of years most sensibly felt and appreciated; and when the melancholy tidings reached Cowes, many of the shops were closed. All the yachts at rendezvous have since displayed their flags half mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased nobleman. This has been followed by the various steam-packets between the opposite coast and the Isle of Wight, as also from the flag-poles of the various Consulates and private individuals along both shores of the Medina, and by the yachts of the neighbouring Clubs of Southampton and Ryde.

The late Earl was a man of unbounded charity, accessible to all; and a general peace-maker, whether on the Magisterial bench, in the Royal Yacht Squadron, or among his neighbours.

Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, in the county of Lincoln, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born the 8th of August, 1781; and was, consequently, in the 66th year of his age. His Lordship was the son of the first Baron Yarborough, by Sophia, only daughter and heiress of George [illegible], Esq.; and he succeeded to the Barony, on the death of his father, in September, 1823. On the 24th of January, 1837, he was raised to the Earldom by Viscount Melbourne's Administration. On the 11th of August, 1806, his Lordship, then the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, was married to Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson (second son of Henry, first Baron Bradford), and the niece and co-heiress of the late Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., of Appuldurcombe, Comptroller of the Royal Household, a Privy Councillor, and formely Governor of the Isle of Wight, and the Founder of the Worsleyan Museum, at Appuldurcombe. By the above lady (who died June 30, 1813) the deceased Earl had issue four children (three of whom survive):

1. Henrietta Lucy. Born August 13, 1807, and died Jan. 28, 1814.
2. Charles Anderson Worsley, better known as Lord Worsley (the present Earl). Born April 12, 1809; married, December 16, 1831, the Hon Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has issue two children the Hon. Charles, born Jan. 14, 1835, and the Hon. Sophia, born July 26, 1840.
3. Lady Charlotte. Born October 22, 1810; and married, November 19, 1831, Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart., brother-in-law to Earl Grey. This lady is one of the Bed-chamber Women to the Queen.
4. The Hon. Dudley Worsley, a Captain, R.N. Born 20th April, 1812; married, October 15, 1839, Madelin, daughter of Captain Sir John Gordon Sinclair, R.N.

In politics, his Lordship was an ardent supporter of the Melbourne and Grey Administrations on all questions of a liberal tendency, save those which related to corn, being as far as that was concerned a stanch Protectionist. To the world he was better known as the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which honour he had enjoyed since the 1st July, 1822. He was an ardent admirer of yachting; and his loss will be severely felt by every member of a Yacht Club, to whom he was looked upon as their arbitrator, and his decision was final. He was one of the first founders of the Royal Yacht Club, now the Royal Yacht Squadron; and its distinguished members have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the interest he always had in promoting the welfare of that influential aquatic Club, as well as of partaking of his princely hospitality.

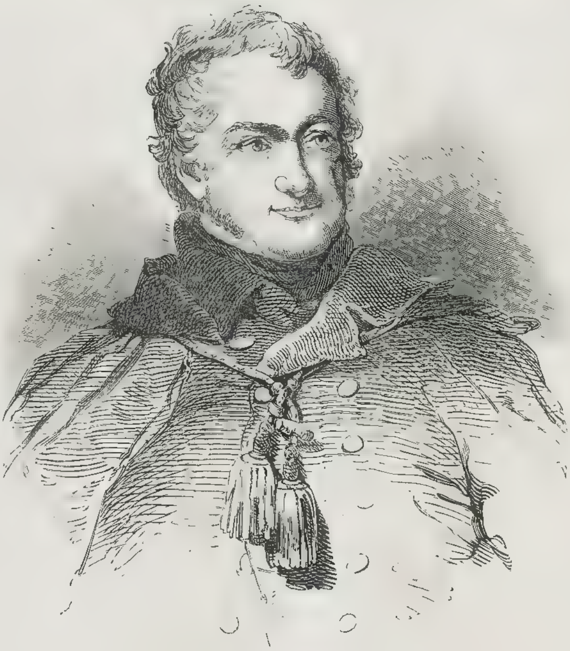
The late noble Earl was a Doctor of the Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; he also filled the office of Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight and County of Southampton, and was nominally Recorder of Grimsby and Newport; also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincoln, Provincial Grand-Master of the Isle of Wight, &c., and had the patronage of seventeen livings. The family is descended from an eminent military commander of the reign of Elizabeth. He is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, Lord Worsley, M.P., who has sat in the House of Commons since 1830, when he was returned for Newtown, Isle of Wight, one of the close boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill. In the following year, he was elected for Lincolnshire, which he has continued to represent to this period.—(See the Portrait of his Lordship, in No. 2.6 of The Illustrated London News.)

During the past twelvemonths a visible inroad had been made in the constitution of the late Earl; his original complaint, an affection of the liver, was followed by successive attacks of the gout and erysipelas; he, however, partially recovered. On the 30th of April last he returned to the Island from Lincolnshire, and in a few days the genial air of Appuldurcombe had a surprising effect in rendering him convalescent. Orders were then given to have his Lordship's yacht fitted out for his marine excursions, intending to accompany the Experimental Squadron in their cruise. On the 12th May, his Lordship was once more on board his yacht, and, after taking a short cruise in the neighbouring waters, he returned to Cowes on the 26th, in much better health. In a few days he again sailed westward, intending at once to join the Squadron of H.M. ships. On the 2nd June, he sailed from Plymouth, and shortly afterwards fell in with the Squadron, and continued cruising with them until their return to the Cove of Cork. On the 11th July, he left Cork in his yacht, and returned to Cowes, where he remained some little time, continuing to improve in health and spirits. In his former cruise, he had been accompanied by his son, the Hon. Capt. Pelham, R.N., and, as his Lordship's health was now considered sufficiently restored, he again joined the Squadron, then in rendezvous at Cork; he left Cowes on the 21st July, and, on the 26th, put into Plymouth, and, after touching at Falmouth, proceeded to Lisbon, where he arrived on the 7th August, after a boisterous passage. The mild climate of the Tagus had also a great effect on his Lordship's health and spirits, which were still good, as we learn by a letter from the *Kestrel*. After remaining about a week, he left the Tagus in search of H.M. Squadron, and, falling in with them outside, the *Kestrel* returned to the Tagus. Some few days after his Lordship again put to sea in his favourite yacht, intending to proceed as far as Gibraltar, touching at the intermediate ports, thinking that a more southerly clime would ultimately re-establish his health; but, on reaching the coast of Spain, the great heat of the days, and the coldness of the nights, had a very serious effect on his Lordship's already weakened constitution. He pursued his voyage, however, as far as Gibraltar, when, finding his health getting worse, and a change altogether taking place, though his spirits still remained good, he left, on his return to Cowes.

On the 29th August, alarming symptoms made their appearance, and his Lordship took to his bed. The yacht made the best of her way for the Channel; but, owing to adverse gales, her progress was greatly retarded; and while standing into the Bay of Vigo, in order to get into smooth water, his Lordship, about 23 minutes before five of the evening of the 5th September, expired without a struggle, in the presence of Dr. Queade, the Surgeon; Mr. Johnson, R N., the Commander of the *Kestrel*; and his Lordship's faithful valet, Mr. Murray. Every aid which human skill could render was administered, but was of no avail.

The *Kestrel* sailed from Vigo on the 9th inst., with the remains of the deceased nobleman on board; but, owing to the prevalence of strong easterly and north-easterly gales, the yacht put into Falmouth on the 19th, on her passage to Cowes.

The present Earl of Yarborough arrived in the Island on Wednesday afternoon, by the way of Ryde, to be in waiting to receive the remains of his deceased parent.



THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.—FROM A RECENT PORTRAIT.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA IN EGYPT.

The British community at Alexandria, having long felt the want of an English Church, and being desirous to provide for the performance, in a suitable manner, of divine worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, in the year 1838, a subscription was opened for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a Protestant Church in that city, on the same basis as other Christian establishments existing in Egypt.

Upon the wishes of the British residents being made known, through her Majesty's agent and Consul-General, to his Highness Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, he, in the most liberal and tolerant spirit, gave his sanction to the measure, and munificently granted for the purpose, as a free gift, a plot of ground in the Great Square of Alexandria, in the Frank quarter, one of the most prominent positions in the city.

A subscription was immediately commenced by the residents, and with the aid of H. M. Government, an endowment of £300 per annum was guaranteed for a Chaplain; upon which the Right Rev. the Bishop of London appointed a Clergyman of the Established Church, and divine service has ever since been performed in a temporary building, though little adapted for the sacred offices.

It having been intimated from the Viceroy that the proposed edifice should be made to harmonise with the surrounding buildings, it was deemed proper, in compliance therewith, to adopt a style of architecture creditable to the national taste, and not repugnant to the feelings of the native population. These various requirements have been happily blended by the architect, Mr. J. W. Wild, from whose designs the Church is being erected, under his own personal superintendence. But this deference, which was due to the local authority, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, will make the building rather more costly than was originally contemplated.

The frontage of the ground conceded is 326 feet, by 112 feet in depth, which admits of the edifice being perfectly isolated, and surrounded by a parapet wall for its protection. In solidity of construction, it surpasses most of the adjacent buildings. It is already raised to a considerable height from the ground, and it was expected to be roofed in by the month of August, and finished by the end of the year, according to the accompanying Engraving; but, by the last information from Alexandria, we regret to find the good work is likely to be stopped for want of funds.

Egypt has now become the chief highway between Europe, India, and China; and the numberof travellers, and of civil and military officers, has so greatly increased of late years, that the total, in 1845, who visited Alexandria, including the crews of merchant vessels and steam-packets, exceeded 6000 British subjects. This has made it expedient to build the Church larger than was required for the accommodation merely of the British residents of the place; and it constitutes a strong claim to the support of the Indian community, and of our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

It cannot be doubted that all pious persons of the Protestant communion must wish to see their religion honoured in foreign lands, and that its spiritual blessings should be imparted to such of their relatives as may be called abroad, in the course of their several avocations. Nor can any be insensible to the value of the concession granted by the Pacha, or to the privilege of worshipping God in their own Church, when a similar privilege is still withheld by some States boasting a higher degree of civilisation.

The British residents at Alexandria appeal, therefore, with confidence to the good feeling and patriotic spirit of their Christian brethren and fellow countrymen, and especially to the more wealthy classes, for their generous assistance towards the completion of the First Protestant Church planted in Egypt. It will be appropriately dedicated to St. Mark, founder of the Primitive Church in Egypt.

A Committee in London has been formed, in communication with the Church Committee at Alexandria; and donations will be received by the Treasurer.

It will be seen by our Illustration, which represents the south front of the beautiful design, that it has been wished to conciliate the opinion and tastes of the Arab inhabitants, by a modified adherence to *architectural* forms with which they are familiar. These forms are beautiful in themselves, and they meet the comprehension of the artificers who must be employed. They, besides, accord with a style of art, naturalised long ago in Southern Europe, by the early school of Church architects, fostered by the Venetian Republic, and by the Norman Princes of Sicily, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Such motives led to its adoption by the judicious architect, Mr. Wild.

We quote the following additional details from *The Builder*:—

"The size of the building is considerable. A reference to the plan shows a nave 76 feet long and 30 feet wide, and a chancel 23 feet long; a western porch 20 feet by 16 feet, a southern porch 20 feet by 16 feet also, and a vestry on the other side of the same size. The whole height of the church will be about 50 feet, and the height of the campanile 100 feet. The latter, however, is not considered by the architect a strictly necessary feature in the design, and will not be carried up until the rest of the building is entirely completed.

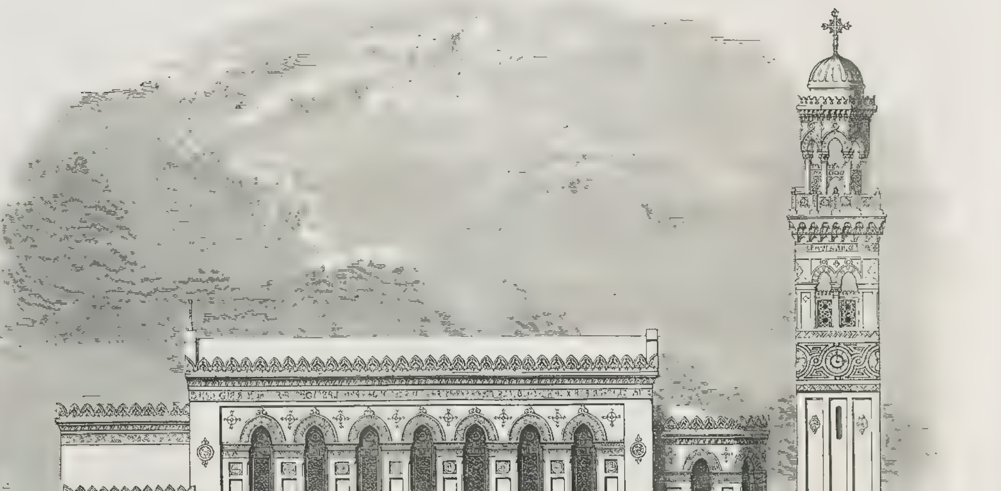
"The foundations have been massively laid for the whole structure, including the tower and the enclosure walls, and the main building has advanced to the springing of the windows. It is proposed to roof in this portion, then to add the porches and vestry, and to form the enclosure walls

"When the design was first made, it was intended to build the walls of rubble stone; but the entire failure of a large and handsome church, nearly completed by the Roman Catholics in Alexandria, and which has now to be pulled down and rebuilt with other materials, at a great expense, determined the Committee to adopt the architect's advice, and use squared masonry, although, of course, at a much greater cost.

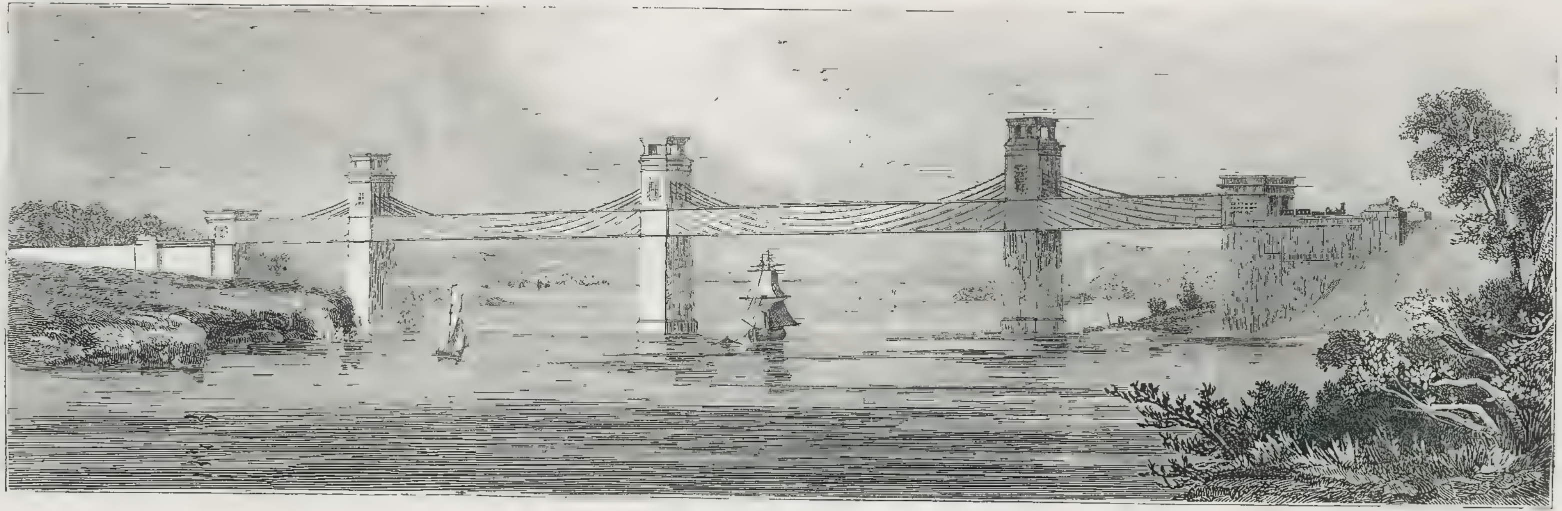
"This cost was further increased by the failure of what has heretofore been the Alexandrian quarry, namely, *the ruins of the ancient city*. The new fortifications have nearly dried up this source, and have raised so much the price of the stone so procured, that it has been found cheaper to import the material from Malta than to buy it on the spot. The walls are four feet in thickness, and without plastering inside. The ceiling is to be flat, formed into very deep panels by beams of larch wood. Over it, there will be a solid construction to prevent the admission of heat from the sun. The west front is handsomely ornamented, and has a large central arch.

"The cost of the church is estimated at £6,000, of which only half has yet been raised, so that assistance is indispensably necessary. The architect says in a recent communication to the committee, that 'its main expense arises from the quantity of materials used, its height and bulk. The ornamental details are easily executed, and not expensive; the constructive forms are simple and economical, compared either with the columns and entablatures required in the classical, or if to the vaulting and tracery required in the Gothic architecture.'

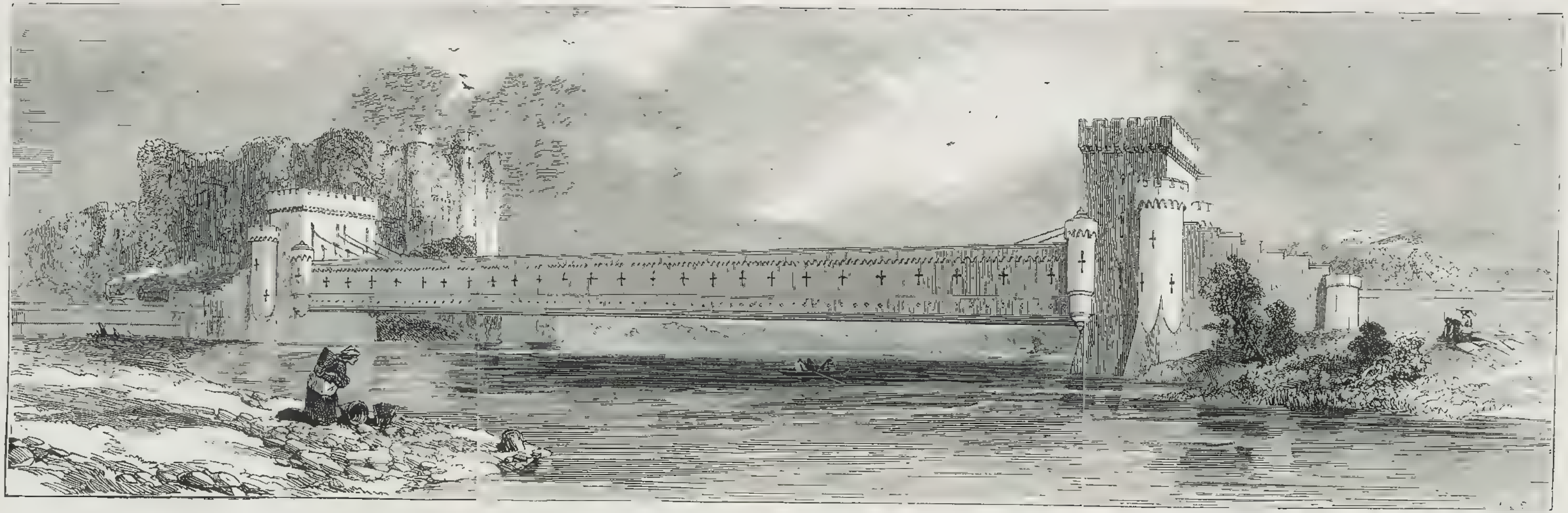
"Should the building now be stopped for want of funds, the loss will be serious. After great pains and many struggles with the authorities, a body of good workmen has been organised, and the work is going on steadily though slowly, under an able clerk of the works, who has not merely to superintend, but to teach the men; and if the workmen so taught were to be discharged, it would be almost impossible to re-assemble them."



ST. MARK'S CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.



STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGE BRITANNIA, OVER THE MENAI STRAITS.



STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGE, CONWAY.

STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGES.

The idea of carrying a Railway through a vast tube, or suspended tunnel, which was characterised, a few days since, by the President of the British Association, as "a bold proposal," originated with Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

The first of these vast Bridges, "the Britannia," is to be constructed on the Holyhead line of Railway, about half a mile below Telford's famed Chain Bridge which crosses the Menai Straits.

"The Britannia Bridge" takes its name from a rock which rises about the middle of the stream, and which is bare at low water. Without this advantage, the erection of a pier would have been impossible, in consequence of the strength of the current, and other local difficulties; even with this assistance from nature, the span from each of the principal piers will be 463 feet: the entire length of the Bridge, 1560 feet; and the headway at high water upwards of 100 feet, which will leave sufficient room for ships to pass under.

It having been found extremely difficult to construct an arch of the immense span required; and as Chain Bridges are not sufficiently firm for the purposes of railway traffic, Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, suggested the application of iron tubes to pass from pier to pier. These tubes may be described as the double barrel of a gun on an immense scale, through which the trains pass and repass. This brief description will serve to show the construction of these Bridges, which at present so much occupy the attention of Civil Engineers; the details, however, are not sufficiently decided upon to enable us to give the cross sections and other minute particulars.

The Conway Bridge is of the same construction as the Britannia; and will cross at Conway Castle within about 20 feet of the present Chain Bridge, the span 400 feet, and the headway not more than 18 feet. These views are copied from large etchings, made under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, by Mr. John Brown, 23, Red Lion-square.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Sept. 27.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 28.—Sheriffs sworn—Length of Day, 11h. 48m.
Tuesday, 29.—St. Michael—Michaelmas Day
Wednesday, 30.—George Whitfield died, 1770.
Thursday, Oct. 1.—Pheasant Shooting begins.
Friday, 2.—London University opened, 1828.
Saturday, 3.—King's College opened, 1831.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending October 3

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 32	6 59	7 32	8 10	8 54	9 38	10 21	11 2	11 37	0 0	0 6	0 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Distressed Young Man" should apply to the Australian Agricultural Company 12 King's Arms yard, Coleman-street

"A Subscriber" is thanked for reminding us that, on Saturday morning last, the Rival *Cheltenham coach left the Belle Sauvage Inn, Ludgate-hill, for the last time. If our Correspondent mistakes not, this was the last but one of the four-horse coaches between London and the provinces.*

"H. A. F." -The age is forty-nine

"L. G."—A "Wine and Spirit Merchant's Guide," and "Pope on the Excise Laws," may be had of Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row.

"Paul John," Romford. -See the little work, "A Guide to Government Situations." If a Clerk enter the Bank of England at an earlier age than twenty years, his salary will be less than £80, by about £10 for every year that he wants to complete that age; viz., at nineteen, it is about £70; at eighteen, £60, &c

"A British Tar."—We cannot give information as to lotteries of any description.

"A Constant Reader," Coventry Apply to Edgington's, Tooley-street, Southwark.

"W. D.," Stoke-upon-Trent, has not enclosed the artist's "note."

"T. R. S. L.," Leamington, is thanked, but we have not room.

"A Constant Reader," Glenarm. -Declined.

"Felix" should apply at the office of Robins's Filters, in the Strand.

"Y. R." must register his scrip according to the Act of Parliament.

"J. F. O."—We will see.

"Nugator." -The Charade in question may not be constructed according to the cyclopædian definition. What then?

"H. R. E.," Ely.—"The Library of Anecdote," 2 vols., is by Mr. Charles Bucke, the author of "The Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature." He died a few weeks since.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Hanseatic League was a commercial union formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes. This Association began in 1164, and the League was signed in 1241. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once-powerful League retaining the name were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

"A Subscriber," Lincolnshire.—The musical parties have terminated their tours this week

"I. F. M. S." -It is pronounced Geut-er.

"Rosina." -Mario has played Pollio, *in "Norma." The singing lesson is known by the title of "Rode's Variations" Ask any publisher for the "Preghiera" in "Anna Bolena," and there can be no mistake: we have not the score by us at this moment to refer to the words.*

"A. B. C." Mr. Macaulay is styled "Right Honourable" from being a Privy Councillor. He is son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.

"Quæstor."—Trinity College. King's, or Emmanuel. The 6th Dragoon Guards.

"A Parishioner"—We do not think the Patron or Patroness has any right to exercise the power in question.

"A Norman." -The initial of a name to which the prefix De *is attached, should refer to the surname itself, and not to the adjunct De.*

"P. E. G.," Lynton.—The Victoria and Albert *yacht is a steamer of 450 horse power.*

"A Constant Reader." —"Mingaud's Treatise on Billiards," published by Thurston, is a first-rate work: a smaller Treatise may be had of Sherwin, Great Queen-street, price about 1s. "Ruff's Guide to the Turf"

"W. P.," Northamptonshire. -We have not room for the Lines.

"S. V.," Northiam.—We do not see, in our Correspondent's letter, any reason to alter our opinion

"A Subscriber," Preston is thanked; but the Sketch is too slight.

"Q." The Janissaries were an order of infantry in the Turkish army, formerly reputed to be the Grand Seignor's Guards. They were first raised by Amurath I., in 1361. Owing to an insurrection among these troops, June 14, 1826 when 3000 of them were killed upon the spot, the Ottoman army was reorganised, and the Janissaries were abolished two days afterwards.

"Lapis" is thanked for his pleasing Sketch.

"R. M. M." The Isle of Portland is about four miles long, and, in the widest part, nearly one and a half broad.

"An Admirer," Dublin.—"Hints on Etiquette," (Longmans)—the best book of its class

"An Old Subscriber" is thanked for reminding us that Plâs *is the Welch word for* Palace; *consequently,* Plâs *should not be also called* Place, *as stated in our Number of last week*

"P. R. S." -No. 114 of the Illustrated London News *contains the practical details of Wood Engraving. Our Correspondent should advertise.*

"Brightoniensis"—Lord Palmerston is not attached to the Royal Household.

"Lincoln."—"Nisi Prius" is a phrase in English law derived from an ancient writ continued in practice to the present day, in which the words occur. The phrase is well explained in the "Penny Cyclopædia"; but we have not room to quote it entire

"J. R.," Guernsey, should consult a file of The League *newspaper.*

"Leonard Gustave Tobler." -The Bookseller who forwards the paper should have sent the Panorama gratis. The price is 1s.: it will not pass post free.

"Numismata," York, should apply to Mr. Webster, Coin Dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden

"[illegible]pomontanus," Manchester.—We have not room, at present.

"Marazion's" account of the Regatta did not reach us in time.

"Tim." -1. The creditors of the grandchild can claim his interest in the property. 2. The share of the deceased grandchild to his eldest brother or sister.

"A Subscriber," Loughborough.—"Aird's Self-instructing English Grammar."

"R. [illegible]," Wimbledon.—The system of giving douceurs for obtaining situations under the Crown is altogether illegal.

"N. B. [illegible]"—"T. W.," Oxted "A. D.," &c. We cannot enter into any further correspondence respecting the Boulogne Column.

"Freelove." The wife of a Knight is entitled to be styled "Lady."

"W. P. L."—We are not sufficiently versed in bridal lore to divine why orange-flowers are worn at weddings in preference to other flowers, unless it be for their superior purity of colour and delicious fragrance.

"A Correspondent."—"Gilbart's History of Banking."

"Endymion's" castle-building notion about the lake at Oatlands we have not room for.

"[illegible]" The agreement will be of no avail unless it be stamped.

"Inquisitor," Sheffield.—Meerschaum is a fine sort of Turkish clay, a magnesian mineral, of which pipes for smoking are made in Turkey, Germany, &c.

"Alpha" is thanked for his letter of hints

"A Well-Wisher," Manchester, should appeal to the Commissioners of Taxes: the charge is absurd. "Inglis's Channel Islands" gives the best account of those economic spots Address to the Premier, Downing-street.

"M. F.," Guernsey. -Declined.

"A Subscriber," Stockport. Apply to the Heir-at-Law Society, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars

"G. W. A.," Barnsley.—The address of Mr. Hunt, Lecturer on Stammering, is [illegible], Regent-street

"A Constant Subscriber."—Godfrey, Duke of Bouillon, is the hero of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," or "Il Goffredo," as it is sometimes called—one of the two great epic poems of which the world can boast.

Erratum. In page 18[illegible], column 3, (last line of extract) "Meadow Hill" should be "Headon Hill."

The Great Wellington Statue.—It is confidently stated that Mr. Wyatt's Colossal Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington will be conveyed in procession to the Green Park Arch, and raised thereon, upon Tuesday next; in which case, we shall next week present to our readers Magnificent Engravings of the very interesting Ceremonial.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846

Nothing moves so rapidly as a body exceedingly difficult to put in motion; when it does begin to go, its pace is frightful, the first step beyond the declivity is all that is required; it will effect all the rest itself. This is a truth apparently about to be exemplified by the "Country party," if the last exposition of its policy is to be accepted as authentic. It is astonishing how quickly men become reconciled to what they most abhorred, when the change is made and irrevocable. Thus those who denounced in the strongest terms, the slightest modification of our Tariff, who protested against the abolition of taxes that produced an average, to the Treasury, of five pounds, thirteen and ninepence per annum, are now prepared to go beyond the most enthusiastic of the Free Traders, and revolutionize our whole system of taxation, root and branch; they will deal with millions more fearlessly than, three years ago, they would do with tens; those who trembled to adventure across the mere shoals and shallows in a financial trip of experiment, close under the windows of the Exchequer, are now prepared to embark, like so many Columbuses, on an unexplored ocean, far beyond soundings. But, as in the first case, there was an unresonable fear of consequences, that showed a want of judgment and a disposition to exaggerate dangers, so now in their bolder plunge we can recognise little but the audacity of ignorance, which is proverbially courageous. Even the chief organ of the party seems startled, and does not "coincide" with the plan; and no wonder; it is too extravagant; and but that it is so formally put forth, we should suspect that our contemporary the *Post* had been hoaxed. An Utopia may easily be imagined, and Constitutions, and systems of Finance, delightful in their exemptions of mankind from punishments or taxation; but they exist on paper only; and the Protectionists were the last body of men in the world we should have expected to find indulging in such visions.

The League is now eclipsed; it is immeasurably outbidden by the Bond-street Society. The League only asked for the abolition of duties that did not raise revenue, but went into the pockets of other parties than the State, in the shape of "Protection." The League were fully aware of the fact that great improvements could be made in our system of Taxation for Revenue; but that was a matter of practice and detail, not of principle. In this respect there is no difference between levying a duty of one shilling per pound on Tobacco, or nine shillings; the only question is, which will realise the greatest revenue. Agreeing with the doctrines laid down by the Import Duties Committee, and by most writers on the subject, the Free-Traders state that a great reduction in the rate of a duty will often produce a much greater sum than a heavy per centage on the value of the article. But they left this as a question for Governments and Chancellors of the Exchequer to work out as times, circumstances, and the nature of things allowed. Now the Protectionists adopt the whole doctrine, without qualification, and are prepared, as the Americans say, to "go for" "the abolition of all Excise duties on domestic productions and manufactures, and the consequent consolidation of the Customs and Excise, together with the reduction of the Coast Guard.—The admission of colonial wheat, pulse, and flour, at a statistical duty of 6d. per quarter, and 6d. per barrel.—The reduction of duty on tea to 1s. per lb.—The reduction of duty on tobacco to 1s per lb.—The reduction of duty on colonial sugar to 5s. per cwt.—Ditto on foreign ditto to 10s. per cwt."

We only wish we may live to see the plan at work! But the transition is too great, the jump from one extreme to the other too sudden. Let the Protectionists, after this, renounce their favourite claim to be considered "practical men." Their scheme for "compensating" the revenue is still weaker; it is to be done by a "fixed duty on foreign wheat of 5s. per quarter. Fixed duty on other foreign grain and pulse, 2s. 6d. per quarter. Fixed duty on foreign flour, 2s. 6d. per barrel. Restoration of the duty on foreign cotton wool to 3s. per cwt., as an equivalent for the excise on soap. The charge for postage to commence at one penny for a quarter of an ounce, instead of half an ounce, to make up for the loss of excise on paper, which has always been a tax on education and literature."

For the incredible number of millions raised by the Excise, and the Customs duties on tobacco and tea, could a duty on corn and flour be a compensation? It would not make up a twentieth of what would be lost; the tax on cotton wool would damage the manufacturers, which seems the purpose of it. But the plan cannot be seriously stated. If it is, the party is lost; let Lord George Bentinck look to it, and disown the absurdity as soon as possible.

State prisoners in France seem very loosely guarded. They evade their keepers apparently whenever they feel disposed. Just at the moment when it was most important that no fresh ingredient should be thrown into the cauldron of Spanish politics, in which charms

> Of powerful trouble,
> Like a hell-broth boil and bubble,

Lo! the son of Don Carlos escapes to raise a civil war, if he can find men, and, what is more doubtful, money to back him. Louis Napoleon walked out of the Castle of Ham one day so coolly that it is impossible not to believe the Government gave him a hint that his absence would be acceptable. The Carlos family has been safely kept for years, but its most important member has got loose exactly at what is called "a crisis." What is more extraordinary, the man of all work, Cabrera, has escaped at the same time! When it is absolutely necessary to chain up men to keep them from setting the world on fire, the safer they are kept the better; and, from their failure in two instances, we hope the French people will better appreciate than they have been accustomed to do, the conduct of a former English Government in confining the great captive of that day to a distant island, little less inaccessible than Monte Christo. The prefect of the Loir et Cher is already dismissed for his carelessness; but he had had his revenge; he had circulated personal descriptions of the Prince and the General, sketched with all the fidelity, of a memory goaded into unwonted activity. Everyone must remember Charles Lamb's paper on the exaggeration that anger leads us to make of the defects of those who have tricked us; he gives a master's description of a runaway apprentice, in which the lad is made so atrociously ugly that he probably escaped caption in consequence of the misrepresentation. The French Prefect seems to us to have fallen into a similar error; it would be difficult to put into so few lines a more Old Baileyish *personel*; the official describes the escaped Prince thus:—

> Age, 28 years; height 1 mètre 65 centimètres (5 feet 4⅘ inches, English), black hair and eyebrows, narrow and round forehead, brown eyes, large and long nose, a little bent on one side, middle-sized mouth, black beard worn *en collier*, round chin, oval face, and dark complexion. The upper lip and the teeth slightly project, and which is more visible when talking; speaks French with facility, but with a strong foreign accent; the knees turned in, which is more particularly apparent when walking; holds himself very erect; a turn in the left eyeball, showing at times the whole of the white; wears his hat inclined to the right side, and over the eyes.

Squinting, knock kneed, a crooked nose, bad teeth, undersized, and a narrow forehead! The most devoted loyalty could not accept it as the ideal of a Prince. General Cabrera is not much better:—

> Born at Tortosa (Catalonia); age, 38 years; height, 1 mètre, 63 centimètres; black hair and eyebrows, ordinary forehead, greyish brown eyes, middle-sized nose, mouth rather large, beard black and rather thin, round chin, oval face, dark complexion. His eyebrows are bushy, and come close to each other; has a small scar on the forehead, over the left eye; legs slightly bent; *never looks a person in the face when addressing him.*

The last item is expressive; how well it describes the cowardly savage, conscious that he must read detestation in every eye that rests on him!

Accident to the Steam-Ship "Great Britain."—We regret to announce the occurrence of a disaster to the steam-ship *Great Britain* of a most serious and lamentable character. The *Great Britain* ran ashore at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday night, in the Bay of Dundrum, on the east coast of Ireland. The wind was blowing fresh, the sea broke over her incessantly, and the ship beat heavily upon the soft sands upon which she had struck. Deep alarm was naturally excited amongst the numerous passengers. Captain Hosken, however, succeeded in maintaining order; and, towards daylight on Wednesday morning, the passengers were landed in safety, with their luggage, and conveyed to the houses in the vicinity of the bay. Several of them have since returned to town. The ship remains on shore, having apparently sustained but little damage; and, while in the meantime measures are being taken to insure her preservation uninjured, it is anticipated that on the next spring-tides she will be brought off.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANNUAL ORATIONS AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The annual orations of the senior scholars of this institution were delivered on Monday in the great hall, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, the Rev. Head Master (Dr. Rice), and numerous clergymen and other gentlemen who feel interested in the prosperity of this regal foundation. The hall in every part was crowded to excess, and every one appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, which for a time were graced by the presence of the Princess of Prussia. The scholars of the foundation occupied the seats below the organ, and after the arrival of her Royal Highness, the entire number, consisting of five or six hundred boys, sang the National Anthem.

The orations commenced immediately after, as follows

Latin Oration, on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals—Malcolm Laing, First Grecian, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge
English Oration, on the same subject—Thomas Stedman Polehampton, Second Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Oxford, as Thompson Scholar
Greek Oration, on the same subject—Thomas Johnson Potter, Third Grecian, Mathematical Medallist 1845, and Pitt Scholar, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge.
French Oration, on the same subject—Edward Algernon Newton, Fourth Grecian, who is proceeding to St John's College, Cambridge.
Latin Alcaics—On "Godfrey, Leader of the Crusaders, addressing Jerusalem"—Edward Hayman, Sixth Grecian.
Greek Iambics—Translation of Prince Henry's Apology, and the King's Reply, from Shakspeare's Henry IV. John Daniel Williams, Fifth Grecian and Classical Medallist, 1846.
English Poem—On Egypt—D'Arcy Charles Wentworth Thompson, Eleventh Grecian
Latin Hexameters.—Translation of Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn, from Milton—Charles Dacre Craven, Tenth Grecian
Original Greek Iambics—On "The Farewell Address of Charles I. to his Children"—Charles Edward Searle, Seventh Grecian, and Mathematical Medallist, 1846.
Latin Elegiacs—On the Punjaub, Assailed by Alexander, Conquered by the Britons—Robert Black, Twelfth Grecian
Greek Sapphics—Translation of Gray's Hymn to Adversity—James Lempriere Hammond, Ninth Grecian
English Ode—On the Pictures of her Majesty and Prince Albert, painted by Royal permission, for the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to commemorate the visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Hospital, on the 9th March, 1845—William Allan Russell, Eighth Grecian.

The young gentlemen whose names appear in the above list distinguished themselves during the orations delivered by them, for their clear and correct enunciation, emphasis, and self-possession. The Latin oration "On the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," was in every way a highly creditable production. The other three orations on the same subject, in English, Greek, and French, were delivered in a becoming manner, and were characterised by an aptness and purity of diction which is often absent in more mature scholars. The other compositions were received with loud applause.

On the termination of the business of the day, the Lord Mayor addressed a few words of congratulation to the students, and the National Anthem having been again sung, his Lordship quitted the hall amid the deafening shouts of the young scholars.

Since the Feast of St. Matthew of last year, two handsome pictures of her Majesty and Prince Albert, painted by Royal permission, for the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to commemorate the visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the hospital on the 9th of March, 1845, have been hung on the north side of the hall. They are placed in richly gilt frames, and are in every way worthy of the place they are henceforth destined to occupy.

Arrival of Cabrera and the Count de Montemolin in London.—The Count de Montemolin and General Cabrera arrived in London on Saturday last, *vid* Dover. His Royal Highness is residing for the present at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square, and leads a very retired life, though he is supposed to be concerting measures for carrying out the declaration contained in his address to the Spanish people.

The Lord Mayor and Christ's Hospital.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, the Town Clerk stated that he attended at Christ's Hospital on St. Matthew's Day, and found that the list of Governors had not been made out in the proper form, but he would direct that a proper list should be made out and presented at the next Court.—Some members of the Court having expressed a wish to be informed whether any misunderstanding existed between the Governors and the Corporation, the Lord Mayor said that, in the list which had been exhibited, the name of the Lord Mayor appeared under those of the President and the Treasurer; and that, as he considered that such a position was an insult to the Chief Magistrate and the Corporation of London, he had refused to sit down to the dinner provided at the Hospital.—Mr. Anderton said that, if all Lord Mayors acted in so spirited a manner, there would be no insult offered to the office.

East India House Meeting.—On Wednesday the Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Stock in this Corporation, was held at the India House. The first business that occupied the meeting was a resolution in connexion with the deposition of the Ameers of Scinde, and is as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this Court, the restoration of the province of Scinde to the Ameers, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, sound policy, and economy, and that the Court of Directors be requested to take such steps as they may think expedient for forwarding this object." The resolution was supported in a long speech by the mover, Mr. Sullivan, and it was seconded by Captain Dickenson, and supported by Captain Eastwood, but was ultimately, after some desultory discussion, withdrawn The case of the Rajah of Sattara was then brought forward once more by Mr. Thompson, who concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That, on a deliberate view of the manner in which the Court of Directors have dealt at every successive stage with the case of the Rajah of Sattara, it is the opinion of the Court of Proprietors that the Court of Directors have evinced towards the ex-Rajah a contempt of every principle of justice, while it has manifested towards every person who was instrumental to the dethronement of his Highness a partiality the most flagrant, and extended to them protection the most culpable That this conduct is calculated to shake the confidence of the native Princes of India in the power and good faith of the British Government, while it has reflected the deepest disgrace upon the British name in all the nations of the civilised world among whom the case of the ex-Rajah has become known." Mr. P. Gordon seconded the resolution, which was negatived by a large majority. The Court then broke up.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Justice Williams.—At twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the remains of this lamented Judge were interred in the Benchers' vault of the Middle Temple, of which Honourable Society the learned Knight was a member. The impressive service of our Church for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt, the officiating clergyman, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Master of the Temple. In addition to the chief mourners, there were present—Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Justices Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir T. Coltman, Sir C. Cresswell, and Messrs. Cole, Williams, Egan, Humphrey, Bayley, and other members of the Equity and Common-Law bar. The coffin of the learned Knight was deposited in one of the lower compartments of the vault, and underneath the coffin of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The aisle of the church was nearly filled, the public having been freely admitted.

The Metroplitan Testimonial to Mr. Cobden.—The metropolitan contribution to the national tribute to be presented to Mr. Cobden now amounts to nearly £13,000—making the grand total but little short of £80,000.

Pavement of Cheapside.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, at Guildhall, it was reported that there was no longer anybody responsible for the wood pavement of Cheapside, the London Wood Paving Company having been relieved of its responsibility. It was, therefore, resolved that the whole of the wood pavement from Bow Church to the west end of Cheapside should be forthwith removed, and the carriage way be re-laid with the same description of stone as Fleet-street. At the same meeting, the sewers' rate was reduced from 4d. to 2d. in the pound, and the consolidated rate, for lighting, paving, &c., was reduced from 4d. to 3d.

The Health of the Metropolis.—On Monday morning a very fully attended meeting of the ratepayers of St. Ann's, Westminster, took place in the Vestry Room The senior Churchwarden presided, and stated the objects of the meeting, namely, the closing entirely of the present unwholesome burial ground of St. Ann's, which was stated to be so offensive, from the foul mephitic exhalations arising from it, that the healths of the surrounding inhabitants were daily affected by it. After some very lengthened details had been gone through, it was put and carried that a Committee, headed by the Rector and Churchwardens, together with a number of influential parishioners, should forthwith investigate the subject matter of complaint.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—There were registered in the metropolitan districts, during the week which terminated last Saturday, 863 deaths, and 1235 births Mortality caused by epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, is gradually decreasing.

Lighting the Thames Captain Goodwin has just laid before the Common Council a plan for lighting the River Thames, from the Nore to London, by means of masked reflectors, lighting only the best water, the Captain's object being to prevent the collision of vessels, by sending a stream of light down each reach

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

In page 198 we have given an account of an accident to the *Great Britain* steamer. The following additional particulars are from the *Liverpool Advertiser*, of Thursday:

"It will be recollected that the *Great Britain* left Liverpool for New York at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, with the largest number of passengers (upwards of 180) that ever crossed the Atlantic in any steamer. She sailed south of the Isle of Man, the intention of Captain Hosken being to run up the Irish Channel, and to reach the Atlantic by the northern coast of Ireland. She made extraordinary way after clearing the harbour of Liverpool; indeed, all accounts agree in showing that she went at the unusually rapid rate of 13½ knots an hour. There can be very little doubt that she steamed most rapidly, for in nine and a-half hours after leaving our quays she struck on the Irish coast.

"Many rumours prevail as to the cause of the accident. Some say that the reckoning was badly kept, and others that the light off Dundrum Bay was taken for some other light. We believe, from what we have heard, that the latter was the real cause of the disaster. Certain it is at all events, that at the hour we have mentioned, about eight o'clock p.m., she ran on shore on the main land near the Cow and Calf, as it is called, in Dundrum Bay. This bay is situated on the eastern coast of Ireland, and was the scene a few years since of one or two dreadful wrecks. It lies almost immediately opposite the southern shores of the Isle of Man, and is about half way between Belfast and Drogheda.

"The passengers and crew, we are rejoiced to say, were all landed in perfect safety. By means of jaunting cars, horses, carts, and other conveyances, the majority of them reached Belfast, and several of them arrived in Liverpool and Fleetwood this morning by the *Sea King* and *Maiden City* steamers. More, if not all of them, are expected to reach here to-morrow, and in the meantime prompt communication will be had by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., the Liverpool agents for the *Great Britain*, with the directors in Bristol. The *Sea King* brought back the *Great Britain's* mail bags, which will be despatched to America by the next steamer.

"There was naturally very great confusion and consternation on board when the vessel struck; but, through the active exertions and timely counsel of Captain Hosken, all fears for personal safety were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances would admit of.

"The *Great Britain*, it is thought, will be got off, but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. A letter from Captain Hosken reached Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., this morning, detailing the calamity, and briefly giving his opinion as to the probability of getting her off. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly tight.

"We cannot conclude this account without expressing our deep regret that such a dreadful catastrophe should happen, and that the fame of this noble ship has unhappily been so greatly tarnished, when she appeared to be in the commencement of a most prosperous career. The voyage which had begun promised to be the speediest ever on record, as it is said she was sailing at the rate of 13½ miles an hour when she struck."

The Late Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, *William Clare*, a young man of respectable appearance, surrendered to his bail, and was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Hinde. The particulars of this case have appeared in our police reports, and inquiries before the Coroner. It will be recollected that, a short time since, an accident occurred at the Romford station of the Eastern Counties Railway, when several passengers were more or less injured, and one gentleman, named Hinde, was so seriously wounded that he died a few days afterwards. The prisoner was the driver of the engine on that occasion, and he was now charged with the crime of manslaughter, arising from negligence in the discharge of his duty. The Jury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

Captain Richardson.—We understand that Captain Richardson was yesterday discharged from custody.

Disturbances in Ireland.—The Irish papers received to-day contain accounts of riotous proceedings at Youghal and in the town of Kilkenny. At Youghal, the mob broke into the bakers' shops, and took out the bread. A similar course was pursued at Kilkenny by a mob, who assembled upon pretence of demanding employment. In both cases, the disturbances had been quelled. The neighbourhood of Youghal was lighted up by fires on the hills, and large detachments of people stationed themselves at various thoroughfares to prevent the corn being brought into the town. There is a report in circulation that Parliament will be assembled at an early date, to take into consideration the alarming state of Ireland.

Loss of Life by Fire at Bridport.—An alarming fire, attended with loss of life, was discovered on Monday evening in the house of Mr. Tucker, bookseller, Bridport. Mrs. Tucker perished, it is supposed, by suffocation, in endeavouring to escape. The maid-servant escaped from a window.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States and Mexico.—By the Boston packet-ship *Anglo-Saxon* we have received accounts from New York to the 4th, three days later than those noticed elsewhere. The New York papers mention that Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the United States Navy, is on the eve of resigning his office, and coming to England. The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 26th August, says, from information received at Alvarado, it would appear that the Californias were not taken by the squadron under Commodore Sloat, but that American citizens located in those provinces, combined with disaffected Mexicans, declared themselves independent of the Central Government, and raised the flag of the United States, in token of allegiance to that country. No official despatches had been received by the War Department of Washington from the army. We learn that the late news is credited by the Administration, and has imparted the hope more strongly than heretofore, that Santa Anna will accede to the proposition to open negociations, as transmitted through Commodore Connor on the 27th of July. Peace, at all events, is confidently looked upon from Santa Anna's return to power.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of his Diocese on Sunday last, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

Deacons.—Humphry Lowry Barnicoat, M.A.; George Lemon Church, B.A.; William Pindar Roberts, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Thomas Wood Cleave, B.A.; William Clarke Welsford, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford. Augustus W. Green, B.A.; Eldred Green, B.A.; William Pye Pye, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford. Henry Llewellyn Hussey, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford.

Priests.—Rev. William John Alban, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford. Rev. Harvey Alexander, B.A.; Rev. John Moysey Bartlett, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford. Rev. Richard Downes, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford. Rev. Edmund Gooch, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Rev. John Durbin Gray, M.A., Baliol College, Oxford, by letters demissory from the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Rev. Joseph Philip Knight, a literate person. Rev. Robert George Hooper Richard, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A POLICEMAN, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable sensation has been created in the neighbourhood of Northleach, Gloucestershire, owing to an affray between a county policeman and some country people, after the feast and wake at Great Barrington, on Sunday, the 6th inst., which has resulted in the death of one person, and may possibly be attended by the loss of a second life.

The ground was cleared at an early hour, and the people proceeded to regale themselves at various places of public entertainment. Amongst the rest, several young men and women repaired to the Fox Inn, at the village of Windrusk, where they were provided with such refreshment as their means afforded. Amongst the company assembled in the parlour were the deceased, Reuben Busby, Clifford, the other injured man, and two or three others who were in the habit of working in the same service. The company was made up of detached parties, but all were orderly and sober. In the course of the evening, a strange man, somewhat intoxicated, joined the company, and broke a glass, for which he refused to pay the sum demanded. This led to a partial disturbance, which induced the landlord to send for the police. Sergeant Adams and two of the constables came into the parlour, when one of the latter, Probert, pushed one of the company, an old man, down on the floor; this had the effect of exasperating the company, more especially Clifford, who complained of the unnecessary interference of the police. One of the constables had by that time gone out. Probert, however, drew out his truncheon, and, according to the statement of several witnesses, struck right and left, although no one had then committed any breach of the peace. It was proved that Sergeant Adams remained at the door, never once interfering. Probert continued striking at Clifford until the man was dragged out of the room, when Probert turned upon Reuben Busby, the deceased, who was sitting quietly at the table, and a blow of the truncheon across the crown of the skull laid him bleeding on the floor, and to all appearance dead. The landlord of the house, with several other persons, then interfered, and the deceased was taken out into the air, but, as he showed no symptoms of consciousness, it was deemed necessary to procure medical aid. Mr Cheatle, surgeon, of Burford, promptly attended, but he saw at once that it was a hopeless case. He found the deceased in a state of collapse, and labouring under depression of the brain. Stimulants were administered, and the other means in such cases resorted to without effect. The deceased, who never rallied, expired next morning.

At the close of the investigation, the Coroner went through the evidence, and the Jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Probert," who was committed for trial at the assizes.

The New Music Hall, Liverpool.—The cost of the new Music Hall, the foundation stone of which was to be laid on Thursday, will be £23,000. It is calculated to contain 2300 persons, and is from an elaborate design by J. Cunningham, Esq.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Opening of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway to Kendal.—The opening of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway to Kendal took place on Monday, and as it is the first railway formed in the county of Westmoreland, caused considerable stir in the town. The day (which was a most delightful one) was kept as a holiday by most of the operatives, and a great majority of the shops were closed for the occasion. The train, consisting of twelve carriages, arrived at the station, in Longpool, a little after three o'clock, having performed the distance in about fifty-three minutes. They returned to Lancaster at a quarter to six to time. The line was opened to the public on Tuesday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES OF ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

On Tuesday the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the extensive parish of St. Pancras re-assembled for the third time in the Board Room of the Workhouse, for the purpose of further prosecuting an investigation into the recent serious charges made against them at an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, on the body of Mary Anne Jones, aged 19, who committed suicide under the circumstances already stated in our paper. The attendance was very large.

Dr. Birmingham said that, wishing to ascertain if the food of the workhouse was in accordance with the dietary table, he took the opportunity of visiting there on Saturday last, and ascertained that the soup given on that day was called "ox cheek." He found it so good, that he was not satisfied with the mere tasting of it, but finished the quantity given him as a specimen. He then went into the kitchen, and saw the master cutting up beef for sick and infirm. He had also tasted the mutton; it was as succulent and good in appearance and quality as that which he purchased for his own consumption. If ever poverty visited him, he would be thankful if he never had worse food set before him. Upon going into the larder, there were several buttocks of beef, and he understood that they had also pickled pork at different times of the year. The speaker then contended that such food was not given at any other establishment of the kind in England. He then moved that the master of the house be desired to place before the Board the rations of breakfast, dinner, and the ordinary suppers allowed to the paupers, in order to test them, and also that any gentleman present should be allowed to call in any one or more of the paupers to ask them if that was the kind of food they were in the habit of receiving. (Hear, hear.)

The master was brought forward, and the effect of Dr. Birmingham's resolution having been made known to him, specimens of the diet were placed on the table before the Directors, who evinced their satisfaction with them.

A great number of the inmates of the workhouse were then called in, and asked to declare whether the specimens were not similar in quantity and quality to the rations they were ordinarily supplied with. This was an unfortunate experiment for the workhouse authorities, for, without a single exception, all the witnesses declared that the specimens were far superior, both in quality and quantity, to any they had ever received. Most of them declared the food they received was bad, and all of them were unanimous in saying that it was deficient in amount.

The Board of Directors then adopted a report, which is to be submitted to the next vestry, and to be also forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners. This report, of course, acquitted not only themselves, but all the workhouse authorities of any blame whatever in the matter, and asserted that the food was excellent, both in quality and quantity.

Death in a Police Cell.—An inquest was held on Monday before Mr Mills, at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on the body of Sarah Hannan, aged 38, the wife of a painter and glazier, who had been taken to the police station when in a fit, under the supposition that she was drunk. She was placed in a cell with the door open, and no surgeon was sent for until she was observed to be dying. The Coroner cautioned the police against being too rash in concluding that all persons insensible must be drunk. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Railway Accident.—As the nine o'clock p.m. train was leaving Rugby station for Leicester, on Saturday last, an engine belonging to the London and North Western Company was standing below the point at which the Midland line diverges from the former, and no sooner had the engine and tender passed the points, than the engine-driver of the London and North Western Company turned on his steam, and the result was that the engine ran into the train before it had cleared the line, broke four of the carriages, throwing them off the rails, and tearing up the latter for some distance, whilst several of the passengers were seriously shaken and bruised. Mr. Hudson, the Chairman to the Midland Company, was in one of the carriages, but escaped unhurt. Assistance was promptly rendered to the sufferers, to whom every attention was paid by the officials of the London and North Western Company, and, after the detention of about an hour, the passengers were placed in carriages belonging to the latter Company, and forwarded on their journey. The guard was so seriously injured, that he was left behind.

Fatal Affray.—On Tuesday, an Inquest was commenced before Mr. W. Baker, at the Cock, Ratcliff, on the body of William Harrold Levitt, aged 25, who died at the house of his father, in Broad-street, Ratcliff, on Monday morning, from the effects of injuries he received in an affray which took place on the Barking-road, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. The body bore marks of considerable violence. Mr. Baker asked if there had been a *post mortem* examination of the body, and, on being answered in the negative, he said it would be useless to proceed with the case until the body had been examined, and the cause of death ascertained. He should therefore adjourn the inquiry; and, after giving the necessary direction for a *post mortem* examination, bound over the Jury in the usual recognisance to attend again. The deceased, who was the son of an ironmonger, whose family have lived in Ratcliff for the last half century, was returning from Barking on the 15th, in a chaise-cart, when he interrupted a running match on the road, and got into an altercation with some parties in a barouche drawn by two horses, and struck at them with his whip. One of the men in the barouche left it, and, after getting into the chaise, beat Mr. Levitt, jun., with the butt end of his whip about the head, face, and body. The deceased was rendered insensible by the blows, and he was conveyed to his father's residence in Ratcliff, where he lingered until Monday, when he died.

Murder in Liverpool.—On Monday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a woman named Catherine Tunney, residing at 42, Thomas-street, Liverpool, received such severe injuries at the hands of her husband, Owen Tunney, as caused her death. It appears that they had a quarrel, during which Tunney knocked his wife down by a blow upon her head with his fist; and, when she was down, he kicked her so violently as to cause her death, before a surgeon, who was sent for, could arrive. An inquest was held upon the body before the Borough Coroner on Wednesday, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Owen Tunney, who has since surrendered himself to the police.

Fatal Accident at a Pleasure-Party on the River.—On Tuesday morning a fatal and distressing accident occurred on the River Thames, near Battersea. It appears that four persons hired a small boat at Westminster, for the purpose of proceeding to Richmond for a day's pleasure. It was observed that the parties did not understand the management of a boat. They, however, arrived safely near Battersea, when they rowed athwart a barge, which was lying at anchor; one of the parties moved from his seat, and the boat immediately capsized, throwing the whole of them into the water. Two succeeded in grasping the cable, and were rescued by the bargemen. The other two unfortunate men, named James Gascoine, aged twenty-four, and George James, aged thirty-two, residing in Clerkenwell-green, almost instantly sunk, and were never seen to rise again. The boat was picked up and conveyed home by a fisherman.

Alarming Accident and Loss of Lives on the Great Western Railway.—On Monday evening a dreadful accident occurred at the Farringdon-road Station on the Great Western Railway, by which two of the passengers were killed, and others were seriously injured. It appears that the quarter before five o'clock Bristol train from Paddington proceeded in perfect safety until within a short distance of the station at Farringdon-road, sixty-three miles and three quarters from Paddington, when the steam was thrown off, and the breaks applied, for the purpose of stopping. The luggage-van, which was between the tender and second-class carriage, having ran off the rails, and thereby diminished its velocity, the second-class carriage next to it ran into it with a fearful crash, being impelled forward by the remainder of the train, which was an unusually heavy one. The carriage was entirely demolished, and two passengers lost their lives. An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Tavern, adjoining the Farringdon Station, on Tuesday, and, from the evidence given, it appeared that one of the deceased was a workman, named James Bonner, and the other Paul Broome Sargeant, a dairyman, of Wamborough Nithe Farm, near Swindon. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Murder of the Policeman at Dagenham.—On Tuesday, the inquiry into the mysterious murder of Police-constable George Clarke was resumed, for the sixth time, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., Coroner for Essex, at the Cross Keys Tavern, Dagenham. A great deal of evidence was gone into in addition to that already published, after which the Coroner, at considerable length, addressed the Jury. The room was then cleared of strangers; and, after consulting for upwards of one hour, the court was reopened, when the Coroner announced that the Jury had agreed to a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Mr. Rawlings said, on the part of Sergeant Parsons, against whom some suspicions had been raised, he wished to know whether Parsons was to remain under the surveillance of the police any longer? Mr. Superintendent Pearce said he had no authority to answer the question.—Mr. Rawlings observed that Sergeant Parsons was quite ready to meet any charge that might be brought against him.—The Coroner said, no doubt a few days would decide the matter; and if Sergeant Parsons remained in custody he had no one to blame but himself. The proceedings in this most extraordinary case then terminated.

Melancholy Wedding.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before W. Baker, Esq., at Clay Hall, Old Ford, Bow, on the body of Elizabeth Johns. The deceased, who was 20 years of age, was married on Saturday last at Poplar, and, after spending the day with her husband, returned with him to her father's house, and was taken very ill immediately afterwards, so much so that her husband slept on the floor. She continued to get worse, and expired on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor did she complain of anything but a severe pain in her chest. Some of the jury thought a *post mortem* examination ought to be made, and the inquiry was then adjourned for that purpose.

Lamentable Accident.—On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a fatal accident occurred to a young man, of the name of John Matthews, a printer, employed at Beaufort House, Strand, who, along with a fellow-workman named William Evans, had been spending the evening with one of the men employed on the *Bee* steam-boat, and with whom they were going to sleep on board the vessel on account of the wetness of the night. On passing from the pier to the boat, Evans slipped and fell overboard; John Matthews instantly jumped into the river to save his companion, but unfortunately struck his head against the paddle-box, immediately sank, and was drowned. His body was not found until nine o'clock on Thursday morning. Evans, however, was more fortunate, for he clung to the chain of the pier, and was hauled in by the engineer. The deceased has left a wife and four children.

Fire at Soham, Cambridgeshire.—Another fire, believed to be the act of an incendiary, occurred at Soham, on Saturday night, upon the premises of Mr. Fyson, near the Brook Dam. Three haystacks, and about fifty coombs of wheat, were burnt, as well as the stables, barn, and other outbuildings. The house was saved, owing to the river being immediately in front of it. This is about the tenth fire since Christmas. The loss is estimated at £300.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF RAILWAY SCRIP.

On Wednesday, *John Bannister Faulkner* and *Bentham Fabian* were called upon to surrender to take their trials upon two indictments for forgery, which have been upon the files of the Court for several sessions. Faulkner alone surrendered; and as the other defendant did not appear when he was formally called upon his recognisances, they were ordered to be estreated.

The defendant Faulkner was placed in the dock, and arraigned upon an indictment which alleged that on the 6th of May, at the parish of St. Marylebone, one Bentham Fabian feloniously forged a certain acquittance or receipt for the payment of money, and that the prisoner feloniously incited and counselled him to commit the forgery, and was an accessory before the fact.

Mr Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine, with Mr. Huddlestone, conducted the defence.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the Jury, and said that the defendant was indicted with another person named Fabian, who, as they had heard, had absconded from his bail, with the offence of forgery. These parties had carried on the business of stock and share brokers in the neighbourhood of Broad-street, in the city of London, and they were charged with forgery, uttering a document purporting to be an acquittance or receipt for the payment of money, with the intention of defrauding a gentleman named Leon Solomon. The learned counsel proceeded to state that, although the forged document was technically described as a receipt for the payment of money, in point of fact the forged document was what was now pretty generally known as railway scrip, and referred to a projected line of railway, which was duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, called the Buckinghamshire Railway and Oxford and Bletchley Junction, and an important question would arise, whether such an instrument as railway scrip came within the scope of the Act of Parliament, and would be considered as a valuable security. With regard to the facts, he said he apprehended there would be no doubt that Fabian had obtained a large sum of money from the prosecutor, depositing as security a number of the railway scrip to which he had referred: and he should show that this scrip, which represented the holder to be entitled to four hundred shares in the undertaking, was forged in every respect.

Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the present indictment could not be supported, inasmuch as the document which formed the ground of accusation did not come within the scope of the Act of Parliament, and could not be taken as an acquittance or receipt. The learned Counsel said that it was perfectly clear that, at the time the statute under which the indictment was framed was passed by the Legislature, no such thing as railway scrip was in existence, and therefore it could not have been intended that the Act should apply to such instruments; and he proceeded to argue that it would be impossible to regard railway scrip, although it might in point of fact represent that a certain amount had been paid as a deposit, in the light of a receipt or acquittance, and he therefore submitted that the present indictment could not be supported.

Mr. Huddlestone followed on the same side.

The Judges, after a short consultation, said they should not stop the case.

Mr. Clarkson accordingly proceeded to call witnesses.

Mr. Edward Richards deposed that, in the early part of this year, he was in the habit of transacting business with the firm of Fabian and Faulkner, but particularly with Mr. Fabian. They were partners in the business of share agents. He was introduced to the prisoner by Mr. Fabian, at their office in Broad-street; and, after this, witness negociated the raising money upon the security of Buckinghamshire railway scrip, and he repeatedly raised money upon shares of that description, and handed it over to Mr. Fabian, at the Hall of Commerce, and also at the Jamaica Coffee-house. He never paid any money in the prisoner's presence. In May he received some money from a Mr. Killeck. This was before the transaction with Mr. Solomon. Witness received money from that gentleman upon the security of the Buckinghamshire shares, by desire of Mr. Fabian. On the 6th May he was in the City, and Mr. Fabian said something to him about the necessity of getting a sum of money before four o'clock on that day. He did not see Mr. Faulkner on that day until after the transaction, when they dined together. Witness and Mr. Fabian went to Mr. Solomon's house, to ask whether he would advance more money, if scrip was left with him as security; and, upon his consenting to do so, Fabian went to fetch the scrip, and he returned with the scrip in question, and Mr. Solomon advanced the sum arranged to be received. The prisoner did not know anything of the transaction until the afternoon, and then it was only stated generally that a sum of money had been obtained.

Mr. Bodkin asked the witness whether he had not on a former occasion made a written statement of the transaction to his solicitor? He replied that he did.

Mr. Bodkin said that, having recalled his attention to this circumstance, he must repeat the question, whether he persevered in stating that Mr. Faulkner was not aware beforehand of the transaction respecting the shares? The witness replied that he did.

Mr Clarkson addressed the Court, and intimated his opinion that it would be useless to proceed any further, as he said the charge against the prisoner of being an accessory before the fact rested entirely upon the testimony of the witness Richards, and as he now made a statement entirely contrary to the evidence he had formerly given, and in fact exonerated the prisoner from the charge, it would be hopeless to expect a conviction.

Mr. Baron Platt remarked that, as Richards had made two opposite statements, it was possible that what he now said might be the truth.

The Jury then, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr Clarkson said there were two other indictments against the prisoner, one for felony and the other for misdemeanour in obtaining money under false pretences, but as he had no further evidence to offer, it would be unnecessary to occupy the time of the court by proceeding with them.

A verdict of "Not Guilty" was then recorded upon each indictment.

Mr. Clarkson then said that a considerable sum of money was taken from the prisoner when he was apprehended, and as there was every reason to believe that a portion of it consisted of the money that had been obtained from Mr. Solomon by means of the forged scrip, he applied to the Court to order that amount to be restored to the prosecutor.

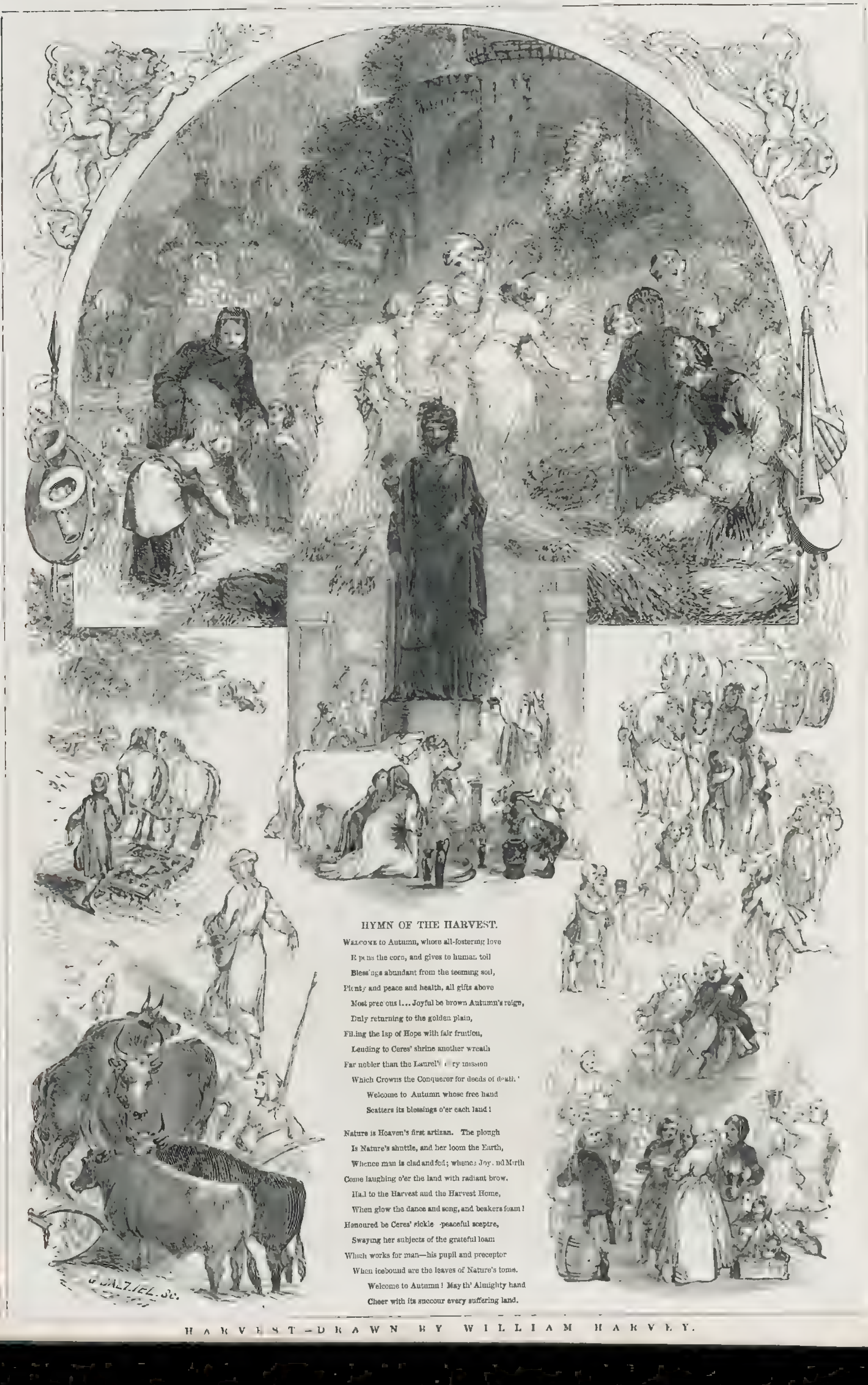
Mr. Ballantine said he was instructed by Mr. Faulkner to state that he should offer no obstacle to the application, and was quite willing that any money that could be identified as a portion of that obtained from Mr. Solomon should be delivered up.

The Bill against Captain Richardson Ignored by the Grand Jury.—On Wednesday evening, after the Judges had left the Court, it was intimated that the Grand Jury had ignored the bill, charging Captain Richardson, on two counts, with fraud and forgery. The Grand Jury examined a great number of witnesses, and it was understood that they stated as their reason for ignoring the bill, that, after looking at the whole of the evidence which had been laid before them, the majority of them were of opinion that the words "ten pounds" had never been written in the cheque, and, therefore, no forgery had been effected. They were, at the same time, satisfied that Captain Richardson had, by some means, obtained the signatures of his two co-trustees to a blank cheque, and, as he was authorised by a resolution of the Company to draw cheques, no fraud had been committed: entertaining, as the majority of the body did, this view, they had no other course to adopt than to ignore the bill. The Grand Jury came into Court on Thursday morning with several bills, and among them the one preferred against Capt. Richardson for forgery of the cheque for £5000, and which they returned "Not Found."—Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of the prosecution, applied to the Court to make an order that the accused gentleman should be detained till the Grand Jury were discharged, in order to give the Directors of the Railway Company, for whom he appeared, an opportunity of consulting the shareholders as to the propriety of preferring another bill, or adopting some other form of proceeding. Mr. Clarkson opposed the application. He said it was a very novel course to apply for the detention of an accused person, in order to suit the convenience and accomodate the shareholders of a joint-stock speculation. There had been ample opportunity to prefer a second indictment against the accused gentleman, if the prosecutors had thought proper to do so.—Baron Platt said he thought he was bound to see that the interests of justice were not defeated, by allowing a person, placed in the position of the prisoner, to be set at large. He considered the application a reasonable one. His Lordship then gave a formal order that the prisoner should be detained until the Grand Jury were discharged.

The Late Assault and Riot on the North Western Railway.—On Thursday, *Joseph Glory*, aged 25, *Richard Cumming*, aged 27, *John Duggan*, aged 29, *John Sheehan*, aged 30, and thirteen others, all Irish labourers, employed at the Camden Town Station, of the North Western Railway, were indicted for feloniously wounding William Ellis, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. There were other counts in the indictment charging the prisoners with riot and assault. We recently gave an account of the occurrence. The prisoners pleaded Guilty. The prisoners (seventeen in number) were respectively sentenced to periods of three, four, six, and nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The New Judge.—We understand that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Dundas, will be the new Judge, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Williams.

Munificent Bequests.—The late Mr. J. Ashton, of Newton Bank, near Hyde, in Cheshire, a wealthy and extensive cotton manufacturer of Manchester, has bequeathed to the Manchester Royal Infirmary a legacy of £5000, and, after leaving large bequests to his family and others, leaves the residue of his personal estate, which is considerable, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the reduction of the national debt. The residue is augmented by the falling-in of a legacy of £20,000, left to Mr. W. Wright, his confidential clerk, and whom he had constituted an executor, but who died only a short time previous to the testator, leaving a wife and family to deplore the loss of their sole protector, and the promised reward, which seemed within their grasp. The testator has directed that all money out on mortgage shall also fall into the personal estate. There is a legacy of £1000 to the son of Mr. Wright, who is a clerk in the concern, and legacies to the other clerks, and to the servants connected both with the business and his private establishment: to Frederick Slowe, he leaves £1000 as a token [illegible] for his faithful services whilst in his employ; to Mr. John Barker, £5000. He leaves in trust for his daughter, £25,000; and also an annuity until she is of age: to his brother, Mr. Joseph Ashton, £500 a-year; to his brother, Mr Samuel Ashton, and his sisters, Miss Jane Ashton and Mrs. Mary Tucker, £25,000 each. There are legacies to many of his relations on the maternal side. He devises and bequeaths to his brother, Mr. Robert Ashton, all his messuages, buildings, factories, warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all the freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates, and all the steam-engines, apparatus, and machinery absolutely. Besides the property in Chester and Manchester, for which a separate grant of probate has issued, there has been £80,000 administered to in London by the surviving executor, Mr. Robert Ashton. We are not furnished with the amount of the residue of the personal estate, which probably is not yet known; but it is spoken of as likely to realise to the Government £150,000.



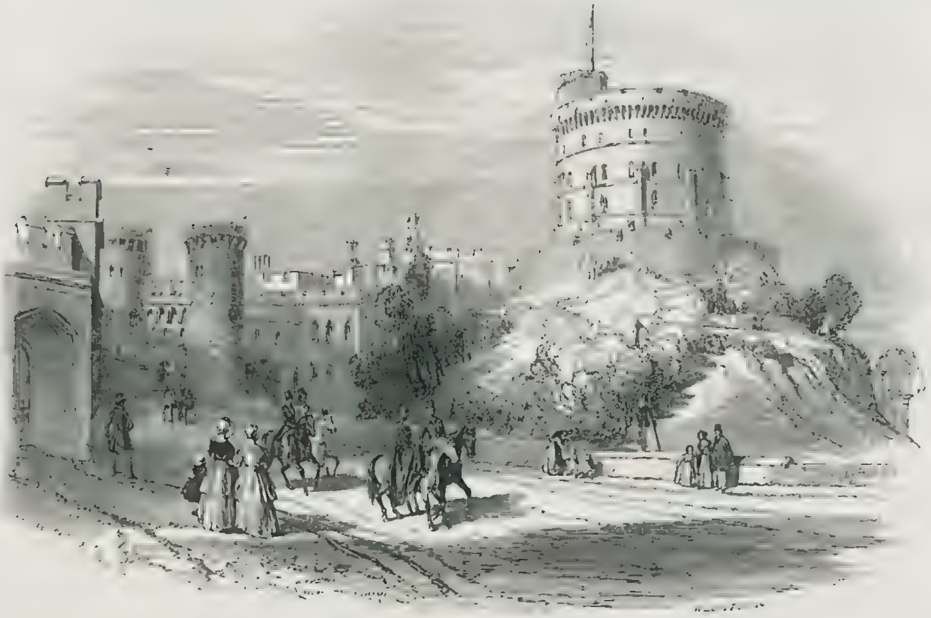
HYMN OF THE HARVEST.

Welcome to Autumn, whose all-fostering love
Ripens the corn, and gives to human toil
Blessings abundant from the teeming soil,
Plenty and peace and health, all gifts above
Most precious!... Joyful be brown Autumn's reign,
Duly returning to the golden plain,
Filling the lap of Hope with fair fruition,
Lending to Ceres' shrine another wreath
Far nobler than the Laurel's gory mission
Which Crowns the Conqueror for deeds of death!
Welcome to Autumn whose free hand
Scatters its blessings o'er each land!

Nature is Heaven's first artizan. The plough
Is Nature's shuttle, and her loom the Earth,
Whence man is clad and fed; whence Joy and Mirth
Come laughing o'er the land with radiant brow.
Hail to the Harvest and the Harvest Home,
When glow the dance and song, and beakers foam!
Honoured be Ceres' sickle—peaceful sceptre,
Swaying her subjects of the grateful loam
Which works for man—his pupil and preceptor
When icebound are the leaves of Nature's tome.
Welcome to Autumn! May th' Almighty hand
Cheer with its succour every suffering land.

HARVEST—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.



WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE ROUND TOWER.

The return of the Court to Windsor Castle—the only fitting palace and really "proper house and home" of the Sovereign—has suggested the propriety of this week commencing in our Journal a Series of Original Illustrations of this magnificent pile. These Views, we should premise, have not been copied from any previous Engravings, but have been executed from Drawings expressly made by first-rate Artists, who have been favoured by the Official Authorities with special permission to complete their Drawings in the respective apartments, so as to insure accuracy. For this privilege, our best acknowledgments are tendered to the Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, at Windsor Castle, by whose courtesy we are thus enabled to present these faithful pictures of the Castle-Palace to our Readers. "Those who wish to see a Royal residence worthy of our island, and desire to become acquainted with the social and domestic character of our Sovereign," says Mr. Jesse, "should go to Windsor;" and we are persuaded that our Illustrations will bear out this recommendation.

With the early history of the Castle, we shall be very brief; our object being to introduce the Reader to *Windsor as it is*, rather than a retrospect of its condition in past ages. The site, as Sir John Denham says, seems made to "invite the builder." The Conqueror built a Castle here, and his son, Henry I., added a Chapel; and a treaty of King Stephen refers to Windsor as second in importance only to the Tower of London. A few fragments of Norman architecture were brought to light about twenty years since. King John lay at Windsor during the conferences at Runnymede. Henry III. considerably altered and enlarged the Lower Ward, and added a Chapel on the site of the present Tomb-house.

But Windsor Castle owes all its glory to Edward III.; for it could have been but little more than a rude fortress, with an adjacent chapel, till Edward of Windsor (it was his native place), gave it grandeur, extent, and durability.

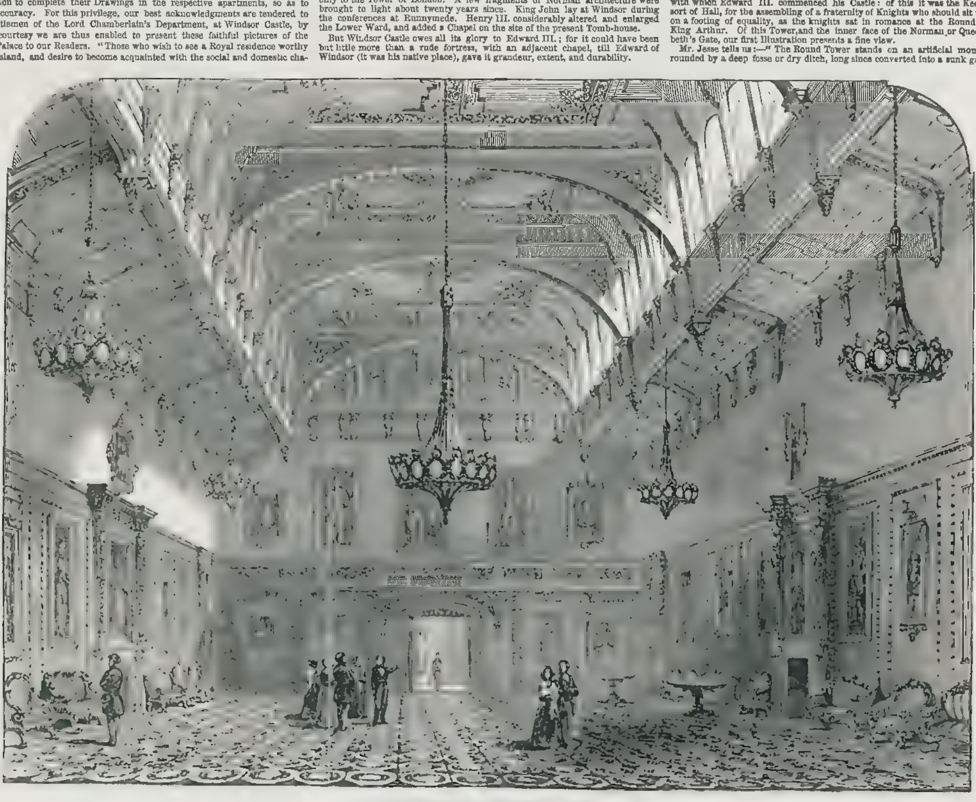
What our Third Edward built, under the directing eye of William of Wykeham, King George IV. *restored* by the directing taste of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, commencing in the year 1824.

The Castle is oblong in plan, and is divided into three Wards, the Lower, Middle, and Upper. Between the two latter Wards is

THE ROUND TOWER,

with which Edward III. commenced his Castle: of this it was the Keep, and a sort of Hall, for the assembling of a fraternity of Knights who should sit together, on a footing of equality, as the knights sat in romance at the Round Table of King Arthur. Of this Tower, and the inner face of the Norman or Queen Elizabeth's Gate, our first Illustration presents a fine view.

Mr. Jesse tells us:—" The Round Tower stands on an artificial mound, surrounded by a deep fosse or dry ditch, long since converted into a sunk garden.



[illegible]

A garden faire, and in the corner set
Ane herebere green, with wandis long and small
Railed about

"'The compass of the Tower,' says Stow, 'is one hundred and fifty paces.' Wyatville added thirty-three feet to the Tower, exclusive of the Flag Tower, giving an elevation of twenty-five feet more. The interior is approached by a covered flight of one hundred steps, commanded by a piece of artillery fixed into the wall at the summit. A second flight of steps leads to the battlements of the proud Keep, from which it is said, so extensive is the view, that twelve counties may be seen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is Constable of this Tower, and, indeed, of Windsor Castle. This fine old Keep was the prison of the Castle from the reign of Edward III. to the Restoration in 1660. 'From this Tower,' says Stow, 'when ye wethar is cleare may easily be descried Poll's steple' This was the steeple of old St. Paul's the dome and lantern of the new may still be descried."

For the sake of effective arrangement of our Illustrations, we shall be constrained to detach them from the regular plan. Thus, our present specimen of the Interior is from the State Apartments, and named

THE WATERLOO CHAMBER.

It is a truly noble room, of large dimensions, and originality of design; and great acquisition to the State Apartments of the Castle; it having been built by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, over a comparatively useless Court-yard. As it is situated between other ranges of apartments, it is, of necessity, lighted from above; but this circumstance has been happily seized by the Architect, who has, in fact, made it contribute to the peculiarity of character which the room possesses. It is superbly fitted in oak, and within the panels are placed those *chef-d'œuvres* of art which Sir Thomas Lawrence painted for King George IV., consisting of the Portraits of many of the then reigning Sovereigns of Europe, as well as some of the eminent statesmen and warriors conspicuous in the stirring events of the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, by whose talents and exertions the peace of Europe was established. Hence it is called the Waterloo Chamber, from the glorious event of the last-named year. The pictures are fifty nine in number; five of the finest being the Portraits of Lord Londonderry, 1823; the Earl of Liverpool · Pope Pius VII.; Francis II., Emperor of Austria; and Field-Marshal Prince Blucher.

The Chamber is lighted with lamps of superb design; and the furniture is gorgeous. Here many of the State banquets are given; and her Majesty entertained the Queen Dowager, the Princess of Prussia, and a large and distinguished party, at a grand dinner on Wednesday evening.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO WINDSOR.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, embarked on board the *Fairy* steam-yacht, from Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, under a salute from the guns of the Castle. The *Fairy*, with the standard flying, proceeded across the Solent to Portsmouth.

A few minutes before 10, the *Fairy* entered the harbour under the customary salutes, the ships manning yards and exhibiting their coloured flags from stem to stern

The *Fairy* proceeded up to the landing place at the Royal Clarence-yard, where, on landing, the Royal party were received by the Commander-in Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle: by the Lieutenant Governor, Major Gen. the Hon Sir Hercules Pakenham; by a guard of honour formed by the 13th Light Infantry, under Major Cunninghame; and the officers of the guard. The Royal train carriages were in waiting, and the Royal party proceeded *en route* to Farnborough station, and thence to Windsor, where they arrived at half-past one o'clock.

The Royal party occupied five carriages. In the first carriage were the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. In the second carriage were the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. In the third carriage were Prince Alfred and the Lady in Waiting, the Viscountess Canning. In the other carriages were the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Lord in Waiting, (Lord Waterpark), the Groom in Waiting, the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty (Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey), and the Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert (Colonel Bouverie).

The Queen gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening. The company included her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Countess Haack, the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Clifden, Lord Edward Howard, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Count Puckler, Count Witzleben, Count Wylde, the Hon and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, Sir George Couper, the Rev. David Markham, and Colonel the Hon. H. Cavendish. The banquet was given in the Waterloo Chamber.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—From our own Correspondent.—Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, left the Castle this morning between nine and ten o'clock, in an open pony phaeton, proceeding through the Norman Gateway to St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty and the Princess alighted at Cardinal Wolsey's tomb-house, through which they walked to the Chapel of St. George, entering the sacred edifice by the Cloister Postern, near the Chapter Room. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, and some other of the distinguished visitors at the Castle walked by the side of the Queen. The Hon. Colonel Grey, Colonel Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their Royal and distinguished guests, were received, upon their arrival at the Chapel, by the Rev. David Markham, the Canon in residence, (in the absence of the Dean), who had the honour of conducting them over the interior of the building. The Royal Party, after visiting the Choir, proceeded through the Nave to the Cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte, and returned thence to the Queen's closet. Dr. Elvey, her Majesty's organist, played the National Anthem upon the Queen entering the Chapel, and other sacred compositions during the Royal visit. The Royal party returned to the Castle, after staying about half an hour. The commencement of the morning service was suspended for a short time, in consequence of the visit of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia, walked, upon their return from St. George's Chapel, to the Queen's private kennel, in the Home Park, and visited the Royal aviary in the course of their morning promenade through the private grounds and plantations around the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, &c., and attended by Colonel Wylde, and other members of the Royal household, shot, this morning, over the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Flemish Farm, and had most excellent sport. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses returned to the Castle shortly before two o'clock, to luncheon with her Majesty. At four o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen Dowager and the Princess of Prussia, took an airing in the Great Park and through the grounds at Virginia Water, in an open pony carriage and four, attended in two other pony phaetons and on horseback, by the Royal suite. The Prince Consort was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, and several of her Majesty's distinguished guests on horseback. Immediately upon the Queen alighting at the Castle, which was not until a few minutes past six o'clock, a letter was placed in her Majesty's hands, from the Duchess of Kent, who will not (we regret to state) be able to join the Royal dinner circle this evening, in consequence of indisposition. The Duchess was slightly indisposed on Sunday last, and has not quite recovered since the first attack. Her Royal Highness will, therefore dine in private this evening, at Frogmore House. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the Royal Houshold, is professionally attending the Duchess. The Royal banquet was served, this evening, in the Waterloo Gallery Covers were laid for forty-four. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards performed during the banquet.

The Court is expected to leave Windsor in the course of next week for Claremont, where it will remain for about a week or ten days, to enable his Royal Highness Prince Albert to enjoy the sport of shooting over the preserves of that domain.

THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA,

On Monday her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Countess Haack, his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, Count Puckler, Baron Witzelben, and the Earl of Denbigh, visited the Mansion House. Her Royal Highness was met at the entrance hall by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the State officers. They then proceeded to view the state rooms in the Mansion House Refreshments being laid out, her Royal Highness partook of some. Her Royal Highness proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and prosperity to the City of London. His Lordship made a suitable reply, and before sitting down begged to drink her Royal Highness' health, and prosperity to the Prussian dominions. Her Royal Highness then went to the Guildhall, the East India House, and the Post-office, and afterwards to Kew on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. A select party was invited to meet her Royal Highness to dinner at Cambridge Cottage.

The Countess of Blessington.—The Countess of Blessington, with her nieces, accompanied by le Comte d'Orsay, arrived at Bath, last week, on a visit to the Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford The Duke and Duchess of Bedford intend to receive a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey, at the close of the ensuing month.

The Duke of Wellington. There is a rumour afloat that the Duke of Wellington is about to visit the island of Jersey. This is in some measure confirmed by a more assured report that Sir Charles Ogle, Port Admiral, is going to Jersey, in order to inspect the fortifications in company with the hero of Waterloo.

Festivities at Witley Court. Witley Court, lately the residence of the Queen Dowager, has recently been the scene of unwonted gaiety, on account of the noble owner, Lord Ward, having taken up his residence there for a short time on his return from the Continent.

Marriage in High Life—On Tuesday last, the Hon. Edward Plunkett, son of the Right Hon Lord Dunsany, was married, by special licence, to the Hon. Miss Anne Constance Dutton, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, and sister to the Countess of Ducie. Shortly after the ceremony, the happy pair left Sherborne Hall for Dunsany Castle, to pass the honeymoon.

Entertainment to the Princess of Prussia.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has caused to be issued cards for a grand entertainment to her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia on Wednesday next, at Marlborough House, the Princess having appointed the following day for her departure for Berlin.

THE THEATRES.

THE LEGITIMATE MINORS.

Whilst Miss Laura Addison continues her brilliant career in the "far north" of **Sadler's Wells**, nightly filling the theatre to its last available nook, Mr. Macready is attracting large audiences in the extreme south, at the **Surrey**. He appeared on Monday evening as *Othello*; and it was with the greatest difficulty we could now and then obtain even a glimpse of the stage, although we arrived very shortly after the curtain had risen, during the first scene. It was gratifying to see this immense mass of people quiet and orderly. During the *entr'actes*, it is true, they gave their lungs full play; but whilst the tragedy was going on—except when some restless visitor felt inclined to walk over the others to or from his place—their behaviour was characterised by extreme propriety. It must be recollected that the performances were to a shilling pit and sixpenny gallery, and that it was a Monday night audience. As we have before stated, it would be useless to enter into any criticism upon Mr. Macready's acting; our task is rather to record the general effect of it upon his audience, and this must to him have been exceedingly gratifying. He appears and is heard to the greatest advantage at the Surrey; the house being, in our opinion, the finest in London that is to say, not as regards actual size, but proportions; and a good view of the stage is to be obtained from every part of the auditory. Hence, whilst there is sufficient distance interposed between the audience and the actor to help the proper effect, every tone of the latter is audible, and all the nicer phases of the impersonation can be readily caught. Every point in Mr. Macready's acting on Monday was readily and judiciously recognised; and, as we before stated, the general attention was remarkable, looking to the manner in which the people swarmed like bees round the galleries and sides of the pit. The other characters in the tragedy were respectably performed. Mr. Cooper played *Iago*, and Mr. Leigh Murray was the *Cassio*, Mrs. Ternan, *Emilia*; and Mrs. Gill, *Desdemona*. The entire *dramatis personæ* were evidently in good training, and the manner in which the play was mounted was creditable to the management. We would, however, suggest that the whole of the front of the stage should be covered with green baize, instead of the square piece as laid down on Monday. On the off-nights, Mr. Cooper has appeared as *Abel Dodsworth*, in "The Law of the Land," a drama by Mr. W. H. Wills, which enjoyed a considerable run some years ago. We believe the story of Dr. Dodd is taken as the foundation of the plot.

From the Surrey we turned into the **Victoria**, where something terrifically nautical was being enacted. The house was not particularly well attended, nor did there appear to be anything represented sufficiently meritorious or attractive to command an audience. There was a shabby, careless look about the stage arrangements, and utter disregard of detail, which the lowest classes of playgoers are now quick at detecting. What we heard of the piece, too, was ultra-melodramatic, verging closely on burlesque. This is to be regretted, as the position and capabilities of the theatre would allow far better things to be done. We are aware of the futility of forcing people to sit out heavy five-act plays under the impression that they are arresting the decline of the drama, when their tastes have evidently changed with respect to so many of the pieces denominated "standard;" but such trash as forms the *pabulum* of those who make up the audiences of the "minimum" theatres is really calculated to swamp the drama altogether, legitimate and otherwise, and cannot be too severely dealt with. In their usual performances—that is to say, altogether apart from the star system the Surrey and Victoria Theatres ought to hold precisely the same rank as the Porte St Martin and Ambigu Comique at Paris; and they undoubtedly would do so were the same exertions used in procuring and putting their pieces on the stage. With first-class dramatists to write for them, and first-rate intelligence to superintend their productions, there is no reason why the same hits should not be made which, for hundreds of nights consecutively, crowd the Boulevard theatres.

An adaptation of the clever French piece, "L'Almanach des 25,000 Addresses," is in rehearsal at the **Lyceum**, under the title of "Which Mister Smith?"

Mr Phelps has resigned his character of *Mercutio*, in "Romeo and Juliet," to Mr. H. Marston. We are glad of this, as it was altogether unsuited to Mr Phelps's style of acting. We believe he was averse to playing it himself, but did so to "strengthen the bill," as it is termed

The **Haymarket** is being embellished, previous to commencing its ensuing season at the beginning of October.

Drury Lane puts forward a promising prospectus of the intended arrangements for the season. The ballet of "Betty," now playing at the Académie Royale, and founded on our play of "Charles the Second," will be one of the earliest novelties.

The **Olympic** opens about the second week in October. The company has been selected very judiciously, and comprises Mrs. C. Jones, Mrs. R. Gordon (of whom we spoke so favourably at the Queen's, under Mr. Abington's management), Mrs. Walter Lacy, Miss Charles, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Henry Betty, &c.; and the ballet department is unusually strong. There is a chance of the manager's success, provided that care be taken in the selection of pieces to be represented, and that all amateur rubbish be utterly rejected.

A new drama is in preparation at the **Princess's**

M. Laurent has taken the Adelaide Gallery, which he intends to open on the plan of the Concerts Valentino at Paris, concluding with a ball. The establishment will be called "Laurent's Casino," for *Soirées Musicales et Dansantes*. The arrangements will be carried on under the direction of several efficient masters of the ceremonies: every attempt will be made to preserve extreme order, and admission will be refused to all questionable visitors. The Gallery is being entirely redecorated, and the refreshment department will be under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis.

MUSIC.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The lessee has issued his Prospectus for the forthcoming season, which commences on Saturday next (October 3), the theatre having closed June 23. In the interregnum the interior has been re-painted, repaired, and decorated the original designs being preserved. The orchestra will be semi-circular for the future, so that the players will now be ranged as far back as the pit partition, the stalls being removed from the central portion to the sides up to the stage-lights. That this alteration, which is in accordance with continental practice, will be highly favourable for instrumental effect, there can be no doubt. A new drop-curtain has been painted by Mr. Grieve—under whose superintendence the scenic department is placed; Mr. W. West directing the spectacle, and Mr Harley being stage-manager. Mr. Hughes is the leader of the band, and Schira is the conductor.

Three new grand operas are in preparation. The first will be by Mr. Lavenu, a violoncello player, the step-son and partner of the late Mori; the second, by Mr. Balfe; and the third, by Mr. Wallace, the composer of "Maritana." Thus there will be three works from native composers, executed by our own vocalists—at the head of whom is Madame Anna Bishop, who has had a brilliant career in Italy and Germany. She is to appear in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," which has been altered and arranged by the Composer expressly for her. The other singers are Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Messent (of the Royal Academy of Music), Miss Poole, Miss Collett, Miss Rebecca Isaacs (her first appearance); Messrs. Harrison, D. W. King, Barker, Henry, and a *débutant*, as tenors; Borrani, Burdini, Stretton, Weiss, and S. Jones, as basses.

Mr Bunn announces, also, that he is in negotiation with Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia to sing in English. As this great *artiste* has been engaged, as we believe, at the Italian Opera in Covent-Garden Theatre, for the season 1847, we think her advent to the British stage is now rather problematical.

The lessee also intimates his determination not to allow Jenny Lind to break, with impunity, the contract she signed with him in Berlin, on her own terms, to sing at Drury-Lane Theatre in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Her appearance in this country at any other theatre, whilst this agreement is in full force, is, of course, out of question; but we understand that she has not the most remote notion of visiting this country. It is not a fortnight since she declared positively that she would not sing either in Italian or English for any earthly consideration. The Swedish Nightingale is known to be firm in her resolutions, so we despair of hearing her syren notes in England.

The Orchestra and Chorus, (Mr. Tully being Chorus Master), have been again numerically increased. A new tenor, that great desideratum, is promised

In the Ballet and Spectacle department, there is to be a vast array of talent. Carlotta Grisi has all but signed; but Flora Fabbri, who will dance on the opening night in a new ballet called "Ersilie," composed expressly for her by her *cara sposa* Bretin; Mdlle. Plunkett, who is now ranked in Paris, at the French Grand Opera, as *Premiere Danseuse*; Mdlle. Fuoco, the new young Italian, who has created such a sensation at the Académie Royale; and Mdlle. Paderna, who has been the idol of La Scala and San Carlos, are all positively engaged Amongst the other dancers are M. and Mdme. Theodore, Mdlle. Bénard, and Mdlle La Borderie, all from the Parisian Académie Royale; and Mdme Gubilei, the sisters St. Louis, Mdlle. Louise, Mdlle. Adele, MM. Adrien and Paul, MM Huguet and Blasis, from Italy. MM. Blasis and Barry are the Ballet Masters, and M. Adrien, Under Ballet Master. The pantomimists—Messrs. Payne, Mathews, Wieland, Howell, Risley and Sons have been re engaged. Mr. Bunn is pledged in his Prospectus to three new operas, and three new ballets; so that there will be no lack of exertion. We understand that "Maritana," and the new ballet of "Ersilie," will be the opening pieces on Saturday next; and, in the following week, Mdme Bishop is to make her *début*. We would suggest to the lessee, also, to vary the old *répertoire* a little more than was done last season, and to revive some of the old English ballad operas, such as "Love in a Village," the "Duenna," the "Beggar's Opera," &c. Mr. Bunn, in conclusion, it is but justice to mention, deserves the support and patronage of the public, for the advances he is making towards a truly Grand National Opera.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Wilson.—This clever vocalist has been giving his Scottish entertainments in Devonshire and Cornwall with great success. Next week he visits Brighton, Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Ramsgate.

Musical Tours. Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache, and John Parry, with Benedict as accompanyist, sang at the concert of the Shrewsbury Choral Society to 800 persons, and were encored in nearly all their pieces. On the 17th, they were at an evening concert at Wolverhampton. On the 18th at a morning one at Leamington. On the 19th they had a morning concert at Cheltenham; after which Benedict quitted the party for Germany, and was replaced at the evening concert by Lindsay Sloper Last Monday night they were at an evening concert at Plymouth, and on Tuesday evening at Exeter. On Wednesday morning they visited Clifton, and at night delighted the Bath amateurs. On Thursday morning they sang at Reading, and in the evening they were at Mr. Carter's concert at Greenwich. This expedition was closed yesterday at Brighton, and Grisi and Mario were to have quitted England for Paris this day; but we learn that their stay is likely to be prolonged for a concert on the 30th inst., to be given by the Queen Dowager, in honour of the Princess of Prussia. A Royal musical entertainment, on the 28th, at Windsor Castle, is also spoken of. As the Italian Opera opens in Paris on Thursday next with Madame Persiani as *Lucia*, the services of Grisi and Mario will not be required until the end of the week. At Easter, 1847, they return to London, to fulfil their engagement at the new Italian Opera in Covent Garden Theatre.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

As Autumnal quiet settles more and more deeply over our home-politics, we look all the more keenly for every rumour of excitement and change abroad; and John Bull stares about him like Palinurus,

> Atque omnes ventos atque omnia sidera captat.

The Iberian Peninsula, that seems to rival the "still-vexed Bermoothes" in constant agitation, sends us the largest bale of intelligence. The prospect of the Infanta's marriage with the French Prince seems likely to lash up into ungovernable fury those whom Byron called

> The shirtless patriots of Old Spain;

and the escape from France of Don Carlos's son, and General Cabrera, for the evident purpose of beginning a new Carlist war, will soon make the "confusion worse confounded."

We have just seen a Lay of Rejoicing at this prospect of fresh fighting in the Peninsula, written by an Irish friend of ours, who looks on the world as an extensive Donnybrook Fair, and admires Spain as one of its liveliest booths:—one who fully enters into the spirit of his friend Ensign O'Doherty's celebrated Thanksgiving Ode on the general European peace in 1815:—

> I wish to St. Patrick we had a new war;
> I care not with whom, nor what it was for, &c.

Tacitus tells us, in his "Life of Agricola," that many of the Irish were decidedly of Spanish origin. Perhaps this may be the case with our friend, and make him feel that lively interest in Spanish rows, past, present, and future, which his stanzas depict. He exhibits some disregard of chronological arrangement, but this probably is done to group his heroes more effectively.

Air. "*The Groves of Blarney.*"

Oh, Spain 's the region
For a martial legion,
And for keeping bayonets in fine repair.
From the ould dominion
Of the Carthaginian,
To when Gin'ral Evans paraded there.
The worthy Cæsar
Fought there at his leisure,
The Connaught Rangers they tried its air;
Bould Hannibal and Mago
Did all the way go,
To enjoy a skrimmage in a scene so fair.

There were Goths and Vandals,
Whose names are bad handles
For my poor genie to twirl in rhyme:
And Arabian deceivers,
And Moor misbelievers,
Smashed one another there many a time:
Orlando the Paladin,
Who shines many a ballad in:
And Gineral O'Reilly, as bould as a gun·
And some Blakes and O'Donnels,
And several O'Connells,
Turned themselves into natives to enjoy the fun.

There was great Sertorius,
And his Fawn so glorious
('Tis all written about them in a book):
And my friend Riego,
Who did the wrong way go:
Faix, they caught him, and gave his neck a crook.
And the Emperor Boney
Charging passes so stony,
With his Polish Lancers all of a row.
But ould or new, boys,
Spain never did view, boys,
Such another commander as The Duke, you know.

And now—'tis consoling—
Here comes Count Montemolin,
And Ramon Cabrera the game to renew.
So, brave boys, who delight in
The fun of fighting,
Come over at once, for there's lots to do
Leave your rotten potatoes,
And all your great O's,
Who thunder in Conciliation Hall:
And, since Mr. Meagher
For the sword is so eager,
He'd better come first, and open the ball.

Our own conquests, however, appear likely to furnish employment for our fire-eaters for some time to come. There seems every probability of some of our present friends in the Punjaub partially reorganising their army and beginning a fresh struggle with us. The lesson they got in the beginning of this year, sharp as it was, does not appear to have thoroughly cured them of their fanatical folly. The Sikhs have yet to find out their mistake; and the Singhs seem to be returning to their old martial tune. That crafty gentleman, Gholab Singh, who adroitly watched the late conflict, and sided with us when he saw that we were winning, is now said to be intriguing with the Affghans against us. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum" will be the motto this year for our army of occupation at Lahore. The end of it probably will be, that we shall be forced to do a little bit more in the "annexation" line. Alexander the Great conquered these regions and left them, though very anxious to stay and keep them. We, on the contrary, though very desirous to leave them, seem likely to stay and keep them. A good practical illustration of the difference between conquests made for the sake of aggrandisement, and conquests made for the sake of safety.

Looking still further eastward, beyond the Ganges, which formed the extreme east-end of the Roman moralist's imagination, we find some of the sprigs of the "Flowery Nation," as the Chinese term themselves, have been at their old amusement at Canton. These Floral worthies look upon us Europeans as the mere weeds of creation; a few of which may be tolerated here and there, at the skirts of the garden, but only on sufferance, and liable to be hoed up whenever their presence offends the nosegay inhabitants of the parterre. If, however, John Chinaman is the rose and John Bull the nettle, of the human race, the latter has proved pretty effectually that he can sting, and is now dealt with a little more carefully in the Celestial Empire. The Canton mob has been renewing its ancient popular pastime of pelting the European merchants with stones, brickbats, and similar *flowery* marks of attention. The Europeans have acknowledged these civilities with a volley which soon sent the chosen subjects of the Favourite of the Sun and Moon to the right about. Some exquisite proclamations have been issued by the Chinese authorities. "Hwang, Governour of Kwangtung," fulminates in a special edict, terminating in an order to "oppose not." And Sz', the acting chief magistrate of Nan-hai-Hien, "with great earnestness makes a proclamation," which he desires "every good man beholding to believe the best of his heart, and tremblingly to obey." The name of this latter fuctionary irresistibly reminds one of the way in which our policemen, after once being enrolled in the force, lose baptismal title and surname, and thenceforth become symbols and signs. John Jones, on assuming the blue uniform, is turned into A 37 or K 15, and under one of these cabalistic titles he walks about, and has his existence—a mystery rather than a man. So the Chinese peace-preserver Sz' sounds to our ears. But the title cannot be genuine, for the Chinese have no alphabetical characters; and our only solution of the difficulty is, that some European at Canton, who, when at home, was painfully familiar with police nomenclature, has metamorphosed the title of the native guardian of the peace in China into a combination of letters, similar to what he had himself been accustomed to see on collars of dark blue great coats near Bow-street and elsewhere in the metropolis of his own country.

Perhaps we were wrong in speaking of the internal condition of England as one of perfect tranquility.

We are not wholly pacific at home. In spite of The Duke's dictum that "a great nation cannot have a little war," we manage to get one up in our Registration Courts every Autumn. Sir Robert Peel informed his followers, in the palmy days of Conservatism, that it was in the Registration Courts that the battle of the Constitution was to be fought; and the annual campaign is proceeding with great vigour. Voters are fetched up from their grouse-shooting, or back from their foreign tour, to defend their franchise against the assault of some speculative objector, who reckoned on striking them off in their absence. Desperate arguments are vigorously maintained, and the decisions of the Revising Barrister are characterised by a pleasing variety. Each day's gains and losses are reckoned up by the respective parties as keenly as if the Corn-Laws were not settled, and as if the Sugar Question had yet to be debated.

Singular Case of Restored Animation.—On Thursday (last week) there was a regatta at Southend, accompanied with a variety of amusements of a rustic character. Shortly after the conclusion of the regatta, a party, who had been out fishing in a boat some distance below the pier, discovered the body of a man, respectably dressed, floating on the surface. It was immediately taken on shore to the Ship tavern, where, after using the usual restorative means for several hours, animation was at length restored. It appeared that Lieutenant Drake, R N., had been walking on the pier, which is a mile and a quarter in length, and by some accident fell off unobserved by the spectators. He was borne away by the tide, and floated to a considerable distance till he was thus fortunately rescued, whilst in a complete state of insensibility. Lieutenant Drake is now convalescent.

LITERATURE.

The Ship of Glass; or, the Mysterious Island. By Hargrave Jennings. 3 vols. T. C Newby.

The author of these volumes conceives, somewhat ingeniously for his purpose, that we have too much utilitarianism in the present day that everything seems about resolving itself into sums and machines—figures and fact; that we have had too much reality of all kinds, and that a good wholesale fabrication may be welcomed as a relief. With this impression he offers us "The Ship of Glass," a romance of the first water, as regards mysticism and conspiracy; startling description and powerfully drawn pictures, such as must satisfy that very numerous class of readers who woo terror to delight them. We have not space to detail the plot, but give an extract or two, to show the attractiveness of the scenes and characters. Here is a picture of Klypp, a mathematician in search of "the mysterious island." ·

"Klypp's leisure time, of which he had abundance, was devoted to abstruse studies, and countless speculations upon that which was monopolising the attention of all the country far and wide—the existence of the mysterious island out at sea. All his thoughts were bent upon this one grand discovery; and, to tell truth, if the island was susceptible of being discovered at all, and no mere image from the mischievous jack-o'-lantern of imagination, Klypp, from his accomplishment in art, and his unheard of learning, seemed the individual marked out for the distinction of settling the wonder. For some reason or other, he felt persuaded, or he had succeeded in convincing himself, that he was destined to have a high hand in the laying open the treasures of this undiscovered region, the surprises of this enchanted paradise, to his longing countrymen. Actuated with the hope, and impelled with this fond desire, which bore him up through the most enormous fatigue, and such toil as, perhaps, no man but himself could have supported, did Klypp labour on with his geographical books, his globes, his quadrants, his sextants, and his astronomical instruments. Charts, yards square in size, did he travel over and retraverse with the most indefatigable diligence, by the aid of an enormous pair of iron spectacles, which were especially appropriated to this kind of rough work. All his brass implements and philosophical apparatus were put in requisition, until there was such a wheeling of wheels, and screwing of screws, and jingling and clicking of clockwork, and such an occasional clash when any of his complicated scientific mechanism went wrong or got foul, that he would have finished any old nervous lady in two days. When seized with one of these fits, which sometimes lasted weeks at a time, you would have thought his house turned into a vast machine, with shifting doors, and portcullises for gates, and windows which would push either one way or the other, and quite evade you if you wanted to look in, much worse if you wanted to look out. All his household clattered like a steam engine, puffing and blowing, and hastening forward to overtake this grand discovery."

"The Ship of Glass" occupies little more than the first volume; and early in the second commences the tale of "Atcherley," from the Rye House Plot, altogether a better story than its predecessor. We select a portion of a scene, which proves the author's descriptive power; and, though such a scene may have too much of the *upholstery* of the novelist, is is very popular in the present day:

"Roland and Atcherley were first shown into a lower apartment. The silence of the house was only disturbed by the footsteps of the servant, who soon returned and quietly announced the readiness of his master to see them. Motioning the man to precede him, Atcherley rose, and, followed by Roland, whose sensations were sufficiently tumultuous, ascended the wide and ponderous staircase Arrived on the first story, a door to the right was opened through which light was visible. Unannounced they passed the solemn-looking attendant and entered the apartment. The room was large and lofty; well, though somewhat scantily furnished, and bearing the impress of a cold dignity. Three windows, now concealed by dark green draperies, were on one side; a few ebony cabinets, embellished with inlaid work, old-fashioned high-backed chairs, the damask seats of which were sadly faded, and other pieces of cumbrous furniture on the other. At the upper end, over an architectural chimney-piece of oak, was a smoky portrait of the great Hampden, whose forehead was the only point which had escaped the general obscuration. A pedigree on discoloured vellum was on one side of the painting, the ramifications of which were sufficiently intricate: and some framed conveyance, in black letter, on the other. The apartment, too, was half in darkness; for the light of the two tall and sickly tapers, exalted upon a highly venerable pair of pole-like candlesticks, was insufficient to dispel the many shadows which hung about the room. The scanty light, the size of the apartment, the heaviness of the furniture and the melancholy hue of the walls, created an uncertainty through which the eyesight had much difficulty to pierce. Two figures were discernible at the farther end, who rose as their visitors entered On an approach their characteristics were more particularly visible: one was an old man, the other a young lady, and a glance sufficed to intimate what sort of persons they were."

The lovers of the marvellous, and the admirers of hair-breadth escape and chivalrous adventure, will find much to amuse them in these two romantic tales, they are somewhat of the Udolpho tinge, and are calculated to work out the theory proposed in the Preface in a very agreeable fashion.

Nyren's Cricketer's Guide. Collected and Edited by Charles Cowden Clarke Fourth Edition. Washbourne.

John Nyren, the excellent Father of this little manual of his favourite game, ranks, if we mistake not, as the Justinian of Cricket. At least, we infer such to have been his position, from the Editor's Introduction to this Guide.

"The name of Nyren was for many years held in high estimation in the cricketing world; he was the father and general of the famous old Hambledon Club, which used to hold its meetings on Broad-Halfpenny, and afterwards on Windmill-down, near to Hambledon, in Hampshire. While old Nyren directed their movements, the Club remained unrivalled, and frequently challenged all England The most polished players that this country ever produced were members of the Hambledon Club if John Nyren, the son of the good old patriarch, and father of this little manual, be worthy of credit; and many eminent members of the Marylebone Club, both 'gentle and simple,' can attest his solid judgment, as well as his regard to truth and plain dealing. Of the former class in society, the names of Lord Frederick Beauclerc, with Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ladbroke, will alone form ample testimony to his fitness to speak upon such points; while his first-rate instruction, long practice, and superior accomplishment, will qualify him to impart his half a century's experience to the young practitioner."

We learn, too, from Mr. Clarke, that Mr. Nyren was a remarkably well-grown man, standing nearly six feet, of large proportions throughout, big-boned, strong, and active. He had a bald, bullet-head, a prominent forehead, small features, and little deeply sunken eyes· the latter made no *show* of observation, but they were perfect ministers to their master; not a thing, not a motion escaped them in a company, however numerous; here was one secret of his eminence as a Cricketer.

To Nyren's directions for playing the game are appended a few papers of reminiscences of "The Cricketers of My Time," and "A few Memoranda respecting the Progress of Cricket;" so that the work is, directly and indirectly, a first-rate authority upon "the noble game" It is fitly dedicated to Mr. W. Ward, who gained the "longest hands" of any player on record, in July, 1820, at Marylebone, when the great number of 278 runs appeared against Mr. Ward's name, being 108 more than any player had ever gained!

German in One Volume. By Falck-Lebahn, Professor of the German Language in the Robertsonian Institution. A. Black.

To those who wish to become acquainted with the German language, and feel deterred from the attempt by the alleged difficulty of learning it, this work will be a welcome help and encouragement. As an elementary book, it is clear, sound, and complete; no necessary rules are dispensed with, nor is the student involved in a network of needless intricacies. Every step is made in natural order; and the utmost advantage is taken of the great similarity of English and German, as cognate languages, to impress an immense number of words and phrases in the latter tongue on the mind of the learner, who is thus made to feel himself progressing with a degree of ease highly encouraging. He is made to see at once that a great deal of German may be learned with very little trouble. The progressive exercises are all in phrases in daily use, and not from the writings of poets and historians; the scholar is prepared to read them afterwards, but is made aware at once of the fact that men in ordinary life do not talk like pages from Schiller and Wieland. The declension of nouns has been much simplified, and the rules for construction are very clearly laid down. For those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, we do not know a better work than "German in One Volume," which contains, first, a practical grammar, with exercises on every rule; secondly, the beautiful tale of "Undine," unabridged, with notes on the more difficult words and phrases; and, thirdly, a vocabulary of no less than four thousand five hundred words, which are the same both in English and German. With a slight knowledge of construction, and the command of this vocabulary alone, any one would know enough of the language for all the ordinary purposes of travel and intercourse. The experiment has been tried successfully.

The Portuguese Bondholders. A meeting of the Committee of Portuguese Bondholders was held on Monday, to consider the expediency of calling a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the measures adopted by the Government of Portugal in appropriating twenty per cent. of the interest due to British subjects on the loans contracted in London, as comprehended in the 4th article of the Decree of the 21st of August last, and signed by the Queen and Council of Ministers, the same being opposed to the conditions of the bonds, which provide against any deduction, under any circumstances whatever—when it was resolved, "That this Committee deem it advisable that a strong but respectful remonstrance should be addressed by the Chairman to his Excellency the Minister of Finance, setting forth the injustice thus contemplated, and that the public meeting be postponed till an answer to such representation be received." In conformity with which, an address was unanimously adopted, and will be forwarded by the next packet.

Volcano in the Red Sea. A letter from Lieutenant Barker, of the Hon. East India Company's steam-vessel *Victoria*, to Lloyd's, announces that on the 14th of August last, smoke was observed to issue from the summit of Saddle Island, in lat. 15° 7′ N., long. 42° 12′ E. The weather at the time was very squally with thunder and lightning Saddle Island is one of a group called Zebayer Islands in the Red Sea, in the direct track of vessels proceeding up and down, and are all of volcanic origin, but there is neither record nor tradition of their having been in active operation. Jibble Seer, in lat. 15° 32′ N, and long. 41° 55′ E., was observed to be smoking when visited by the officers of the *Benares*, during the survey of the Red Sea, but never since. There is a tradition among the Arab pilots of its having been on fire some fifty years ago, and it bears among many of them the name of Jibble Doukhan, or Hill of Smoke, and has the appearance of having been in active operation at a much later period than the Zebayer Islands.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

John Murray, Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine and Atholl, and also an Earl, Viscount, and Baron, in the Peerage of Scotland, Earl Strange in that of Great Britain, Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire, was the eldest son of John, the fourth Duke of Atholl, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Charles, sixth Lord Cathcart. He was born on the 26th June, 1778, and succeeded, on the death of his father, the 29th September, 1830. Of his Grace there remains but to be stated the fact that, for many years, he lived in perfect seclusion, at a suburban villa, near St. John's-wood. His mental condition excluded him from intercourse with general society, and from the management of his affairs. His Grace died unmarried, on the 15th instant.

His nephew, George, Lord Glenlyon, already a Peer in his own right, inherits his titles and estates, and is now the sixth Duke of Atholl. His Grace is in the 33rd year of his age; he married, in 1839, a daughter of the late G. H. Drummond, Esq., and has issue.

LORD TEMPLETOWN.

John Henry Upton, Viscount Templetown, a Peer of Ireland, died on the 21st instant. His Lordship was eldest son of the late Clotworthy Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton, county Antrim, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Templetown, in 1776. He possessed a large landed estate, and represented a distinguished branch of the ancient Devonshire family of Upton, of Lupton. The grandfather of the noble Lord whose death we record, John Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton, gained considerable reputation as a military officer, and commanded a regiment with great gallantry at the famous battle of Almanza. Lord Templetown was born 8th November, 1771, and married, 7th October, 1796, Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich, by whom (who died 4th October, 1824) he has left a daughter, Mary Wilhelmina, wife of John Eden Spalding, Esq., and four sons, the eldest of whom, Henry-Montagu, is the present Viscount.

LADY AUGUSTA BONDE

Little more than two short years have elapsed since this young lady was married, and the sound of her wedding bells seems scarcely out of our ears when we hear of her death. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the late Earl of Munster, and, consequently, grand-daughter of King William IV. At the period of her decease, which took place on the 5th inst., she had just completed her twenty-fourth year. Her marriage to the French Baron Bondé bears date 10th April, 1844.

Sudden Illness of the Viscountess Hardinge.—This lady, it will be recollected, only a few months ago returned to England from Nice, where she had been sojourning for the benefit of her health since the departure of Viscount Hardinge for India. Her Ladyship went last week to see her niece at Bromham Hall, the seat of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Rice Trevor, near Bedford, where she was taken ill; the attack at first was considered to be influenza, which, however, becoming more alarming, her son, Sir Walter James, and his lady, were sent for from South Park, Kent, who, on their arrival at Bromham Park, found Lady Hardinge so seriously indisposed, that Dr. M'Cann, of Parliament-street, her Ladyship's medical attendant, was sent for, who, with Dr. Witt, of Bedford, is in constant attendance. We are happy to learn, however, that by the latest advices received in town, Viscountess Hardinge was considered much better. It is gratifying to know that no immediate danger is apprehended

Fire, and Destruction of Property at Bristol.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire of an alarming character took place on the premises of Mr. Leech, cabinet manufacturer, Broadmead, Bristol. The premises adjoin the extensive stables and coach and waggon-houses of Messrs Bland and Co., coach-proprietors and railway carriers, and the fire was first discovered by the wife of a horse-keeper in their employ, who observed smoke issuing from Mr Leech's workshops. She immediately gave an alarm at the police-station, and the engine belonging to the force, as well as those of the different fire-insurance offices, were speedily brought to the spot. The combustible nature of the materials upon Mr. Leech's premises caused the flames to extend with the utmost rapidity, consequently all efforts to save the workshops, or the tools and materials contained in them, proved unavailing. Everything was burnt, and the flames communicating with the premises of Mr. Staddon, bedstead manufacturer, his workshops were speedily on fire. Mr. Staddon had just laid in a considerable stock of timber, which served but to feed the conflagration, which, after reducing his property to ashes, set fire to the furniture, warehouses, and sale-room of Mr. J. Naish, auctioneer, which formed the front of the range of premises. Mr Naish's rooms were crowded with furniture, and great efforts were used to save it from the general destruction. These were in part successful, but much valuable property was sacrificed, or greatly damaged in the attempt to save it. The fire burned for many hours, and the damage done must exceed £2000, at the least. The British Mechanics' Institute, which adjoins Mr Naish's warehouses, was saved with difficulty; as was also the house occupied by Mr. Wayman, tailor and draper.

Committal of a Gamekeeper for Shooting a Young Woman.—W. Hayter, the gamekeeper of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Devon, has been committed for trial at the next Exeter assizes, charged with wilfully and maliciously wounding Marina H. Hicks, a girl 16 years of age, by twice shooting at her, on Sept. 4. The complainant was the daughter of a person who rented land of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, and he occupies a portion of garden ground which abuts upon a plantation. It appears that between this piece of ground, so cultivated, and the plantation, there is no fence of any description, and, on September 4, the complainant thought it no harm to enter the plantation to gather blackberries She had ascended some distance upon the incline, when the defendant made his appearance, and ordered her to start from that place. The poor girl was somewhat surprised at such a salutation, and she endeavoured to make the best of her way off from the place, and in her attempts to get away, the defendant discharged one of the barrels of the gun at her, and though, fortunately, it did not take effect, he was not content with that. His intention was not to frighten her merely, for when she got further down the hill, he fired another barrel at her, and the consequence was, that two of the shots took effect—one entering her thigh, and the other one of her fingers. Fortunately for the defendant, the principal charge entered a tree near where the complainant was standing at the time, and a very large number of shots were found in that tree.

Fire at the Croydon Railway Terminus.—Between the hours of one and three on Wednesday morning a fire of a fearful character, attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out upon the Croydon station of the London and Croydon Railway. The flames issued through the roof of the carriage *depôt*, a spacious building, upwards of 100 feet long, and which was filled with carriages of the first and second classes. Contiguous to this building stood another erection, in which several other carriages were deposited. Fortunately the servants of the Company and police succeeded in saving the stock. The usual intelligence was, without delay, sent to the engine stations of the town, and forthwith the barrack and parish engines reached the scene of the fire. By that period the whole of the old locomotive *depôt* was enveloped in flame, and upwards of a dozen first and second class carriages were in flames. When the London engines arrived, for some time the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water; meanwhile the flames progressed with such rapidity that before four o'clock both the stations (the present atmospheric, and the old locomotive) presented an immense body of flame. By leading the hose of the engines through the windows, the military and firemen were enabled to pour a limited stream of water upon the fire, but it had obtained too firm a hold to be easily extinguished, and carriage after carriage was consumed. It was not until the whole of the combustible articles in the two buildings were burnt that the conflagration was cut off, just as it was attacking the ticket-station and booking-offices. By eight o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to allay all further apprehension of its extension. By that period the old locomotive *depôt* was burnt down, an immense number of first and second class carriages destroyed; the atmospheric carriage shedding was likewise consumed; the electric telegraph was also displaced, and a large number of the sleepers on the line were burnt, and the metal tramways were forced into various slopes so as to prevent the regular transit of the trains, but the traffic now proceeds as usual. The total loss amounts to several thousand pounds at least. On Wednesday afternoon, an investigation was instituted by the Directors, assisted by the principal officers of the Company, with the view to ascertain the origin of the fire. Nothing, however, transpired which could lead to any distinct opinion on the subject. It appeared, in the course of the inquiry, that the lamp-cleaner had left the key of the lamp-room, which was situated under the platform, in the door. This circumstance was noticed by the watchman when he went his rounds at eleven o'clock at night, and again at two o'clock, but he did not take it out, as he found all right on both occasions. The statement of the watchman leaves the matter in considerable doubt as to whether the fire originated from spontaneous combustion of the tow, oil, or other materials in the lamp-room, or, whether it had arisen from some of the ballast men having entered the place after the rounds of the watchman, and accidentally let fire fall on some of the loose material lying there.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have received accounts from Monte Video to the 27th of July, when it was rumoured that the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes were about to separate, and declare their independence of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Hood, the British Consul, was absent at Buenos Ayres, but the object of his mission had not transpired It seems to be pretty generally believed that notwithstanding his mediation there will be no peace with Rosas. He had even rejected a proposal for an exchange of prisoners.

The Convict Smith was on Saturday removed from Newgate to Millbank prison, where he will remain till carried to one of the penal settlements.

The ceremony of turning the first turf of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway took place on Thursday (last week) in a field adjacent to the Penn Mill Inn at Yeovil

Since the operation of the new tariffs, the variety of imports into this country has very much increased. Fifty bundles of horseradish have been recently brought by a steamer from Hamburg, and the *Hannah* has arrived at Hull with 16 casks of strawberries from Prussia.

A fatal disease has appeared amongst hares in the north, numbers being found dead in the fields.

The inauguration of the railway from Vienna to Bruck took place on the 12th instant.

Mr. Cobden was present a few days ago at a grand banquet given to him by the vine proprietors of La Garonne.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, on the faith of its Constantinople Correspondent, states that a rumour prevailed at Trebisonde that a relative of Schamyl defeated the Russians

If we may believe several letters from Italy (says *El Heraldo* of Madrid), Don Juan and Don Fernand, two of Don Carlos's sons, are on the point of marrying two Italian Princesses, one of whom is sister to the Duke of Modena.

Count Simeon, Peer of France, died at Dieppe a few days ago.

Madame Berryer, the mother of the Deputy, has just died in Paris, in her 77th year. She was the daughter of M. Gorneau, who was President of the Commission to which Napoleon entrusted the drawing up of the Code of Commerce.

The London and North Western Railway Company have, during the last three months, been testing a newly invented electric telegraph, at the London end of their line, and the experiment having proved satisfactory, they are making arrangements to lay it down along the whole of their line, from London to Liverpool.

Mons. Dumont, the French Minister of Public Works, who is now in this country, visited Birmingham last week, accompanied by several eminent French engineers, and inspected the station arrangements of the railways having their termini in that town.

Mademoiselle Rachel, who has been seriously indisposed, progresses favourably from day to day.

The *Cologne Gazette* mentions a report that the three northern powers are about to address to the Cabinets of London and Paris a collective note relative to the recent events in Poland, and particularly to the occupation of Cracow. This determination is said to have been come to in consequence of the debates which have taken place on this subject.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are, it is said, in treaty for St. Leonard's Park, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Dawson, as a residence for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, it being intended to convert Frogmore House into a Royal nursery. The manor has 70 acres of ground attached to it.

The poet Wordsworth has recently been on a visit to Lord Lonsdale, at Lowther Castle

In the night of the 24th of August, a dreadful fire broke out at Adrianople, in the populous Jewish quarter of that city, and, in spite of the utmost efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, destroyed in a few hours 600 houses, large and small, 110 magazines of merchandise, 40 taverns, six synagogues, and several stores. Above 1000 families are without shelter, and the damage caused by this conflagration is estimated at more than 18,000,000 of Turkish piastres.

A letter from Rome of the 9th inst. states, that the Pontifical Government had decided on disbanding the Swiss troops in its service, and that a special agent had been sent to Switzerland from the Pope to negociate a treaty to that effect with the Helvetic Government.

Two Germans, named Romanzoff and Knapps, charged with having forged and circulated false notes of the Banks of England, Prussia, and Belgium, have been arrested in Paris

We read in a letter from Kiel, of the 18th inst.·—"Yesterday afternoon the Queen of Denmark arrived here. Her Majesty was received at the gates by the Burgomaster, the Municipal Council, and a deputation of the University. The Burgomaster, in his address to the Queen, entreated her to use her mediation between the King and the people, in order to put an end to all existing differences. Her Majesty replied in the most gracious manner, expressing a conviction that in a short time all these differences would be at an end. The Queen then proceeded to the village of Garden."

The Vienna journals announce the death of the Dowager Princess of Liechtenstein, mother of the reigning Princess of Schwarzenburg and Lobkowitz

Letters from Ceylon to the 12th of August give flattering accounts of the expected coffee crop, both as regards quantity and quality; indeed the fine description of Ceylon coffee is scarcely surpassed by any, very great improvements having been made in its cultivation.

Mr. Haydon, son of the late celebrated artist, who was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the situation of Landing Waiter in the Customs department, has entered upon the term of probationary instruction usual previously to any person, so appointed, performing any actual service

The opening of the portion of railroad from Berlin to Boitzenburg is to take place on the 15th of next month, and it is hoped that by that time one of the lines of rails on the trunk line from Hamburg to Boitzenburg will also be ready, which will complete the communication between Hamburg and Berlin. The execution of the different lines in Hanover is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that from Hamburg to the capital will be completed this year. The principal line from Hanover to Minden and from thence to Bremen will not be terminated before the end of 1847

Mr. Green, the son of the English aeronaut, made his last ascent at Berlin on Saturday last, accompanied by Baron d'Ohsson, the Swedish Minister. After remaining up for upwards of an hour, they safely descended at about three leagues and a half from the capital.

The *Journal de Liege* contains the following advertisement:—"A. P., captain of infantry, having announced in the journal of the 8th that he will not acknowledge or pay any debt contracted by his wife, she thinks it right, in her turn, to inform the public that she will not pay any debt contracted by her husband, and that her pecuniary resources enable her to pay her debts much better than her husband can pay his."

On Wednesday (last week) a trial-train made its first trip on that part of the Great Central Railroad comprised between Vierzon and Bourges, and it is expected that the line from Orleans to Bourges may be opened to the public in the early part of November.

The Governments of the different States of Germany are continuing to take measures for providing against the scarcity of provisions arising from the scanty harvest and the high price of corn. The Government of Baden has authorised the importation of foreign corn, and an analogous decision of the Zollverein allows the free entrance of all foreign corn up to the 1st of May, 1847, and prorogues all anterior ordonnances relative to free entry on corn.

A letter from Genoa, 15th inst., says:—"The opening of the eighth Italian Scientific Congress took place on the 14th, in the most brilliant manner. The Prince de Canino (son of Lucien Bonaparte) afterwards addressed the meeting, and stated that he had been commissioned by Pope Pius IX. to make known the great interest he felt in the institution, and to state that, as his Holiness was anxious to contribute everything in his power to the material and intellectual welfare of his people, he had it in contemplation to re-establish the famous scientific academy, *De Lincei*."

By letters from Frankfort, of the 18th, we learn that the Germanic Diet adopted on the previous day an important resolution on the affair of the Duchy of Holstein It will be remembered that the King of Denmark, by letters patent of the 8th July, wished to establish an absolute right of succession to the Duchy of Schleswig, in favour of the Crown of Denmark, without, however, declaring himself equally categorically with regard to the Duchy of Holstein. The Diet, animated by a desire to calm the public mind, and influenced by a sentiment of justice and moderation, has reserved the rights and the competence of Germany for future decision, and has wished in no way to prejudge the question of succession to the Duchy of Holstein.

The first stone of the new normal school was laid at Constantinople, on the 1st of September, with great ceremony, all the Ministers being present.

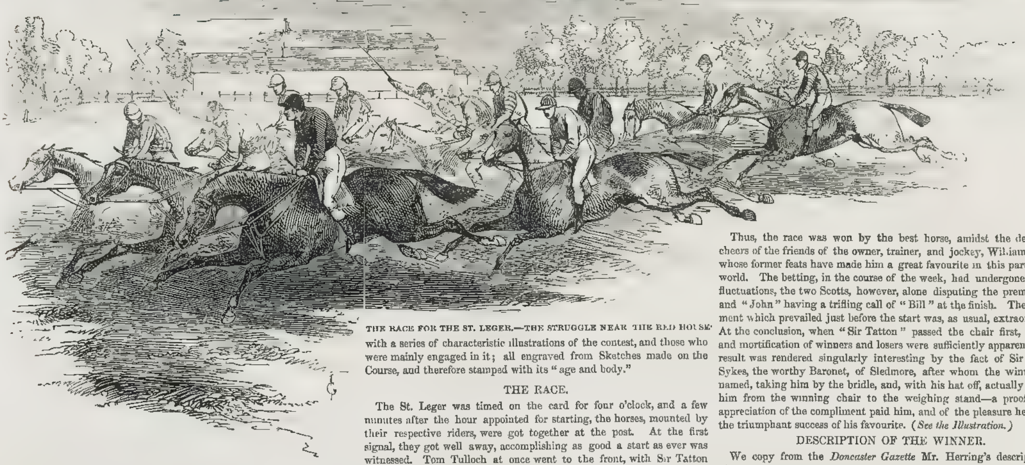
A letter from Rome of the 5th inst. says:—"Some disturbances have occurred at Ancona—the people distributed wine amongst the soldiers. At Jesi, the populace pillaged a house where Gregory XVI. had passed a night; it is even said that his bust was dragged through the streets."

From Java papers it appears that the Dutch have made a successful descent upon Bally-Beliling. The occasion of the war is stated to be generally the injuries done to the flag of the Netherlands in the Bally Seas, and the misunderstanding of the Rajah of Beliling of treaties between him and the Netherlands Government.

A letter from Erzeroom of the 29th ult. states that the cholera at Teheran had in some degree subsided, but that it was making great ravages at Kasvine, Zenginan, Konm, and Cachan. The mortality at Teheran had been great, but less than in 1835. Amongst the victims at Teheran, or in the camp of the Shah, were the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Keeper of the Seals, the Farache Bachi, Ismail Khan, and Mr. Robert Glean, an *attaché* of the British Embassy.

On the night of the 15th Sept. a fire burst out in the hotel of the Crown, at Tavannes, in Switzerland, not far from Berne. There were thirty-three foreigners staying at the hotel. Six of them perished in the flames M. Immer, Engineer-in-Chief of the Canton of Thun, was on the point of jumping from a window, when the floor fell in with a loud crash and he perished. Two more persons have since died from their wounds. Most of the travellers were Englishmen.

DONCASTER RACES.—1846.



THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.—THE STRUGGLE NEAR THE RED HOUSE

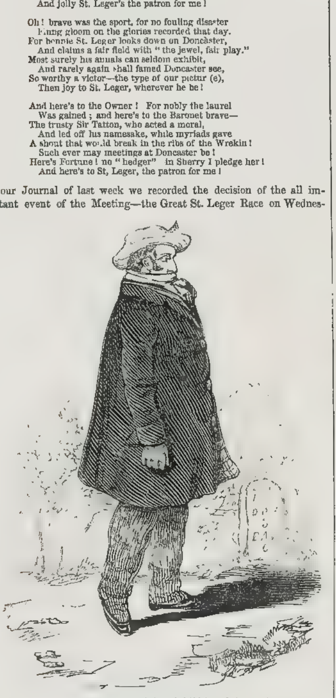
Of all the good Saints in the Calendar hoary—
And all in the highest respect do I hold,
From Crispin to George, and St. Pat in his glory,
With Denis and Sandy, and David the bold—
Oh! give me the Saint which, at Doncaster Races,
Rejoices the hearts of the brave and the free,
When the steed is careering, and multitudes cheering,
St. Leger! St. Leger! 's the Saintship for me!

And of all the good steeds, here's a health to Sir Tatton;
Though all might embellish an Emperor's stud;
Search where you may, from Newcastle to Gatton,
Match him in vigour, pace, beauty, and blood.
Brocardo, Iago, may go to Tobago,
With the "*rut*," no farrago of dastard degree;
For the pride of the Tykes will be Sir Tatton Sykes,
And jolly St. Leger's the patron for me!

Oh! brave was the sport, for no fouling disaster
Fling gloom on the glories recorded that day.
For bonnie St. Leger looks down on Doncaster,
And claims a fair field with "the jewel, fair play."
Most surely his annals can seldom exhibit,
And rarely again shall famed Doncaster see,
So worthy a victor—the type of our pictur (e),
Then joy to St. Leger, wherever he be!

And here's to the Owner! For nobly the laurel
Was gained; and here's to the Baronet brave—
The trusty Sir Tatton, who acted a moral,
And led off his namesake, while myriads gave
A shout that would break in the ribs of the Wrekin!
Such ever may meetings at Doncaster be!
Here's Fortune! no "hedger" in Sherry I pledge her!
And here's to St. Leger, the patron for me!

In our Journal of last week we recorded the decision of the all important event of the Meeting—the Great St. Leger Race on Wednesday, the 16th inst. We are this week enabled to present our readers with a series of characteristic illustrations of the contest, and those who were mainly engaged in it; all engraved from Sketches made on the Course, and therefore stamped with its "age and body."



W. SCOTT.—SKETCHED ON THE BAWTRY-ROAD, ON THE MORNING OF THE ST. LEGER RACE.

THE RACE.

The St. Leger was timed on the card for four o'clock, and a few minutes after the hour appointed for starting, the horses, mounted by their respective riders, were got together at the post. At the first signal, they got well away, accomplishing as good a start as ever was witnessed. Tom Tulloch at once went to the front, with Sir Tatton Sykes lying second, and Iago third, Mr. Meiklam's two being the last off. Poynton was beaten before he had exceeded a quarter of a mile. They ran thus to the hill, where Brocardo passed Free Lance, and took his place next Sir Tatton Sykes. These positions were strictly maintained to the Red House, where Tom Tulloch, having performed his mission, retired; and Sir Tatton Sykes went on with the running, having Brocardo and Iago well laid up. (*See the Engraving.*) Fancy Boy, The Traverser, and Sting, were at this time fifth and sixth, and up in front. At the distance, Iago made a desperate effort to reach him, but never fairly got up. Opposite the stand he succeeded in getting on his haunches, but could do no more. The two being thus fairly singled out from the rest, contested the remainder of the race home, Sir Tatton Sykes winning cleverly in the end by half a length. Brocardo was third, finishing about four lengths behind the second, and beating The Traverser for third money by a length. Fancy Boy was fifth, and Grimston sixth. Poynton was the first horse that shut up; he could not live the pace in any part of the race, and was beaten off a considerable distance. Romance was also beaten early. The pace, from beginning to end, was very superior, and it may be said to have been a true-run race.

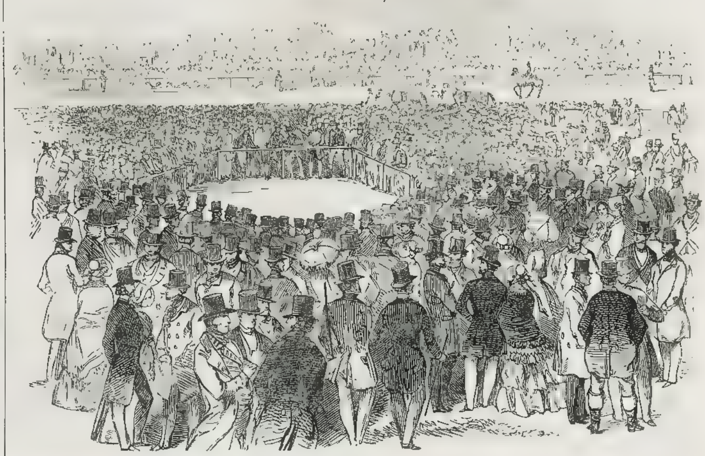
Run in three minutes sixteen seconds. It was allowed by all parties to have been one of the quickest races during the last twenty years, being a second quicker than in Don John's year.

Thus, the race was won by the best horse, amidst the deafening cheers of the friends of the owner, trainer, and jockey, William Scott, whose former feats have made him a great favourite in this part of the world. The betting, in the course of the week, had undergone several fluctuations, the two Scotts, however, alone disputing the premiership, and "John" having a trifling call of "Bill" at the finish. The excitement which prevailed just before the start was, as usual, extraordinary. At the conclusion, when "Sir Tatton" passed the chair first, the joy and mortification of winners and losers were sufficiently apparent. The result was rendered singularly interesting by the fact of Sir Tatton Sykes, the worthy Baronet, of Sledmore, after whom the winner was named, taking him by the bridle, and, with his hat off, actually leading him from the winning chair to the weighing stand—a proof of his appreciation of the compliment paid him, and of the pleasure he felt at the triumphant success of his favourite. (*See the Illustration.*)

DESCRIPTION OF THE WINNER.

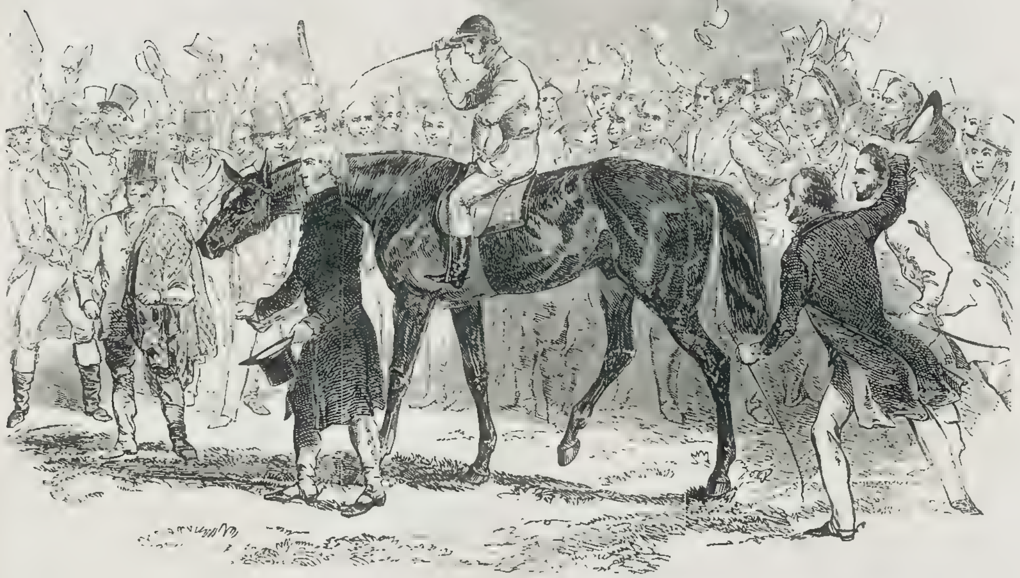
We copy from the *Doncaster Gazette* Mr. Herring's description of him:—"Sir Tatton Sykes is a bright bay horse, with a white reach down his face, and one white foot; stands little more than 15½ hands high; he has a long lean head, and rather Roman nosed, drooping large ears, light straight neck, very oblique shoulders, wide chest, deep brisket, large long arms, great knees, very short legs, strong pasterns, and fine open feet, turns his toes a little out, large back and fore ribs, fine loins, very wide from hip to hip, long quarters, tail thin and set on high, great length from the hip to the hock, immense gaskins, long and strong thighs, large curby-looking hocks, and very short from the hock to the ground, and stands with his hocks close together. He is particularly quiet and docile, and possesses every qualification for a race-horse."

The crowd assembled was immense, scarcely inferior, we should say, to the gatherings in the olden time; but it did not require a second glance to detect a sad falling off in the grade of the visitors; the Stand was full, but the rank of its occupants offered a wide contrast to the splendid assemblage of beauty and fashion seen in the golden days of Doncaster. In the Club Stand were a few of the leading patrons of the turf; but it was not difficult to discover that their connexion with the ring was very slight, their speculations being either confined to their own circle, or entrusted to commissioners. The results of the Race were forwarded by express from the Course to Swinton, and by the aid of the electric telegraph to Rugby. The report of the Race appeared in the *Times* of Thursday. The Plate Race was not over until six o'clock, and the object which the authorities appear to have had in view throughout



THE BETTING RING, SKETCHED FROM THE GRAND STAND

DONCASTER RACES.—1846.



SIR TATTON SYKES LEADING IN THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

the meeting, viz., to keep the company on the Course as late as possible, was fully attained.

OSWESTRY RACES.—Tuesday.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. One mile and a half. (4 subs.)
Mr. Minor's Augustus .. .. (Denison) 1
Mr. Thompson's b f by Tory Boy, out of Miss Fitz 2

The Cup of 50 sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 sovs each. 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. One mile and half. (6 subs.)
Mr. Standish's Little Hampton, 5 yrs, 8st .. (Francis) 1
Mr. Worthington's Hooton, 6 yrs, 8st 2

The Shropshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 30 added. Heats, from the winning chair. (6 subs.)
Mr. Jones's Obscurity, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb .. .. (Francis) 2 1 1
Mr. Mostyn's f by Revolution, out of Her Highness, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .. .. 1 2 dr

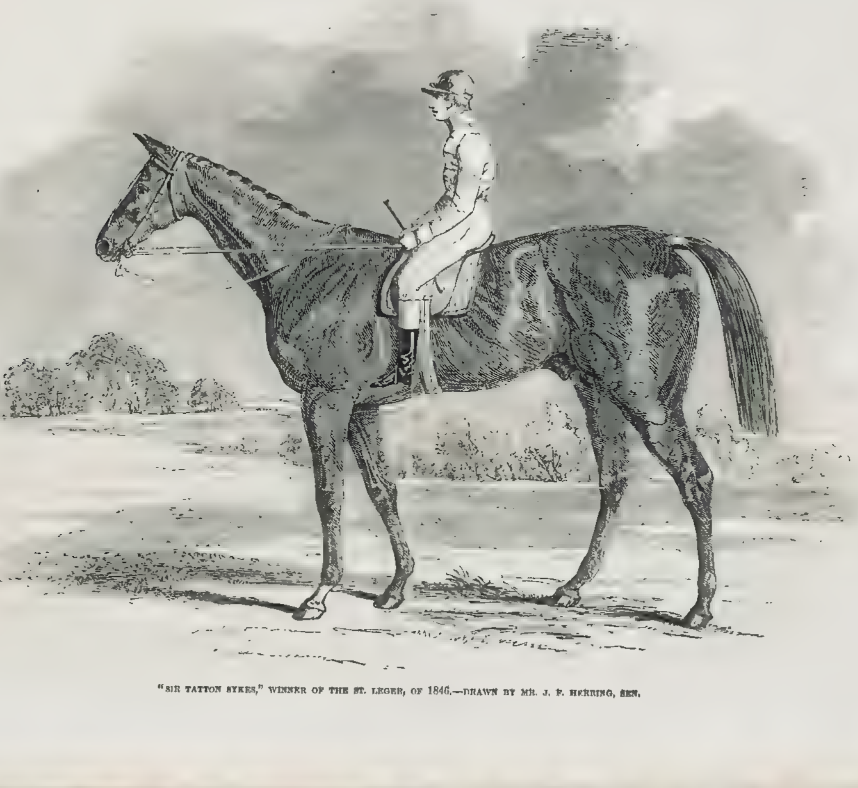
BEDFORD RACES.—Wednesday.

The Preparation Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added. Once round and a distance. (6 subs.)
Mr. P. Booth's Titbit, 3 yrs, 9st 13lb .. .. (Mr. Beville) 0 1
Mr. S. Howlett's Libation, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb .. .. .. 0 dr
Mr. Hobson's Chatham, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb 3 0

The Two Year Old Stakes of 10 sovs each and 50 added. Last half mile. (8 subs.)
Mr. Ongley's The Maid of Athens, 8st 4lb .. .. ..(Crouch) 1
Mr. Worley's Wintonia, 8st 7lb 2
Mr. Newton's Red Wing, 8st 10lb 3
Won easy by three lengths.

The Bedfordshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft, and 70 added. Two miles. (13 subs.)
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb .. .. (Calloway) 1
Mr. Ongley's Fama, aged, 7st 1lb 2

The Town Stakes of 5 sovs each and 25 added. Heats, one mile and a quarter.
Mr. Shelley's Hawkesbury, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb .. .. (Pear) 1
Mr. Ongley's Mount Pleasant, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb 2



"SIR TATTON SYKES," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, OF 1846.—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"S. L. M."—Your Problems are of the class of which we receive dozens weekly. As you say, "they are not without difficulty"; but the difficulty consists, not in finding a way to mate the Black King, but in avoiding it. It is not by huddling the poor King in a corner, surrounding him with powerful adverse pieces, and then managing to mate him by the sacrifice of one of them, although that one be a Queen, that a fine Chess Problem is constructed. Devote some months to the study of positions by such adepts as Bolton, Mendheim, D'Orville, Brede, &c., and you may then catch a notion of what goes to make up a stratagem really worthy of publicity.

"J. J. B.," Settle.—Your first position in 5 moves can be solved in two different ways in 4; and the others submitted are anything but problematical. Thanks for the Sarrate Stratagem. The ten-move problem to which you refer shall be looked to. The solution, we remember, is very troublesome. Your other questions shall be replied to next week.

"Sopracitta," "Juvenis," &c. &c. The following is the solution of Mr. Bolton's unrivalled six-move problem, which appeared in our Notices to Correspondents a few weeks back:—

White.	Black.
1. R to Q Kt 6th (discovering ch)	K to B sq, or (a)
2. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
3. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
4. Q to K 8th (ch)	K takes P
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K takes Q
6. Kt to Kt 7th, mate.	

(a) White.	Black.
1.	R takes Q
2. R takes K Kt P	K to B sq (best)
3. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
4. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q sq, or to B sq
5. R to K 8th, checkmate.	

"C. O."—Our only object was to save you the annoyance you would have been subjected to from waggish Correspondents. The solution of Enigma No. 50 is this. 1. Kt to Q 5th—R checks (best); 2. Q to K B 6th; and play as Black may, he must be mated next move.

"J. E. C." - You have failed in several of the solutions.

"Amateur," Athenæum Club.—The fine Chess Library belonging to the late Dr. Bledow, containing between five and six hundred volumes, many of them most scarce and costly, is now in the market, and may be had complete, we understand, for a hundred pounds. It was Dr. Bledow's wish that this valuable collection of works upon the game of Chess should remain intact; and, by his desire, it was first offered to the President of the London Chess Club and to Mr. Staunton, but those gentlemen having declined the purchase, it is now open to the public. We have been favoured with a catalogue, and shall take occasion next week to point out some of the most rare and interesting works which it contains, in the hope of tempting the Committee of one of our Metropolitan Chess Clubs to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of acquiring a splendid Club Library at very small cost.

"F. P. N."—"W. G." Just so. We should like to see the sort of figure the critic in question would make in playing the same match that Mr. Harrwitz is engaged in. That he would require all the assistance and encouragement of his friends, we can understand; but Mr. Harrwitz is a very different sort of player, and has resource enough in himself not to need cramming from other people whenever he plays a hard game.

"R. T. C."—Had the match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harrwitz been played throughout in private without the annoyances of a crowded assemblage, we have no hesitation in saying the former would have won it hollow. In the few games played by them without disturbing influences, Mr. S. gained three ahead, and all these at the larger odds of Pawn and two moves.

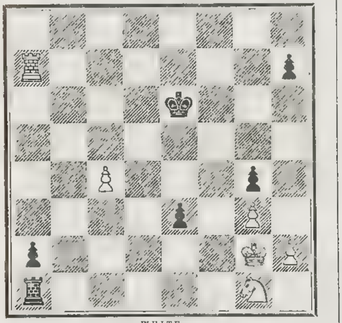
Solutions by "Sopracitta," "L. E. M.," "G. T.," "Juvenis," "Archer," "Phonos," "Alderman," and "Subscriber," are correct.

PROBLEM, No. 140.

This position occurred in play to Herr Brede, of Altona.

Black having to play wins the game.

BLACK.



WHITE.

THE MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR HARRWITZ.

The following is the state of the score in this interesting conflict up to the hour of our going to press:—

Pawn and Two Moves	Staunton	4	Harrwitz	2
Pawn and Move	Staunton	0	Harrwitz	6
Games without Odds	Staunton	6	Harrwitz	0
	Total	10	Total	8

CONCLUSION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MM. KIESERITZKIJ AND HORWITZ.

Game the Twelfth, and Last.

White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)	White (Mr. H.)	Black (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq (c)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q R to K 4th	K to Kt 2d sq (d)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to K R 4th	K R to K R sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	20. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	21. Q R to K R 3rd (e)	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. Castles	Q P one	22. Q to K B 4th (f)	K R P two (g)
7. Q P two	P takes P	23. R to K Kt 3rd	K to B sq
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. K R P one	Q to K 4th
9. Q B to Kt 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	25. Q takes Q (h)	Kt takes Q
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	26. B to Q Kt 3rd	K R P one
11. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	27. R to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
12. B takes K Kt	P takes B	28. R to B 2nd	K R to Kt sq
13. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	29. K to R 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
14. Q to K R 5th (a)	Q to K 2nd (b)	30. K B P two	Kt to Q 6th
15. K Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt	31. R to Q B 3rd	Q R to K 7th
16. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	and White gives up the contest.	

(a) The opening of this game is admirably played by Mr. Horwitz.

(b) T[illegible] and inefficient.

(c) After this move, with common care on White's side, Black's game was irretrievable.

(d) It is difficult to imagine a more utterly deplorable position than poor Black's at this point.

(e) A very good move, but Kt to K 4th, to our mind, would have been a better.

(f) This inconceivable blunder loses White the game and the match!! He had only to play Queen to R 5th, and then Black might with good grace have resigned.

(g) It is worth observing, that if White on his last move, instead of playing his Q had tried to confine the Kt by placing the Rook at K Kt 3rd, he would have lost all advantage at once, because, in that case, Black could have taken K B's P with his Bishop, e.g.:—

White	Black
22. R to Kt 3rd	B takes K B P (ch)
23. K R takes B or *	Q to K 8th (ch)
24. K R to K B sq	Q takes Q R—and wins
* 23. K to R sq	B takes Q R—and must win

(h) This exchange was compulsory. Had white attempted to evade it by moving his Q to K B 3rd, Black would have answered with Kt to K R 7th, and, when the K took it, have played K R P one, winning the Rook.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 55.—By Mendheim.

White.	Black.
K at Q R sq	K at K Kt sq
Q at Q R 8th	Q at K Kt 4th
R at K R 6th	B at K Kt 7th
R at K B 6th	B at Q Kt 5th
B at K B 5th	Kt at K 4th
P at K 6th	Kt at Q 7th
	P at K Kt 3rd

White plays and mates in four moves.

No. 56.—By the Same.

White.	Black.
K at K Kt 7th	K at Q R 4th
Q at K Kt 2nd	Q at her sq
R at K B 6th	R at Q 3rd
Kt at K B 3rd	R at Q R sq
Ps at Q 3rd and Q B 3rd	Ps at K B 2nd, Q 4th, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 57.—By Mr. W. Bone.

White.	Black.
K at K 6th	K at Q 5th
Q at K 2nd	
P at Q 2nd	

White to play and mate in three moves.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN

CHAPTER X.

The situation of Trevor Sefton was certainly in many respects an unenviable one. Without purchasing the knowledge by very disagreeable experience, it is hard to understand the discomfort of being intimately associated with a discordant couple, that is to say, after the veil of "appearances" has been cast aside, and the truth is thoroughly revealed to the looker on. Not that Mr. and Mrs. Smith had ever been in the habit of quarrelling according to the vulgar sense of the word, which conveys an idea of loud voices and bitter words; and even to the ebullition of passion on the lady's part already described, succeeded a calm, which, to a casual observer, might not have seemed very different from that which had preceded it. But Trevor knew otherwise; for he alone, of lookers on, was conscious of the nature of the provocation, and in how much it differed from ordinary disagreements. Not that he ever learned what had passed between themselves, or how the lady accounted for having ransacked her husband's drawers and writing desk, and possessed herself of the miniature.

Mr. Smith, however, was well aware that she had made a new will; indeed she wished him as well as the witnesses to her signature, to understand that by that act she cancelled the one executed some time ago, and which remained in the hands of her solicitor in London. He guessed too, if he did not know the nature of this recent testament; or perhaps surmised, that he was more harshly dealt with than even was the truth. He had hated his unhappy wife at the time when he had only received benefits at her hands; hated her with a slowly growing hatred, because life lingered from year to year in its fragile tenement and stood between him and the free enjoyment of the tens of thousands she had originally bequeathed to him; but hatred is too weak a word to express the passion which now raged in his heart, and to which a thousand trifling circumstances seemed hourly to add fuel. Like all those unhappy half gifted beings whose aspirations are high, and powers of achieving greatness but moderate, he was morbidly sensitive on the point of general approbation and general admiration, a vain man without the self-sustaining principle of proper pride. And to be humbled in the eyes of a boy physician and a group of mere acquaintances, was it not enough to lash his brain to frenzy? Even the half compassion of one or two of the party who were cognisant of his disappointment, but ignorant of all else, seemed to him worse to endure than would have been expressions of triumph from the fortunate legatee. It seemed as if the ship were too small to be his dwelling place—the deck too narrow a space for his impetuous pacing, and yet as if the measureless blue arch of heaven pressed heavily on his frame, for his eyes were now commonly cast down, and his brows knit into perceptible furrows. He was nursing his vengeance, as a serpent might be supposed to garner his venom for one stealthy deadly stroke.

As may well be imagined, the fortnight's voyage seemed all too long to more than one of the party; and though hailed with different emotions, the rugged peaks of Madeira were welcomed by all. It may be that Trevor felt a satisfaction in knowing that the extreme point of distance from those he loved best was gained—the chain stretched to its longest. The poor invalid looked to that softer clime, perhaps, with a lingering hope more strong than reason would have sanctioned; perhaps only as the scene of greater freedom than it was possible to know in the confinement of the packet. After all, it is a great thing for an ill-used wife to have the command of a full purse—for Gold is Power in a great many ways; and never so much as now had Mrs. Smith blessed her father's memory, and revered his foresight, for having put it out of her power to be generous in the days of a foolish delusion.

On their landing, she deputed Trevor to make all necessary arrangements, begging him to engage an excellent house in the best situation; but no sooner were they settled therein, than it became evident the lady intended to lead a life as independent as possible from that of her husband. She had taken letters of introduction to one or two families resident at Funchal, and, though so great an invalid, took an opportunity of making their acquaintance. I think, however, there is not much wonder that she was looked on as an "odd" person. Whenever she and her husband were seen together—which, to be sure, was now but seldom—his manner towards her was that of great kindness and attention, but which she always rebuffed with open contempt and rudeness. The glassy brilliance of her eye was a token of the disease that, vampire-like, was preying upon her, but it lent a strange effect to the flashes of indignation which she darted from time to time upon him; and though no one who has once recognised the fearful Look of Insanity could have mistaken her expression for it, her acquaintances were of the happy many who have no such dreadful knowledge. In short, when rumours were heard—though with whom originating seemed not distinctly known—rumours that the poor invalid was "not quite right in her mind," people seemed little surprised, and some even observed, in their utter ignorance of that fearful calamity which so often heightens, not contradicts, the just impressions of the mind, that "mad persons generally take an aversion to those they have loved best, and no doubt this was the reason she behaved so strangely to her husband." Adding, of course, much commiseration for his distress of mind.

Trevor Sefton was not the first to hear these reports; neither was he quite the last; and they had reached him, and been contradicted too, with something very like indignation, when Mr. Smith took an opportunity one day of drawing him into a private conference.

"Much as there has been," he exclaimed in a tone that was intended to be half sarcastic, "much as there has been in Mr. Sefton's deportment since I have had the honour of his acquaintance, for which I can find neither clue nor precedent, I must confess nothing has surprised me so much as the intelligence which has just reached me."

"May I ask what that is?" said Trevor.

"Simply your denying in the most unequivocal terms a fact which must have been for a long time self-evident to you as well as to all the rest of the world."

"May I beg of you to be a little more precise; for I am quite in ignorance of what it is you mean."

"Well, then, I am at a loss to know your motive for peremptorily denying the real state of health of my wife and your patient." And as he spoke he looked furtively at Trevor, anxious to watch the effect of his own words, and yet not daring boldly to meet the glance of the other."

"I have never denied, even to Mrs. Smith herself," exclaimed Trevor, who did not even yet comprehend the allusion, "I have never denied the exceedingly precarious state of her health, although I trust there is no immediate danger."

"But you deny that she is mad—perfectly insane!" exclaimed the husband, with a forced laugh, which was meant to conceal the tremor of the mouth; a tremor which the cowardly villain could not altogether control.

Trevor started as if he had been stung; for the villanous scheme, in all its force and intricacy, flashed upon him in an instant.

"I denied it, Sir," he replied, with as much calmness as he could assume, "because there is not one atom of truth in the report. Ill in body, your lady is; ill in mind I fear she may be; but her reason has remained unshaken—undimmed—and that too through one trial, at least, which might have unnerved the bravest and strongest." And as he spoke the last words, he looked at his companion, whose eyes, however, were bent to the ground.

"Come, come," said Mr. Smith, appearing not to understand him, "I see how the matter stands, and after all you are quite justified in driving the best bargain you can. I confess it will not be easy to prove her insanity without your help; a help that will cost you but little trouble, and for which I am willing to pay liberally. Suppose we say three hundred a-year secured for your life, from the day I take possession of my poor wife's property under the Will made ten years ago, when she was perfectly in her senses, you know?"

"Is there to be no measure to the insults to which poverty is subjected," exclaimed Trevor, with indignation, "that you should dare to make so infamous a proposal to me! But I thank you for it in one sense, for your villany has overreached itself, and the fact of this attempt at bribery would be evidence against you, should you unhappily find more supple instruments of your wicked will."

"Sir, you are insolent."

"A conference of this kind," returned Trevor Sefton, "can scarcely be made a question of insolence or courtesy. It is sufficient, Mr. Smith—Mr. *Geoffrey* Smith, that I know you; that I know those antecedents of your life which you have sedulously concealed from your wife, but which, out of compassion to her feeble health and wounded affections, I have not betrayed to her."

It would have been a fearful study for a painter or an actor, to have watched the agonised and deepening expression on the countenance of the guilty man, as Trevor spoke. Though indignant at the iniquities of which he really knew, it was not till afterwards that he suspected there must be some yet more terrible secret, the memory of which had so suddenly stricken and subdued a man hardened in guilt. It is thus, indeed, that conscience is the coward-maker! Had Mr. Smith known that his desertion of Hester Clifford was the chief antecedent to which Trevor alluded, he would have laughed to scorn his threats of denunciation. But, instead of this, his cheeks became of a livid paleness, his trembling hands seemed to clasp and writhe together involuntarily; while, from his blanched lips the only words that struggled forth were, "Mercy! Mercy!"

"As you are just, so will I be merciful," replied Trevor, perceiving his advantage in an instant.

"It is to atone—to make amends, that I long for wealth," exclaimed the other.

"Atone!—make amends!—how?" began Trevor; but he wisely paused, too well content with the influence he had gained, to hazard losing it by any indiscretion. Fortunately, too, a summons from Mrs. Smith broke off the conference, and thus gave him time for reflection and decision on the line of conduct he should adopt. Lonely and companionless as he had often felt, never had he seemed so much to need some faithful friend, of whom to seek counsel, or to whom, at least, to tell the strange position in which he was placed. Oh! for the advice of the warm-hearted, but shrewd and clear-headed Dr. G——; or the counsel of his beloved mother, whose wisdom was always that which is nearest to inspiration—the wisdom of the heart; or, most desired of all, the dear sympathy of his gentle, yet firm-hearted betrothed, whose love, even in absence, was a star of hope, a light to cheer and comfort, and whose sympathy was to his own thoughts even

> "As a rich goblet to bright wine,
> Which else had sunk into the thirsty earth."

And thus, for awhile, must I leave him, and ask the reader once more, in thought, to cross the blue ocean, and watch how events were wreathing themselves in London.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Although our returns show rather a large arrival of English wheat, the number of samples of that article on sale to day—owing to many of the cargoes having been disposed of previous to arrival—was small. All kinds commanded a very ready sale, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which a good clearance was effected. Foreign wheat was in good request, and 1s to 2s per quarter higher. Bonded grain was inquired for, yet the transactions were trifling. Although the supply of barley was small, the demand ruled heavy, and the inferior kinds sold at a trifle less money. Superfine malt moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were in fair request, at full prices. From America 4050 barrels of the latter have come to hand this week.

Arrivals.—English wheat, 9330; barley, 2570, oats, 3880. Irish Wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——. Foreign, wheat, 430, barley, 190, oats, 4540. Flour, 2790 sacks; malt, 1440 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 59s; ditto white 55s to 67s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 59s; rye, 33s to 35s; grinding barley 29s to 31s, distilling, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 36s to 40s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s, brown ditto, 53s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 65s, Chevalier, 65s to 66s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s to 27s, potato ditto, 29s to 33s, Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 26s, ditto, white, 24s to 30s, tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 38s to 39s, grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 42s, white, 48s to 55s, boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 50s, Suffolk, 40s to 44s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s. Dantzig, red, —s to —s, ditto white, 54s to 64s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes are in good request, at very full prices. In all kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s, white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 12s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s, extra, 25s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 3d; barley, 36s 1d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 33s 0d; beans, 41s 6d; peas, 40s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 2d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 31s 10d; beans, 40s 4d, peas, 37s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; barley, 2s 6d, oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d, peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—About 7000 packages were offered for public sale on Thursday, and partly found buyers, at late rates. In the private contract market very little business is doing.

Sugar.—A very active demand has been experienced for West India sugar, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of sugar have had an upward tendency. In refined goods, a large business is doing, at from 64s 6d to 65s per cwt. for standard, and 63s to 64s for brown lumps.

Coffee.—This market has a very quiet appearance, and prices rule about stationary.

Rice.—Most descriptions are firm, with comparatively little doing.

[illegible]—[illegible] demand exists for Irish butter, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt. Carlows, landed, [illegible] 97s, Clonmel, 93s to 98s, Cork, 90s to 93s, Waterford, 89s to 92s; and Limerick, 89s to 93s, per cwt. For forward shipment, several sales have been made, at high prices, Carlows having produced 92s to 97s; Limerick, 88s to 90s, and Cork, 90s to 92s per cwt. Dutch butter—the supply of which is good—moves off steadily, at full prices. The best parcels are producing 94s to [illegible]; inferior and middling, 70s to 90s per cwt. English butter is dull, at barely late rates. The best Dorset is quoted at 100s to 102s, middling and good, 90s to 98s. Devon, 94s to 98s; and fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen. In bacon next to nothing is doing. All other kinds of provisions are unaltered.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. [illegible] and prices are on the advance. That article, on the spot, is held at 43s to 43s 3d for new, and 42s 3d to 42s 6d for old. Town tallow firm, at 41s 6d to 41s 9d, net cash.

Oils.—This market is [illegible] steady, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—[illegible] new hay, £3 5s to £4 0s, new ditto, £2 8s to £3 10s; old clover, £4 15s to £5 12s, new ditto, £3 10s to £4 18s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices rule firm.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are producing from £6 to £8, the inferior qualities £3 to £5 per ton, with a fair demand.

Coals (Friday).—West Hartley, 15s 9d; Bell and Brown, 16s 6d, Eden Main, 16s 6d, Belmont, 17s, Adela de Tees, 17s 3d; and Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of new hops is very extensive [illegible], there is an increased amount of business doing; yet we cannot [illegible] the quotations. The duty is backed at from £210,000 to £220,000. New [illegible] pockets, £3 15s to £4 8s, Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 12s. Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 14s to £6 6s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer, to-day, being large, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. There were in the market 230 oxen and cows, 390 sheep, and 22 calves from Holland, together with 75 oxen from Spain—the latter of which sold at from £12 to £18 per head. A vessel arrived in the river this morning, from Harlingen with 120 beasts on board—75 of which were smothered on their passage. With sheep, we w[illegible] was inactive, at Monday's prices. In lambs, exceedingly little was doing, and the currencies suffered an abatement of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. Calves and pigs—the numbers of which were small—moved off slowly, at late rates. Milch cows produced from £16 to £19 each, including [illegible] small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1012; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 6800; calves, 285; pigs, 540.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was somewhat heavy, on the [illegible]

[illegible] Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d, prime large [illegible] 3s 4d, prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to [illegible]; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d, lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Absence of business continues the [illegible] characteristic of all the markets. In the English House [illegible] during the week, [illegible] generally, [illegible] a plausible pretext for [illegible] The state of the Money Market, however, [illegible] anything like a heavy or permanent depression at present. Consols, on Monday, [illegible] at a slight reduction on Saturday's prices, [illegible] and afterwards receded to [illegible] On Wednesday purchases were made at 95⅛, but sales quoted only 95¼. A slight improvement, however, has since occurred, the closing prices being 95⅜ to ½ for Money, and 95½ to ⅝ for Account. In Exchequer Bills little has been done, and consequently there has been scarcely a variation. The last [illegible] is [illegible] premium. Bank Stock is quoted for the Account at 211, and no business has been quoted in the other Stocks, which are closed until after the dividends.

The Foreign Market has been nearly inanimate, Portuguese being the only Stock in which any fluctuation has occurred. The state of affairs in Spain, which usually affects the whole [illegible], is the reason assigned for the [illegible] in prices. [illegible] Mexican is a point better than at the beginning of the week, [illegible] Spanish continues flat, although without any marked alteration in prices. The Three per Cents close at [illegible] Five per Cents, [illegible] Passives, [illegible] Dutch is a [illegible] better. The [illegible] Half per Cents [illegible] Four per Cents, [illegible] Buenos Ayres, 43, Brazilian [illegible] and Granada, [illegible]

[illegible]

Saturday Morning. [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] for Account. Mexican was rather flatter, quoting 24⅞ for Account. Spanish was also a point lower. The Share Market was dull, without much business doing.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY [illegible] pen manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS. [illegible] shipowner. J. RICHARDS, jun., Reading, [illegible] W. EVANS, Piccadilly, draper. R B. BRADLY, Bishopsgate-street Without, [illegible] THORN, Castle-street, Leicester-square, or elsewhere, bottled ale merchant. [illegible] Lapley, Staffordshire, maltster. G. GRANT, Kidderminster, tailor. E. S. [illegible] Liverpool, broker. J. ORANGE, Liverpool, bootmaker. W LANCASTER, Liverpool, shipowner. M. NORMAN, jun., Richmond, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker. E. HODGSON, Richmond, Yorkshire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SMITH, Glasgow, manufacturer. R WATT, jun. Glasgow, merchant.

[illegible]

The Queen has been pleased [illegible] to be Captain General and Governor [illegible] the Island of Jamaica.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Reid, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago and St. Lucia.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint [illegible]

[illegible] pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General in the service of the East India Company, to be Governor and [illegible]

WAR OFFICE, Sept 25.

2nd Foot: Ensign R. O. Potts to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] R. Holdsworth to be Ensign [illegible] to be Lieut., vice Jopp. H. R. [illegible] Godley to be Ensign, vice Shute. [illegible] E. Butler to be Lieut., [illegible] Ensign G. Dagot to be [illegible] J. Smyth to be Ensign, vice [illegible] Lieut. C. J. Carmichael [illegible] N. Micklethwait to be Ensign, vice Prince. 84th. [illegible] O'Brien. 87th: Second Lieut. F. T. Patterson to be [illegible] Hon. A. M. Cathcart to be Second Lieutenant, vice Patterson. 97th: A. Macbean to be Ensign, vice Peat; R. F. Holmes to be Ensign, vice Macbean. 3rd West India Regiment: Ensign C. F. [illegible]

[illegible] to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; Assist.-Surg. F. Roberts to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces: G. W. P. Sparrow; E. W. T. Mandeville, W. T. Black; W. Cameron, M.D.; B. Nicholson, M.D.; J. S. Grant, M.D.; F. B. Phillipson.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

[illegible] Bowyer, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

[illegible] A. Robertes, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS. J. CRAMP [illegible] Dawley [illegible] Shifnal, Shropshire, [illegible] Toxteth-park, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. J. MAXTON, Edinburgh, founder.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible] Frederica Louisa, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring.—On the 22nd inst., aged 73, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jones, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—Sept. 12, at Dundalk, county Louth, of convulsions, while teething, Amelia Angela, the only daughter of Major Burdett, 17th Lancers, aged twenty-five weeks.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELF INTEREST should induce Ladies to co-operate with [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP Pink and Sky FRENCH SATINS and White POU DE SOIES, for Evening and Dinner Dresses, at HALF-PRICE. KING and SHEATH will show, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'Clock, [illegible] Yards of Sky French Satins, at 2s. 6d. per yard. [illegible] K. and S. will send Patterns (free of expense) to any of their customers and friends who may be at present in the country.—Address, KING and SHEATH, 261, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. [illegible] HORSEMANSHIP [illegible] Commence at Seven. [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE by Dr. RYAN [illegible] ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY [illegible] A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the [illegible] of ST. CATHERINE, near Rouen [illegible] DISSOLVING VIEWS [illegible]

THE POINT LACE CROCHET COLLAR BOOK, with [illegible] MARSHALL and Co.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS, History of [illegible]

PRICE EIGHTEENPENCE.

A COMIC PANORAMA.

By [illegible]

ACKERMANN and CO., Strand; and all Booksellers.

LES MODES PARISIENNES is the Journal patronised by [illegible] circulation among the best society of Paris and St. Petersburg [illegible] every Tuesday. Subscriptions for LES MODES PARISIENNES [illegible]

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for OCTOBER, [illegible] and Sixpence, contains a Superb Extra Plate [illegible] and unprecedented variety, amounting to double the [illegible] large Plates; Seventy Figures; Patterns of Thirty [illegible] Pelisses, Children's Dresses, and endless Novelties. [illegible] Holywell-street, Strand [illegible]

TO CHESS PLAYERS.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, for OCTOBER, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESENT STATE OF AURAL SURGERY, with the [illegible] Atrium, or Noises in the Head [illegible]

[illegible] —Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the [illegible] Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street [illegible]

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES, No. 4, Price 5d., 72 [illegible] Strand.

THE CORN TRADE.—The ascertained destruction of the POTATO Crop in the United Kingdom, and the admitted failure of the grain and pulse [illegible] and, it is apprehended, of the potato also, in France—render early and correct information [illegible] the stock of grain available to meet the exigency, of more importance than for very many years past. No trouble nor expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK-LANE EXPRESS, which has been for many years the authority in the CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price £1 10s. 4d. per annum. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK stated at the meeting at Coleshill, on the 9th of September, that by the destruction of the POTATO crop, as proved, food to the value of £10,000,000 had been lost; and that France, through the failure of the crops, would require 2,000,000 quarters of grain. This vast demand must cause great excitement, and render correct information as to the supply [illegible]

FARMERS' CLUBS.—An arrangement has just been made, by which the result of the discussions entertained upon practical questions [illegible] FARMERS' CLUBS will be given in the FARMER'S MAGAZINE. Nearly Two [illegible] Columns of Agricultural Intelligence will be continued, with ENGRAVINGS of the [illegible] MOST PERFECT ANIMALS which obtain the Prizes of the leading Agricultural [illegible] The series of PORTRAITS of PATRONS of [illegible]

"TENANT RIGHT."—That an ALTERATION in the CONDITIONS upon which land has been hitherto occupied and cultivated, affording [illegible] security to the TENANT-FARMER for the investment of his capital, and a wider [illegible] the exercise of his judgment, as well as a considerable change in the Law of Landlord and Tenant, will be greatly accelerated by the Repeal of the Corn-Laws [illegible] in fact a system of "TENANT RIGHT" [illegible] —May be had, by [illegible] Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, [illegible]

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

I.

VOL. VI. of MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY AND LETTERS. Embellished with a Portrait of Madame de Staël.

II.

CANADA AND THE CANADIANS IN 1846. By SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE, Knt. [illegible]

III.

[illegible] By H. W. [illegible] Esq. [illegible] Three Vols.

IV.

THE HISTORY OF MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow. By the Rev. R. COBBOLD, M.A., Author of "The History of Margaret Catchpole." Dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. 3 vols., with Illustrations, 3.s. 6d., bound.

V.

THE NEMESIS IN CHINA, comprising a complete History of the late War in that Country, &c. From the Notes of Captain HALL, R.N., and the personal observations of W. D. BERNARD, Esq., A.M., Oxon. Third and Cheaper [illegible]

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

ROYAL, FARMERS' AND GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Offices, Strand, London. Capital, £500,000. Empowered by special Act of Parliament. Persons whose Fire Insurances become due on Michaelmas Day, are respectfully informed that the Receipts are now ready in the hands of the Agents, and that the Premium should be paid within fifteen days from the above date.

[illegible] amounting to £300 or upwards [illegible] transferred from any [illegible] made to persons insuring for a term of years [illegible] at moderate rates of premium. Agents wanted in places where [illegible] appointed.

WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE and [illegible] Capital, £500,000. [illegible] payable at the [illegible] years after the [illegible] ENDOWMENT [illegible] appointed.

WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the Skin of all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an admired softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the "élite" of the Aristocracy and "Haut Volée." [illegible] utterly ruinous [illegible] and Perfumers.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—CURE OF HEAD AND STOMACH COMPLAINT BY MORISON'S PILLS, THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. [illegible] at night.—N.B. The public is hereby informed that no chemist or druggist is allowed to sell Morison's Pills, they are only to be had of the Hygeian agents. In places where there is not an agent, the Pills can be forwarded by post, on sending a post-office order to the British College of Health, payable to Morison and Co.

DISEASES of the CHEST.—DR. MADDOCK, of No. 22, [illegible] will commence, on the 15th of October, a Course of [illegible] Pathology, and Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Air Passages, and Heart. [illegible] Four Guineas.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate [illegible]

LONDON PIANOFORTE MART (76, Strand, near the [illegible]). The best instruments [illegible]

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic [illegible] JOSEPH STOKES [illegible] Lambeth [illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private lessons in the Polka [illegible] An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. [illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] Road [illegible] will be sent free [illegible] stamp.

EDUCATION.—The Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Professional [illegible] A prospectus and view of the house may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brislington, between Bath and Bristol.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' [illegible] from £11 to £35, with [illegible] collection on sale or hire at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

GENUINE DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT from the MINES. "We have tried this dust on our razor strop, and must say we find it most efficacious in giving our razor an admirable edge, a most desirable result for those who love easy shaving."—Bell's Life, June 6. Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Wholesale Depôt, 1, Angel-court, Strand, and at the various Agents [illegible]

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's [illegible] fitted with the Detector [illegible]

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN [illegible] STOVE GRATES [illegible]

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—MESSRS. S. OSMOND [illegible] Dyeing black every article of Ladies Dress on Wednesday [illegible] in a few days afterwards. Established above a Century.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The [illegible]

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at [illegible] Linen Drapers to the Queen, [illegible] Piccadilly Circus. [illegible] established for nearly Seventy Years [illegible] without change.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The reputation of these well-known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation; they are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and distinguished for their [illegible] appearance. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor and [illegible] Maker, 69, [illegible] and, in a few days, at 96, New Bond-street.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two [illegible] Teaching [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that vexes the Primrose [illegible] 21, Russell-street, Covent-garden, and by most Perfumers [illegible]

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original [illegible] Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain [illegible] Its specific properties of [illegible]

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off; also to thicken the same, and to free the head immediately from Scurf. Sold by Ashley, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints 2s. 6d., pints [illegible] Hovenden's, Crown-street, Finsbury. Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

RECOVERY OF HAIR.

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

Gentlemen,—Having been bald for many years [illegible] your invaluable MACASSAR OIL [illegible] a perfect growth of hair. I feel it due to you to render this acknowledgment, and also to [illegible]

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL" are on the wrapper of each genuine bottle.

*** All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth brush performs the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the [illegible] brushes with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which [illegible] Improved Clothes brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third [illegible] The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's. only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON.

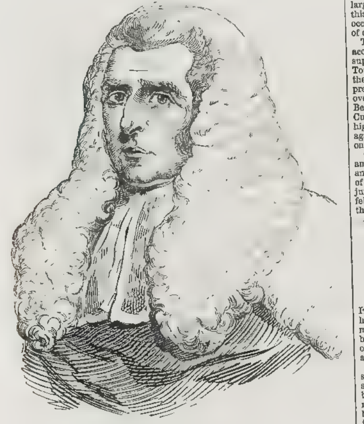
First, reader, your attention let us fix
[illegible]
And here, good reader, our description closes
Our brief description of the House of MOSES
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only—but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods in trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If any thing that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done,
Do all "YOU" can for MOSES and SON.

For particulars [illegible] in the new book [illegible] gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors [illegible] 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate [illegible] no connection with any [illegible] clothing, should [illegible] opposite the Church, City [illegible]

WANTED.—Several young men in the Ready Made and Bespoke Department, and several youths, from the age of 14 to 16 years, as Cashiers. Apply on Wednesday next, the 23rd, at 85 and 86, Aldgate, at Nine o'Clock.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

Sir John Williams, Knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, was the scion of a respectable Merionethshire family.



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

His father was Rector of a parish in that county, and also Vicar of Bunbury, in Cheshire. He was himself born at Bunbury; and, after receiving the early part of his education at the Manchester Grammar School, he went to Cambridge in 1794, and there obtained much distinction, and finally a Fellowship. Mr. Williams was called to the bar in 1804, and went the Northern Circuit. He soon obtained a very respectable amount of business. His progress, however, was more sure than rapid. His chief qualities were his great discretion in the conduct of a cause, and his astonishing powers of cross-examination. The most conspicuous case in which Mr. Williams was ever engaged was the famous "trial" of Queen Caroline. Mr. Williams was one of her Majesty's advocates, and his matchless skill in cross-examining Theodore Majocci widely established his fame. After this, his practice increased, and in 1822 he became member of Parliament for Lincoln. In politics Mr. Williams was a Whig; he was principally distinguished in the House of Commons as co-operating with Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor in denouncing the abuses of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Williams received a silk gown in 1827, and soon after the accession of William IV. was appointed Attorney-General to that Monarch's consort. In 1834 he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and after sitting there during one term, was made a Justice of the Court of King's Bench during the rest of his life. He was knighted also in 1834.

It is well known that Sir John Williams appeared to considerable advantage in criminal cases, and that, in every trial before him, he laboured unceasingly to reconcile his strong sense of justice with his, perhaps, still stronger feelings of mercy.

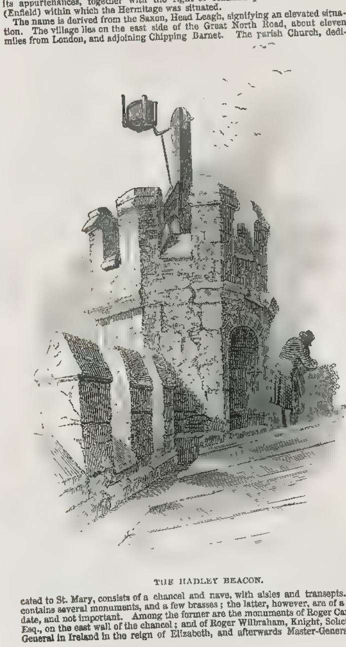
Sir John Williams died at his seat, Livermore Park, near Bury, in Suffolk, on the 14th inst., his age being at the time about 70: the learned Judge had been for some weeks unwell, but not apparently seriously so; his death occurred suddenly, and without a struggle. Abler men may have sat on the English Bench, but few have been more well-intentioned, or more sincerely good, than this lamented Judge. It is generally reported that Sir John Williams is to have an eminent successor in his office—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; a great name, truly.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BEACON ON HADLEY CHURCH.

The manor of Hadley, or Monken Hadley, formerly belonged to the family of Mandeville, and was included in the grant made by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, to the Abbey of Walden, by name of the Hermitage of Hadley; and all its appurtenances, together with the right of common pasture in the chase (Enfield) within which the Hermitage was situated.

The name is derived from the Saxon, Head Leagh, signifying an elevated situation. The village lies on the east side of the Great North Road, about eleven miles from London, and adjoining Chipping Barnet. The parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel and nave, with aisles and transepts. It contains several monuments, and a few brasses; the latter, however, are of a late date, and not important. Among the former are the monuments of Roger Carew, Esq., on the east wall of the chancel; and of Roger Wilbraham, Knight, Solicitor-General in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and afterwards Master-General of the Court of Requests during the time of James I. This last monument was the work of Nicholas Stone.



THE HADLEY BEACON.

The windows contain some remains of painted glass, a portion of which displays the canting or punning cognizance of the Goodere family, which flourished at Hadley for several generations previous to 1600. It represents a partridge with a large ear of wheat in its bill, with the explanatory word "Gooder," so as to render this subtle device plain even to ordinary understandings. The same device occurs on a pillar of the south transept, where it commemorates the beneficence of one of the Gooderes, who rebuilt part of the Church.

The Tower is of flint, with stone quoins. On the front appears the date 1494, accompanied with the device of a rose and a wing—the cognisance, it has been supposed, either of the Abbey, or one of the Priors of Walden. At the top of the Tower, placed upon a turret, is an iron Beacon, such as were formerly used for the purpose of alarming the country in time of danger or invasion; but in the present instance it was probably intended as a guide to the traveller journeying over the waste of Gladsmere heath, the former name of Finchley Common. The Beacon performed this duty for the last time when the troops under William of Cumberland marched that way, in 1745, to Culloden. It was blown down by a high wind on the 1st of January, 1779, after which it was repaired and set up again. This specimen of the old pitch-pot, or fire-pan, is considered to be the only one of the kind now in existence.

On Gladsmere Heath was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the year 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain; and Hadley Church is reported to have been founded by Edward IV., on the site of the old hermitage, in intercession for the souls of the slain. An obelisk at the junction of the Hatfield and St. Alban's woods, indicates the spot where Warwick fell. It was erected, 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Bart., in commemoration of that event.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

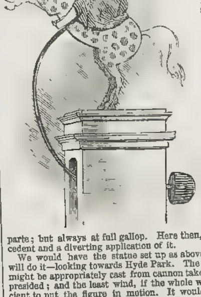
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XIII.

A PRECEDENT FOR THE STATUE.

It has certainly struck us as something very remarkable, that, amongst all that has been said for and against the intended position of the Wellington Statue, the most natural and best known precedent of an equestrian figure over an arch has been entirely overlooked. We hasten to be the first to lay it before the readers of the Illustrated News; premising, also, that, whilst it gives a precedent, it also suggests an improvement, in the contemplated position of the Statue.

The idea struck us during an attempt made the other evening to force a passage through that region of shops turned inside out—of aspiring cornets à piston, apoplectic post-horns, and sentimental accordions—the Lowther Arcade. Having been nearly impaled upon some enormous hair pins, and knocked through the middle of a pile of glass candlesticks and cornucopias, and pushed into a bushel of crockery egg-cups and china jars (well denominated, from their treacherous position, "For Spills"); having twice been seated, against our will, upon some cruets and flower stands, and once impelled completely through an unfolded piece of architectural paper-hanging, as the riders at the Circus go through a hoop of tissue—after all this, we paused to take breath in the refuge of a doorway; and there, close by our side, we saw the precedent alluded to, in the shape of a rider, something between a dragoon and a jockey, poised on an arch, on which his horse's hind feet alone rested, by a crooked wire and a bullet. He was kept in his place by some great philosophical fact connected with gravity, which, whilst it preserved his, almost upset ours, so comical was his motion—always struggling and striving, yet never getting on—a Vanderdecken on a hobby horse.



The toy was by no means a new one. We remember it as Frederick of Prussia, with a moveable balanced sword-arm and fore-legs, when we could almost have got inside our own Noah's Ark. Sometimes it was a Harlequin—who is generally associated, in the minds of toy-makers, with rocking-horses; we know not why; sometimes it was a species of Horse Grenadier: sometimes Buonaparte; but always at full gallop. Here then, was a hint for Mr. Wyatt: a precedent and a diverting application of it.

We would have the statue set up as above—a little alteration of the fore-legs will do it—looking towards Hyde Park. The metal arc, and the counter-weight, might be appropriately cast from cannon taken in the wars over which the Duke presided; and the least wind, if the whole were properly poised, would be sufficient to put the figure in motion. It would then become a wonder of the metropolis—a rival to the Logan stone of Cornwall, and a triumph of British ingenuity, shown in the application of the humblest playthings of the nursery to the highest purposes of art.

LAYS OF THE LINE.

THE LONDON AND RAMSGATE PASSENGER.

Air—*Woman.*

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Cry, because they've raised the fare?
Shall the terms my journey bar,
Whilst the boats much cheaper are?
Be they swifter than the day
In the latter end of May,
If the price I can't afford,
I'll the steamer get aboard.

Shall the railway's Chairman make
Me a bankrupt for his sake?
Or on his line go down,
When the cabin's but a crown?

Be it brighter, steamier than
A new baked-potato can,
If its price won't do for me,
What care I how bright it be

If it drop again its fare,
I will never more despair;
For a cheap ride, even, I
On the Eastern Line would die:
If its trips be dear and slow,
I will scorn and let it go;
For if its fares ain't made for me,
What care I for whom they be.

THE BATHING AT THE SEA-SIDE.

We have received the following touching letter from an ingenuous Correspondent:

"Sir—Whilst the newspapers are occupying themselves with animadversions upon the proceedings of those outside the bathing-machines, perhaps you will kindly draw the attention of the humane public to the sufferings of those within. Everybody knows the horror of that dreadful journey made down a beach in a bathing-machine. The perfect uncertainty as to where you are being carried; the bumping of the pincushion rivalling that of your own heart; the treacherous nature of your powers of keeping on your legs; the lashing of the ocean when you get down to it; and, above all, that invariable discomfort which always affects the boldest minds before jumping into cold water—all these things are bad enough in themselves. But now, such is the rush to the sea-side, that the owners of the machines hurry their customers in a manner leading to the most frightful results. At high water you are let down a steep hill of shingles in a reckless manner, that knocks you off your feet before you have begun to undress, and entirely maims you for the morning. And at low water you are run out miles from shore, with such insecure latches to the doors—as huge and weak as that celebrated one which the robber moves in 'The Wreck Ashore'—an appropriate name, by the way—that the first sea forces them open, bursts right through the crazy tenement, and washes you out in front, like a sluice; perhaps, at last leaving you high, but not dry, on the beach.

'Pray, exert your influence to stop these barbarities; let the 'reckless driving' apply equally to bathing-machines as to cabs and omnibuses, and oblige

"Your humble servant, "Triton."

CHARADE THE NINTH.

It was an old ancestral park, and shaded o'er with trees,
That nobly reared their heads, or bowed to kiss the passing breeze;
And rabbits on the uplands fed, and sheep upon the leas:

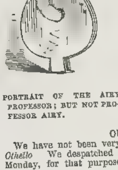
And often in the days gone by, high in the welkin borne,
My First provoked the hunter's cry, and woke his ringing horn,
As wide and far the echoes spread all in the sunny morn.

It was a new and handsome street, with pavements fair and wide;
And gorgeous shops, all glass and gold, were ranged on either side;
On which, from morn till night flow'd on the fashionable tide:

And there again My First was seen, in marvellous array,
And on its beaten promenade he pass'd the livelong day,
Until "the World" deserted it, when he too went away.

His fortunes turned; time brought about a change on which he never reckon'd.
He found the learning he had scorn'd was better valued than My Second.
Not fit for anything—he did what others do—he went to sea;
And read and studied till he found My Second once more on his lee.
'Twas England; and he leapt on shore—Southampton was the welcome station—
But found the town was running o'er with members of th' *Association.*

One he heard who told the wonders of the young chaotic world,
Spoke of mightiest volcanoes to the depths of vallies hurl'd;
Showed the prints of giant footsteps—marks of some forgotten race—
Which the shocks of past convulsions were not able to efface.
Now he spoke of fish tremendous, now of some huge reptile's might;
Now pourtrayed the Mastodon, and now the coiled Ammonite.
Told him what St. Cuthbert plays with, when he sits and tolls to frame,
What Sir Walter Scott has called "the sea-born beads that bear his name."
Great he was in "old red sandstone," greater still in "London clay,"
Talk'd of fossil bones and "lias" as the things of every day.
Who he was, from what he spoke of, by this time you ought to know,
If you don't, my First and Second you must join my Whole to show.



PORTRAIT OF THE AIRY PROFESSOR; BUT NOT PROFESSOR AIRY.

As an apt pendant to the above charade, connected with the late meeting of the British Association, we subjoin a portrait, omitted in our series last week, of the gentleman who proposed to do so much by filling vessels with air, but had not quite made up his mind how to set about it. The theory had much of the puff in it, hence the applicability of the likeness

OUR DRAMATIC GALLERY.

We have not been very successful in getting a Portrait of Mr. Macready as *Othello* We despatched our artist, before alluded to, to the Theatre, on Monday, for that purpose, but the following is the only illustration he could obtain of a

VIEW OF MR MACREADY AT THE SURREY.

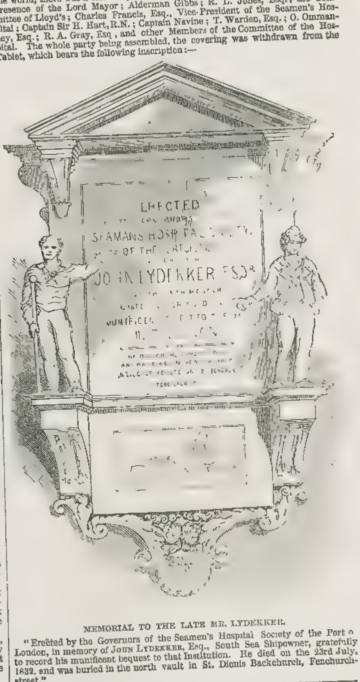
ANSWER TO CHARADE THE EIGHTH.

1. Heat. 2. Her. 3. Heather.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. LYDEKKER, AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Some years since, Mr. Lydekker, the eminent South Sea shipowner, bequeathed to the Seamen's Hospital Society the large sum of £58,000; and, to commemorate this munificent bequest, a neat marble Memorial has just been placed in the lobby of Lloyd's Rooms, at the Royal Exchange. It consists of a Tablet, surmounted by a bold pediment on Italian trusses; flanked by two seamen, one with a fractured arm, and the other leaning on a crutch. The Tablet rests on a cornice, beneath which, in a panel, is sculptured a scene from the Southern Whale Fishery; the base being a shell and some cleverly-executed foliage. The artists of the work are Mr. J. J. Sanders, sculptor; and Mr Tite, architect.

As such an example of munificence cannot be too widely known in the mercantile world, there was a formal opening of the Memorial on the 14th inst, in the presence of the Lord Mayor; Alderman Gibbs; R. L. Jones, Esq.; the Committee of Lloyd's; Charles Francis, Esq., Vice-President of the Seamen's Hospital; Captain Sir H. Hart, R.N.; Captain Navine; T. Warden, Esq.; O. Ommanney, Esq.; R. A. Gray, Esq, and other Members of the Committee of the Hospital. The whole party being assembled, the covering was withdrawn from the Tablet, which bears the following inscription:—



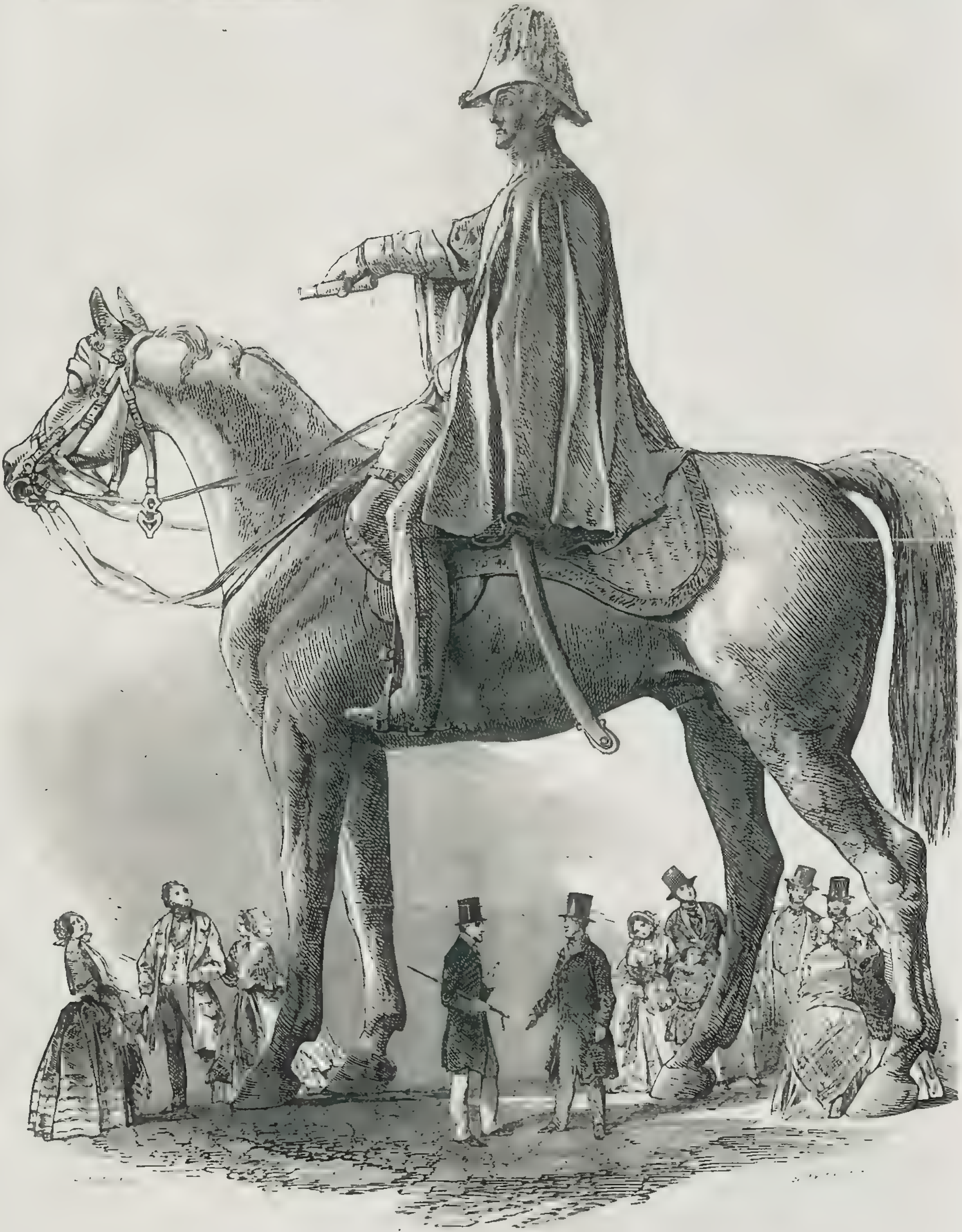
MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. LYDEKKER.

"Erected by the Governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society of the Port of London, in memory of John Lydekker, Esq., South Sea Shipowner, gratefully to record his munificent bequest to that Institution. He died on the 23rd July, 1832, and was buried in the north vault in St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 26, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

No. 231.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846. [Sixpence.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLLINGTON.—BY M. C. WYATT, ESQ

MERIT AND REWARD.

TO few men has it been granted to taste so fully of the rewards of great success as the Duke of Wellington, who has this week seen celebrated another ovation. What depends on a man's own qualities and conduct it is an error to ascribe to Fortune; but there are many things which may be the adjuncts of success, wholly independent of merit or ability; and in these the Duke of Wellington has been singularly lucky. He was fortunate in achieving his military fame at a time of life which left him a long period for the enjoyment of his renown; he was fortunate in concluding his active career with his most signal victory, great in itself, greater still, perhaps, in its results, which made it one of the main turning points of modern and European History, one that compels remembrance as the last of that series of conflicts that shook the world; he was fortunate that he served a State whose settled Constitution gave no opportunity, and furnished no temptation to the indulgence of that ambition that has lured more than one great Military Commander to the fate of a Wallenstein; and he has been fortunate that thirty years of peace have brought no need for a second course of service in the field, in which, while it would have been impossible to surpass his former fame, it might have been difficult to have maintained it.

We do not recollect in history an instance of fuller and more perfect realisation by one man of the threefold fortune of action—of fame, wealth, and honour, as its reward—and of a long life and health for the enjoyment of them. If his career does not present the brilliancy and the overpowering elevation of that of Napoleon, it is also spared the dark shadow and humiliation of his decline; while from the casualties that chequered the fate of those with whom he may be more fitly ranked, his life has also been singularly free. By many has fame been achieved, but to few has its full enjoyment been permitted. What has been the doom of most of the warriors whose names occur to us? Blake served a country that he loved, under a Government he had ceased to honour, and died on the ocean he had subdued, with little to console him but the consciousness of having done his duty. Marlborough outlived his influence, and went down the vale of years in the midst of quarrels and cabals; even the national reward he received, became the subject of mean disputes and litigation; and the close of his life has furnished a line to the poet's saddening estimate of human greatness. Wolfe fell in the moment of his victory; as did a yet greater man—Nelson; and though the last gathered in his life a full meed of that glory which inspired him, yet it was accompanied by constant physical suffering that embittered existence, and is partly believed to have made him, in his last battle, court the aim of the foe beneath which he fell. Moore and Abercrombie, alike in fate, won applause that fell only on the dull cold ear of death: but the circle of Wellington's career is perfect in every part; and, by a rare exception from the usual course, he has not only exhausted all that the world could give him during his life, but has seen offered to him that homage which, in most cases, is deferred till the object of it "sleeps in marble."

Statues, bridges, columns, have risen in honour of his name and deeds, and he has seen them rise, with an equanimity amounting almost to coldness. He considers himself "a dead man" in such cases, and leaves the public to do as it pleases. His contemporaries are to him posterity, and anticipate the admiration of future ages those who come after us will have nothing to do in this respect; the columns are all reared, the bridges built, and the pedestals occupied. The effigies of the Roman Emperors were scarcely more numerous in the Eternal City than are those of the Duke of Wellington in England. When Johnson in his gloomy satire bid the Aspirant to Fame reflect how greatness is rewarded, and to see

> How nations slowly wise and meanly just,
> To buried merit raise the tardy bust,

he did not foresee such a career as Wellington's—so busy in its early part, so influential in its later years, so honoured through all!

Altogether it must be admitted that the age is not an ungrateful one; indifference to its heroes is not the vice of the present generation. The State, indeed, does not award the civic or the mural wreath; but the community has taken the task of being grateful, in a great measure, out of the hands of rulers, and has discovered modes of expressing its obligations far superior to the bestowal of garlands and oak leaves. Peace has its perils as well as victories; and the man who saves the life of a submerged fellow-citizen, expects a medal from the Humane Society as a matter of course. Nay, even when the benefit of a man's exertions has been confined to himself, provided he has distinguished himself by a particularly extensive exhibition of successful selfishness, testimonials will not be wanting to him, too, as if he possessed all the virtues incident to humanity. Thus a great railway speculator, who has gathered round him a thick crust of golden thousands, has a score or so additional thrown upon the heap; every contributor of a coin paying a homage of admiration to one who has done so well, what all are trying to do in some way or other.

This is the most unintelligible manifestation of Hero-worship we ever met with, since no one trait of benevolence, courage, devotion, disinterestedness, self sacrifice, or any one of the qualities that men are bound to honour has been established as the ground of the claim; one kind of admiration of great wealth is intelligible enough, and was largely indulged in by our worthy ancestors, the proofs being to be found in the writings of philosophers, poets, and satirists, *passim*; it was the species of veneration that sprang from an actual participation in the profits of the wealth-maker: in the Roman world he was mostly a General who had squeezed a province, and converted the proceeds into a villa on the Esquiline, and unlimited suppers to his friends. An usurer with more than the average luck in heavy per centages often figures among the millionaires of old; but the result to society was the same: if much money was got much was spent; and, as there was good cheer at the dispersion of it, those who partook might naturally be a little eloquent in praise of the fountain from which they drank. They might occasionally send in a discreetly timed gift, with a view to a place in the rich man's will, like the expectants so deliciously "done" in Ben Jonson's "Volpone;" but beyond that they never went; clubbing together collectively "to give their sum of more to that which had too much," gilding, as it were, the *not* "refined gold," was a thing undreamed of in their philosophy. For such a case of slavish prostration before the golden calf as that which we need not more directly allude to, required from the age some exhibition of a better kind to redeem us from the laughter of Europe; and, we are happy to say, we are not left without it.

Confessing to a fear that "Tributes" and "Testimonials," and "Tokens of Admiration," may become a kind of fashion, and, by being made matters of course, lose all their value, which consists in their marking the exceptional cases of superior intelligence and exertion in the great cause of mankind, we cannot but admit that there is among us a praiseworthy readiness to acknowledge public services; great merit in a prominent place does not go unrewarded; and, after the grants for the last victories in India, no one will say that a Belisarius, "begging his bread through realms his valour saved," would now be a possibility. The community, though less promptly, and with more effort, is not behind the State in thus honouring those it considers its benefactors; and, in modern times, at least, political services have been as richly rewarded as achievements in the field. A Cobden has his testimonial, his seconds and assistants have services of plate; a Prime Minister is rewarded by a penny subscription, and the freedom of corporations in a gold box; one condition only is required for all this applause and homage; it is SUCCESS! Men must do something, produce some effect in their day and generation, or they may possess all the virtues, and every highest intellectual quality, and go unnoticed and unknown. Nearly all the complaints of "merit unrewarded" arise from those who have had all the requisites for obtaining greatness, save the opportunity of action, or the power of seizing it when it came. They do everything, save—succeed, and so they sink beneath the surface unmarked. The man of action comes, converts their theories into facts, pushes them into action, changes nations, Governments and systems, and is ranked with the great among mankind. There never was a movement that had not both its Luther and its Melancthon, the elegant and refined thinker, and the coarser, but more energetic man of action, without whom the mass of men could not be moved. The last "dare us to forget;" the first plead more gently for remembrance, and are often unduly forgotten.

It is this dazzling power inherent in all action that makes itself visible and palpable to men, which gives such a prominence in history to military greatness; and it has the same effect in this nineteenth century, in the midst of a practical trading people, as in the Republic of Rome, that existed by territorial aggression. There it gave the warrior triumphs, statues, arches, and pillars; and with us the rewards are but little changed: title, rank, wealth, orders, stand instead of the procession to the Capitol; and to them are added monumental honours identical with those of old. In raising them, one thing alone is to be regretted—that more unanimity is not secured. But Art itself has its factions; and in this last great effort the community have had to witness a battle between the Archists and the Anti-Archists, resulting in a compromise which throws an uneasy doubt over the whole proceeding. We have made an experiment for a time in what should have been raised for an eternity; and the sense of a difficulty vanquished is blended with a fear that, possibly, the work may have to be undone. Indeed, the Committee may say, in the quaint language of Sir Thomas Browne—"The circle of our felicities maketh but short arches; our contentments stand upon the tops of pyramids, ready to fall off; and the insecurity of their enjoyments abrupteth our tranquillities!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Few and far between are the returns of persons of any mark from the country to Paris. Fashion, in this respect, no less intense than the recent temperature, keeps all the gay leaders of society at a distance, if no further off, concealed in the small villages that surround the capital. The consequent diminution in the number of readers has achieved the revolution, which, from the satiety of the public, had long begun, in the French press. We are approaching the last dying speech and confession of the Roman *feuilleton*. The *Débats*, the most eminent French journal—whether we consider the talent it commands, or the political secrets it is always the first to announce *ex Cathedrâ*—is striving to begin the reform.

Within this week its proprietor, M. Bertin, assembled the celebrated writers, the heads of his establishment, J. Janin, Michel Chevalier, St. Marc Girardin, Chasles, Sacy, Barriere, Fleury, &c., and it was decided that novels should cease to form part of the daily paper as soon as it could be done without raising an outcry on the part of the subscribers, who, true to human nature, esteem little what they have, but violently lament what they lose, however worthless. The marvel is how M. Bertin could ever have adopted this system, French newspapers not having even now area sufficient for the information the most essential to men of business, whilst novels divided into 365 chapters only manage to attract attention for a time by the daily horrors and immorality they depict: at last the reader loses all appetite as well as taste for them, his palate and the "stomach of his sense" being both destroyed by the literary Cayenne. The *Presse* appears ready to follow the example; it is even now publishing travels instead of novels. In another direction we see that MM. Duming, Hippolite Babou, and Claude Saignes, its best writers, have devoted the *Courrier Français* for a new review; and M. F. Mallefille has left the *National* in the lurch, disgusted with his office; as many, however, have been before him, for, as the celebrated Armand Carrel once observed, whenever a clever pen presents itself at the office of the *National*, it always finds four or five old penknives to behead it—*pour le Guillotiner*.

A year or two more and the Roman *feuilleton* will be no more—leaving it a fact of literary history that the most volatile of nations endeavoured to make journalism the most heavy and prosy; whilst the most serious in antiquity (the Romans) opined that, of all places, in the daily chronicle of passing things, brevity is most the soul of wit; and the first Roman journalist (Costus), whilst throwing off his quotidian records, called them the "*ludibria ventis*," for he threw his leaves to the passing, ever-changing wind of popular opinion. Our conduct in this respect is highly paradoxical and very uncongenial to our natures; for, in whatever is to be achieved in art, literature, or industry, by inspiration, or by the effort of the moment, we equal—and, in my opinion, we surpass—every other nation; but we cannot screw our courage to any struggle that is continuous and enduring. One proof of this I take to be the envy which produces the present outcry against the Jews, who have outstripped us in every department. The walls and shops of Paris are placarded by bills, announcing pamphlets for and against "King Rothschild the First" ("Le Roi Rothschild I."); and a new edition is but now appearing of M. Tonvenal's "Les Juifs Rois de l'Epoque"—which, by-the-by, has had also two editions in Germany.

It is not in finance and commerce alone the Jews have beaten us; their success and popularity at the Bar and in the Chamber of Deputies is all-surpassing. It is but four days since that 10,000 persons of all classes issued from the town of Chinon, to do honour to their deputy, M. Crémieux, an Israelite. On the other hand, the classical stage of the country, with Racine and Corneille, is now placed at the mercy of a fair Jewess, Rachel; and the Minister of the Interior and the Théâtre Français are now in a state of trepidation, because the sole and absolute Queen of Tragedy, in high dudgeon at being pressed to fulfil her duties, has refused to perform any longer the conditions of her former engagement, which compelled her to act twice a week on receiving 50,000 francs a year, with three months' furlough. There is at this moment great likelihood that the Queen of French Tragedy will go and join the sole representative of French Comedy, Mdlle. Plessy, who a year since abandoned the Théâtre Français and *la belle France* for the hyperborean plaudits and "golden ioys" of St. Petersburgh.

After a stagnant month of the dead season, the Parisians having exhausted all the subjects of excitement in which they habitually delight, have seized upon the Montpensier marriage with an eagerness nothing can surpass. Each circumstance, domestic and political, of this event has been distended so as to fill up the utmost void the most fervid imaginations of the Parisians in their longings can conceive. Unfortunately, the domestic circle and the court in which Queen Christina, aided by her husband, Munoz, so despotically rules her two Royal children, and the *eight* others she possesses, offers details, and daily occurrences of the most piquant as well as lamentable character; these are, however, of too degrading a nature to be revealed; but they form the medium in which Louis Philippe and his ambassadors have been compelled to move and furnish at present to French *Causeries* inexhaustible material: so much the more so as discretion is not a characteristic of official persons in France, and in the promiscuous state of society here—thanks to the King's garrulity, and the number of tattling Deputies, Peers, and Aide-de-camp, by whom the Sovereign and M. Guizot are surrounded. Every evening are chronicled all over Paris, all the smallest as well as greatest secrets of Court and Cabinet. The midnight scenes at the Escurial, commented on in Paris, are, however, unfit for publication. But they are not the only amusing results of this affair. The French are particularly amused at Lord Normanby's misadventures. Relying on the *entente cordiale*, and the amity, all *couleur de rose*, betwixt the two Sovereigns, the noble Marquis came to Paris, suspecting nothing He had resolved to spend a month or six weeks at the waters of Vichy, and then to enjoy his blushing honours and his bed of roses at the British Embassy. As [illegible] his credentials a political bomb exploded at his feet; it was at his [illegible] w, M. Guizot broke the intelligence to the new Ambassador of England. His astonishment and embarrassment were naturally indescribable—he muttered an indistinct opinion, and retired; uncertain how the Ministers at home would act; whilst he dispatched a courier to London, he hastened to Vichy, both to avoid initiatory steps on his part, as well as not to appear to confer too much importance on M. Guizot's *coup de Jarnac*. But he was destined to swim in more troublous waters than those of Vichy, and he was quickly summoned to Paris to present the protest of the English Government against an infraction of mutual amity, as unexpected as unprovoked. So much for Lord Normanby's unpropitious *début*. On the other hand, it is well known to all political men that this Spanish affair was an invention of Louis Philippe, and that, whatever may have been M. Guizot's inclination to avenge himself of his former defeat by Lord Palmerston, his principal motive, as Responsible Adviser of the Crown, in yielding himself to the King's wishes, was, by effecting this opulent marriage, to avoid presenting the Law of Dotation of the Duke de Nemours, which, in Louis Philippe's desire to increase the revenues of his family, is the thought ever uppermost, and the only measure which no Minister can attempt again without incurring general odium Now it happens that such has been the outcry against Louis Philippe's thirst after a marriage portion in this negotiation, that he has been obliged at last to play the generous, and formally renounce the Donna Luisa's fortune. Thus, whilst France has forfeited the amity of England, and espoused a Spanish cause, which, at no distant day, she must support at the sacrifice of blood and treasure, Louis Philippe has lost at one fell swoop, and first starting, his dear ingots. But, as the French proverb says, "*Quand le vin est tiré, il faut le boire*" and the young Princes, amidst the tears and prayers of their agonised mother, have left Paris for Madrid. With them, crowds have gone to witness, or to chronicle events for others. Théophile Gautier, the celebrated *feuilletonist*, who has already published travels in Spain, left Paris five days since, to convey the marvels of matrimonial conquest to the *Presse*; whilst Strauss is at this moment crossing the Pyrenees, to ensure to the Duke of Montpensier other bands besides those of Guerillas. For the next fortnight, all Paris will be in Madrid—at least, in imagination. We can but repeat as our opinion what a great diplomatist said to M. Guizot a few days since, when he retired after a long conference: "I suppose you now will exclaim, like the *Grand Monarque*, '*Il n'y a plus de Pyrenées*'; but, depend upon it, if the political Pyrenées are gone, the chasms and precipices are more numerous, wider, and deeper than ever."

FRANCE.

It is scarcely necessary to say that public attention is completely absorbed in Paris with the subject of the proposed marriages in Spain. Some of the papers contain very angry articles against England, and the most contradictory reports are daily circulated upon the subject.

The Marquis of Normanby has had an interview with M. Guizot, to present a protest against the marriage of the Infanta of Spain with the Duke de Montpensier. A private letter from Paris says, "The interview of the Marquis of Normanby with M. Guizot was, it is presumed, a very animated one, for when M. Guizot issued from his cabinet to conduct the noble Lord to the entrance, he was much flushed a matter of rare occurrence with him. Lord Normanby showed quite as much colour. They had scarcely separated, when M. Guizot was besieged by persons anxious to learn what had been the nature of their conversation. It became known immediately that M. Guizot professed himself satisfied with the communication made to him, which he described as couched in terms much more moderate than he had expected. This naturally produced a favourable effect out of doors, but there is another version of the story in circulation. It is said that the protest presented to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby expressed in the most energetic terms the hostility of the British Government to the contemplated marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, which, the document contended, would be in direct contravention of the Treaty of Utrecht. It added that even if the Treaty of Utrecht had ceased to exist, or had never had existence, the British Government would protest with equal energy against the marriage, on the broad general ground that it would affect the interests of all Europe, and disturb the balance of power. The document is described as concluding by the expression of a fear, or a conviction, that 'the marriage is calculated injuriously to effect the relations subsisting between France and Great Britain.' This protest was immediately forwarded to the King at St. Cloud."

The *Epoque*, after quoting an announcement in a Paris paper that "Lord Normanby had presented an energetic note to M. Guizot," denies the fact, and says—"We have been assured that Lord Palmerston has perfectly dissembled, as a well-bred gentleman should, his ill-humour at the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. His Lordship is, moreover, too able a statesman to protest energetically without a firm resolution not to confine himself to mere words. Weak Governments protest; but powerful ones act."

Orders have been received at the Palace of Compiegne to prepare apartments for a portion of the Royal Family, which intends to visit that residence towards the close of the month. The King, it was believed, would be of the party

The most important fact announced in the French papers is that their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Montpensier and the Duke d'Aumale took their departure at six o'clock on Monday morning for Spain. They went by the railroad to Tours, where they were to arrive at twelve, and immediately to proceed to Bordeaux. Fifteen postilions and forty-two horses were ordered to be ready at every relay. M. de Vischer, the Court Inspecteur des Voyages, left on Sunday, in order to have all in readiness at the different relays. The Princes arrived at Bordeaux on Tuesday morning, and were to proceed to Bayonne in the course of the day. The following were the persons in attendance upon the Duke de Montpensier: General Baron Atthalin, Peer of France, First Aide-de-Camp to the King; Colonel Fiereck, his Orderly Officer; M. A. de Latour, his Private Secretary; and M. A. Pasquier, Surgeon, nephew of Dr. Pasquier, First Surgeon to the King and the Prince Royal. The Duke d'Aumale was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Jamin, his Aide-de-Camp, and Commandant de Beaufort d'Hautpool, his Orderly Officer. The Princes were to take their departure from Bayonne for Madrid on Thursday, travelling by post. They were to be received at Irun, the first stage on entering Spain, by the Marquises de Santa Cruz and Povar, and the Marquis d'Arana, Grandees of Spain. Their Royal Highnesses were to stop at Tolosa, Vittoria, Burgos, and Segovia, arriving at Madrid on the 5th of October.

Incendiary fires continue to desolate all France, and Burgundy in particular. Seven villages of the district of Morvand had been almost entirely consumed during the last three weeks, and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the inhabitants, it had been impossible to seize the incendiaries. The whole population had been ever since on the watch, day and night, and it was dangerous for strangers to traverse the country. In the districts of Montargis and Gien the agitation was extreme. The inhabitants everywhere mounted guard, and several persons mistaken for malefactors had been either killed or wounded by the armed peasantry.

On Friday morning (last week), Jean Pétry, the waiter at a coffee-house at St. Ouen, who, it will be remembered, was last month tried and found guilty of the murder of his mistress, under revolting circumstances, and of afterwards robbing the house, was executed at the Barrière St. Jacques. He retained to the last moment the same revolting indifference which he has evinced ever since the committal of his crime; and, when ascending the steps of the scaffold, he stopped for a moment, and coolly called out in German to an acquaintance in the crowd, and asked him whether his (Petry's) uncle was present. Almost the entire commune of St. Ouen was present at the execution. This, says one of the journals, makes the 153rd execution which has taken place in Paris since the beginning of the present century.

SPAIN.

We learn that Mr. Bulwer was received, on the 21st ult., by Queen Isabella II. in a private audience, and congratulated her Majesty on her approaching marriage. The Infanta was not present, and the excuse made (by the journals) for her absence is, that she has been slightly indisposed for the few previous days It is evident, however, that the real reason was the awkwardness which would result from her Royal Highness' presence at an interview, demanded by the English Minister, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen on her marriage, while he, at the same time, was protesting against her own. The French Ambassador had not, by the latest accounts, made a formal demand of the hand of the Infanta, in the name of the King of the French. The indisposition of the Infanta is made the excuse for the delay in this case, as for the absence of her Highness from Mr. Bulwer's audience.

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 21st, but, owing to the attractions of a bull-fight, it was long before a sufficient number of members arrived in time to discuss the bill for authorising the Government to collect the taxes until the end of the year 1846. M. Gonzales Romero supported his amendment, whereby the Government was to be permitted to collect the taxes until the 31st of December, "when the new Cortes would be assembled." M. Munoz Maldonado opposed the motion, and M. Gonzales Romero replied After two days' discussion, the vote of confidence for the collection of the taxes was passed, by a majority of 134 to 13

The Senate have presented to the Queen their Address, in reply to her matrimonial message, and they also waited on her mother, the Infanta, and the Infante Don Francisco de Assiz. It was their President, the Marquis de Miraflores, who had the honour of congratulating the aforesaid Royal personages. To the Senate's address the Queen replied as follows:—"The consoling hopes which my heart founded on the marriage I am about to contract, and on that of my beloved sister, are converted into infallible certainty when I see you around me, and congratulating me in the name of the country which you so lawfully represent. I thank you, gentlemen, for the solicitude with which you express to me your devotedness; and I trust that the Almighty will bless these two marriages by vouchsafing the happiness I demand for myself and my sister, and peace and felicity to my people

The day of the marriages of the Queen and of the Infanta continues to be fixed for the 10th of October

The *Eco del Comercio*, *Clamor Publico*, *Espectador*, and *Nuevo Espectador*, having been seized on the 22nd ult., the editors of these four Progresista journals had met and agreed to a joint declaration against that arbitrary act, which they published on the 23rd. The *Espanol* was also seized for copying an article of the *Times* of the 16th on the Spanish marriages.

The offence of the *Eco del Comercio* was a proposal to present Senor Orense with a medal. It had also previously remonstrated against the seizures, but in moderate language.

The *Debats* at length ventures upon an explanation in regard to alleged violence on the part of the French Ambassador, towards the Queen of Spain, to induce her to consent to marry Don Francisco. The *Débats* says:—"The evening of the 26th and that of the 27th of August, were exclusively devoted by the Queen of Spain to her usual consultations with her Ministers; and, according to her custom, her Majesty, before she withdrew to her private apartments, received at an advanced hour of the night some persons of her household. Those who pretend to be well informed on the customs of the Spanish Court ought to know that the habit of the Queen, as it was that of her mother, Queen Christina, is to consult her Ministers during the evening, and to give receptions (hold a drawing-room) during the night. It was some hours after quitting her Ministers that the Queen, who received only M. Donoso Cortes, and afterwards waited on her mother, recalled her Ministers, to announce to them her resolution. Several amongst them were still in the palace, at the office of the First Secretary of State. The others had withdrawn. All immediately assembled in her Majesty's presence. They quitted her after having received her orders, and it was during that evening that the Queen signed the convocation of the Cortes. The French Ambassador did not interfere in the slightest degree"

The *Times* makes these remarks upon the explanation of the *Débats*:—"So far as our contemporary appears to have been instructed, it speaks truth. The Queen did recal her Ministers on the night in question, but it was after weeping bitterly and continuously for two hours in her Majesty's private apartment, when, worn out by solicitation and teazing, she descended, and said to the Queen Mother 'Do as you will; I accept Don Francisco.' The Ministers were immediately recalled. The Royal assent was given. The marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier was, in that moment of excitement, urged upon her, and acquiesced in. M. Bresson was produced, and had the satisfaction of learning that his mission had, through the all-powerful aid of the Queen Mother, succeeded."

NEW CHURCH AT HAMBURG.

(From a Correspondent.)

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church of St. Nicholai at Hamburg, took place on Thursday, the 24th of September, in the presence of at least 20,000 persons; the surrounding houses, as well as the platforms, being crowded with spectators. The church is intended to occupy the site of the former one (destroyed by the great fire of 1842) in the large open space called the Hopfenmarket. It is from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London; the estimate being considerably above the sum intended to be applied, which was 1,000,000 marks banco, or about £80,000. The foundation, which is carried to a depth of 36 feet, was commenced last November, and is not yet completed. Round the eastern end of the new building seats were erected, rising to a height of thirty or forty feet, and accommodating about 10,000 persons. In the centre was the platform for those assisting at the ceremony, and in front was another large sloping platform for those who could not procure seats. The ceremony (which was more lengthy than is usual on such occasions in England) commenced at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with the singing of an anthem, accompanied by a military band of about thirty men selected from four regiments of the "regulars," after which Dr. Strauch (the "pastor" of the parish) delivered a most eloquent address, which was followed by another anthem. The Chief Burgomeister then addressed the assembly, and then another anthem was sung. The Chief Burgomeister then proceeded in the usual manner to lay the first stone, being assisted by three other Members of the Senate, and four Priests, and attended by Mr. Scott, the architect, and about sixty masons dressed in leather aprons and black cocked hats, each carrying a long steel set-square; two of the principal masons bearing on purple velvet cushions the silver trowel and mallet, and two more carrying the level and mahogany set-square to be used at the ceremony. Beneath the stone, which is at the north-east angle of the choir, was placed a cylindrical vessel, containing the coins, &c.; and over this was a large brass plate with an appropriate inscription. On this the stone was lowered. The ceremony concluded by each of the Priests pronouncing a blessing over the stone; after which another anthem was sung. The whole passed off well, without any accident or disturbance, which, considering the immense concourse of people, was to every one a matter of surprise, as well as congratulation, and reflects much credit on those entrusted with the management.—(A fine Engraving of this splendid church appeared in No. 171 of our Journal.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

Cape of Good Hope papers have reached us to the 21st of July, ten days later than our last accounts. Nothing of particular importance had occurred, but the extracts which we subjoin from the papers possess some interest. No engagements of moment had taken place on the frontier up to the latest date. The operations of the Kaffirs were confined entirely to petty depredations upon the cattle and supplies. In one of these affairs, a very enterprising settler named Nourse lost his life. Supplies for the troops were being landed at the mouth of the Fish River.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, of July 11.)

Wednesday.—An express arrived this morning from Fort Beaufort, with the mournful intelligence of the death of Mr. Gordon Nourse, one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and high-spirited residents on this frontier. On the evening of the 5th instant, a small party of the Kaffirs having succeeded in capturing a herd of about 100 head of cattle, while grazing near the Guala post, the residence of the deceased, were immediately followed by him and a few others. The marauders were overtaken in the kloofs, and the cattle were re-captured, with the loss of four of the enemy, who were shot. Mr. N—— had nearly reached the end of the kloof, when a ball, fired with fatal precision by a lurking Kaffir, mortally wounded himself and a man of colour attending on him. Mr. Nourse succeeded in reaching home, and survived the fatal wound about two hours, perfectly conscious that it was mortal. The ball, it seems, struck him a little above the hip, and, cutting upwards obliquely, had passed out near the opposite shoulder. His friend and companion, Mr. Vowe, was, we understand, with him at the time of his death. The spot where he fell is known by the name of Fuller's Kloof, and which forms one of the main sprouts of the Blinkwater. The cattle taken by the Kaffirs were the joint property of the deceased, Mr. Vowe, and Mr. Botha. The Hottentot who fell with Mr. Nourse behaved very gallantly, seized the gun of the latter on his falling, and, though mortally wounded himself, got out of the bush with it. A person named Wilkie was also severely wounded—a ball carrying away a portion of the chin, and then lodging in the shoulder. He is, however, said to be in a fair way of recovery

The men who rode the express, report that on Monday evening last six or eight mounted Kaffirs approached to within gunshot of the wooden bridge at Fort Beaufort, and fired a volley. The place was instantly in alarm, and pursuit was made, but the marauders, who appear to have been actuated by a mere spirit of bravado, were off, scampering through the bushes, which are thickly spread over the ground in that neighbourhood, and high up the Kaffirland mountains. We learn, also, that thirty head of the contractor's slaughter cattle were swept off from the vicinity of Fort Beaufort, about fourteen days ago.

Saturday.—We have received the following communication from Fort Beaufort, dated the 7th instant:—

"Bodies of Kaffirs, consisting of from 10 to 20, continue to infest this part of the frontier, and whenever they can succeed in driving off flocks or herds by stealth they do so, avoiding, however, a combat, either to capture or for the protection of what they may have stolen. In these forays several horrible murders have been committed lately by these cowardly assassins on herdsmen in the vicinity of this place. Last week they shot two Fingoes while herding cattle near Macomo's Kraal; and, not satisfied with killing the poor fellows, they tormented one of them by flaying his face while he was yet alive. The other escaped from them mortally wounded, but has since died. The day after this, Field Captain Loxton was ordered out with his Hottentot corps on escort duty, and on his return home at daybreak of the 2nd instant, he discovered the traces of a flock of sheep which the Kaffirs were attempting to drive across a drift on the Kat River, near the Blinkwater Post, but who, on hearing the approach of his men, had taken shelter in the bush with the sheep. On being followed into the thicket, the Kaffirs retreated, leaving four hundred and ninety sheep in the hands of the pursuing party. From circumstances which have transpired subsequently, it appears that these marauders, after loosing their booty, took post during the remainder of the day on a high conical hill, overlooking the spot where the sheep had been taken, watching the herds from the Blinkwater Post, in the hope that chance would afford them an opportunity of repairing their loss at the expense of these men. Unfortunately, some straggling sheep being seen near where these Kaffirs lay in ambush, two of these men were induced to proceed towards the spot, and were intercepted and fired on—one having his arm shattered, and the other his gun split in two near the lock. The latter, however, escaped, and on reporting the case, Captain Loxton was ordered out with his company to the spot, whence the bloodspoor was traced for about half a mile, and here a most shocking spectacle presented itself. It appeared that the wounded man had dropped from loss of blood, and that the Kaffirs had then tortured him in a horrible manner. They had first torn open the sleeve of the shattered arm; they had ripped open the wound with the assegai, and extracted the bullet. They stabbed him once in the bowels, and six times in the neck, also in the mouth and breast, and mutilated and bruised the broken arm with knobbed keeries. The remains of this unfortunate man being buried, the bush was then effectually scoured, but without finding the murderers. This is now generally the case, the Kaffirs never presenting themselves voluntarily, unless in overwhelming numbers. Besides these affairs, one or two other skirmishes have been reported, in one of which, the friendly Kaffir Hermanus recaptured a few head of cattle and killed one or two of the marauders; another is the case of Mr. Ryneveld's company, who having pursued some of his oxen which had been carried off, succeeded in overtaking them, and shooting two out of the three Kaffirs who were driving them. The third, who was on horseback, escaped. Information has been received that a number of Kaffirs have been seen in Vader Kloof (behind the Kromme Berg), and a force was to be sent in quest of them."

Since the above, accounts have been received direct from Algoa Bay, to the 22d of August. They announce the landing of provisions and stores at the mouth of the Fish and Buffalo rivers. The troops had moved on to the Kei, where a skirmish had taken place with the Kaffirs, who, being defeated, fled across the river, leaving their women and children, and an immense quantity of cattle in the possession of the English.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The steamer *Britannia* has arrived from Boston and Halifax, with the usual mails of the 16th of September

The political news in the New York papers is not very important. The rumour which had reached us by the way of Jamaica of the capture of Monterey, in California, by the American squadron, and which was hardly credited, has since been confirmed. The proclamation of Commodore Sloat, commanding the American naval forces in the Pacific, dated 6th July, has been received. On that day he entered the harbour of Monterey, and in his proclamation called on the Californians to remain tranquil, assuring them that he came as a friend to the people, and that California was destined to form a part and parcel of the great Federal Union. Several weeks ago the Lexington store ship sailed for California with stores, ammunition, and cannon, and having on board a company of United States Artillery, in order to aid in the permanent establishment of the authority and jurisdiction of the United States in that region.

From Camargo, we learn that it was the intention of General Taylor to leave that place with the main body of the army about the 5th of September. Three hundred mules, 200 waggons, and 160,000 rations had been sent on in advance; and it is stated that the General intends, if unopposed by the Mexicans, to proceed at once to Saltillo. Other accounts state, however, that his means of transport were still deficient. Meanwhile, parties of rangers were actively scouring the country around the destined line of march, and had visited *en route* several of the small towns of the district without encountering resistance or discovering any signs of an opposing force. According to general report, however, the Mexicans had concentrated at Monterey, to the extent of some few thousand ill-paid and ill-clothed men. Disgraceful riots, we also learn, had taken place among the volunteers at Burita, arising from a feud existing between an Irish company and two of the Georgian corps. The affair took place on board of a steam-boat which was anchored near the shore. Guns, swords, and bayonets were used with reckless violence. The colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, who, at the head of two of his companies, attempted to quell the disturbance, was wounded, and his men were driven back; and when at length the rioters submitted, a considerable number of men had been either killed or wounded.

The California expedition was on the point of leaving New York.

Rumours were current that an agent from the Mexican Government was at Washington.

Forty miles above Leynosa, on the 21st of August, the steam-boat *Enterprise* burst her boiler, and blew up. Five persons were killed instantly, and several wounded

Killed.—Enoch Tucker, and A. Bosnell, of Tennessee; Mr. Scaps, of Texas; Thomas Ganfrey, of New York; a cook, and a stranger, names unknown.

Badly Wounded.—Lieutenant Dearing, of the Louisville Legion; William A. Crook, and C. B. Crook, of Tennessee; Captain Woods, William Grey, Jacob Bouridge, and Thomas Eagle, of Texas; J. C. Howard, suttler, of Baltimore; Joseph Gregsby, and Mr. Heckery, suttlers, of the Louisville Legion; Taylor, the pilot; Thomas Hemper, Samuel Martin, Patrick Kelley, Frank and Pallacott, deck hands; and J. F. Crank, the mate. 12 slightly wounded. On the 28th ult., Lieutenant Dearing was out of danger. Patrick Kelley was out of his senses, and would probably die.

The United States brig of war *Truxton* had been totally wrecked on the 15th, near the mouth of the river Tuppan. Two lieutenants and nineteen men reached the squadron at Vera Cruz in boats: the remainder of the officers and crew, including also the captain, landed with the intention of surrendering themselves prisoners of war. The *Princeton* steam-frigate proceeded to the assistance of the brig on the arrival of the boats; but, finding her rescue to be impossible, set fire to the hull, and, after ascertaining that the remainder of the crew had set out for Tampico, she returned to Vera Cruz. Tampico and Tobasco had joined in the revolution. The yellow fever is stated to have broken out on board the British vessels of war at Sacrificios. A portion of the United States squadron was suffering from scurvy.

OPERATIONS IN BORNEO.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains several despatches from Sir Thomas Cochrane, detailing the operations of the English fleet at Borneo. The following is a summary of the results to which these despatches refer:—His Excellency Rear-Adm. Sir J. T. Cochrane, after his arrival off the river of Borneo Proper, tried to arrange matters with the Sultan in an amicable manner, but found that all his efforts were met with suspicion. The Sultan refused to allow his Excellency to go up the river, except in a small boat, and behaved altogether in such a distrustful manner, that negotiations were found to be useless. Decided measures were therefore, resolved upon

On the 6th of July, the *Spiteful* towed the *Agincourt*, *Iris*, *Ringdove*, *Hazard*, and *Royalist* into the river, within about twelve miles below the town of Brunè. On the 7th, the *Hazard* and the *Royalist* were moved up to the bar, and the Honourable Company's steamer *Phlegethon* towed the *Royalist* over the bar, and returned to the squadron for the boats, &c. The Admiral then hoisted his flag on board the *Spiteful*; and, on the 8th, the *Spiteful* and the *Phlegethon*—the latter, having a much less draught of water than the *Spiteful*, taking eight boats in tow proceeded up the river. On the steamers, &c., coming within range of the forts, the Malays opened a fire upon them with round and grape, by which two men were killed and seven wounded on board the *Phlegethon*. This was returned from the *Phlegethon* with rockets and guns. The boats were now cast off, and the crews, under the command of Capt. Mundy, of her Majesty's ship *Iris*, landed and stormed the forts. The guns in the two forts, seven in number, were spiked, and in the afternoon the forts were destroyed. The steamers and boats then proceeded up the river towards the town of Brunè. On rounding the point of the town, another fort opened on the *Phlegethon* with the boats in tow. The steamers kept on their course, returning the fire: and, on a party of marines landing at the fort at half-past four in the afternoon, it was found deserted. The marines were encamped for the night on the hill.

On the 10th a party of marines and small-arm men proceeded up the river, under command of Captain Mundy, on an inland expedition, in pursuit of the Sultan and his army, who had fled into the interior, but they did not succeed in coming up with the Malays. This expedition was absent four days. After their return, the steamers and boats moved down the river to the ships, and on the 25th the fleet left the river and proceeded to Pulo Labuan, off which it was lying when the *Spiteful* left; 57 guns in all were taken possession of, of which 27 were beautiful brass guns. One of these is described to be a magnificent Spanish piece of the reign of Charles III. The *Phlegethon* was to proceed on the 25th July, to Amboong and Tampasook for bullocks for the use of the fleet; and it was generally thought that the Admiral would proceed immediately to China. The *Dædalus* joined on the 11th with provisions and coals.

The following despatch contains a sketch of the posture of affairs at the latest period:—

[illegible] XCELLENCY SIR THOMAS COCHRANE, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of her [illegible] Majesty's Naval Forces within these Seas, to PANGERAN MOUMEIN, who has [illegible] è, to PANGERAN BAHAR, the Ministers, Nacodahs, and community of the good people of that city.

It was this time last year that I heard, through James Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, that the Sultan invited me to visit Borneo.

On my arrival off Moarro, he sent Pangeran Bedurudeen, and numerous other princes, to welcome me, stating that they had his friendship.

At the Sultan's solicitations, I visited the city, he again expressed to me his confidence in his uncle Rajah Muda Hassim and Pangeran Bedurudeen, and his apprehension of Pangeran Usop. He solicited me to send a guard to protect his palace from Pangeran Usop's designs, and he invited me to attack, and, if possible, destroy him.

He also requested me to attack Seriff Housman, because it was Seriff Housman's intention to ruin Brunè, in consequence of the treaty entered into by the Sultan and Muda Hassim with the Queen of Great Britain. I went and attacked Seriff Housman, and annihilated him, at a great cost of British life.

After this, James Brooke, Esq., visited the Sultan, and he returned many thanks for what we had done, and expressed himself entirely friendly to us. Yet a short time afterwards he ordered the death of his uncle the Rajah Muda Hassim, Pangeran Bedurudeen, and many other of his relations, all of whom he declared to me were his friends; and, conscious of his fault, he immediately erected forts and batteries to oppose the British

Shortly after that, he endeavoured to entrap by false representations, the captain of the man-of-war I sent to Brunè.

Subsequently, on my arrival with the squadron and ascending the river, his forts and batteries fired upon our ships first, without any provocation. On that very day, in a moment as it were, his forts and batteries were destroyed, and the city was captured, and, if I were to retaliate upon him as he deserves, I should reduce the whole to ashes

But I have pity upon the better portion of the community, and though the conduct of the Sultan is detestable in the eyes of God and the Queen; I have likewise, for this once, some pity for the Sultan, because I understand he has been instigated by wicked advisers, and that if I spare him now, he will undoubtedly drive them from his country.

I extend this clemency because clemency is the attribute of the British nation, and because I wish, if possible, to spare this fine country.

I shall send one of my ships of war, from time to time, to inquire into the conduct of the Sultan; and he may rest assured, should I find he adheres to his wicked courses, I will return, I will burn the city to the ground, and I will pursue the Sultan, and expend thousands of dollars until I take him either dead or alive

Let the Rajahs choose between good and evil, let the Sultan also choose the wise alternative—let him rule his country with justice and mercy; and at a future time he may ensure the friendship of the Queen of England, who has the will and the power to foster the good and punish the evil-doer

The Admiral requests Pangeran Moumein to let the Sultan thoroughly understand the contents of this letter the moment he returns to the city

Dated on board her Britannic Majesty's steam vessel *Spiteful* off the City of Brunè, July 19, 1846.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked, unattended, this morning, immediately after breakfast, through the private plantations in the Home-park to the Queen's private kennel, and afterwards visited the Royal aviary. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rode out at the same time upon their Shetland ponies. The Princess Royal was taken for an early airing in the Great Park, in an open carriage, attended by Lady Lyttelton. The Prince Consort, immediately after his return to the Castle with her Majesty, proceeded to the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Virginia Water, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson. His Royal Highness had most excellent sport, having bagged upwards of twenty brace of pheasants, besides a good sprinkling of partridges and hares. Sir Robert and Lady Peel took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert this morning, and proceeded to town, from Slough, by the nine o'clock train. Her Majesty took an airing this afternoon, in the Great Park, in a pony phaeton and pair, driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Departure of Her Royal Highness the Princess William of Prussia.—Thursday forenoon her Royal Highness the Princess William of Prussia, who accompanied the Queen Dowager to this country, from the Continent, on the 28th ult., took her departure for Rotterdam, in the *Black Eagle* steamer. Shortly before eleven o'clock her Royal Highness, accompanied by the members of her suite, the Earl of Denbigh (Master of the Horse to the Queen Dowager), the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Bedford, &c., left Marlborough House for the place of embarkation, which was reached shortly after twelve. At the Royal Dockyard the necessary arrangements for the departure of her Royal Highness had been made at an early hour. A guard of honour of the Royal Marines was drawn up, from the stairs to the spot where the carriage stopped, and the passage was covered with green cloth. Four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were also in readiness. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen and Madame Bunsen arrived shortly before twelve o'clock. On the arrival of her Highness the battery fired a Royal salute; and other demonstrations, lacking nothing of respect, were made by the ladies and gentlemen, and the naval and military officers, assembled around. The Princess, on alighting, was received by the Commandant of the garrison, Sir Thomas Downman, and by a numerous staff. Her Highness remained in conversation with the distinguished persons mentioned, for a few minutes; and, during the brief interval, was introduced by the Chevalier Bunsen, to Sir Charles Napier, who happened at the time to be in the yard. Soon after, the Princess and suite entered a boat of the *William and Mary* yacht, and proceeded, amidst silent but respectful demonstrations from the crowd, on board the *Black Eagle*. The battery immediately fired another salute of twenty-one guns, and the band played some appropriate airs. The steamer having got under way, with the prospect of a delightful passage, as the weather was most propitious, was out of sight in a few minutes.

Visit of the Queen Dowager to Buckingham Palace.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, went on Wednesday to inspect Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and the Princess were conducted up the grand staircase to the State rooms, and remained an hour inspecting the different saloons. On leaving the Palace, the Queen Dowager and the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Royal suite, went to inspect the Wellington Statue, and afterwards proceeded to Westminster Abbey.

Birthday of the Princess of Prussia.—Wednesday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia. The Princess received a visit of congratulation in the forenoon from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who arrived in town from her residence, Frogmore House, Windsor. The Royal Duchess partook of a *déjeuner* with the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness. The Princess also received visits of congratulation during the day from their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz

The King of the Belgians.—The King of the Belgians will, it is stated, leave the Tyrol, and arrive in Paris at the end of the week. In the French capital his Majesty will be joined by the Queen and her youthful family

The Queen Dowager.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to town.

Prince Frederick of Hesse.—Prince Frederick of Hesse (brother of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge) arrived at Kew on Monday evening, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and on Tuesday accompanied their Royal Highnesses to town.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE—FORM OF PUBLIC PRAYER.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, agreeably to the order of the Privy Council, has issued the following form of prayer to Almighty God for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year. To be read in all churches and chapels of England and Wales, on Sunday, the 11th of October, and two following Sundays.

A FORM OF PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

"O God, at whose bidding the earth, which sustaineth the life of man, hath withholden in parts of these islands the wonted provision of food, and turned abundance into scarcity, withdraw, we beseech Thee, the judgment of which we are justly afraid, that the poor perish not by famine.

"We acknowledge, O Lord, that by our strifes and divisions, misuse of Thy gifts, and forgetfulness of Thy manifold mercies, we have justly deserved punishment. We have sinned; we have grievously sinned against Thee. Yet knowing that Thou art full of compassion, we beseech Thee to pardon the offences of Thy people, to relieve the poor and the needy in their present necessities, and to give and preserve to our use the fruits of the earth in all its seasons.

"But whatsoever may be Thy pleasure concerning us, give us grace to receive Thy dispensations, whether of judgment or mercy, with entire submission to Thy will; endeavouring to abate Thy displeasure by repentance, and showing forth our sense of Thy goodness by faithfully keeping Thy commandments.

"Of ourselves we are unable either to will or to do that which is acceptable in Thy sight. We therefore pray Thee so to open our hearts to the influences of Thy good Spirit, that, showing compassion and mercy each man to his neighbour, and bearing the burdens one of another, we may obtain of Thy favour the supply of our wants, and with hearts knit together in brotherly love, may partake of Thy bounties in peace and contentment, to the honour and praise of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

The prayer is ordered to be read immediately before the Litany; and when the Litany shall not be read, before the prayer for all conditions of men.

Consecration of a New Church at Birmingham.—On Wednesday the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the New Church of St. Andrew, Bordeslay, Birmingham, recently formed into an ecclesiastical district. The clergy and wardens received the Right Rev. Prelate at the church at half-past ten o'clock, and the usual ceremonies having been gone through his Lordship proceeded to consecrate the new edifice.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Dagenham Murder.—The wife of Sergeant Parsons, against whom charges were made of being in some way implicated in this horrid affair, has died under melancholy circumstances. She had been recently confined, and it is supposed that the particulars connected with the melancholy event had such an effect upon her feelings as to accelerate her death. It is stated that there has been a meeting of the several heads of divisions of the police at Scotland-yard, for the purpose of devising the best means of discovering the murderer or murderers the unfortunate man Clarke. The result of that meeting is, the proposition enlarging the amount of the reward for the discoverer of the murderer from £100 to £500; that, as the police feel that a certain odium has been cast upon the force generally by the non-discovery of the murder, they propose to raise, by voluntary subscriptions amongst themselves, the other £400, in order that the perpetrator may be brought to justice, and that the scale of subscriptions from constables, inspectors, &c., will be settled by the heads of divisions, when it will be left to the men's discretion to subscribe to it

Lamentable Accident at Brougham Hall.—On Saturday evening last after dark, at Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, a shocking accident happened to Mr. Walton, the artist, who is on a visit to Lord Brougham, and the second daughter of William Brougham, Esq., his lordship's brother. It appears that the church singers were practising in Brougham Chapel, which is separated from the Hall by a deep cutting in the old London-road, over which Lord Brougham caused an arch to be thrown for the convenience of the Hall, from the terrace to the chapel-yard. Mr. Walton took Miss Brougham, who is about seven years of age, in his arms, and left the Hall by the terrace-door, and was on his way to the chapel, but, it being dark, and the light in the chapel misleading him, he missed the archway, and, with the girl in his arms, fell off the terrace into the road, a height of about twenty-five feet. The shrieks of the girl soon brought assistance. Mr. Walton's head was laid open for nearly two inches, and otherwise severely injured. Mr. W. still remains in a very precarious state. One of Miss Brougham's jawbones is broken, and she is otherwise dreadfully injured, but hopes are entertained of her recovery

Fatal Affray at Harefield, Middlesex.—On Saturday last an affray took place at the village of Harefield, four miles from Uxbridge, between some monkey boatmen who were passing up the Grand Junction Canal, which has terminated fatally to one of the parties. On that morning, between seven and eight o'clock, two boats laden with coal were proceeding up the canal passing through the parish of Harefield. In the boats were four men, whose names are Carpenter, Compton, William Norman, and George Norman, the last mentioned being in command of the party. On arriving at a lock, Norman blamed Carpenter for some negligence in opening the gates, and words ensued, which shortly after led to blows, and the party adjourned to a neighbouring meadow to have their fight out. They fought for about a quarter of an hour, and then sat themselves down on the grass for a minute or two to get wind, but on Norman attempting to rise he fell backward on the grass, and died in a few minutes afterwards. The lock-keeper sent for Mr. Kidd, surgeon, who promptly attended and opened a vein, but life was quite extinct. The body was removed to the King's Arms Inn, in the village. Both Carpenter and George Norman have been taken into custody, and on being examined before the Uxbridge bench of magistrates, were remanded.

The Late Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—At the Central Criminal Court a few days since, *William Clare*, a young man of respectable appearance, surrendered to his bail, and was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Hinde. The particulars of this case have appeared in our police reports, and inquiries before the Coroner. It will be recollected that, a short time since, an accident occurred at the Romford station of the Eastern Counties Railway, when several passengers were more or less injured, and one gentleman, named Hinde, was so seriously wounded that he died a few days afterwards. The prisoner was the driver of the engine on that occasion, and he was now charged with the crime of manslaughter, arising from negligence in the discharge of his duty. The Jury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

Collision on the North-Western Railway.—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a goods train was on its way to the Watford Station, from the Leighton Buzzard Station, and an engineer, named Edward Gibbs, who had been propelling it behind, was afterwards employed to bring forward a lighter train of the same description. The morning was unusually foggy, so that the driver could not see five yards in front. On arriving near the Watford Station, Gibbs with his engine ran into the other train, and both himself and the stoker, a man named Thomas Cole, were thrown off by the violence of the shock. The men on the other tender, which was in motion, did not feel the shock, and proceeded onwards. Assistance was quickly obtained from the Watford Station, and Gibbs, on being picked up, was found to have both his legs broken in a dreadful manner, having fallen between the engine and tender, and Cole had his right ancle broken. Gibbs was immediately removed to the University College Hospital, where the fracture of one of his legs was reduced. Cole was subsequently brought to the same institution, and it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. Both are going on favourably, although in a state of considerable danger. The authorities state that Gibbs is greatly to blame in not using more caution, as, having assisted in propelling the first train, he must, when he started from Leighton, have been aware that in a short time he would be in close proximity to it.

The Late Fatal Affray on the Barking Road.—On Wednesday evening an inquest, which has been twice adjourned, was resumed before Mr. William Baker, at the Cock Tavern, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, on the body of John Harold Levitt, aged 25, who died from injuries he received in an affray on the Barking-road, on Tuesday, the 15th of September. The circumstances of the case have been mentioned in our paper. The deceased was returning from Barking on the 15th ult., driving a horse and chaise, when he encountered a party in a barouche on the road near Plaistow. An altercation ensued, he was severely beaten by several men, two of whom, named Heywood and Boddy, have been identified, and he died of the injuries he received six days afterwards. The inquiry was further adjourned.

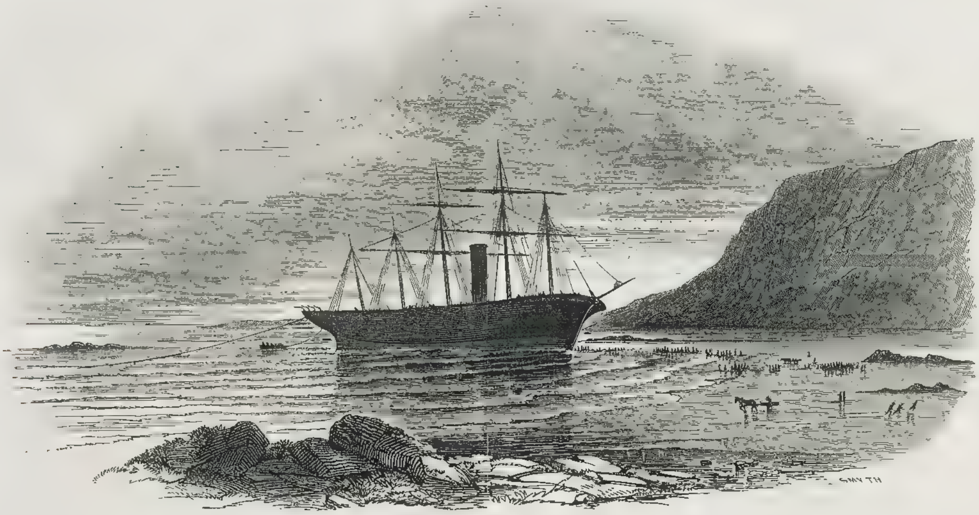
The late Earl of Yarborough.—At daybreak on Tuesday morning her Majesty's steamer *Lightning*, arrived off the Spurn Light, having in tow the *Kestrel* yacht, with the remains of the above lamented nobleman on board. The yacht was then conveyed up the river as far as White Booth Roads, in the Humber, where the remains were landed, preparatory to their interment at Brocklesby

The Late Sir Charles Wetherell.—Sir Charles Wetherell's personal estate has just been administered to by Lady Wetherell, and a stamp duty paid on £250,000.

THE DISASTER TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

We last week gave an account of the accident which happened to the *Great Britain* steamer on the Irish coast, and now supply such additional circumstances as have transpired, and the latest information respecting the present condition of the vessel.

The subjoined particulars were given by a gentleman of Montreal, who was on board the *Great Britain* when she went ashore:—"He says that he was in bed and asleep at the time the vessel struck. He was awoke by the concussion, and, on jumping up, heard loud screams from the ladies' cabin. He ran on deck. The night was stormy, and the sea was breaking over the ship, which still continued drifting, and it drifted, he thinks, fully a mile. There was a light visible, and Captain Hosken said it was about a mile and a half distant, and, in reply to a question, said that they were near Ardglass. An officer of the ship was examining the compass, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Bermuda, seeing that it did not work, asked him the reason. He replied, after some time, to the effect that there was something the matter with it. The same officer then examined the compass in the fore part of the ship, and an opinion prevailed that the compass was the cause of the disaster. On hearing this, Captain Hosken solemnly declared that there was nothing wrong with the compass. On the vessel striking, and during the remainder of the night, blue lights were burnt and guns fired, and the scene on board was most distressing. The great majority of the passengers were very ill; the Viennoise children kept crying violently around Madame Weiss; and several passengers, who ought to have shown firmness, betrayed lamentable weakness. Captain Hosken continued cool and composed, and several times re-



"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—SKETCHED ON THE MORNING AFTER SHE WENT ASHORE AT RATHMULLAN.

ferred to his charts. No one retired to rest—all were full of fears; but it was found next day that one passenger had never awoke until morning. At four o'clock in the morning boats came alongside, and several persons went ashore; and, as the tide receded, men waded alongside and carried passengers ashore on their backs; several, however, wished to remain on board, but Captain Hosken insisted on their leaving the vessel, as he could not be answerable for their lives."

The following is a very interesting extract of a letter from a young lady, passenger in the *Great Britain*, to her friend in London:—"Liverpool, Sept. 26.—We have indeed been in fearful peril. The newspapers by no means represent the extent of the danger. The ship struck the rocks at ten o'clock; I had just gone to my state-room, and the instant I felt the shock I knew something was the matter. In a moment there was a second shock, and all was confusion. Men and women rushed out; the latter from their berths, and some threw themselves into the arms of strangers. We could with difficulty stand. Mr 's first words to me were 'I think there will be no loss of life, but the ship is gone.' 'I think there will be no loss of life!' What fearful words in a dark night, the rain falling, with wind! There was possibility, chance of it, then Oh, I cannot tell you of the anguish of that night! The sea broke over the ship; the waves struck her like thunderclaps; the gravel grated below. There was the throwing overboard of the coals; there were the cries of children, the groans of women, the blue lights, the signal guns, even the tears of men; and amidst all rose the voice of prayer—and this for long dark hours. Oh, what a fearful night! Thy mercy, O God, alone saved us from destruction. The day dawned, and we lay between two long ledges of rock, while another stretched across our front. Five hundred yards to the right or left, two hundred yards in advance, and the ship had been dashed to pieces. Three hundred persons had perhaps been cast in that dense darkness amid the breakers! I cannot think of that night without tears; but I feel, and I gratefully acknowledge, that the hand of an all-merciful Providence was stretched out to protect and save us. God grant that I may never forget either the night or the mercy. You cannot imagine such a scene. We cannot account for the accident, but the conduct of Captain Hosken through the night was admirable. The newspapers say that the ladies went to bed; some of them, at the captain's urgent request, lay down in their dresses. Towards morning I did, in my cloak, upon the floor, and covered with a blanket brought me by a passenger. At dawn, we were lowered over the ship's side, and carried on shore in carts of sea-weed manure. We walked through an Irish bog; and Mrs. —— and I lay down upon the (wooden) floor of an Irish cabin, where we found a plenty of bread, some bacon, and divided an egg among three. With much fatigue we came on to Belfast and Liverpool. Mr. —— was at one time twenty-four hours without eating or sleeping. There was an efficient Coast Guard; but, at one time, the Irish assembled in such numbers, that we feared a riot. To my astonishment and gratitude, all the luggage was saved. We arrived at Liverpool worn out; now we are better."

A meeting of the *Great Britain's* passengers was held in Liverpool on Monday morning, to hear the proceedings of the committee appointed to confer with Charles M'Iver, Esq., Manager of the North American Royal Mail Company.—Mr Watt spoke as follows: We waited upon Messrs. M'Iver and Co., and they told us that they had examined their contract with the Government. They had it upon their table, and they suffered us to read over the particular passages which applied to this case. The substance is, that their penalty for breaking the contract, in not having a vessel ready to be dispatched, is a forfeiture of £500 sterling for every twelve hours of delay. Independently of that, their contract must be taken as a whole, and a difficulty occurring at one time may produce, they said, a recurrence of difficulties which might extend throughout the whole term of their contract On that ground, they were under the necessity of refusing to send any vessel of theirs. They said, however, in explaining themselves, that, in the event of any difficulty, there is no vessel in the kingdom which they could take up to answer any emergency, and which would pass the Admiralty survey. Any other vessel must be one of certain power, and not exceeding a certain duty to perform by that power. You understand me, Gentlemen—(hear, hear); it is not merely the power, but she must not be required to do more than so much through that power. They said that, in this matter, money was of no consideration with them. They would desire to accommodate, and the rate of fare would be altogether of secondary moment; and I believe this was very much the substance of our interview.—At the request of the Chairman, who said there was now no alternative but to separate without coming to any result, the committee was broken up, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*

By the subjoined letter from Captain Hosken, it will be perceived he is acquitted of all blame by Captain Claxton, Secretary to the company. It is stated that one of the coast lights was not marked in Captain Hosken's chart, although it is one of 1846:

MESSRS. GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO.

Great Britain Steam-ship. Sept 29

Dear Sirs—By the tug I send Mr Smith with all the cargo she can take; a few packages may be touched with the fresh water, but I trust not damaged, all the parcels, &c., are sent; about sixteen packages of cargo are still here. Mr Smith has account of them. I also send al. the useless and troublesome men to get rid of them, and reduce expenses as much as possible. Will you please to send by tug again as soon as possible the largest hemp cable to be got in Liverpool, and a corresponding sized anchor indeed an anchor one-third heavier than the right weight will do better, and two cables; also two sets of good purchase-blocks, and two 4½ falls of white rope (Manilla), and a coil of 3-yarn spun-yarn? I hope they may be here by Thursday morning. We should have two tugs here on Saturday, as the tide on that day will be higher than the day we came ashore. Send also the large Scotch blocks, if you please.

The weather is now moderate, but rainy; the ship makes very little water. I hope to commence discharging coals to-day Please to send copies of this, and of all my letters, to my directors at Bristol. Captain Claxton came yesterday

Many thanks for all your expressions of sympathy and good feeling. I want them all, I assure you, but my conscience acquits me of blame and so does Captain Claxton, who publicly told me so yesterday. I am, yours very truly, JAMES HOSKEN

On Friday evening, (last week), the moderate weather which hitherto had been experienced underwent a change. The wind then increased to a gale, and during the ensuing night and morning blew with violence from the south and south south-east, the storm being accompanied by rain and a heavy sea. The powerful steam-tug despatched from Liverpool to the assistance of the stranded vessel was driven to seek shelter from the bay. During the morning the *Great Britain* gradually drove further ashore, until at length the strain upon the anchors became so great that the chain and hawser snapped, the upper part of the rudder-post was broken off, and a plate of iron adjoining was carried away

A letter from Liverpool of Wednesday, says:—"The *Great Britain* now lies broadside on the bay—a worse position than formerly. Most part of her cargo arrived this morning by the *Dreadnought* steam-tug"

Our Illustration is from a sketch by an obliging Correspondent, taken the morning after the vessel went ashore at Rathmullan; the point of Sleive Donarch in the distance; and the two rocks through which she passed.

We take this opportunity of contradicting, upon the authority of an eye-witness, the statement which has appeared in most of the accounts—that the peasantry behaved like savages. This is far from the fact: they *did* scramble for the luggage in the same way that London cabmen would, if not kept in order by the police. In the above case, passengers had the annoyance of seeing their baggage separated, and carried of in all directions; but, although this was very trying to witness, and occasioned damage in some instances, still, it was done with the view of *saving* the property; and no stealing, or "wrecking," took place, as would be understood by the statement we are anxious to correct.

THE MARAZION AND MOUNT'S BAY REGATTA.

This Regatta, the last contested race of the season, came off on Friday, the 18th ultimo, in Mount's Bay.

In consequence of the arrival in Mount's Bay of several crack yachts from

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA, IN MOUNT'S BAY.—"THE GRAND TURK," AND "THE LILY OF DEVON."—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

Plymouth and Falmouth, more than ordinary excitement was manifested as to the result of the regatta and when a breeze sprang up from about S.E., and gradually but speedily freshened into a single reef gale, additional interest, if possible, was exhibited.

The first prize was

THE TRENOW CONSOLS CUP—VALUE FIFTY GUINEAS.

and the following started :—

		1st round	2nd round
Grand Turk, Plymouth, T. W. Fox, Esq. ..	[illegible] tons	1 57 56	[illegible] 17
Lily of Devon, do W. F. Moore, Esq. ..	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Mischief, Penzance, John Richards, Esq.	[illegible]	2 16 [illegible]	

Mischief carried away the jaws of her gaff, and did not return in the second round.

The *Lily of Devon* took the lead, followed closely by the *Grand Turk* and the *Mischief*. The first-named was overhauled by the *Turk* soon after rounding the first mark, and during the remainder of the contest it was quite a neck and neck affair. The *Mischief*, less by 20 tons than her opponents, had the misfortune to carry away the jaws of her gaff in the second round, when, of course, further trial was useless. This was one of the most beautiful, and, at the same time, doubtful, struggles, we ever recollect having witnessed. The *Lily* and *Turk* are two splendid cutters, and a more equal match, perhaps, cannot be found. They had as much wind as they could tell what to do with, and each carried on to a degree that made many of the spectators, not exactly *au fait* in nautical skill, tremble for their safety. They returned close to each other—the difference being in favour of the *Grand Turk*, 1 m. 35 s.; she was entitled to an allowance of 30 seconds as the smaller boat. Close work upon a distance of about 25 miles! The *Mischief* did her work well, and her owner has reason to be proud of the boat's qualities

The next start was looked forward to by all hands with considerable impatience; and before they slipped much doubt existed as to the result. About one o'clock the following second-class yachts started for

THE TOWN CUP—VALUE FIFTEEN POUNDS.

Gipsy Queen, Penzance, Millett and Borlase,	8 tons	2 39 55
Ida, Stonehouse, Messrs. Hocking.	10 tons	2 40 49
[illegible]	12 tons	2 43 5[illegible]
[illegible]	12 tons	2 53 31

This was a time race of half a minute a ton. Away they went, and one of the prettiest starts and contests of the day was witnessed. The *Psyche* (better and more familiarly known as the *Jackdaw*) took the lead, followed closely by the *Ida* and the *Gipsy Queen*. Having to haul close upon a wind to round the first mark, it was soon evident that the *Gipsy would* maintain a position worthy the station of the Queen of the Travellers, and accordingly besides "looking" nearly a point "more to wind" than the best of her *followers*, also fore-reached them, and rounded the first mark 2¼ minutes before the *Ida* and 2¼ minutes before the *Psyche*, to the amazement of every spectator. It was, however, fully expected that in running, each of her competitors would give her the go-by, but no such thing, she kept her station like a Queen, and rounded the Committee boat first of her class amid the loud applause of her admirers. It will be observed that the *Gipsy Queen*, although considerably the smaller boat, beat the *Ida* 54 seconds; the *Psyche*, 3 minutes and 56 seconds; and the *Red Rover*, 13 minutes and 36 seconds. The *Ida* and *Psyche* are unquestionably fast boats; and so used to be the *Red Rover*, and probably is now, but, like all loyal subjects, give precedence to Majesty.

The various other matches were well contested, and the rowing gave great satisfaction. A large party afterwards dined together at Marazion at the hotel, and, after dinner, the Trenow Cup was presented to Mr. Fox, who acknowledged the compliment.

The Chairman, in presenting the other prizes, complimented the owners of the successful boats—many other toasts were drunk, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RICHMOND PALACE.

Richmond, from its eminent beauty, was anciently called Sheene, which, in the Saxon language, signifies shining or resplendent. The Royal Palace, of which some portions yet remain, appears to have been founded at an early period, as it was a residence of Edward I. Edward III died in this Palace, it is supposed of grief for the loss of his heroic son, the Black Prince. Anne, Queen of Richard II., likewise died in the same place, and Richard, in consequence, deserted the scene of his bereavement, causing it to be defaced as a memorial of his grief. The building was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. According to Howel, the body of the unfortunate James V. of Scotland remained for some time embalmed at the monastery of Sheene. After the dissolution it was cast among some rubbish, where the workmen wantonly cut off the head, which was taken by one young glazier to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have been struck with its sweetness, arising from the embalming materials. In 1497 the Palace of Sheene was destroyed by fire, but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and caused its name to be changed to that of Richmond, in memory of the title which he bore previous to obtaining the Crown. Here he likewise died.

During the reign of Mary, the Princess Elizabeth was secluded for a short time in this Palace; and it afterwards became one of her favourite places of residence. Over the gate is a chamber where this Queen closed her career, refusing to be placed in a bed, and impatiently rejecting the consolation of her attendants, full of remorse for the execution of her favourite Essex. Richmond was afterwards the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bishop Duppa is said to have conducted the education of Charles II. in the same place. Some parts of the Palace were repaired by James II.; and his son, the Pretender, is said to have been nursed there.

The Gateway and the cluster of buildings immediately adjoining are all that now exist of the once favourite seat of Royalty. The general character of these remains appears to indicate the building of Henry the Seventh's time.

Several residences have been established upon the site of the old Palace, among which is Cholmondely House, built by George, third Earl of Cholmondely, who placed there his celebrated gallery of pictures. It afterwards became the property of the Duke of Queensbury.

REMAINS OF RICHMOND PALACE.

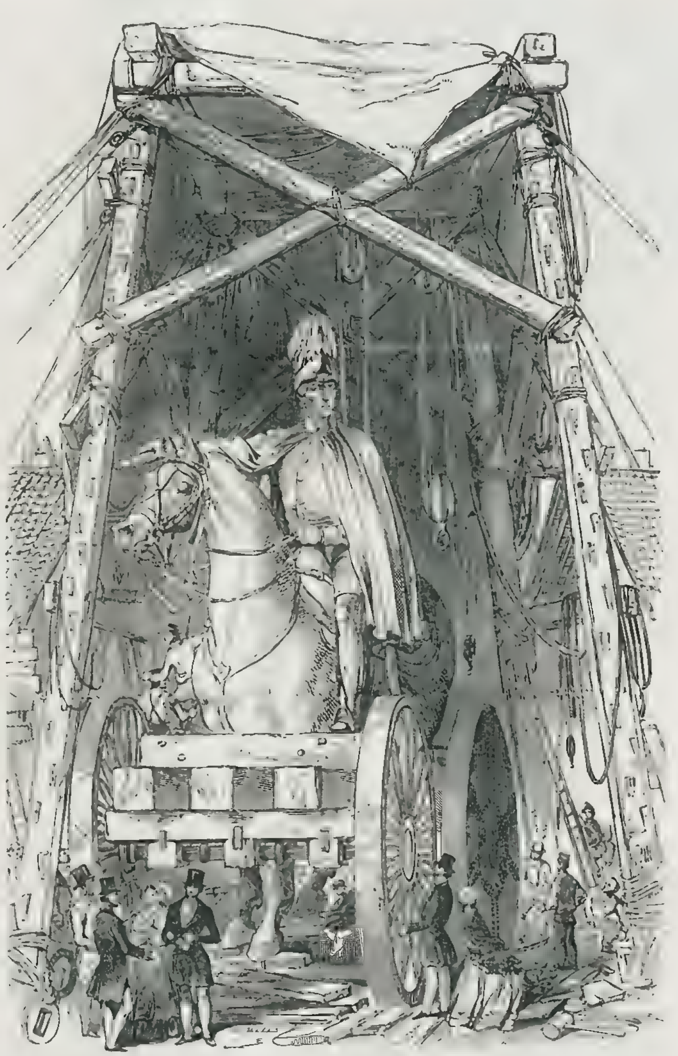
The attractions of Richmond in its fine Hill and beautiful River view are some excuse for the neglect of strangers, who have overlooked this ancient residence of Kings; but it seems curious that even the majority of persons dwelling in the town itself should appear quite unconscious of its existence.

The New Judge.—It is now stated that Mr. Vaughan Williams is to succeed the late Mr. Justice Williams, and not Mr. Dundas.

The Menai Tunnel Suspension Bridge. The foundation stone of this stupendous work, across the Menai Straits, was quietly deposited, in the presence of the engineers of the district and the contractors, on Friday (last week). The erection of the bridge is expected to occupy three years.

The Woolwich Railway.—The works of this line are to be commenced forthwith, the valuation of the property required by the Company having been completed. It branches off from the present Greenwich rail about three-quarters of a mile from the junction of the Dover and Brighton lines, and, passing through the upper end of Deptford, reaches Woolwich by Lewisham and Lee. Upwards of 300 houses are to be demolished in the centre of the town to admit of its passing through. The course it takes is parallel with the boundary wall of the western part of the Dockyard, curving off to the right, south of Woolwich Church, where it continues in a straight direction within 200 yards of the Arsenal gates. It is stated to be the intention of placing two stations at Woolwich—one at that portion of the line near the Plumstead-road, for the accommodation of the military at the Arsenal and Barracks; and the other at the western end of Woolwich, for those at the Royal Dockyard. The railway is expected to be completed in the course of nine months.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.



THE STATUE AT MR WYATT'S FOUNDRY.

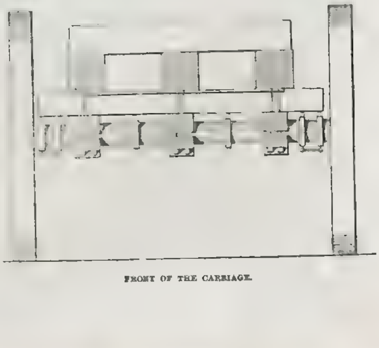
In accordance with the authorised announcement in our Journal of last week, the removal of the colossal Wellington Statue, from Mr. Wyatt's Studio, in the Harrow-road, to the area of the Green Park Arch, took place on Tuesday (Michaelmas Day), to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested in the event. The weather was bright and fair, and greatly heightened the brilliancy of the processional form in which the Statue was conveyed to its destination: the whole line, from the Harrow-road and Paddington-green, the Edgware-road, Park-lane, and Hyde Park Corner, was crowded with spectators; the house fronts and very housetops were crowded with "desiring eyes;" and the pageant was rich in substantial show, without any of the tawdriness or ineffective meanness common to similar displays. The magnificent appearance of the household troops was in excellent keeping with the massive grandeur of the Statue itself: there was a characteristic fitness in the whole affair, and a simplicity and propriety of taste and arrangement, which drew forth a stream of grateful enthusiasm, from the moment of the starting of the pageant until its glorious reception at Hyde Park Corner. Before, however, we detail the spectacle of Tuesday, we shall briefly relate the circumstances which led to the erection of the Statue; and quote, partly from one of our previous Numbers, the authorised dimensions and other details of this colossal work of art.

ORIGIN OF THE STATUE.

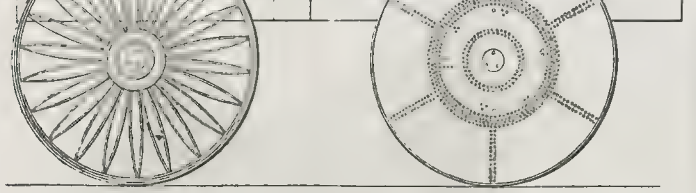
In August, 1836, Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt's very clever equestrian statue of George III. was placed upon its pedestal in Cockspur-street, and by the spirited execution of the charger, and the faithful portraiture of the Royal rider, the group excited considerable interest amongst such persons as were able to appreciate its artistical merits. Amidst this class of admirers was Mr. Thomas Bridge Simpson, the intelligent Common Councilman, of Leadenhall-street, who was so struck with the genius of the sculptor, Mr. Wyatt, that he addressed a letter to that gentleman, proposing the erection of a bronze Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington in the City of London. The letter did not reach Mr. Wyatt for several days; but, at length, it was replied to, and Mr. Simpson began to moot the suggestion in the City; a fund was forthwith raised by subscription; the competition for executing the Statue lay between the late Francis Chantrey and Mr. Wyatt; and was decided in favour of the former artist; the Lord Mayor, as one of the Committee, giving the casting vote. Sir Francis did not live to complete his commission, and the statue was finished by Mr Weekes, and inaugurated in the fine area facing the New Royal Exchange, on June 18, 1844. In the following month, at a meeting of the Committee, "several persons bore testimony to the fact of Mr. T. B. Simpson having been the first person to suggest the erection of the Wellington Statue;" and the thanks of the Committee were, accordingly, voted to Mr. Simpson, "for the suggestion, and for his zeal and activity in assisting to carry it to a successful issue."

It should, however, be added that, previous to this consummation, it had been proposed to erect a colossal equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington in the western portion of the metropolis; Mr. Simpson taking an active part in the proceedings for that purpose, as he had previously done in the City. In May, 1838, the Sub-Committee of the west-end Statue, or "the Wellington Military Memorial," as it was termed, reported that the subscriptions received amounted to about £14,000; and accordingly, on the 28th of that month, the General Committee met, and resolved to erect an Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, upon the triumphal arch at the entrance into the Green Park, provided the Queen's permission could be obtained for that purpose. The Duke of Rutland, as Chairman of the Committee, submitted to her Majesty, and the Government, the above proposition; the Queen graciously acquiesced; and the Royal gratification is known to have been expressed in anticipation of seeing upon the Park arch, a Statue of the greatest man of the country. In August, 1838, the sanction of the Treasury Board was given, and the Committee resolved that Matthew Cotes Wyatt, Esq., was, "in every respect eminently qualified to be entrusted with the execution of the proposed equestrian Statue."

It is here important to state that Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect of the Arch, strenuously opposed the erection of the Statue thereon, and a good deal of correspondence resulted on the subject. He estimated the additional work neces-



FRONT OF THE CARRIAGE.



SIDE OF THE CARRIAGE.

sary for the purpose at £2000, and represented that the arch was not a proper place for the Statue. It would be seen that the monument was not the design of the artist of the arch, and that proportion and unity of design, so important to a work of art, would be wanting. The building (Mr. Burton stated) was small as a triumphal arch, whilst the Statue was one of the largest in the world.

The Sub Committee then commissioned Mr. Wyatt to prepare for their inspection his designs for the Equestrian Statue, of an adequate height and size, and in the attitude, costume, and position, which he would propose. Mr. Wyatt, accordingly, prepared several models and designs, and the Sub-Committee availed themselves of a model of the Hyde Park Corner Arch to consider, which they did, with the greatest attention, the position and relative size of the Statue to be placed on the summit. Mr. Wyatt then prepared a drawing of the Arch, with the Equestrian Statue; of which the Sub-Committee approved. The Lords of the Treasury, however, objected. We have not space to detail the points.

There is one part of the Sub-Committee's Report which it is important to quote. They distinctly state, in justice to themselves and to Mr. Wyatt, that the wooden figure which was exhibited in August, 1838, on the summit of the Arch, was prepared, set up, and at length removed, without the knowledge or concurrence either of the Sub-Committee or of Mr. Wyatt, and without any intimation to them of the intention of the Government to make any such exhibition. They add, that had they been apprised of the wish of the Government for a model, they would readily have taken measures for supplying one which should have conveyed some idea of their own intentions, and of the artist's design. They, however, believe the proceeding that took place had the effect of creating a general opinion in favour of an adequate work of art in that fine position.

The Lords of the Treasury having demurred, as above, the Duke of Rutland, as Chairman of the Committee, applied to the Earl of Lincoln, when he was Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and subsequently to Viscount Canning, when he was at the head of the same department, for a fulfilment of the promise to place the equestrian Statue on the Arch. Communications passed between them, and efforts were made to induce the Committee to forego "the unfortunate site." The Duke of Rutland, however, pressed the Government to allow the Statue to be placed on the Arch, and permission was given for the place to be prepared for its reception. In May last, Viscount Canning (after the permission was given) again interfered to prevent the erection of the Statue on the Arch, offering other places, and to apply to Parliament to pay the difference in the expense, feeling assured that it could be placed in a position more worthy of it as a national work, more in accordance with the recognised rules of art, and more creditable to the public taste. The Duke of Rutland, in reply, declined a renewal of the discussion, which had been finally settled.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the repeated discussions, in and out of Parliament, respecting the placing of the Statue upon the Arch. Suffice it to say that it is now understood to be subject to "three weeks'" probation, when, if the location be proved to be injudicious, the Group will be removed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE.

The great work has been entirely executed at Mr. Wyatt's studio, Dudley Grove House, in the Harrow Road. The Group was modeled by Mr. Wyatt, and his son, Mr. James Wyatt, who studied under his father, and has just completed a very picturesque equestrian statue of her Majesty.

The Model was commenced in May, 1840, and occupied the Artists upwards of three years. The plaister of Paris used in the stupendous work considerably exceeded 100 tons: it was formed upon a turn-plate, or revolving platform, upwards of 20 feet across, travelling upon 40 rollers, and weighing, in itself, several tons. The vastness of the Model required certain precautions to insure its entireness: thus, to give strength to the body of the horse, a beam passes through it longitudinally, like a back-bone, from which spring transverse timbers, like the ribs of a ship. From the body of the horse was a line of iron bolts, beneath which, in the early stage of the modeling, were placed props for security in shifting the figure by means of the platform, so as to obtain the most desirable positions for light, &c.

In order to reach the different parts of the Statue, a travelling stage, with a shifting floor, was constructed, so that it might be adjusted to any height.

The entire Group, we should here explain, represents the Duke of Wellington, as he appeared on the Field of Waterloo, upon his favourite horse, "Copenhagen," in a standing position. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait; the head is remarkably fine, and the likeness good: the warrior wears his customary short cloak, which the artist has skilfully draped, so as to give it something of the grace of classic costume.

The general practice of casting statues need not be detailed here. The material is bronze—a compound of zinc, copper, and tin. For melting it, Mr. Wyatt erected two great furnaces; the first employed was capable of melting only twelve tons at a time, whereas, it was found desirable to cast the remainder of the Statue in larger, and, consequently, fewer pieces; a second furnace was, therefore, built, capable of melting twenty tons at a time.

The mould and core being placed in the pit in the foundry, the bronze was run into it from the furnace; and the body of the horse, and the lower portion of the rider, were thus cast in two portions of about twenty tons each. These were magnificent castings; and the effect of so large a surface of molten compound as the twenty tons presented, is described as very extraordinary. The Statue, or rather Group, was thus cast in about eight pieces. In each case, the mould was placed in the pit imbedded in sand, rammed in as tightly as possible; yet, in casting the front of the horse, by some means, six tons of metal escaped through the mould, the chest of the horse was left vacant, and the casting was consequently spoiled. In order that the legs of the horse should be capable of carrying the great weight they would have to sustain, it was found necessary to cast them solid. The other portions of the work vary from one to three inches in thickness, with strong ribs internally, to give additional strength. It is computed that the whole Group cannot weigh less than forty tons: its height approaches thirty feet: and such is the bulk of the horse that eight persons have dined within one-half of it. The following are a few of the other main dimensions:—

	ft.	in
Girth round the Horse	22	8
Ditto, arm of..	5	4
From the Horse's hocks to the ground	6	0
From the Horse's nose to the tail	26	0
Length of head	4	0
Length of each ear	2	4

The Group being cast in pieces, as above, they have been joined, partly by screw-bolts, two inches in thickness, and partly fused together by a new process, twelve inches at a time; whereas, by the old method, only six inches could thus be fused at once.

In consequence of the colossal size of the Group, there were, for some time, upwards of thirty men employed at once upon the bronze; and, in case of any work being requisite to be done within the figure of the rider, the head was removed, to allow the workmen to descend through the neck. The cleansing, chasing, and finishing occupied a considerable time.

Two very accurate Engravings of Mr. Wyatt's *atélier* and foundry have been already given in No 219 of the Illustrated London News; and in No. 224 are two Views of the Arch, showing the Statue placed thereon.

THE ARCH.

Our metropolis is embellished with few triumphal arches; although the history of the country furnishes abundant instances for such commemorative structures. In Paris it is otherwise: there the principal entrances are graced with trophied gates and storied columns. The last erected of the arches—the *Arc de l'Etoile*—is, without exception, the most gigantic work of its kind, either in ancient or modern times; nor can we, perhaps, give a better idea of its colossal dimensions than by stating that eight such structures as Temple-bar, London, would stand within the great arch, that is, four in depth, and as many above them.

The Arch upon which Mr. Wyatt's colossal Statue has just been placed, formed a grand feature in the magnificent plan submitted to Parliament, in 1827, for the re-edification of Buckingham Palace. In this costly design, the above Arch was to form the Royal entrance to the palace gardens, to be laid out to suit the somewhat luxuriant taste of George the Fourth. The garden scheme was never fully realised; but, in 1828, the Arch was built by Mr. Decimus Burton, though, in those veracious guides, the *Pictures of London*, we have seen this structure attributed to Mr. Nash. Instead, however, of the Arch forming the palace-garden entrance, it has been given up to the public as the entrance to Constitution Hill and the Green Park.

The Arch, as we now see it, is 80 feet in height, exclusive of the supporting stone for the Statue. It has a single aperture, with an architrave, surmounted by an archivolt, without a sculptured keystone, which, we agree with Mr. Elmes, "is an innovation by no means pleasing" The sides are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and the space on the wall, which corresponds in height with the capitals, has sculptured wreaths of laurel, enclosing the initials G. R. IV. and crowns alternately.

From the four central pilasters, a portion of four columns projects on two solid plinths, each of which supports two Corinthian columns. Above the entablature, on a lofty blocking course, is raised an attic surmounted by an acroterium, on which is placed the Statue. The soffite of the Arch is sculptured in sunken panels. The gates, by Bramah, are of massive iron scroll-work, bronzed with the royal arms in a circular centre: they are handsome, but less original in design than the superb gates of Buckingham Palace arch. Within the piers of the arch are apartments, and stairs ascending to the roof of the attic; the entrances being at the side, which, with the small windows, has a very mean effect.

Mr. Burton's original design, it should, in justice, be mentioned, has not been carried out. He proposed to embellish the main piers with groups of trophies; to place a figure of a warrior on each stylobate; to enrich the attic with a sculptural representation of an ancient triumph; to place a statue, flanking the attic, over each column; and to crown the acroterium with a figure in a quadriga, or four-horse chariot. Had these embellishments been executed, the structure would not have been condemned, as it has been, for its insipidity of design and absence of classic appropriateness.

We may here state that to give security to the immense weight which the attic has now to carry, it has been strengthened at each angle by a cross buttress; and the supporting slab is laid upon a strong brick arch.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE STATUE FROM THE FOUNDRY.

The vast Group being nearly completed, was hoisted out of the pit in the Foundry, and placed upon an immense car, constructed for the purpose at her Majesty's Dockyard, at Woolwich. To do this, the roof of the Foundry was removed; and a portion of one of the walls taken down to allow the entry of the carriage. This huge car weighs about twenty tons, and consists of a strong platform upon four equi-circumferential wheels, ten feet in diameter; the two front wheels having radiating cast-iron spokes, open; and the hind wheels being covered with sheet iron, somewhat convex in form, and bossed, so as to remind us of an immense ancient British shield. The Statue was slung within this frame or platform, the feet of the horse resting upon ledges, a short height from the ground, thus sinking the weight so low as to preclude all danger of oversetting.

For nearly three weeks past the Studio has, through Mr. Wyatt's courtesy, been visited by many hundreds of the nobility and gentry. We have engraved the Statue, as it appeared upon the car, seen from the upper open end of the Foundry; as well as separate sketches of the Carriage itself.

During Monday, as a considerable portion of the Statue could be seen from the road outside the Foundry, the space was crowded by spectators watching the progress of the workmen. Towards dusk, by means of chain windlasses, ropes, pulleys, inclined planes, plank tramways, &c., the Carriage and Statue were moved just near to the gate, ready to be drawn forth next morning.

TUESDAY.—REMOVAL OF THE STATUE.

However universal the interest of this day's event proved throughout the line by which the procession was to pass, it varied, in degree, at the starting point and destination. The arrangements for the accommodation of spectators at Dudley-grove House were excellent. A large and commodious platform was constructed along the entire front of Mr. Wyatt's house, and upon it were ranges of seats, graced with a brilliant assemblage of beauty, rank, and fashion. As it was understood by the public that the removal would take place as early as ten o'clock, long before that hour the Harrow-road and the streets adjoining were thronged with well-dressed persons. Seats were erected in various places, for which sums of 1s. to 2s. 6d. were demanded and paid. Even the roofs, as well as the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood of Mr. Wyatt's foundry were crowded with anxious spectators. The whole line of route from the Harrow-road to Piccadilly was, indeed, in excitement; and the windows were mostly filled with company, and presented a scene of much gaiety and animation. Paddington-green was nearly filled; and Hyde Park was crowded, towards the Drive and principal walk.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was among the earliest to reach Mr. Wyatt's residence. Their Royal Highnesses were received, on alighting from their carriage, by Mr. Wyatt, sen., who conducted them to the Studio, and there had the honour of explaining to his illustrious visitors the mode in which the Statue was secured to the carriage; after examining which their Royal Highnesses returned to Mr. Wyatt's private residence, and took up their position on a temporary balcony erected for the express accommodation of the Royal party, and a select circle of the artist's friends.

The Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Cardigan, Adjutant-General Sir F. Trench, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. John Wilson Croker, and Mr. Simpson, were, among the members of the Committee, early on the spot. The Duke of Rutland came to town, from Woburn Abbey, expressly to take part in the ceremonial; and Lord Londonderry made the journey from Wynyard for the same purpose.

His Royal Highness Prince George, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Lord William Lennox, Sir John Beckett, Mr. George Wombwell, Mrs. Milner Gibson, and a very numerous circle of fashionables, were among those who occupied seats on Mr. Wyatt's balcony.

At half-past nine o'clock, the military appointed to take part in the proceedings of the day, arrived on the spot. These included the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams; the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Home, and two companies of the Fusilier Guards and Coldstream Guards, under the command of their respective officers.

A strong body of police under Mr. Superintendent Hughes, and Inspectors Shackell and Haynes, with a detachment of the detective force, were in attendance.

At ten o'clock, the Statue and Car were drawn from the interior of Mr. Wyatt's premises, into the Harrow Road; this was done by means of haulage, the ropes being manned by one hundred of the Fusilier Guards, in fatigue dress. A few minutes after eleven, the Statue was fairly drawn into the open street, where it was received with the most tremendous cheering by the assembled crowds; nearly an hour was consumed in turning the carriage into its proper track and in yoking the horses who were to draw it to its destination. These horses, twenty-nine in number, were supplied by Mr. Goding, the brewer, and were driven by ten sturdy draymen, one wearing upon his breast a Waterloo medal. The horses were crowned with laurel, and were yoked, with the exception of the two wheelers, three a-breast. All having been prepared, the police with some difficulty cleared a passage, and, as the clock of Paddington Church struck twelve, the *cortège* set out amid loud and continued cheering, in the following order of procession:—

Vidette of the 2nd Life Guards
The band of the same Regiment.
Trumpeters.
Two troops of the Life Guards.
A body of pioneers belonging to the Fusilier Guards.
The Carriage bearing the STATUE.
Drawn by twenty-nine horses, three abreast,
And escorted by a troop of 20 Life Guardsmen on either side,
under the command of Captain F. M. Martyn.

Immediately in the rear of the Statue were a body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, who were succeeded by 100 men of the Fusilier Guards in fatigue dress, the latter being in attendance to hold on by ropes attached to the rear of the carriage, in case of necessity.

The band of the Fusilier Guards.
One hundred of the Fusilier Guards in parade dress.
The band of the Grenadier Guards.
Two hundred of the Grenadier Guards in parade dress.
The band of the Coldstream Guards.
One hundred of the Coldstream Guards in parade dress.
The procession closed with a troop of the 2nd Life Guards.

It was originally intended that the members of the Committee should have taken part in the procession, but this portion of the arrangements was ultimately not carried out.

The principal drayman who had the charge of the wheel horses is an old Waterloo man. His name is Matthias Butcher. He obtained his discharge from the army in 1820, since which period he has been in Messrs. Goding's service. The poor fellow evidently felt no small degree of pride on Tuesday in his possession of a Waterloo medal.

Whilst the carriage was stationary in front of Mr. Wyatt's house, M. Claudet, from the balcony of the Dudley Arms Tavern, opposite, made several interesting pictures of the scene by his Daguerreotype process; and our artists are indebted to this gentleman's courtesy for some aid in their sketches.

During the transit of the Statue from Mr. Wyatt's foundry to the road, that gentleman gave a *déjeuner* to his friends, the coffee served at which was made by Mrs. Ritchie, a lady who officiated at the last entertainment partaken of by the staff on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

THE PROCESSION

The shout of wonder and welcome as the stupendous Statue and Car moved on, was very striking; and there was a picturesqueness about the accessories which much aided this effect. The sun was shining brilliantly, and lighted up the stupendous figure; the helmets, cuirasses, swords, and bayonets of the military, flashed in the bright glare; the music of the bands, the firing of guns, and the shouts of the people, made the whole spectacle very impressive. All eyes were, at first, centred upon the Statue; at whose base were clustering the artisans who had assisted in its execution, headed by Mr. James Wyatt, the sculptor. The magnitude of the figure, in comparison with the surrounding groups, more than once reminded one of "hero-worship; but, the shouts and enthusiasm of the people bespoke their grateful triumph. At starting, the National Anthem was played. The progress for some distance being down hill, the fatigue guard acted as a drag, by holding on the ropes at the rear. Then, there was a slight halt: the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" the Car again moved on; and the surprise at its rapidity was very great.

The Procession advanced at a comparatively rapid rate, through the Harrow-road, into the Edgware-road; the carriage passing the occasional curves without difficulty until it arrived at Upper Seymour-street, where a short pause was made, to give the horses breathing time.

Again in motion, the next stoppage was occasioned by the accidental lock of one of the off wheels against a post in the centre of the crossing at the junction of Oxford-street and the Edgware-road.

This was soon overcome; and the *cortège* moved on, turning down Park-lane, at which point our Artist has sketched the spectacle.

Thence the procession advanced uninterruptedly until it reached Dudley House, where the breakage of one of the carriage shafts caused considerable delay. We here noticed that the colossal hero reached to the top of the lofty verandah of the drawing-room floor of Dudley House. Up to this time, the transit had occupied little more than half-an-hour.

The carriage being repaired, the procession again moved on, amidst the inspiriting strains of the fine martial music, and the cheers of the people.

The sharp turning out of Park-lane into Piccadilly, which had been looked upon as the most dangerous point of the journey, was cleared in masterly manner; and the horses, laying to their work in good earnest, brought the carriage opposite the end of Hamilton-place, in first-rate style. Here another delay of some duration took place, owing to the breaking of a second shaft, there being five to the carriage in all.

Again the procession advanced; and at half-past one o'clock the Statue arrived opposite Apsley House, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and then the cheers were redoubled. The scene at this moment was exceedingly animated, the large area in front of the arch being filled with thousands of people, extending far into Hyde-park. The windows of the surrounding mansions presented large parties of elegantly-dressed ladies, and the roofs also contributed their share of accommodation to other spectators.

At Apsley House, a distinguished party was assembled to witness the installation of this tribute to the prowess of the noble proprietor; amongst whom we observed her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, his Royal Highness Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, the Earl Howe, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Worcester, Viscount Strangford, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Andrew Barnard, the Right Hon. H. Pierrepont, Mr. Culling E. Smith, Mr Hardwicke, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the following members of the Committee:—The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. John Wilson Croker, Mr. Simpson, &c.

The Queen Dowager, with the Princess of Prussia, the Countess of Westmoreland, and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, formed a group at the extreme western balcony. Lord Charles Wellesley was in attendance on her Majesty. Both the Queen and her illustrious relative manifested great interest in the scene.

The Statue having been brought opposite the scaffolding intended for its elevation to the summit of the Arch, the horses were detached, and it was then drawn into the desired position by means of two windlasses; at a quarter to four o'clock, the ropes were thrown off, and all was prepared for raising it to its intended site, but it was too late to commence this operation until next day.

After the Statue had been brought opposite the scaffolding, the Queen Dowager requested Mr. Hardwicke to inquire of Mr. Wyatt whether there was a probability of its being elevated during the afternoon, as in that event she should wish to remain and observe the ceremony.

Its being considered unadvisable was communicated to her Majesty, who shortly afterwards left for Marlborough House, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia.

On the arrival of the Statue in the road, the troops formed, the bands continued to play, and the whole scene was very animated. After the Statue had been turned and drawn in near the left foot of the Triumphal Arch, the horse and infantry were formed again, and marched off to their respective quarters; but hundreds of persons continued about the spot for the remainder of the evening inspecting the vast work.

Notwithstanding the crowd, we heard of no accident of any importance, and are happy to add that the conduct of all parties—spectators, police, and military—was highly praiseworthy; and, by order on the one side, and patience and forbearance on the other, the whole of the proceedings passed off without leaving any occasion for regret. In the evening, Messrs. Goding's men, the drivers, &c., thirty-eight in number, were regaled with a supper of roast beef, geese, &c.

Thus vanished Fallacy the First respecting the Great Statue, the removal of which entire was predicted as a rash and unsafe attempt, likely to be attended with all sorts of catastrophes—as breaking-in of the sewers, cutting up the road, and other failures. In all these matters, the vapourers were disappointed; but the mass of the people were delighted with the mechanical precision with which the whole labour was managed.

Mr. Wyatt was present during the day, and actively engaged in superintending the movements of the workmen. He was accompanied by his four sons—Mr. Wyatt (of the Queen's Household), Mr. George Wyatt, Mr. Henry Wyatt, and Mr. James Wyatt.

Mr Wyatt did not accompany the Statue, as has been stated; but proceeded in his carriage through the Park, accompanied by Mr. Simpson; and in his route, received the congratulations of several distinguished personages, on the successful event of the day.

We may here add, that the letters of the Artist's name form the embroidery of the saddle-cloth, in the same way that Sir Joshua Reynolds printed his name, much to the satisfaction of Mrs. Siddons, on the skirt of the dress of his celebrated "Tragic Muse."

(Continued on page 224.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 4. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 5.—Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152.
Tuesday, 6.—Mercury rises at 5h. 57m. a.m., midway between the E. and E. by S.
Wednesday, 7. Zimmerman died, 1795.
Thursday, 8.—Venus rises at 4h. 30m. a.m., near the E.
Friday, 9.—St. Denys. Mars rises at 5h. 14m. a.m., near the E.
Saturday, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas Terms begin.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 46	2 5	2 30	2 53	3 14	3 31	3 56	4 16	4 36	4 57	5 16	5 36

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Clerk" should apply for the Details of the Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association at the Office, 60, King William-street: its provisions will meet the exigencies stated by our Correspondent.

"T. Fisho."—The marriage is valid.

"J. G.," Monmouth, can only obtain the Licence from the Magistrates.

"Isabella P."—Perhaps, opium is the safest anodyne; but we do not recommend its administration without the sanction of a competent authority. We have not before heard of "charpie."

"A Country Curate" will find Mawe's work on Gardening, with the latest improvements, a very useful work.

"Nihil," St. Helier's, is unmeaningly mysterious.

"Guielmus," Crumlin, should address a Letter to the Treasury.

"W. A.," Postglenane.—The Screw applied to the propulsion of Steam-boats is illustrated in our account of the Great Britain *steam-ship, in No. 63 of our Journal. The suggestion shall be attended to.*

"An Old Reader," Clifton, may consult, with advantage, Dr. James Johnson's work entitled "Change of Air," &c., in the choice of climate.

"A Subscriber," Belfast, is thanked for the Sketch.

"Silex," Liverpool. Mr. Charles Knight's edition of "Shakspere," in one volume, octavo.

"A. H."—We cannot undertake to express any opinion on such a subject, but there is no class of the community more cruelly slandered than actresses and concert singers.

"S. D. C."—In Spanish, the s is pronounced at the end of the word Blas.

"Capdovilla."—Mdlle. Rachel is unquestionably the greatest actress, although the talent of our fair countrywoman is great. Madame Thillon's songs in the "Black Domino" may be had of any Music Publisher. A Portrait of the Syren has appeared in our columns, and may be had by application at the Office.

"Amigo à la Espana."—We have not the music of Riego's Hymn and the "Jota Arogonesa." Apply to Wessel and Co., Regent-street.

"Paganini."—This violinist died at Nice, on the 27th of May, 1840, aged fifty-six years.

"Organo."—The organ of St. Olave, Southwark, is the finest in London: next to that we should place the St. Peter's instrument, Cornhill.

"Viator Cantab" wishes to ascertain the intent of the erection of the small obelisk on the Cambridge Railway, between Roydon and Broxbourne.

"An Old Subscriber."—"Bainbridge's Flyfisher's Guide," (Longmans), price 10s. 6d., is a capital work. The price of the second work named is 2s.

"C. L. C.," Rudgwick. "Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding."

"G. T. N.," Liverpool, is thanked for his letter. The surmise in the postscript is not correct.

"A Schoolboy," Liverpool.—"Knight's Cabinet History of England," now publishing. We do not know the level of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

"Tyro" must refer to the Crane-fly, (Tipula sylvestris), "father-long-legs," so numerous at this season.

"A Dublin Tradesman" will be permitted to carry on business by retail, for twelve months, in the City of London, before he is called upon to take up his Freedom.

"Fad." The altar fresco of the Crucifixion, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, is the work of M. Aglio, an Italian artist. A Postmaster is not justified in demanding a fee for prepaid letters left at his office.

"G.," Onslow. The back Numbers may be had, by order, of Aubert et Cie., Place de la Bourse, à Paris.

"Heraldicus."—The Peerage conferred on the late Lord Metcalfe was limited to the heirs male of his body; and, as his Lordship had no son, the title, of course, expired with him. The abeyance of the Barony of Fitz Walter has not been determined in favour of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart

"S. R."—We believe that the address of Sir Thomas Bouchier is Chatham Dockyard.

"An Esquire."—It is not at all necessary to use the crescent, or any mark of distinction in the Arms.

"D. A.," Cupar, Fife.—Boil the roe; and, when it is cold, salt it well; and then put it into a glazed earthen pot, covering the bottom with wool, and putting a layer wool between each layer of roe as you fill up the pot. Tie the mouth of the pot close up, and keep it in a cool place. The night before using the prepared roe, steep as much of it as you may require in rum or any other kind of spirits.

"J. P. T."—Colchester is, probably, the most perfect Anglo-Roman town remaining in England.

"G. T. W." does not state whether the Chess-Board is covered with leather.

"Wick" should read the art. "Anatomy," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."

"[illegible] A.," Kennington. See "Faulkner's History of Kennington."

"Sculptor" is thanked

"A Subscriber" should apply for Hair Dye at a Perfumer's.

"S. C." is thanked for the account of the laying of the first stone of the New Church at Hamburg.

"Ellen."—We regret that we cannot assist our Correspondent.

"Chas. B."—The robe of Hibernia is green.

"W. J."—The Art-Union office-hours are from 10 to 4.

"T. S. W.," Macclesfield.—The whole of the British Hussar uniform is of Hungarian origin.

"G. W. R."—"Lebahn's German in One Volume" is published by Black, 8, Wellington-street, price 6s. Mr. H. Bulwer, the British Ambassador at the Spanish Court, is the brother of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

"[illegible]"—Mr [illegible] successors are Messrs. Atkins and Sercombe, 20, St. James's-street.

"G. F. W." should read a paper in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month, in which the Edible Birds' Nests are well described.

"W. B.," Kelfield.—The British Museum is considerably larger than any Museum at Boulogne.

"W. B.," Lostwithiel, is thanked; but we have not room for the Song.

INELIGIBLE.—*Stanzas, by "Theresa."—A Sonnet, by "G. E. H."*

⁂ Our Magazine Column is unavoidably deferred.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON.—Next week we shall present to our readers a Portrait of the venerable Thomas Clarkson, whose death took place on Saturday last. The Engraving will be accompanied by a copious Memoir of the eventful life of the Philanthropist by one of his Relatives.

ERRATUM.—A Correspondent states that, in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS for Saturday, the 26th Sept., the name of the Rev. Robert George Hooper *Richards*, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, is inserted by mistake, instead of the Rev. Robert George Hooper *Orchard*, who was ordained a Priest by the Bishop of Exeter, on Sunday, Sept. 20th.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

THE excitement on the Spanish Marriage question is cooling down, and the quarrel will end without perdition of souls. The alliances of Princes are now of very secondary importance, and as to the Royal Families of France and Spain, they have been accustomed to intermarry for centuries without the smallest approach to an amalgamation between the two nations. To "protest" and appeal to old forgotten treaties may furnish occupation for diplomatists, but the people of this country take very little interest in the affair. As to the terms of treaties, is England in a position to insist very strictly upon such an observance?

To get rid of a temporary difficulty, as to the Sugar Duties, an English Minister not more than a year ago, explained away, with an ingenuity worthy of Nisi Prius, all the clauses of the commercial treaty between Spain and England that bore upon ourselves. In fact, to go back a century, or as in this Spanish Marriage case, eight or nine hundred years, for terms and conditions, is little less than absurd; men will not be bound by compacts the living reasons for which have long since perished. We believe the national feeling in all three countries, in Spain, France, and England, has been overrated and overstated by the journals.

As far as England is concerned, no possible interposition of French influence in Spain can make the commercial code of that country more absurd than it is, or more destructive of its revenue and prosperity; any change that is made, must perforce be for the better: so far, we have no reason to be alarmed. If Louis Philippe, in his anxiety to get a rich wife for his son, has thrust his head into a political hornet's nest, it is no concern of ours; and if he kindles a civil war in Spain, those who are concerned in the issue may fight it out among them. In case of direct injury or insult, nothing is clearer than the course England would have to take; but this Royal intermarriage is no *casus belli*. What reason could an English Minister give to Parliament for plunging into a war for such a cause? Could we land our regiments at Barcelona, and say, fight and destroy, for Isabella's sister must not marry? We could not; no injury can be proved, though the family of Louis Philippe may have gained an advantage. We have more serious matters to attend to at home.

THE accounts of the state of Ireland grow darker and darker. Famine seems to be doing its worst, and the extreme of want is producing revolt and riot; at Dungarvan it appears that the military have been obliged to fire on the people—with fatal effect. This is one of the horrors attending on scarcity; the rebellion it excites is of the worst kind; the aggressors find a certain amount of sympathy and excuse, which, although against our judgment, it is impossible to withhold. The Autumn and Winter will, we fear, be a period of gloom and unusual difficulty; we have no doubt the assurances of Lord John Russell at the Sheriff's dinner, on Wednesday, will be carried out, and that the parts of the empire that are strong will send aid to those that are weak; but it is the misfortune of all such interposition to be slow in its effect; between the time of pressure and the arrival of relief, the evil becomes insupportable, and the mass makes a wild and desperate attempt to snatch a remedy at all risks, with this sad and heart-rending result.

THE Mexican war appears to be at a stand-still for the moment. Those who know anything of military operations will not consider it amounts to a check: a country without roads or means of conveyance is not the place for rapid movements. The fortune of war is proverbially a chequered one, and the American force is not exempted from it. There has been a mutiny or revolt in part of the army; the causes are unexplained, but it was not quelled without loss of life. An American ship of war has also been wrecked, and part of her crew captured by the Mexicans, who will no doubt make the most of the accident in their peculiar manner. But the ability on their part to make an effectual resistance to the invasion does not exist. The whole race seems decayed, and the fabric of society broken down: to such a pitch have misgovernment and oppression been carried, that it is said many provinces of Mexico are perfectly indifferent what Government they fall under, since none can be worse than their own.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—On Saturday last, the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India. At the Privy Council a form of prayer was ordered for the relief of the distress and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom. The Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of prayer. His Grace had an audience of the Queen.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday (last week) Frederick A. Lushington, Esq., youngest son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., led to the altar at Lyndhurst, Hants, Lady Margaret Julia Hay, youngest daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll. The Dowager Countess of Erroll, Lady Isabella Wemyss, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Lady Caroline Morant, Sir H. and Lady Lushington, &c., were present at the ceremony.

POSTSCRIPT.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street. Previous to the Council, several of the Ministers had interviews with the noble Lord.

DEATH OF MRS. HIND.—The death of Mrs. Hind, the widow of the late Mr William Hind, who was killed by the accident on the Eastern Counties Railw[illegible] month of July, is announced. On the arrival of her wounded husband Mrs. Hind sustained such a shock, that the physicians pronounced her recovery from its effects scarcely possible. With a view to her [illegible] moved from the scene of distress to Peckham, where [illegible] morning.

COAL PIT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—Last Monday morning a dreadful accident from explosion of fire-damp, whereby six lives have been lost occurred at a pit connected with the Clyde Iron Works, the property of Messrs Dunlop, a few miles up the Clyde from Glasgow. The pit in which the accident occurred is called Bogle's Hole, and is situated within a stone-throw of the river-side. The majority, if not the whole, of the men were married, and have left widows and families.

LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE ABERDEEN RAILWAY WORKS.—Last Monday morning, three arches on the railway works near Aberdeen gave way, burying a number of the workmen. Nine persons were killed, and several others have been severely injured. At present, the immediate cause of the falling of the arches is not known. The building was only level with the keystone, and the arches are said to have burst in the middle.

MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT ELTHAM, KENT.—A dreadful murder of a woman and child, with the suicide of the perpetrator of the deed, took place on Wednesday morning, at Eltham. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appears that Sharruck Rudd Bragg, a bricklayer, had murdered his wife and child, by beating them over the temples with a hammer, and afterwards cut his own throat. When the deed became known, which was discovered through the blood draining from the floor of the bed-room to the room below, the man was dead, but the woman and child, though totally senseless, still breathed. The child, aged five years, died about two hours after the discovery was made; but the woman lingered till about ten o'clock in the forenoon. When discovered, an infant, aged four months, was found by the side of the woman, uninjured. The Coroner said that, from the evidence adduced, no doubt could exist as to the man at the time being insane, and verdicts to that effect were accordingly returned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Our latest advices from Spain state that, as had been arranged, Count Bresson, the French Ambassador, on the 25th ult., had an audience of the Queens Isabella and Christina, to receive their formal consent to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. Three of the Court carriages, attended by a numerous suite of servants in their full-dress liveries, and escorted by a detachment of cavalry, went to the Count's hotel to bring him to the Palace. In the square in front of the Palace trophies were raised; and on his arriving at the foot of the staircase, he was received by all the majordomos on duty, in their full costume. Their Majesties, surrounded by Grandees, Ministers, Ladies of Honour, and Chamberlains, were standing on the platform in front of the Throne. On being introduced, Count Bresson delivered an address to Queen Christina, entreating her solemn consent to the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier.

Queen Christina replied:—"The approaching marriages of my beloved daughters cause me the joy of seeing fulfilled on one and the same day all my hopes, all my desires. By these unions I see insured the happiness of these pledges of my maternal love, as well as a futurity of peace and concord for this magnanimous nation, which I call with pride my country. I give at the same time to your Sovereign the most striking proof of my affection by consenting, with all the effusion of my heart, to the marriage of my beloved daughter, the Infanta, with the Duke de Montpensier. She will thus enter an august family, who by their practice form an example of every private and public virtue."

Count Bresson then addressed Queen Isabella in the following terms: "Madam, Your Majesty has not been contented with insuring your own happiness and that of Spain, by giving your hand to a Prince most worthy of his high destiny, but you have also thought of the happiness of a beloved sister, and deigned to consent to her union with the youngest son of a King who was already bound to your Majesty by so many ties, and to Spain by sympathy, and his admiration for a people standing so high in history. To-day, the Cortes of the kingdom, so enlightened and so patriotic, have, by their deliberations and addresses, partaken in the wishes and intentions of your Majesty; and I come in the name of the King, my august Sovereign, to request that you will first accept his congratulations and best wishes; and next, that you will solemnly confirm the consent already granted by you for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Luisa Fernanda with his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier."

Her Majesty Queen Isabella replied:—"Called by Divine Providence to fill the throne of Spain, the happiness of this great nation has ever been the object of all my endeavours. My heart flatters me with the hope that I have secured it by the union I am about to contract. The Prince who is about to call himself my consort is worthy of the title from his high qualities. I am also indebted to Divine Providence for a companion of my childhood, who has been inseparable from me from my infancy—a sister whom I love tenderly, and whose happiness I wished to insure as my own. May God grant me the consolation of knowing that my object has been attained by giving her hand to the youngest son of your King—to a Prince whose eminent merits already recall the rare virtues of his august father. Encouraged by the vote of the Cortes of the kingdom, whose loyal and sincere congratulations I have just received, I declare to you, Sir, that I repeat and solemnly confirm my Royal consent to the celebration of the marriage of my well-beloved sister, the Infanta of Spain, Donna Luisa Fernanda of Bourbon, to Prince Antoine Marie Philippe Louis of Orleans, Duke de Montpensier. I request, Sir, that you will make this known to your Sovereign, my well-beloved uncle, whose congratulations I accept with the most lively gratitude. And may the Almighty, who so visibly guides and protects him, grant that these two marriages may be pledges for the happiness of our two families, and for the peace and prosperity of the two nations."

Queen Christina afterwards sent the Marchioness De Santa Cruz, the Camerera Mayor, to bring the Infanta, whom the Count thus addressed: "Madam, Heaven presided over your birth; and your Royal Highness has had every gift, every grace bestowed upon you. Happy the Prince on whom the choice of your Royal Highness has fallen, and who is called upon to unite his fate to yours. In saying to your Royal Highness that already the heart of your future husband is filled alone with this happiness, I only interpret the sentiments which he himself will shortly express to you in person, if your Royal Highness shall deign to confirm solemnly on this day the consent you have already granted."

Her Royal Highness, after having obtained the consent of her august mother, and sister, answered:—"Intimately convinced that the counsels of my tender mother, and the advice of my well-beloved sister, can have no other view than the double object of my happiness and the interests of my country, I confirm with joy, Sir, the consent I have already given, and solemnly accept the offer made to me of the hand of a Prince whose qualities are so eminent. It is with happiness, that, on this occasion, I yield to the desires of my family."

Before he withdrew, Count Bresson delivered to her Royal Highness the portrait of her affianced bridegroom, which she accepted with evident satisfaction. On his return to the Embassy, he was received with great respect by the immense crowd assembled on the occasion. Count Bresson distributed 10,000 francs among the poor of Madrid and the servants of the Royal stables.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following: "We have just received a letter from the frontiers of Spain, stating that eighty insurgents, amongst whom are several priests, have been taken and shot. At Seu d'Urgel, several priests have been strangled, amongst whom is the Vicar Gazi."

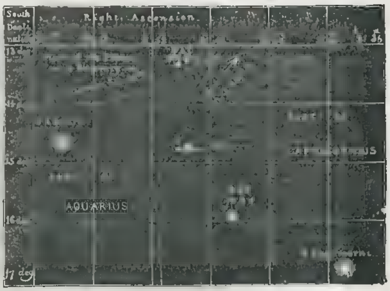
NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has left town for Limerick to assume the command of that district, in the room of Major-General Lord Downes.

COURT MARTIAL.—On Tuesday, a District Court Martial, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, was held at Hounslow Barracks, on Private Mathewson, of the 7th Hussars. The following officers formed the Court:—Major W. Smith, B.C., Royal Horse Guards (President); Captains John C. Trent, Royal Horse Guards; Morant, 12th Lancers, and Monro, ditto; Lieutenants Barry, Charles Sutton Maunsell, and H. G. Sutton, 12th Lancers. The evidence against the prisoner proved that he had used insulting and threatening language to Sergeant O'Donnell. Lieutenant Viscount St. Laurence, the prosecutor, proved the prisoner's previous conviction, under which he had received one hundred lashes, and said that the prisoner was generally insolent and disrespectful to his commanding officers. He had been only six months in the regiment. At the conclusion of the Court Martial, Mathewson was marched back to the guard-room, but the verdict will not be formally announced until the finding and sentence of the Court are confirmed by the Horse Guards.

THE WILL OF THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—The late Sir John Williams, Knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, had settled on his wife at marriage a sum of £40,000, and, as she is the survivor, and there is no issue, the same will be at her disposal by deed or will. The trustees, under the settlement, were Lord Brougham, the late Lord Abinger, and the late Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. With a portion of that sum was purchased the estate of Dowsby Hall, Lincoln, producing a rental of £1,200 a year, and the other portion invested in the funds. By his will he directs that his executors shall secure to her an income of not less than £2,000 a year. Devises and bequeaths all his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, to trustees and executors, to convert the personalty into money, and invest the same, on good security. The funded and personal property was valued for duty at £25,000; the real estate is not to be sold during the life-time of Lady Williams. Bequeaths to her the house in Grosvenor-square as a residence, and leaves her all his furniture, plate, pictures, and books (except law books), also the carriages, horses, &c., and a portion of the residue—the whole being divided into thirty-seven parts. Six parts to Lady Williams, six to Captain A. Jones, four to the Captain's brothers and sisters, four to John Richardson, Esq., four to Mr. Smith, of Altree, four to [illegible], three to the children of the late Rev. F. Howes of Norwich, two to the Rev. Dr. Lally, two to his brother Edmund Lally, Esq., and two to such of testator's cousins, the Miss Bennions, as are living. There are specific pecuniary bequests, viz., to his executors, John Palfry Burrell, Esq., of Gray's Inn, £1,000, and Peter Bellinger Brodie, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, £500; to his godson, Lord Gifford, £500; the Rev J. Bolden, £500; Mr. Edward Brady, £300; Mrs. Archer, £300; his Clerk, £100; his Groom, £50. This Learned Judge died at his seat, Livermere Park, Suffolk, on the 14th of September, at the age of 70, having executed his will only a fortnight before his death.

LE VERRIER'S NEW PLANET.



(To the Editor.)

THE circumstance of the discovery of a new Planet at any time cannot fail to be highly interesting, and must necessarily attract much attention. The discovery of a Planet in the place assigned to it by theory must be highly gratifying indeed. For some years past, the Planet Uranus has attracted much attention from the circumstance of its anomalous motions; it being apparently beyond the influence of gravitation, and lately from its departing more and more from its predicted places; the amount of these departures have been the base upon which calculations have been made upon the effects of a supposed planet, of a certain size, mass, &c., which would account for the motions of Uranus, and restore it to the government of the same laws as govern the other Planets. The result of these calculations is the discovery of a new Planet, and it must be considered as one of the greatest triumphs of Theoretical Astronomy.

Le Verrier was the first to perform these calculations; and, on Sept. 23rd, Dr. Galle, at Berlin, received a letter from him, requesting him to search for the then hypothetical Planet; and, on the same evening, during a comparison of the heavens with Dr. Brenicker's map, he saw a star of the eighth magnitude not marked on the map, in the constellation of Aquarius, as marked in the Chart engraved above. Dr. Galle immediately compared its place fifteen times with the star marked on the Chart, British Association Catalogue, No. 7648; and the celebrated Encke took five comparisons with the same star. Its motion, however, was so slow, that it was necessary to wait till the next night, which, most fortunately, was such as to admit of other comparisons being made. The same object was found to have retrograded from the place it held on the previous night, and its place in the heavens was found to be as follows:—

Sept. 23, at 12h 0m 14.6s, Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21h 53m 17s
Sept. 23, at 8 54 40.6, Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21 53 13
and its South Declination was 13deg 24m 8.2s
and it was 13 24 29.7

Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, saw the Planet on Sept. 30, and he found it to be situated as follows:—

Sept. 30, at 8h 16m 21s, Greenwich Mean Time, the Right Ascension was 21h 52m 47.15s
and its South Declination was 13deg 27m 20s

The motion agrees fully with Le Verrier's hypothetical motion; so that this is a most splendid discovery. It will be seen in the Chart that it is near to the Planet Saturn.

Blackheath, Oct. 1, 1846. JAMES GLAISHER.

IRELAND.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED AT DUNGARVAN.

We regret to hear that serious riots have taken place in the town of Dungarvan, County Waterford, which it is feared will lead to loss of life. The particulars are contained in the following letter, dated:—

"Dungarvan, Tuesday Evening.

"Serious riots, I grieve to say, have taken place in this town. Yesterday vast numbers of people, to the amount of eleven or twelve thousand, marched in here from the surrounding country, and proceeded to attack bakers' shops, from which they took quantities of bread. The mob were about to attack the stores of merchants and others, but, fortunately, a troop of dragoons, which had been ordered in consequence of the apprehension of riots, arrived from Kilmacthomas, and, with the co-operation of the military force already here, prevented further depredations. In the afternoon, however, in the dusk of the evening, some of the populace commenced throwing stones, and the dragoons had to charge them repeatedly. The people, however, still continued throwing stones, and the state of affairs began to look very serious. The dragoons were then ordered to fire; and, it is stated, about twenty shots were discharged. Two men were seriously wounded. They are still living; but several others, it is feared, were wounded more or less severely amongst the crowd, who fled subsequently to the firing. The town has been since perfectly free from disturbance; but dreadful excitement and alarm prevail amongst all classes here. It was owing to the commendable forbearance of the military that much more disastrous results did not ensue.

"These riots are attributable to discontent amongst the peasantry as to the amount of wages on the public works—no definite sum having been fixed as yet. In the first instance, eight pence a day was offered, but the people refused that rate as utterly insufficient. Ten pence was then offered, but also refused. [illegible] the course of yesterday, a written paper was handed from the people to the magistrates, requiring that their wages should be one shilling per day, and that they should be supplied with Indian meal at a corresponding price by the stone, to enable them to give sustenance to their families. My own impression is, that if those terms are complied with, we shall have no further disturbances."

The *Myrmidon*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Jenkins, and the *Swallow*, steam-vessel, Master Commander Bryant, have arrived at Youghal, from Cork, for the protection of public property, and to support the civil power. The *Myrmidom* has with her the armed boats of the *Stromboli*, steam-sloop, and the *Swallow* has taken the *Stromboli's* field-piece, and the marines belonging to the *Madagascar*.

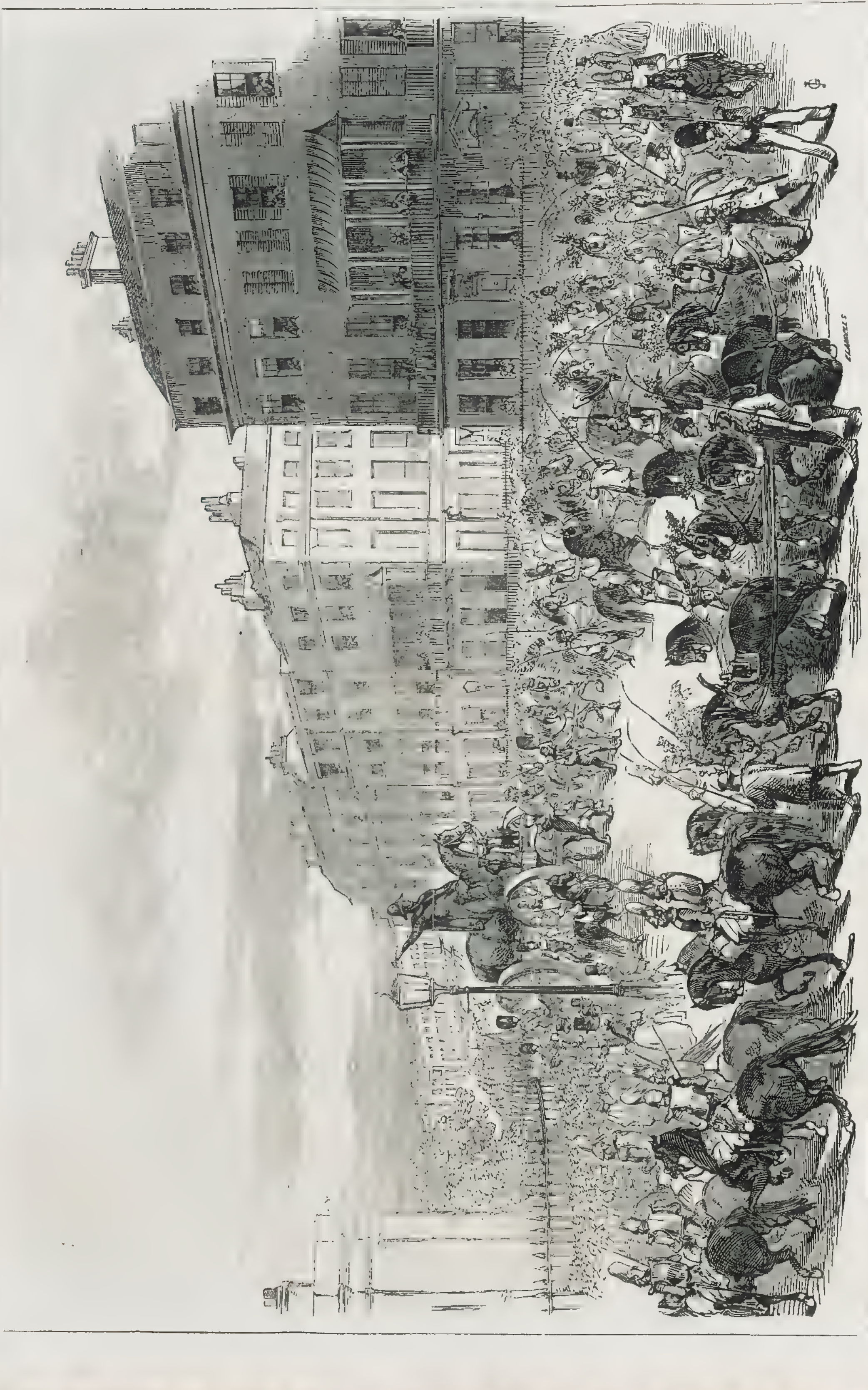
RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS LAST WEEK.

In a late impression last week we stated that there had been riots in several towns in Ireland, the pretence for which was the scarcity of food.

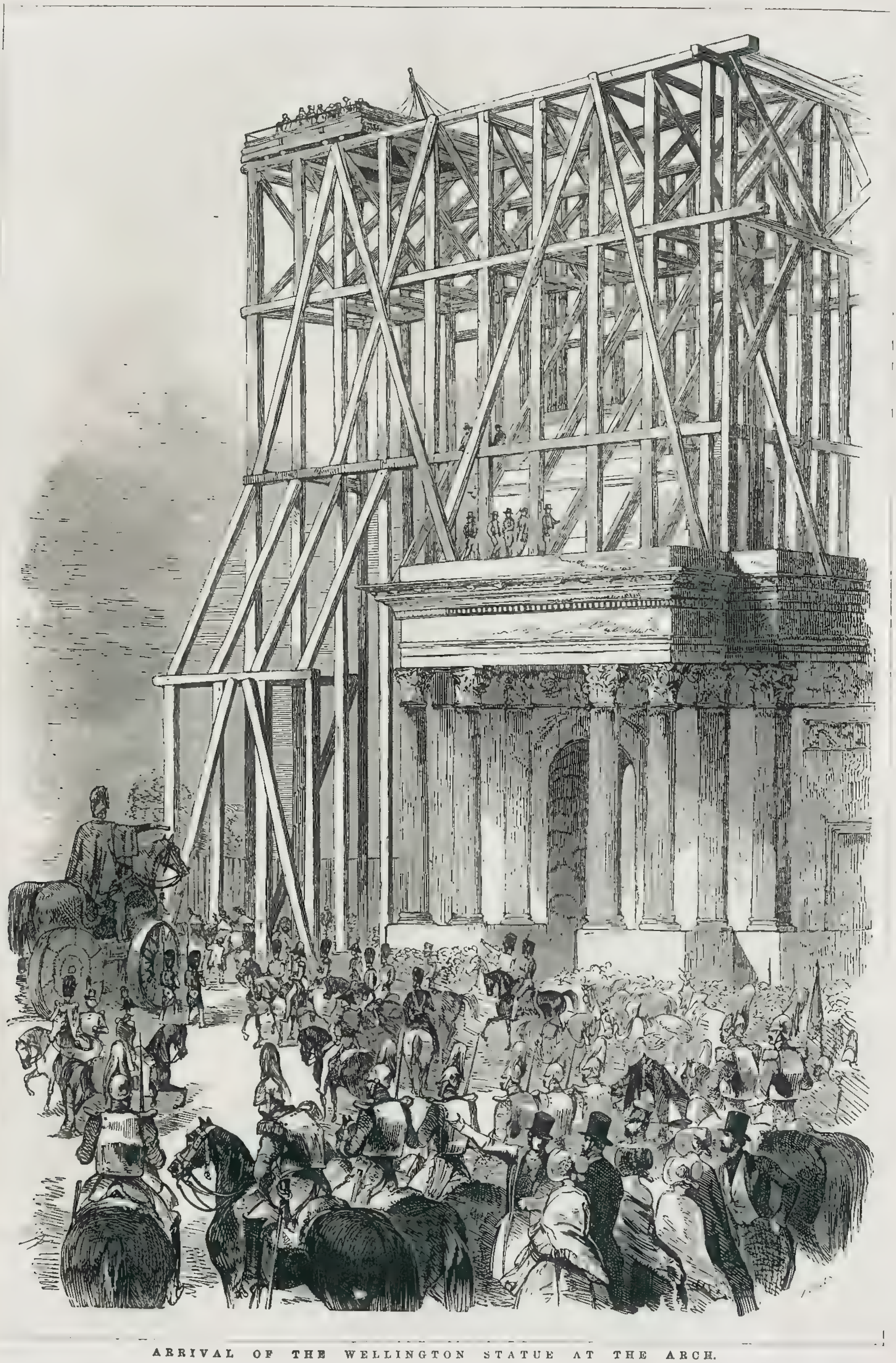
It is stated that on Thursday (last week) a mob of thousands marched down to Mr. Fisher's mill, at Pilltown, just opposite Youghal, on the county of Waterford side, vowing vengeance if Indian meal was not sold for one shilling per stone from the mill, and corn ground for one penny per stone; they then proceeded, armed with sticks, stones, spades, hammers (such as are used in repairing roads), and other weapons, to the Ferrypoint, just opposite the centre of the town, and considerable apprehension was excited that they meant to attack it. The magistrates had the military in readiness immediately to repel them, but they contented themselves with threats of vengeance against the ferrymen and boatmen, should they carry corn or provisions over to the Youghal merchants. The house of a farmer, named Wynne, was plundered; and several other farmers were sworn not to take their corn over to Youghal; and again they marched down to the Ferrypoint to show themselves. An express having been sent to the Admiral at Cove from the magistrates, informing him of the navigation of the river being impeded, and requiring the assistance of a steam-ship, the *Myrmidon* was immediately despatched, and, having a fair wind, arrived off the harbour at about half tide (three o'clock P.M.) The commander got out all his boats, filled with artillery and marines, and pulled into the harbour; the launch, carrying a nine-pounder in her bow, coming in last; the steamer coming to an anchor about half-past four. This seasonable arrival seemed to deter the country boys, and they again returned to their homes.

RESTORATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN TO THE MAGISTRACY.—Mr Smith O'Brien has been restored to the Commission of the Peace for Limerick, at the suggestion of several magistrates of that county. Mr. O'Brien, in his answer to the letter from the Lord Chancellor's secretary, says:—"The present Government having wisely renounced the principle of excluding individuals from the magistracy on account of their advocacy of the national rights of Ireland, the motives which induced me to resign my commission no longer exist. I shall, therefore, cheerfully resume my functions as soon as reinstated."

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED. A correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle*, writing from Kilkee, on the coast of Clare, says: "Two melancholy accidents have occurred here, which elicited very general sympathy. A respectable young woman, Bridget Hanrahan, from Croom, whilst preparing to stand under a cascade, or natural shower-bath, which falls at low water amongst the rocks, was taken out to sea, on Tuesday, by an impending wave and drowned. The body was brought in by an intrepid fisherman, John Daveen, who, with three others, Edward Hickie, Pat Russell, and Pat Robinson, have since met a watery grave by venturing out to sea, to set their nets. More than twenty nets, belonging to other fishermen, were carried away or rendered useless by the unexpected gale and great swell of the sea.



THE GRAND PROCESSION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, TURNING DOWN PARK-LANE.



ARRIVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT THE ARCH.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Procession and Elevation of the Duke's Statue have occurred most opportunely this week to break the autumnal monotony of town. Rome never thronged round the triumphal car of Consul or Prætor more joyously, than London thronged on Tuesday round the twenty-nine stalwart dray-horses that slowly and solemnly drew the great effigy of the Great Captain of the Age to its aërial pedestal on Constitution Hill.

> They bear him on majestically near,
> Great Goding's horses, strong as Goding's beer.
> How gloriously the brazen image glows!
> Firm is his look as when he faced our foes,
> And eagle-like is curl'd his Roman nose.

The fierce controversy that has been waged for some weeks and months respecting the merits of the Statue, and the capabilities of the chosen site, added much to public curiosity. Never was sculptor more bitterly assailed than the Founder of our new Colossus has been; and, as for the Committee, every epithet implying Vandalism and vulgarity of taste has been heaped on them

> Thick as the leaves
> On Vallambrosa's stream.

Shakspeare makes one of his characters (and Byron has imitated him) speak of the peculiar bitterness of the Old Gentleman's "*Arch mock;*" and it has been perfectly exemplified in the spirit in which Mr. Burton's Arch has been mocked at as a pedestal. Fortunately, however, there is a seeing as well as a reading public; and the verdict of admiration which the seeing public expressed both of Statue and Site was unmistakeable.

Poor Colonel Gurwood's publication of the Duke's "Despatches" gave England one imperishable "Wellington Testimonial," and Wyatt's foundry has now given her another. High as the merit of the book is, we doubt it proving, like Horace's Odes,

> Monumentum ære perennius,

and think that Statue and Volume will endure together.

An inscription will, of course, be necessary: and, bearing in mind the Duke's English ancestry and Irish birth, and the fact of the Statue being cast out of artillery captured in his victories, we think the following not inappropriate. It has, at all events, the merits of rhyme and brevity, two important points for making things easy to be remembered. We therefore submit it to the Committee as an advisable

INSCRIPTION FOR THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

> The rider's a Duke, and the bravest son
> Of the isles of the Thames and Shannon;
> And the horse is a genuine son of a gun,
> For he's made of the Frenchmen's cannon.

As for the other Statues of the metropolis, they, must in future "hide their diminished heads." Constitution Hill and "The Duke" will henceforth be the ruling attractions.

> Yes—Charing Cross may be forgot,
> And Pig-tail Place an unknown spot;
> Trafalgar Square, frequented not;
> And no one care to stir a jot—
> The Duke of York to view.
>
> But round that arch shall England throng,
> Whether her taste be right or wrong,
> To gaze upon the features strong
> Of him who served her well and long,
> Who led at Waterloo.

After the reminiscences of the mighty conflicts which the Duke's Statue brings back to the mind, the present contests of our forces against Kaffirs at the Cape, and Dyaks and Malays in Borneo, seem very pop-gun work indeed. But they show that our men can still fight, and we never are likely to be altogether without a practising ground for fighting in some quarter or other of the world. We are still peppering away at the Kaffrarian moss-troopers who infest our South African Colony: and, in the Asiatic seas, our sailors and marines have been administering a few lessons of good behaviour to a certain piratical Sultan, and his Pangerans, as his great men are pleased to style themselves. Besides the practical hints administered from the guns of H.M.S. *Spiteful*, and the H.E.I.C.S. *Phlegethon*, our Admiral left behind him an epistle for the Sultan, after the manner of Lord Chesterfield's letters, to exhort him to act in a more gentlemanly way in future. We hope that he and Pangeran Usop, Pangeran Moumeim, Pangeran Salley, and the rest of the grandees enumerated in the despatches, will take the intimation thus mildly conveyed to them, and render it unnecessary for our men-of-war to be any longer on visiting terms with their batteries. We hope this especially for the sake of the last-named Pangeran, whom we presume to be a distant relation of the celebrated "Sally in our Alley."

At home, also, we are burning gunpowder, but in innocent campaigns against game only. The First of October now gives a fresh impetus to the sportsman's zeal; and, as Byron says—

> Ah, nut-brown partridges! ah, brilliant pheasants!
> And ah, ye poachers!—'tis no sport for peasants.

Not, however, that a taste for poaching is the attribute of the lower classes exclusively. Ovid's old remark, that "Nitimur in vetitum," is true of many a shot of higher grade. There are plenty besides peasants who love to try their luck in a preserve without leave; and, perhaps, find that the excitement of the risk gives extra pleasure to the sport. There was one most incorrigible trespasser of this character, whose acquaintance we had the misfortune of once making; for he was as lax in pecuniary matters as he was in his notions of the sanctity of manors, and his constant scrapes made him a constant borrower. A disaster that at last befel him is duly chronicled in the following stanzas:—

CAPTIVUS AUCEPS; OR, THE POACHING SPORTSMAN IN DURANCE VILE.

AIR—"*Not a drum was heard.*"

> No license to sport o'er the Manor he'd got,
> And his face in his neckcloth he buried;
> As he bolted away after firing his shot,
> And the gamekeepers after him hurried.
>
> He made his escape, after showing fight,
> And against his pursuers turning;
> But they managed a summons to serve that night,
> His name from his landlady learning.
>
> The Justices set him a fine next day,
> And to keep the peace they bound him;
> And they marched him off, 'cause he could not pay,
> With a mob of boys around him.
>
> We met him as off to the gaol he was led,
> And he wanted the money to borrow,
> We silently gazed—but we shook our head—
> When he promised to pay on the morrow.
>
> We told him of former loans unpaid,
> And for poaching began to upbraid him,
> But little he recked whatever we said,
> When he found that we would not aid him.
>
> He owned that at last he was fairly done,
> While into the cell retiring.
> Where they lodged the unfortunate son of a gun,
> At his Lordship's game for firing,
>
> To his friends he said, he had better write home,
> And tell them his dismal story.
> We saw him safe fixed in the *Jug of Stone*,
> And we left him alone in his glory.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE POLICEMAN.—On Sunday afternoon, during the time the private gardens and the eastern terrace, at Windsor, were open to the public, Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's guests, walked from the terrace, and was proceeding across the grass, in the Home Park, towards the iron gates opposite to the Long Walk, a portion of the Royal domain from which the public are excluded. His Lordship had proceeded some distance before he was noticed by one of the Castle policemen, who no sooner saw a stranger (as he supposed) on forbidden ground, and not knowing who it was, sang out, with stentorian voice, "Hallo, you Sir! come back, and get off the grass! Come back, you Sir!" Lord John immediately got off the grass, and returned back towards the York and Lancaster towers. By the time his Lordship had got to within some 30 or 40 paces of the policeman, the official found out his mistake, having been informed the offending party was a person in the suite of some of her Majesty's visitors. He then called out to Lord John (who had evidently been taken by surprise), "You may go on; *you* are all right enough." His Lordship, smiling at the bystanders, then retraced his steps, and pursued his walk across the Park, towards the avenue of trees leading to the Waterloo Gate.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham arrived at Walmer Castle on Monday, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, from Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The learned Lord was to leave the residence of the noble and gallant Duke on Wednesday for Calais, and thence to Paris, in which his Lordship would make a brief sojourn on his way to Cannes, his chateau in the south of France. His Lordship will reside there until the middle of January

DEATH OF THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Waldegrave, which took place at the family seat in Wiltshire, on Monday last. Leaving no children, his Lordship is succeeded in his honours by his uncle, Captain (now Earl of) Waldegrave, R.N.C.B., whose eldest son, Viscount Chewton, married Miss Pym, and his daughter, Lady Maria, married Sir Benjamin Brodie's son.

MUSIC.

With the exception of the performance of Haydn's "Creation," by the Cecilian Society, on Thursday, there has been nothing of note since our last publication. The concert that was to have been given at Marlborough House on Wednesday evening, by the Queen Dowager, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, did not take place, owing to the dearth of artists in town. Grisi and Mario left for Paris on Saturday. Madame Caradori Allan, who has been staying with the Duke of Rutland and Lady Adeliza Manners, at Belvoir Castle, was compelled, in consequence of a severe cold, to forego the honour of accepting an engagement at her Majesty the Queen Dowager's projected concert.

The interest in the musical circles is now centred in the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre, with Benedict's "Crusaders," and the new ballet of "The Offspring of Flowers," composed for Flora Fabbri, by M. Bretin, who is her "Lord and master." Lady Bishop, under the foreign title of Madame Anna Bishop, will make her *début* on Tuesday next, in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," altered for her by the composer. The new tenor engaged by Mr. Bunn is not Mr. Travers, a cousin of Miss Romer, who has been singing in Italy under the name of Signor Traversi, but Mr. Rafter, a pupil of Crevelli. Mr. Rafter sang at the Philharmonic Concerts last season Mozart's "Cara Immagine," replacing at a short notice, Mr. Lockey, who was ill. He has a good voice and style, and only wants experience to make a very valuable addition to the present small number of tenors in the English market.

Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache have become subscribers to that admirable institution, the Royal Society of Musicians.

The Italian Opera House in Paris opened on Thursday, with Donizetti's "Lucia," Madame Persiani, Ronconi, and Mario sustaining the principal parts. Coletti, the basso-baritone, was to make his *début* in *Assur*, in Rossini's "Semiramide," in which Grisi was to reappear. Mario, Coletti, and Grisi were shortly to appear in Verdi's "Due Foscari." The other artists engaged by M. Vatel, the Director, were the two Brambillas, Angiola, Albini, Amigo, Bellini; Signori Lablache, Tagliafaco, Corelli, Cellini, and Dufiori. At the Académie Royale de Musique the want of a great *prima donna* is severely felt. Madame Stoltz's voice is worn out; Mdlle. Nau is not in a good state of health; Madame Rossi Caccia is brilliant, but has no histrionic genius; Mdlle. Dameron, the pupil of Duprez, is only a novice of promise; Bettini, the new tenor, is a failure; Gardoni is weak; Duprez's powers are now precarious, but when he does come out, the audiences are always electrified; Barroilhet, the baritone, has been rather better of late as to power—his taste and feeling are undeniable; much is anticipated from Anconi, the new basso profundo; Brémond and Serda have the defect of the French nasal twang. During the indisposition of the veteran Habeneck, who is at Havre, Valentino is the conductor of the Académie band. Valentino some years since gave excellent classical instrumental concerts, in opposition to the Musard quadrille mania.

The Misses Pyne, two charming vocalists, lately sang at the Concert of the Boulogne Philharmonic Society with great success. Mr. Osborne, the pianist, who is distinguished as a composer, performed some of his pianoforte works on this occasion with the best effect.

The great Musard leaves Paris this day for Berlin, having been engaged to conduct the Court Balls. He will give several Promenade Concerts during his stay in the Prussian capital.

A troop of Hungarian singers has lately attracted attention in Germany, by their clever imitations of the sounds of the horn, oboe, and violoncello, as an accompaniment to their national melodies. This must be a strange exhibition

Three new Operas are to be produced in Berlin—the "Two Princes," by Esser; "William of Orange," by Eckert; and the "Armourer of Worms," by Lortzing. Lindpaintner's "Faust" is to be produced at Prague. He is the Director of the music at the Stuttgard Great Opera, where Pischek is engaged, and where Benedict's "Brides of Venice" and "Crusaders" were to be brought out, under the direction of the composer, who is now in that city, his birthplace

Letters from Vienna state that Balfe's reception in that capital has been very flattering.

David's "Desert" was lately performed in Aix-la-Chapelle, on the stage, with the procession of the caravan, and two pasteboard camels.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS.—We noticed a few weeks since, the appearance of the early monthly numbers of this excellent publication, issued by Mr. Burns of Portman-street. The sixth number is now before us, and contains works by Purcell, Palestrina, Tallis, and Farrant. This collection of choral church music will be of immense value, and will be a stepping stone, we have no doubt, to the improvement in our musical services so long and anxiously desired. Whilst parochial choirs need not be dismayed at the arrangements of the present version, so carefully compiled and arranged by the editors, our cathedrals will have many rich sources of ecclesiastical genius opened to them. The type is clear, and the text correct, and the explanatory notes afford evidence of integrity as to the sources from which the compositions have been derived, and good faith in the adaptations and arrangements.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

It appears that we have arrived at a very low ebb in our dramatic literature; for not only are our authors of the present day dependent upon France for their productions, but even English novels are obliged to be translated, and adapted to the stage in Paris, before they are at all likely to be presented to a native audience; in the same manner as it is necessary to send certain wine on long voyages to India and back again, before it is considered of any particular value in the market.

"Clarissa Harlowe," as our readers without doubt are aware, is one of our oldest novels—we believe it to be the very first. It was written by Richardson, nearly one hundred years ago; but since that time has somewhat lost its popularity with the Pamelas and Sir Charles Grandisons of the day. In the present year, however, the great *feuilletoniste*, M. Jules Janin, translated this novel into French, and compressed it into two volumes. It became very popular: indeed, on the Continent it has always been a favourite. Rousseau himself compared it to the finest productions of the leading classical writers. Its renewed popularity turned the attention of the French dramatists towards it, and Messrs. Dumanoir, Clairville, and Guillard constructed a piece from it, and produced it five or six weeks ago, at the Gymnase Dramatique, Mdlle. Rose Chéri, whom some of our readers may recollect at Mr. Mitchell's theatre during the past season, performing the heroine. Its success was so great that we believe on the occasion of the thirty-fifth representation 3.28 francs were taken at the doors; and a parody on it at the Palais-Royale, in which Mdlle. Nathalie plays the heroine, is not less popular. There appears to be in Paris at present a fashion of taking theatrical subjects from our plays and novels; we, however, can scarcely grumble at this. Dumas has just translated "Hamlet" (which possibly may be retranslated to improve Shakspeare's version): our readers know that the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre" was taken from "The Devil to Pay;" and the ballet of "Betty," now performing at the Académie Royale, and about to be brought out at Drury-lane, is a Terpsichorean version of our "Charles the Second."

The version produced on Monday evening at the Princess' Theatre, does not appear destined to attain the popularity of the Parisian original. It is a well constructed drama; full of situation, and spirited dialogue; and admirably placed upon the stage: but, with all this, there was no mistake about the disapprobation which frequently broke forth And this arose, we believe, entirely from the tendency of the play. The novel has been forgotten—the present race of readers of fiction perhaps have never read it even and therefore it was not a species of received excuse for the questionable nature of the plot, which is founded entirely on the stratagems of *Lovelace* (Mr. Charles Mathews), to seduce *Clarissa Harlowe* (Mrs. Stirling), by a series of the meanest and most villanous devices. We can conceive a piece of this nature being highly popular in France: enjoying the same vogue as the "Antony" of Dumas, and other licentious pieces. But, its success with an English audience is another matter. We firmly believe that the situation of the Licenser of Plays might be altogether, and advantageously, abolished; inasmuch as the public are the first to put down, without hope of appeal, any action or sentiment on the boards repugnant to morals or propriety. A proof of this was given on Monday evening, at the close of the play. It will be sufficient for us to say that it is in three acts, and that its incidents follow those of the story pretty closely; the first showing us *Clarissa's* miserable position in her own family circle, through her refusal of an advantageous match, and her subsequent elopement with *Lovelace*. In the second we find her in his house; in which take place the incidents of his firing it, after she has taken refuge in her room, that she may be thrown in his way, and the subsequent stratagem of the stupefaction by opium. And the last terminates with her death in the haberdasher's shop.

The part of the heroine was admirably performed by Mrs. Stirling. All her unaffected pathos and gentle natural tenderness were brought out to the best advantage: indeed, to her charming impersonation of the character, the success of the piece, for it may certainly be said to have achieved a moderate one, is to be mainly attributed. Next to her, we must praise Mr. H. Hughes, and congratulate him upon his successful *début* at this house. He played the part of *Macdonald*, the creature of *Lovelace*, with a great deal of discrimination and judgment. He will prove a very great acquisition to the company of this house. Mr. Charles Mathews was less effective as *Lovelace*; and he was also imperfect. The other ladies and gentlemen call for no particular notice.

In spite of the disapprobation manifested, the applause at the fall of the curtain was very considerable, and "Clarissa Harlowe" was announced for repetition every evening this week.

THE STATE APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—We have authority to state that the issue of tickets to view the State Apartments, recommenced from the 1st of October

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT On the 24th ult., the Congress of German *savans* at Frankfort was opened. There were one hundred and twenty members present. Dr. Grimm, the celebrated grammarian, was appointed President. The following thesis was treated by Dr. Grimm: "What is a people? A people is a collection of men speaking the same language. That definition (said the learned President) is the most simple, and, at the same time, the noblest that we Germans can acknowledge; it leads us to that future when languages will become the frontiers of nations, instead of rivers and mountains. We must energetically reject that ridiculous distinction between North and South Germany, that unhappy religious feud which leads astray and disunites us. Our ancestors were Germans before they were Christians. Thus we are united by bonds of an earlier date; the Almighty never meant to oppose man to man, as is often the case with men who call themselves ministers of the Most High." Messrs. Welcker, Dahlmann, Jaupp, and other members respectively addressed the assembly, all their speeches tending to prove that the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg were dependencies of the great German nation, and were not to be deprived of their nationality.

LITERATURE.

DEALINGS WITH THE FIRM OF DOMBEY AND SON. By CHARLES DICKENS. No. I.

In this work Mr. Dickens returns to that class of writing by which he must be considered to have attained his highest fame. The present number is full of incident; indeed, more than Mr. Dickens usually shows us in his introductory chapters. The leading character, Paul Dombey, is a purse-proud, cold, and selfish merchant, whose heart is set upon handing down to posterity, untarnished, the fair reputation of "Dombey and Son." He has been married ten years, and has no heir until just at the period of the opening of the tale. Dombey has a sister (Mrs. Chick) almost as selfish as himself; and we catch a glimpse of her tender-heartedness in the following scene with her brother, eight-and-forty hours after the birth of his son :—

"'Now, my dear Paul,' returned his sister, rising, 'don't believe it. If you have any reliance on my experience, Paul, you may rest assured that there is nothing wanting but an effort on Fanny's part. And that effort,' she continued, taking off her bonnet, and adjusting her cap and gloves, in a business-like manner, 'she must be encouraged, and really, if necessary, urged to make. Now, my dear Paul, come up stairs with me.'

"Mr. Dombey, who, besides being generally influenced by his sister, for the reason already mentioned, had really faith in her as an experienced and bustling matron, acquiesced; and followed her at once to the sick chamber.

"The lady lay upon her bed as he had left her, clasping her little daughter to her breast. The child clung close about her, with the same intensity as before, and never raised her head, or moved her soft cheek from her mother's face, or looked on those who stood around, or spoke, or moved, or shed a tear.

"'Restless without the little girl,' the Doctor whispered Mr. Dombey. 'We found it best to have her in again.'

"There was such a solemn stillness round the bed; and the two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope, that Mrs. Chick was for the moment diverted from her purpose. But presently summoning courage, and what she called presence of mind, she sat down by the bedside, and said in the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper: 'Fanny! Fanny!'

"There was no sound in answer but the loud ticking of Mr. Dombey's watch and Doctor Parker Peps's watch, which seemed, in the silence, to be running a race.

"'Fanny, my dear,' said Mrs. Chick, with assumed lightness, 'here's Mr. Dombey come to see you. Won't you speak to him? They want to lay your little boy—the baby, Fanny, you know; you have hardly seen him yet, I think—in bed; but they can't till you rouse yourself a little. Don't you think it's time you roused yourself a little? Eh?'

"She bent her ear to the bed, and listened at the same time looking round at the bystanders, and holding up her finger.

"'Eh?' she repeated, 'what was it you said, Fanny? I didn't hear you.'

"No word or sound in answer. Mr. Dombey's watch and Dr. Parker Peps's watch seemed to be racing faster.

"'Now, really, Fanny, my dear,' said the sister-in-law, altering her position, and speaking less confidently, and more earnestly, in spite of herself, 'I shall have to be quite cross with you, if you don't rouse yourself. It's necessary for you to make an effort, and perhaps a very great and painful effort which you are not disposed to make; but this is a world of effort, you know, Fanny, and we must never yield, when so much depends upon us. Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't!'

"The race in the ensuing pause was fierce and furious. The watches seemed to jostle, and to trip each other up.

"'Fanny!' said Louisa, glancing round, with gathering alarm. 'Only look at me. Only open your eyes to show me that you hear and understand me, will you? Good Heaven, gentlemen, what is to be done'

"The two medical attendants exchanged a look across the bed; and the physician, stooping down, whispered in the child's ear. Not having understood the purport of his whisper, the little creature turned her perfectly colourless face, and deep dark eyes towards him; but without loosening her hold in the least.

"The whisper was repeated. 'Mama!' said the child.

"The little voice, familiar and dearly loved, awakened some show of consciousness, even at that ebb. For a moment, the closed eye-lids trembled, and the nostril quivered, and the faintest shadow of a smile was seen.

"'Mama!' cried the child, sobbing aloud. 'Oh dear Mama! oh dear Mama!'

"The doctor gently brushed the scattered ringlets of the child, aside from the face and mouth of the mother. Alas how calm they lay there; how little breath there was to stir them!

"Thus, clinging fast to that slight spar within her arms, the mother drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls round all the world."

The following sketch of Dombey's "Home Department" is in the author's happiest vein:—

"The funeral of the deceased lady having been 'performed,' to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker, as well as of the neighbourhood at large, which is generally disposed to be captious on such a point, and is prone to take offence at any omissions or short-comings in the ceremonies, the various members of Mr. Dombey's household subsided into their several places in the domestic system. That small world, like the great one out of doors, had the capacity of easily forgetting its dead; and when the cook had said she was a quiet-tempered lady, and the housekeeper had said it was the common lot, and the butler had said who'd have thought it, and the housemaid had said she couldn't hardly believe it, and the footman had said it seemed exactly like a dream, they had quite worn the subject out, and began to think their mourning was wearing rusty too.

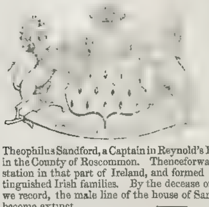
"Mr. Dombey's house was a large one, on the shady side of a tall, dark, dreadfully genteel street in the region between Portland-place and Bryanstone-square. It was a corner house, with great wide areas containing cellars frowned upon by barred windows, and leered at by crooked-eyed doors leading to dustbins. It was a house of dismal state, with a circular back to it, containing a whole suite of drawing-rooms looking upon a gravelled yard, where two gaunt trees, with blackened trunks and branches, rattled rather than rustled, their leaves were so smoke-dried. The summer sun was never on the street, but in the morning about breakfast time, when it came with the water-carts and the old clothes-men, and the people with geraniums, and the umbrella mender, and the man who trilled the little bell of the Dutch clock as he went along. It was soon gone again to return no more that day; and the bands of music and the straggling Punch's shows going after it, left it a prey to the most dismal of organs and white mice; with now and then a porcupine, to vary the entertainments; until the butlers whose families were dining out, began to stand at the house doors in the twilight, and the lamp-lighter made his nightly failure in attempting to brighten up the street with gas.

"It was as blank a house inside as outside. When the funeral was over, Mr. Dombey ordered the furniture to be covered up—perhaps to preserve it for the son with whom his plans were all associated—and the rooms to be ungarnished, saving such as he retained for himself on the ground floor, Accordingly, mysterious shapes were made of tables and chairs, heaped together in the middle of rooms, and covered over with great winding-sheets. Bell-handles, window-blinds, and looking-glasses, being papered up in journals, daily and weekly, obtruded fragmentary accounts of deaths and dreadful murders. Every chandelier or lustre, muffled in holland, looked like a monstrous tear, depending from the ceiling's eye. Odours, as from vaults and damp places, came out of the chimneys. The dead and buried lady was awful in a picture-frame of ghastly bandages. Every gust of wind that rose, brought eddying round the corner from the neighbouring mews, some fragments of the straw that had been strewn before the house when she was ill, mildewed remains of which which were still cleaving to the neighbourhood: and these, being always drawn by some invisible attraction to the threshold of the dirty house to let immediately opposite, addressed a dismal eloquence to Mr. Dombey's windows.

"The apartments which Mr. Dombey reserved for his own inhabiting, were attainable from the hall; and consisted of a sitting-room; a library, which was in fact a dressing-room, so that the smell of hot-pressed paper, vellum, morocco, and Russia leather, contended in it with the smell of divers pairs of boots; and a kind of conservatory or little glass breakfast-room beyond, commanding a prospect of the trees before-mentioned, and generally speaking, of a few prowling cats."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.



GEORGE SANDFORD, third Lord Mount Sandford, died at Stowey, in Somersetshire, on the 25th ult., at the advanced age of ninety. His Lordship, early in life, served in the Army, and held the commission of Captain, 18th Light Dragoons. He subsequently sat in Parliament for Roscommon, and, in 1828, succeeded to the Barony at the decease of his nephew, Henry, second Lord, who was killed in a riot at Windsor. The family from which his Lordship derived, was established in the sister kingdom, at the period of the Civil War, when Theophilus Sandford, a Captain in Reynold's Regiment, settled at Castlerea, in the County of Roscommon. Thenceforward, his descendants held high station in that part of Ireland, and formed alliances with the most distinguished Irish families. By the decease of the Nobleman whose death we record, the male line of the house of Sandford, and its Peerage, have become extinct.

LADY MUSKERRY

LOUISA DORCAS, Baroness Muskerry, died in Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 25th ult. Her Ladyship, distinguished for her accomplished mind and her active benevolence, was second daughter of Henry Deane O'Grady, Esq., of Lodge, county of Limerick (a scion of the ancient Irish family of O'Grady of Kilballyowen), and sister of Viscountess Massarene, and of Lady Edward Chichester. Her marriage to Lord Muskerry occurred in 1825; and by his Lordship she has left three sons.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* publishes a Russian bulletin from the Caucasus, dated the 28th August. It gives an account of several engagements between the Russian corps, commanded by Prince Argutinski, and the force under Daniel Bey, which is represented to consist of at least 40,000 men. The Russians claim the advantage in all the affairs that took place, but it appears certain that they could not prevent the Circassians from burning several villages before they retreated The Russians had 200 men killed or wounded.

We learn from Constantinople that the head of a band of robbers, who had frequently pillaged the pilgrims to Jerusalem, had been taken, and with 24 of his associates sentenced to the gallies.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 23rd September states, that Mehemet Ali intended resigning in favour of Ibrahim Pacha, owing to his advanced age.

In consequence of the extraordinary extension of the Goodwin Sands in the direction of the "Bunt Head," it has been found necessary to move the light vessel half a mile further to the westward, in order to cover the shoal; and the buoy that marks the extreme end of the Bunt Head, sixty fathoms further in a south-westerly direction A shoal has also sprung up in the Gull Stream, in the direct track of the navigation.

On Friday afternoon (last week) the ship *Lord Dufflyn*, of Belfast, ran into and foundered a schooner in the Irish Channel named the *John Lloyd*, belonging to Belfast. Three only of the crew were saved; the remainder, who it is supposed were asleep in their berths, were either crushed to death or drowned in their hammocks. The survivors of the schooner remained in the boat for twelve hours, and being perceived by the *Juliet*, of Greenock, from Calcutta, they were quickly taken on board.

M. Gabriel Guerin, historical painter, and conservator of the Museum at Strasburg, while proceeding in a carriage a few days since from Bitche to Deux Points, was upset into a ravine in the neighbourhood of Hornbach, in Rhenish Bavaria, by which he was so seriously injured that he shortly afterwards expired.

A vessel has just arrived in the Regent's Canal from the Greenland seas, with a cargo of ice on board, which, taking into consideration the tonnage of the vessel, may be computed to have comprised from 300 to 400 tons weight of the article.

On the 20th ult. some experiments were made at Mentz, in presence of several members of the Military Commission of the Confederation, with the cotton powder invented by MM. Schonbein and Boelcher, and of which so much has been said. The experiments were perfectly successful. It has, it is said, been proposed to the Diet to award a handsome sum for the communication of the secret, leaving the inventors the power of taking out patents for it in foreign countries.

We learn by a letter from Lemberg, of the 20th ult., that the President of the Regency of Gallicia, the Baron de Krieg was on that day so dangerously wounded by a stag in a Zoological Garden that his life was despaired of.

By the late earthquake in Tuscany more than 8000 persons have been reduced to beggary. The Grand Duke has issued a decree, announcing that the houses destroyed are to be reconstructed without any additional tax on the country. The inhabitants of the different villages destroyed are to be exempt from all taxation until 1848. The port of Leghorn is to furnish building materials free of duty to all who need them.

A letter from Breslau, of the 21st ult., says that for the previous eight days 100 acres of the extensive peat grounds of Nimkau, which skirt the railroad in Upper Silesia, had been on fire, sending forth a dense black smoke. All efforts to extinguish the fire had been found unavailing.

The Cobden Fund was stated on Tuesday at Manchester to amount to £74,000. It was said that the London collection was going on favourably, and it was expected would reach £15,000; the collection in Manchester itself amounted to £28,000.

A letter from Lemberg states that the potato crop has entirely failed in the districts of Sandez and Taslo, and the price of corn is exceedingly high in consequence.

Germany has now open to public traffic 37 lines of railroad, extending a length of 469¾ geographical miles. There are at work on those lines 600 locomotive engines, of which 267 are of English construction, 39 American, 46 Belgian, 16 French, and the remainder German.

The French Government intends turning to account three steam-frigates of 450 horse power each, now unemployed, by making them run by way of experiment between Havre and New York. The Government has no intention whatever, it is said, of establishing a regular service between the two ports, but the experiment will be of some service to commerce, as from this some more correct idea may be formed than has hitherto been the case of the cost and profit of such an undertaking

It appears by the accounts from Denmark, that the new Regency of Schleswig, was installed on the 19th September. M. Scheele was elected President. M. de Moltke, President of the Chancery, made the following important remark in a speech he delivered on the occasion:—"Conformably to the desire of the King, you must never lose sight of the fact, that the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are independent parts closely united; but only parts of one entire whole, namely, of the Danish Monarchy. No one has more respect for the independence and intimate union of the duchies, than the King; but the maintenance of that union depends upon their permanent union with the kingdom. Separated from the kingdom, they would fall to pieces.

According to late accounts received from South America, propositions for peace have been submitted by Mr. Hood, the English Commissioner, to Buenos Ayres, and the career of the monarchists and pirates of La Plata will probably be brought to a termination at an early day, leaving the Argentine Union and the Uruguay to progress in their republican career—the former under the patriot Rosas, and the latter under Governor Oribe.

A Greek Consulship has been established at Larnaca. The Turkish Government feared the moral effect the colours of the Greek Emancipation might produce on the Christians of Cyprus, and objected to the installation of a representative of King Otho on the island, which has nevertheless taken place without obstacle.

We hear from St. Petersburgh that a communication has been made to two great German Powers, according to which it may be stated, almost to a certainty, that the three protective Powers will shortly make overtures to the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuileries respecting the affairs of Poland in general, and Cracow in particular.

The commercial letters from Liverpool state that trade is going on quietly and steadily. In Liverpool the advanced rates on cotton have been sustained, and business has been active. At Manchester prices for cloth have improved, and those for yarns are supported.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Vernon, eldest son of the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, has been appointed *attaché* at Madrid.

It is ascertained that Mr. Waghorn has arrived in London, but it is equally certain (contrary to a current opinion) that he has brought with him no express from India. There seem to have been important reasons for his arrival without the express, which is delayed, it is said, by some obstacle on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez.

Lord Fingal is, we understand, to have the ribbon of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Thomond.

The first locomotive ever constructed in Hanover has just been handed over to the Hanover line. It was built in the workshop of M. George Egestorff, at Linden, and has been named Ernest Augustus. Its first trial was on the late occasion of the inauguration of the section of the line from Hildesheim to Lehrte, when the engineers present expressed their admiration of its working.

The Admiralty are most busily occupied in devising measures for efficiently and most speedily manning the fleet on an emergency.

Intelligence has been received that a very disastrous affair has occurred in the River Plate, accompanied with the loss of a British ship, and the capture of the British colours by the forces of Rosas. No details, however, have arrived, and it is to be hoped that there is some exaggeration or mistake.

During the year ending on the 31st of August last, the number of persons passing between England and France, at the under-mentioned ports, was as follows:—Boulogne, 46,320; Calais, 12,086; Havre, 10,993; Dieppe, 9693: Total, 79,092.

Le Verrier's planet was found by Mr. Galle, at Berlin, on the night of September 23. It is a star of the 8th magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. The planet was also observed on Wednesday evening at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's-park, notwithstanding the moonlight and hazy sky. The following position is the result of instrumental comparisons with 33 Aquarii: Sept. 30, at 8h. 16m. 21s. Greenwich mean time. Right ascension of planet, 21h. 52m. 47.15s. South declination, 13h. 27m. 20s.

The Rugby Railway Company have purchased of the freemen of the city of Oxford, four acres and twenty-six poles of a portion of Port Meadow (and the very worst part of it) for the sum of £1284.

A letter from Christiana (Norway), datad the 14th of September, states that Mr. Stephenson, the Engineer, appointed by the Company to make surveys for a net-work of railways in the province of Aggershuus, has announced to the Minister of the Interior, that very speedily two engineers will arrive from London, and, in conjunction with himself and M. Raederer, Lieutenant of the Royal Corps of State Engineers, immediately commence preliminary operations.

By the packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Creser, we have accounts from Rio Janiero to the 5th, Bahia, the 19th, and Pernambuco the 26th August. There was no political news. Her Majesty the Empress of the Brazils was safely delivered of a Princess on July 27th; the greatest rejoicings took place in celebration of the event.

Among the articles included in the list of arrivals of fruits and provisions of various descriptions from the Continental States during the past few days, are a parcel of new hops, consisting of 131 baskets and bales, from Leer (Holland), the produce of that country, and the large number of 1351 packages of walnuts, and some packages of cherries, by a vessel from Ancona, of Italian produce.

A little girl, eleven years of age, is said to have been cured of hydrophobia by a French surgeon, who cauterised two blisters which appeared under her tongue a symptom which is stated to be characteristic of the disease.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Fine Art Commissioners have made a Report to her Majesty upon the subject of the fresco paintings recommended by them for the decoration of six arched compartments in the House of Lords. The first fresco painting was entrusted to William Dyce, A.R.A. The subject was "The Baptism of Ethelbert," and the Commissioners say

"We have now humbly to Report to your Majesty that the said fresco painting was completed in the month of July last, in the centre compartment of the south wall of the House of Lords, and that we have inspected the same.

The design having been before approved by us, our attention was chiefly directed to the work as an example of fresco painting, a method in a great measure new in this country, and in which we deemed it probable that some defects, arising from want of experience, might be apparent; defects which time and practice might in future efforts have removed. We have, however, the satisfaction to state that the work in question presents no evidence of such imperfections; that, on the contrary, it evinces great knowledge of the process of fresco painting, and great skill in its application; that, further, as regards the effect of fresco painting in the locality, we consider that it promises to agree well with the architectural and other decorations therein adopted or to be adopted. We, therefore, beg leave to confirm our former recommendation, and to propose that the remaining five compartments should be decorated with fresco paintings, when the several designs for the same shall have been approved. And being also of opinion that the satisfactory effect of Mr. Dyce's fresco is to be referred, in a great degree, to the style of design and colouring which he has adopted, and considering it desirable that a certain conformity of style and execution should pervade paintings employed in the decoration of architecture, and which must be seen together, we deem it important, without wishing to impose undue restrictions on the invention or taste of the other artists commissioned or to be commissioned to execute the remaining frescos in the House of Lords, that such artists should be recommended to adapt the size of their principal figures, their style of colouring, and the degree of completeness in the execution of their works, so as to make them agree sufficiently with each other, and with the specimen already executed.

"We have further humbly to report to your Majesty that, having, from time to time, been furnished with drawings by the architect, showing the possible extent to which compartments in the various localities of the Palace at Westminster might be decorated with works of art, we are of opinion that it would not be expedient, with reference to the encouragement of British art, or with reference to the claims which may hereafter be urged for the commemoration of great events, to complete the series of paintings on the walls of the said Palace at the present period; that, nevertheless, in accordance with the principles which have already guided us in deciding on the plan of decoration in the House of Lords, viz., with reference to fresco paintings, stained windows, and statues, proposed for that locality; and also in the selection of statues proposed for St. Stephen's Porch, St. Stephen's Hall, and the Royal approaches; we conceive it to be the duty of this Commission, for the better guidance of present and future artists, and in order to maintain a character of harmony and unity worthy of such a building, to determine a complete scheme for the future decoration of the Palace. We are of opinion that, in determining such scheme, the especial destination of each portion of the building should be attended to; that, in the selection of subjects, the chief object to be regarded should be the expression of some specific idea; and the second, its illustration, by means of some well known historic or poetic incident adapted for representation in painting."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Tuesday being Michaelmas Day, was, as usual, appointed for the election of a Lord Mayor for the City of London.

Before one o'clock, the hour appointed for the election, the interior of Guildhall was completely filled.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and other municipal authorities, entered the Hall, on their return from St. Lawrence Church, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, the crowd cheering Alderman Wood as he passed. Immediately afterwards, they appeared on the platform, and there were loud shouts of "Wood, Wood, Wood for Mayor."

After a short speech from the Recorder,

Alderman Wood came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He said he was then before them again to ask for their support. He trusted that while there had been nothing in his conduct to deserve reprehension, he had done a great deal to remove misapprehension, and to secure friendship. He was of opinion that whoever aspired to the high office for which he was a candidate, should be able to command the confidence of the body who had the power of electing him. Whatever position he might be placed in, he would submit without murmuring. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilkinson complained of the gross injustice which had been done in rejecting Mr. Alderman Wood. He hated, as he hated the Evil One, anything in the shape of hypocrisy; and it was because he did so, that he came forward to support Alderman Wood, who, he hoped, would be the man of their choice.

The Common Sergeant then read the names of the Aldermen below the chair, who were qualified to be elected.

On the name of Alderman Wood being put, at least two-thirds of the crowd held up their hands, and about one-third for Sir George Carroll.

The Common Sergeant declared that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Alderman Wood and Alderman Sir George Carroll.

A poll was then demanded on the part of Alderman Hooper.

Mr. Wire announced that he was authorised to say that Alderman Hooper was no party to the application.

Mr. Anderson said that he had demanded a poll that the Liverymen might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion of the conduct of Alderman Wood. If the Livery still returned him, he ought to be Lord Mayor (cheers)—and he would be Lord Mayor (cheers); but, if a majority of the Livery did not support him, of course he would not receive that dignity.

In a few minutes Alderman Wood returned, and said that he had just learned that a poll had been demanded in the name, but without the sanction, of Alderman Hooper. He was taken by surprise by the motion he was not prepared for a contest; it required much machinery and outlay; but, although he was not prepared for it, he would not flinch from it. He would, therefore, throw himself on the Livery; if they wished him to retire, he would do so—(cries of "No, no,")—but if not, he would persevere.

Mr. Secondary James said that a poll had been demanded by two Liverymen, on the part of Sir George Carroll. The poll would commence at three o'clock, and continue between the hours of nine and three for seven days.

The crowd then dispersed. At four o'clock the state of the poll was declared to be—

For Alderman Wood	152
Sir George Carroll	68
Alderman Hooper	31

This announcement was received by a crowded Hall with loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Wood then came forward to address the Livery, and was received with most enthusiastic cheering. After it had in some measure subsided, he said he thought the meeting would admit that he was not wrong in his anticipations of success. (Hear, hear.) He had done all in his power to explain away imputations that ought never to have existed, and for which he ought never to have been run down in the way he had been. (Great cheering) He had been a magistrate of this City for eleven years, and he appealed to the Livery whether or not he had discharged the duties of that office impartially. He felt proud to think that his brother Liverymen had entered heart and hand in the cause. He called upon the Livery not only to keep him upon the proud pre-eminence in which he then stood, but to return him to the Court of Aldermen by an immense majority. Alderman Hooper had manfully stated that he had no desire to be elected out of his turn, and he had deprecated the whole of the proceedings that had taken place. (Cheers) He was sure that if the Livery would as one man, with one mighty energy, continue to persevere in the good cause, they would be triumphant. (Cries of "We will.")

The Hall was then adjourned till Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

On Wednesday the polling commenced at nine o'clock, and proceeded most decidedly in favour of Alderman Wood. At three o'clock the following numbers were exhibited

Wood	602
Carroll	302
Hooper	130

Alderman Wood then came forward, and was cheered very much. He said he had the pleasing satisfaction again to return thanks to the Livery for having placed him in so elevated a position on the poll. He thanked them for the confidence they reposed in his integrity. (Cheers.) The result of that day's exertions, on the part of his friends, proved that they were not unmindful of his interests that they had looked with a proper feeling at the position in which he stood, and were determined to give him their support in his efforts to obtain that to which he was entitled. They knew that he was engaged in a contest for the protection of the rights and privileges of the Livery. They were all involved in that contest, and he had only to request their continuance of the efforts they had already made until its close. It had been said that he was afraid of a contest. He never had any fear of the kind. There were those engaged in it about whom he had no apprehensions, and in their hands he should leave it. It had also been said that the contest had been got up privately by him. He most unequivocally denied that he knew anything whatever about it until it was commenced upon the hustings. It was for those who had originated it to answer for themselves. Alderman Wood concluded by calling upon the meeting to bring up their friends next day, and by expressing his conviction that their success would be certain.

At the close of the poll on Thursday, the numbers were—

Wood	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]
Hooper	[illegible]

The numbers at the close of the poll on Friday were

Wood	[illegible]
Carroll	709
Hooper	[illegible]

Consecration of a New Roman Catholic Church.—The new Roman Catholic chapel of St. Edward, situate at Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, was consecrated on Tuesday, with all the solemn pomp prescribed by the Roman Ritual. The Right Reverend Bishop Griffiths, vicar apostolic for the London district, officiated. He was assisted by the Right Reverend Dr. Morris, coadjutor bishop of the district, and both were attired in vestments of surpassing richness. High mass was chanted. Bishop Morris afterwards preached an impressive sermon, in the course of which he took occasion to allude to the progress which the Roman Catholic religion has been making of late years. The chapel, which was erected under the superintendence of Mr. William Wardell, architect, is capable of accommodating 400 persons.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE SHERIFFS.

The Inauguration Banquet of the new Sheriffs, Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, and Robert W. Kennard, Esq , took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, when upwards of 220 guests assembled.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor occupied the chair; and amongst the guests were Lord John Russell, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M P., Mr. Lyall, M P., Mr. Hudson, M P., Mr. Bankes, M.P. (the Cursitor Baron), the Lord Chief Baron, Alderman Sir C. Hunter, Alderman Sir J. Duke, Alderman Kelly, Alderman Humphery, Alderman Gibbs, Alderman T. Wood, Alderman Carroll, Alderman Farncombe, Alderman Sir W. Magnay, Alderman Moon, Alderman Musgrove, Alderman H. Hughes, Alderman Sidney, the Under-Sheriffs Bayliss and Tilleard, his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador (M. Beauveux), the Rev. Dr. Russell, Mr. Commissioner D. W. Harvey, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. Bircham, the Master and Wardens of the Butchers' Company, the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company, the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, and many other gentlemen well known and highly respected in the City of London.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal and national toasts having been duly proposed and most heartily received,

The Lord Mayor gave "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of the City of London." Drunk with three times three.

Mr. J. Dillon briefly responded to the toast.

"The Health of Lord John Russell" was then proposed by Mr. Alderman Challis, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord John Russell immediately rose, and spoke as follows:—"In returning you my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me, I shall not attempt to enter into any of those difficult debateable questions to which the worthy proposer of the toast has alluded. No doubt, those topics are of the utmost importance. All I will venture to assure you is, that, to those subjects on which he has touched, and to many others relating to the welfare and prosperity of this country, her Majesty's Ministers will give their unceasing and conscientious attention, and will endeavour, whether in administrating, or in proposing measures for legislation, to submit and to carry out such measures as they believe to be best calculated to promote the benefit of the great country to which they have the honour to belong. (Loud cheers.) In so stating, I should say that it is part of the duty of her Majesty's Ministers, in considering this vast empire, to convey from those parts which are strong succour to those parts which, however distant, are weak; and, again, to carry relief from those parts which are in a state of prosperity to those which are unfortunately in a state of suffering and privation. (Cheers) Of this I am convinced, that if you in this city of London, partaking and sharing in the feeling of the whole country, and, indeed, speaking the feeling of the whole country, have a sympathy with all parts of this great empire, then all our fellow-subjects who live in the Queen's dominions may rely upon our assistance in the hour of their need—may rely that we consider them as brethren, living under the same Crown, and as having the happiness to live under the same constitution. And I trust that we may see extended to other parts of the world those blessings of freedom which we have had so long established amongst us, and which, with the light of the Gospel, I trust, will pervade all parts of the globe. (Cheers.) I will only now add, that in proposing to you the health of the Sheriffs, I am sure, from the earnest you have already had, you will be convinced that those gentlemen will pay the utmost attention to the important duties which devolve upon them. (Cheers.) I am sure that any plans of reform and amelioration which may come before them will receive from them the fairest consideration -the result of an anxious desire to promote the welfare of all—of the lowest, of the most guilty, even, of their species; and I am sure that in so doing they will earn the approbation of the citizens of London. (Cheers.) Let us hope that those great problems, many of which have hitherto been hid in obscurity, but which, nevertheless, are matters well worthy of the attention of statesmen -matters relating to the social condition of the community—will receive such attention, that, both here and elsewhere, the condition of the great mass of mankind may be improved; that not only may our gaols be made places of less suffering, and greater hope of reformation, but that, by more attention to the means of instruction, many may be preserved from the guilty course on which they now enter, in utter ignorance of their duty both to God and man. (Cheers.) That ignorance, you must all see, does not, ought not, to belong to this enlightened, free, and Christian country; but it is quite true, as your worthy Sheriff has observed, that in times of the greatest civilisation, and, in a metropolis like this, where the greatest civilisation is supposed to prevail, yet, while that very civilisation is progressing, it does, somehow or other, leave behind it in its progress persons among the poorer classes of society, who, as I believe, receive less instruction, have less information, and oftentimes live in a more miserable and degraded state of existence, than was the case with any portion of the community centuries ago, when civilisation was not so forward. (Cheers.) This is now known to us all. Let us pursue these useful paths of improvement—let us pursue them with the hope that we shall not only do good to such of that description as may be amongst us, but that other nations will strive with us in that honourable emulation, and that we shall seek to surpass one another more in our endeavours to raise the community to which we belong, than in those disastrous acts to which, by a false notion, glory and renown have been attached. By so doing, we may hope to have an era before us, not only of future prosperity, but an era in which we may reflect that we have done our duty to all our fellow men—in which we have endeavoured to improve their condition not only in point of wealth, but have striven to raise them in that moral relation which shall constitute our highest pride as men and Christians. (Cheers.) I beg leave to give you the healths of the Sheriffs. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Sheriff and Alderman Challis responded to the toast. He could assure them that they entered upon their office with a full appreciation of the responsibilities which attached to it. Whatever influence the office could command, should be devoted to purposes of general utility and practical beneficence. (Cheers)

Mr. Sheriff Kennard reiterated the sentiments of his colleague, and added that it would be his greatest pleasure, as it would be his highest reward, to merit that good opinion which the kind reception of their health had led him to believe they entertained. (Cheers)

Lord John Russell then gave the "Health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor expressed his extreme gratification at the manner in which his health was received. He had only six weeks to remain in office, and he trusted that during that period he should continue to give that satisfaction to his fellow citizens which up to the present time his conduct had elicited. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sheriff Kennard then proposed "The Lord Chief Baron and the Judges."

The Lord Chief Baron in responding to the toast remarked that he had always felt, and never more fully than since he had had a seat on the bench, that the pure administration of justice was mainly indebted in this country to the large share in its administration which belonged to the people themselves, and they might rely upon it that it was mainly to the institution of trial by jury that the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, had obtained, as he believed that it had, such general acceptation throughout the civilized world. (Cheers.)

After a number of other toasts, including the health of the Cursitor Baron, of the members for the City, responded to by Mr. Masterman, of the Aldermen of London, and of the late Sheriffs, the company separated at a late hour.

Railway Metropolitan Termini.—The London and South Western Company have now got possession of nearly all the property necessary for the extension of their line to Hungerford-bridge, and the most active preparations are making for commencing the construction of the works without delay. There will be a magnificent station at Hungerford-bridge. The extent of the erection may be inferred from the fact that its cost will exceed £100,000. The expenses of constructing the extension line from Nine Elms to Hungerford-bridge, including the purchase of property, will not, it is supposed, be under £600,000, making, with the station, £700,000, or the enormous sum of £350,000 per mile. The South Western Company, though making their principal station at Hungerford-bridge, do not mean to stop there, but are to extend their line to London-bridge, where means will be adopted to connect their station with that of the London and Brighton, the South Eastern, and the various other companies which have their termini on the east side of London-bridge. It is calculated that the expense of extending the South Western Railway from Hungerford-bridge to London-bridge will be about £400,000, making the sum altogether expended by that company, in carrying its line from Nine Elms into the centre of London, upwards of £1,000,000. The extension to Hungerford-bridge is expected to be finished in eighteen months, and that to London-bridge in three years.

Revival of the Chartist Agitation.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting, consisting of upwards of 1500 persons, a great portion of whom were females, took place, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of adopting a national petition to Parliament, praying for the enactment of the People's Charter. The meeting had been convened by the Executive or newly-appointed members of the Convention, most of whom were present, including F. O'Connor, Esq. A supplementary resolution was proposed by Mr. F. O'Connor, to the effect that the Government should be called on to raise ten millions sterling by Exchequer Bills, for the relief of the distress in Ireland, to be called the Church Restoration Fund, the interest and repayment of which should be payable from tithes, and by bishops and other dignitaries, parsons, and other salaried officers of the State Church, and the sum to be applied for the purchase of land in Ireland, and the location of Irish people upon it, at its present value.

Treatment of the Poor in St. Pancras Workhouse.—Last Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held at their rooms in Gough-square, for the purpose of considering the report of the directors and guardians in reference to the recent charges made against them at an inquest held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the 8th and 9th instant, on the body of Mary Ann Jones. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Churchwarden Howorth, and seconded by Mr Goodwin, when a stormy discussion arose, in which the conduct of the directors and guardians was censured. Mr. Mann moved an amendment, to the effect "That a committee of ten or more members of the vestry be appointed to inquire into the whole management of the workhouse, as also the duties of the officers therein employed." Mr. Boulton seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. E. P. Smith and Dr. Birmingham. On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of twenty-three against five, and the original motion was carried

Another Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Monday the bakers increased the price of their bread in several parts of the metropolis. The price of the 4lb. loaf was increased to 8½d.

Mortality in the Metropolis Last week a smaller number of deaths was registered in the metropolitan districts than occurred in the corresponding weeks of any of the six previous years. During the week which ended on Saturday last no more than 808 deaths were registered; whilst the lowest number during the thirteenth week of the third quarter of any of the preceding six years was 857 deaths in 1840. The average of the whole series of weeks, exclusive of the last, is 916. It appears, therefore, that the deaths of the past week were 49 below the lowest number in the corresponding weeks of six years, and 108 below the average. Those caused by epidemic and endemic diseases appear from the present report to be remarkably few, exhibiting a marked contrast to the returns made in August.—The number of births during the past week was 1250.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—"THATCHING."—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THATCHING.

Here we have "the Thatcher, busy at his work;" though the thatching of sheds and barns is rather the business of a regular hand than of a farm-servant, who, however, should be capable of thatching stacks and hay-ricks in a neat and substantial manner

In Thatching buildings which are to last many years, the straw is prepared as or ricks; but the ends of the handfuls, as they are put on a lathed roof, are kept down by means of long rods, which are tied to the laths of the roof by means of strong tar twine. A much thicker coat of straw is put on; and rye-straw, which has a solid stem, is preferred, as more lasting, and less liable to be filled with water than hollow straw. Instead of straw ropes, split willow is used, and the rods which are inserted are much nearer each other, and more carefully secured As this kind of thatching is a peculiar trade, it requires a regular apprenticeship to be master of it: but a very little practice will enable any one to protect his stacks sufficiently by a thatched covering.

Buckingham Palace —Workmen have begun the hoarding for inclosing the Palace, preparatory to commencing those extensive alterations and improvements which it has been resolved to make in it.

Royal Exchange Improvements —The extensive premises forming the corner of Threadneedle-street and Old Broad-street, in the rear of the Royal Exchange, are forthwith to be pulled down, for the intended improvements. These premises embrace a long range of shops and warehouses, extending to the Hall of Commerce, which, when cleared away, will afford a free view of the back fron of the Exchange.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Michaelmas has come; Satan, the archangel's antagonist, has cast his hoof over the blackberries; haws are red on the thorn and hips on the briar; the leaves of the aspen are now shook dead from the tree by the breeze which but lately made them dance; the swallows are off to southern climes; and, doubtless, the geese would follow them, if they had but strength of wing, and were cognisant of the fate which impends over so many of them; the sun does not get up till past six o'clock, and scarcely shows his face through the misty clouds till about eight; the streams have lost their brightness, and often appear muddy, even when there has been no rain: "sweet simmer's awa';" the flush of the Angling season is over; and we are now about to bring our Monthly Notes to a close. We should have liked to wind up with the Salmon, for rod-fishing in the Tweed will be open for nearly a fortnight yet; but as we cannot manage to reach there with our line at present, we must e'en be content with the Chub.

The Chub is caught in most of the rivers of England; and in Northumberland and Cumberland is known by the name of the *Skelly*. A young Chub bears a considerable resemblance to a Dace, but is more "chubby," and thicker about the head Chub weighing from three to four pounds are not unfrequently taken, but rarely weighing five. They spawn about the end of April, or the beginning of May. Their favourite haunts are pools, with soft or clayey bottoms, where the bank of the river overhangs, or is shaded by trees. As they are very timid, the Angler, in fishing for them, should go very gently to work, and be careful to keep himself out of sight: a rough-spun "brother Bob," who makes himself more free than welcome everywhere—who would feel pleasure in thrashing even a post, and who whips the water most unmercifully—has but little chance of catching his brother loggerhead, the Chub.

In Summer, the Chub is frequently angled for with the artificial fly; but the most tempting bait for him, from June to September, is a grasshopper or a cockchafer, dropped gently on the water by means of a short line. They will, also, in the same manner, take a wasp, a bee, or a large blue-bottle fly, which may be allowed to sink for a foot or two, and then be gently drawn back. In Spring, or in early Summer, before the weather becomes warm, they readily take a small red worm near the bottom They generally bite best when the water is rather clear; and, as they are gregarious, where the Angler catches one, he may generally calculate on catching more. Large Chub are sometimes caught when spinning a minnow; there are, however, but few persons who think it worth while to fish expressly for Chub in this manner.

The Chub is but little esteemed for the table. "He is objected against," says Walton, "not only for being full of small forked bones, dispersed through all his body, but that he eats waterish, and that the flesh of him is not firm, but short and tasteless. The French esteem him so mean as to call him *un vilain*: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat" Seeing who sends meat, and who sends cooks, it is no wonder that the Chub, naturally "waterish, and full of small forked bones," should often be spoiled in the dressing. As we can scarcely suppose that "good old Father Walton" was one of the *proverbial* cooks alluded to such as Ude, Soyer, Mrs. Glasse, Meg Dodds, or Dr Kitchiner—we conceive that we are rendering a service, not only to the fish eating public, but to society at large, by here giving his receipt for dressing a Chub. On this subject, the "Patriarch of Angling" would appear to have derived his information from patriarchal times; for, though we have sweet herbs for stuffing, and verjuice and butter for basting, there is not a word said about the sauce "First, scale him" Mrs. Glasse would have said, "first catch him"

"and then wash him clean, and then take out his guts; and, to that end, make the hole as little, and as near to his gills, as you may conveniently, and especially make clean his throat from the grass and weeds that are usually in it; for, if that be not very clean, it will make him to taste very sour. Having so done, put some sweet herbs into his belly, and then tie him with two or three splinters to a spit, and roast him, basted often with vinegar, or rather verjuice and butter with good store of salt mixed with it Being thus dressed, you will find him a much better dish of meat than you, or most folk, even Anglers themselves, do imagine, for this dries up the fluid, watery humour with which all Chubs do abound." Now, an ordinary cook would be very apt to ascribe the sourness of a Chub dressed in this manner to the vinegar, or the verjuice, used in basting it, even though the grass and weeds had been allowed to remain in the throat. "But take this rule with you," Walton continues, "that a Chub newly taken and newly dressed is so much better than a Chub of a day's keeping after he is dead, that I can compare him to nothing so fitly as to cherries newly gathered from a tree, and others that have been bruised and lain a day or two in water"

In the three last months of the year, and also in winter, Chub are considered to be in the best condition. As the weather becomes colder they lie deeper in the water; and, after September, the best mode of Angling for them is at bottom. A rod, from twelve to fifteen feet long -such as is used in fishing for roach—is the best, with a winch and a running line and foot-length of fine strong gut. Use a light float, and keep the bait just clear of the bottom. The most taking bait is the pith of the back-bone, or the brains of an ox; and it is also advisable to bait the ground with small portions of the brains before you begin to fish. A piece about the size of a nut may be put upon the hook. At this season, well-soaked greaves, a piece of fat bacon, and paste made of cheese worked up with a little lard or butter, are also recommended as good baits for Chub. In cold weather, the best time to fish is about mid day

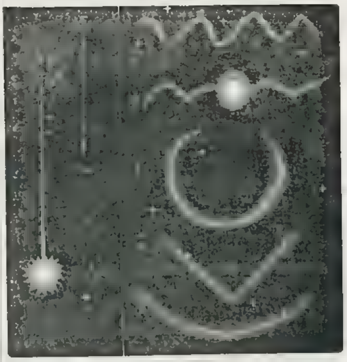
Till Spring returns, we leave other Anglers—either more enthusiastic, or having better opportunities—to continue fishing for chub, roach, perch, grayling, and such other fish as are still to be caught. Our Angling for the season is now closed: here we unsplice our rod, and wind up our line. For the present, to all Anglers who may have read our "Notes" we heartily bid farewell; and could we but think that they have interested those whom we have chiefly wished to please, we should look forward to another season with brighter hopes. N. Y.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—THE CHUB.

SPLENDID METEOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following is an account of the appearance presented at Cambridge by the [illegible] meteor which was seen [illegible] on the night of Friday, the 25th ult. At about a quarter before [illegible] the air [illegible] illumined, as if the whole heavens were in a blaze [illegible] of an unnatural, pale blue. It was attended with *no noise*. On looking up, a long stream of blueish-white was seen shooting due North, and continued to within 45° of the horizon. It left a luminous trail, which was visible six or eight seconds. But, what was particularly remarkable, at the point where the meteor evidently started, (or exploded), about two or three degrees south of the zenith, a pale



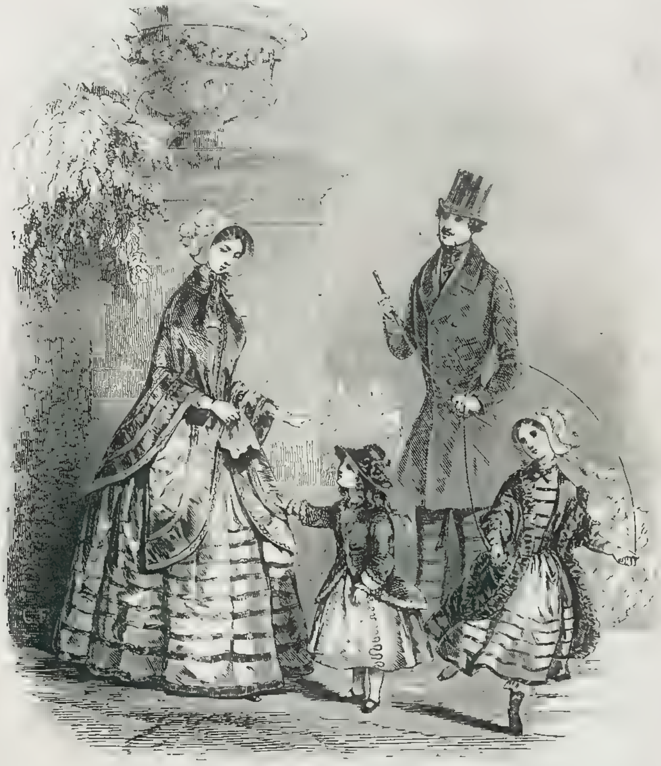
SPLENDID METEOR.

zig-zag light was floating, as if some artificial fire-work had been discharged. (*See* Fig. A.) In a few seconds, it had arranged itself as at B, having a large wooly nucleus of a distinct ordinary fire-colour. This became gradually thinner, and the vapour assumed the form C, reminding one of an imperfect fairy ring. It then slowly changed to D and E. At first, it was so dense as to obscure the stars behind it, which became gradually visible through it, as it became rarer; and, when in the forms D and E, it had a perfect resemblance to the Milky Way, with which it was in juxtaposition on the West. An interval of full ten minutes elapsed before the phenomenon had completely disappeared.

PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

At the present moment the Fashions for toilette are constantly fluctuating. The ever-changing temperature of the weather necessitates fresh alterations in dress almost every hour, and nothing can afford a greater contrast than the bright coloured light-textured toilettes of summer worn one day, and the more sombre habiliments of winter, which it is found necessary the next to adopt. Yet, as the change in the weather seems to confirm itself, a gradual and decided alteration is taking place in dress, and the taffetas d'Italie glacé, striped or brocaded, and the checked or brocaded foulards, will soon supersede entirely the mousselines de soie and organdies, which have been worn with such charming effect during the late oppressive heat. In the form of dress, a change also is perceptible; the basquines, or lappets encircling the waist, are gradually abandoned, and dresses are made rounded at the waist, and only slightly lengthened in front.

Straw Bonnets are still worn; but they are now trimmed with dark coloured



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

ribbons. The Pamela shapes are quite gone out of fashion; and the winter Bonnets will be made much closer to the face, and rounded at the cheeks.

A new form for **Mantelets** is contemplated. They will be made in velvet, and lace will be generally used as trimming.

Caps, as well as bonnets, are trimmed with dark colours. Shaded velvet ribbon is generally used for morning Caps; and those for the evening are trimmed with dark ribbons, and large maroon-coloured roses, with velvet foliage.

Our neighbours over the water make a more rapid progress in Fashions than we do, this year especially, as a great impetus has been given to the inventive powers of the *marchandes des modes*, by the composition of the splendid *trousseau* destined to the Infanta of Spain, and the Queen, her sister. We have often before remarked how much the Fashions for dress in Paris take their character from the political events of the moment: on this occasion, it is less extraordinary that such should be the case. The "*coiffure Luisa*," and the "*chapeaux Montpensier*," are imitations of the same articles of costume provided for the Spanish Princesses. Twenty thousand pounds sterling have already been expended for the dresses and bonnets of the two Royal brides. Materials for winter wear have necessarily been provided beforehand. The "blue Nemours" is still the favourite colour; and the variety of new patterns, whether flowered, striped, plaided, or brocaded, is inconceivable. The Moire Antique, which unites all the gloss of satin to the rich effects of a watered silk, bids fair to obtain great favour among our *élégantes*. Brocaded stuffs, in gold and silver and tulle, spotted with the same, form conspicuous materials both in the head-dresses and ball-dresses of the two young Princesses. The heads of those *magasins* most resorted to in England, such as those of Vouillon and Lauré and others, who are now on the look-out for novelty, cannot but withdraw many new ideas in toilette from the activity with which invention, in this department of commerce, is at work in Paris; and next month, though it will yet be very early in the season, we shall hope to give our fair readers a satisfactory bulletin of intelligence which may guide them in their selections for winter costume.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

On Wednesday week, the commencement of the works of this important Railway was celebrated by great rejoicings at Stoke-upon-Trent, the day being kept as a general holiday. The spot chosen was near the Shelton New Road where a piece of ground was staked off, for the ceremony of turning the first turf; Mr. J. L. Ricardo officiated with the spade, and Mr. Alderman Copeland with the wheelbarrow; but, just as Mr Ricardo was putting the turf into the barrow, the crowd broke the ring; Mr. Ricardo lost his hat in the confusion, and after mounting his horse rode off the ground with the spade over his shoulder

Notwithstanding this *contretems*, the affair of the day was conducted with much ceremony. The barrow and the electro-plated spade were borne to the ground by four navigators, there was a public breakfast at the New Town-hall, at Stoke; a ball in the evening, at which the Duke of Sutherland's quadrille band attended; and the out-door merry-making concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XI.

"My dear Catherine," said Mr. Joyce to his daughter one day, "you would do me a great favour, if you would behave to Mr. Sefton this evening with a little more cordiality than you generally do. And above all, do not choose the opportunity of his presence to descant on the merits of his younger brother; who may be all you say, but I suspect the theme is very far from being agreeable to him; and believe me, my dear girl, the reasons which urge me to conciliate Mr. Charles Sefton are not trifling ones."

He sighed as he spoke, and turned his head from the windows, although the increasing gloom of a January afternoon of itself lent a friendly shade to his countenance. By a brighter light, however, it might have been seen that he was considerably altered during the last few months. His clothes hung loosely about him, and showed that he was thinner; his eyes seemed sunken; and anxious thoughts and added cares had impressed themselves legibly on his countenance.

Catherine, on the contrary, looked better than ever. The autumn sojourn on the coast had restored the roses of health to her cheeks; and there was a calm light in her eye, which until lately had seldom dwelt there—the light that is kindled by the consciousness of serenity and the enjoyment of home affections. For Catherine Joyce had at length exorcised the demon of suspicion, and had permitted her warm heart to cling tendril-wise round her kind step-mother and young sisters.

"Dear Papa, what is it you mean?" she replied, laying her hand on his arm and looking intently at him—for she had been startled by the peculiar earnestness of his manner, and now for the first time remarked how ill he was looking. So gradual had been the change, that there was little wonder those about him had failed to observe it.

"I mean, my love, just what I say."

"I think you mean more than you say," she exclaimed, in return; "and if you tell me what it is, I shall be able to shape my conduct much more cleverly by the light of such knowledge, than in the darkness of my present ignorance."

Mr. Joyce sank back in an easy chair, with the air of one who was going to repose a confidence; and Catherine drew a low stool to his side and seated herself, partially averting her head for a reason of her own.

"You must be aware, Catherine, that Mr. Sefton's attentions have been somewhat particular—in short, that he admires you very much."

"If it be so, Papa, the admiration is all on one side, for I do not like him a bit."

"I hardly know whether to be glad or sorry of this," returned her father. "Mr. Sefton is not every thing I most esteem; at the same time—as far as worldly prospects are concerned—it would be an excellent match, for he is known to be enormously rich. It is said that he has almost doubled his fortune, by successful speculations, within the last year."

"I have no desire to share it," said Catherine, gently but firmly.

"And be assured I will never urge you to do so."

"Thank you, thank you," she exclaimed, pressing her father's hand; and she added, not without a blush, "this is most kind after the pain I have already cost you."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "I must own to you that I am so deeply involved in money transactions with Mr. Sefton, that I am anxious to conciliate him in every way—and not even to irritate him by such a seeming trifle as a young girl's cold reception of him in her father's house."

"Involved in money transactions!"

"Yes, Catherine, it is but too true. The speculations into which I was persuaded to enter have not been so fortunate as his own; he has supplied me with the means of meeting my liabilities, and the consequence is that I am so much in his power, that all I possess would scarcely meet my obligations to him; and though at the worst I trust to escape the disgrace of an insolvent, it is but too probable that we must reduce our establishment, and curtail expenses in every possible manner."

"But I shall soon be of age—there will be my fortune to meet this extremity," she exclaimed with generous enthusiasm.

"Heaven bless you for the thought, my child;" and the recollection of how nearly he had once been asking her to risk her property in the very speculation which had turned out so unfavourably, lent a tenderness to his tone; and it may be there flashed through his mind a rapid view of the strange evil-seeming events out of which so much good had come, namely, the prevention of his applying to her on such a subject—even if his adviser had continued to urge it, which he had not—and the restoration of her affections to their proper channel. "Heaven bless you for the thought, Catherine; but I have had a bitter lesson, by which you may profit, and not a farthing of your principal will I touch."

"Well, well, we shall see. Meanwhile I promise to behave very civilly to Mr. Sefton; he shall take me down to dinner, and I will sit next him. And," she added with a sort of levity that people sometimes assume to hide deep feeling, "to heighten the effect of my civility, I must make myself very charming, and so will run away now, and think of preparing to dress."

It was quite true, however, that Catherine Joyce did think a little more than usual about her appearance on that day; and took out two or three dresses from her wardrobe before she could decide which would be the most becoming. But when at last the palm had been awarded to a rich pink watered silk, with which her fine pearls contrasted very admirably, knowing she had abundance of time for her toilet, she sank into a reverie which lasted so long that after all she dressed in a hurry. Two or three carriages had already deposited the dinner guests, and loud knocks were following each other in rapid succession, before she entered the drawing-room, looking a little flushed from haste and excitement, but very radiant and sparkling—the invisible quiver quite full of arrows for conquest.

If that reverie, which had been so deep as to abridge the time she had reserved for her adornment, could have been translated from its unuttered and almost unutterable thoughts, into the clearness of a soliloquy, it would have run something thus, with not a few of the wavering contradictions which might almost be established as the only consistencies of human character:—

"No harm if I should delude him into proposing for me—he is a creature without really a heart to be touched. Or, suppose he has feeling, it would only be revenging the wrong received from one of the sex on another. And yet I could not do this with a nobler character. Oh, no, I should sink myself to the level of the being I despise, and could not meet the remorse I should feel for having tortured an honest heart! It is a dangerous game to play, that of the coquette; and not the nicest in the world. It is like using tools that soil one's fingers: but then my father: to give him time and charm the serpent! Only till I am of age, though; and then I can and will do as I like. I wonder if I shall feel amused at the writhing of the slave in his chains—for in my heart I know I *can* forge them. I wonder if I shall ever be in love again! Pshaw! *that* was not love after all. Only a shock—a plunge—rather invigorating in its after effects than otherwise; and what an escape that I was not dragged down—down, and utterly stifled by it! Of this I am sure, that my heart will now be as much more difficult to win, as it will be better worth possessing than it was before the wounds, which, perfectly healed as they are, raise a prejudice against its value in the eyes of very young people, I suppose. Dear Margaret—I must not take her into my confidence; no, she is a great deal too happy in her love to understand my excuses for a flirtation with her brother-in-law that is to be—selfish, narrow-minded, ugly, money-grubber that he is." And so she mused on, as I have said before, until she had to dress in a hurry at last.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

> Ah! nut-brown partridges: ah! brilliant pheasants;
> And oh! ye poachers: 'tis no sport for peasants.
> BYRON.

LAST week we essayed a chapter on the Curiosities of Sporting Literature: we purpose attempting another—in the present. As rare a thing as the Ring would have been esteemed by the exclusive set that cultivated the Turf in "the days of our fathers of yore," and suspended the *canaille*, "naso adunco," we question whether it would have frighted the squirearchy of the good old times so indignantly from their sporting propriety, as the sight of a modern *Battue*. After all, the betting circle is only another phase of snobbery: a glaring one, to be sure; but, generally speaking, it is the resort of "people that nobody knows" in search of the genteel who, of course, are made to pay for their whistle. But the *battue*: what shall be said of its rise, progress, and recognition in this land of fair play? What business has it here? Let the *chasse* of other countries butcher bacon, and call it hunting the wild boar: let it victimise venison, and do to death its does, under the pretence of deer-stalking: is that any reason that Fashion should turn purveyor to the poultry man in merry England? Is it *comme il faut*? Is it lawful?

> Slaughter grows murder, in this case, in short,
> And turns to massacre what would be sport.

These reflections are in season. The day before yesterday was the anniversary of the opening of the campaign against the British Bird of Paradise. Well, to such end, most probably, it was born. According to naturalists, unless pheasants were shot, presently the great globe itself would be transformed into a pheasantry; and anon, the fowls, having consumed all their natural food, would turn cannibals, until the last pheasant stood among the ruins of his race's nests, like Mrs Shelley's "Last Man." Brilliant bird though it be, nevertheless it was made for our use, but not for our abuse. Nature never intended it for the *battue*; for that contrivance, gentle reader, is the coxcombry of cruelty. Your exquisite, half asleep from the morning's polka, tortures far more than he kills of the afternoon pheasants at which he condescends to point his Manton. Only for the philanthropic glass of Curaçoa administered by his valet before letting him out, the odds are he had not bagged a head, but left the sufferers to languish out life—this with a fractured wing, that with a disabled leg. Poor victim of foreign vice! poor sacrifice to the *battue*!

> Ah! what avail his glossy, varying dyes,
> His purple crest, his scarlet-circled eyes,
> The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
> His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold

No, no, friend of boon woodcraft; none of this alien pastime for thee! Pheasant Shooting has begun—but not its butchery—for the English sportsman. He goes forth, in these rich autumn mornings, into the fields and woods. But he will do better to postpone it for a week or so longer, because very rarely the *nides* at this season have attained good maturity. When he does sally forth, however, it will be attended by a brace or leash of short-legged spaniels. He takes no setters with him, because he knows that dogs cannot be masters of more trades than one, any more than men. His spaniels are slow, mute, and full of patient perseverance: they hunt close round him. If in cover, he has his retriever at his heels. As pheasants are prone to run for the sides of covers and adjacent hedge-rows when disturbed, you see him beat all these carefully, on once more emerging into the open. Here he reckons on fair shots, uninterrupted by boughs and stems of trees. If there has been rain during the night, he begins with these hedgerows, as the dripping of the trees, he knows, has driven his quarry abroad. As the season is early, so is his beating close; for oftentimes in October he has found a whole family in a tuft of underwood he could have covered with his pocket-handkerchief. Later in the year you will see him in the turnip-fields, towards two or three in the afternoon. These he beats with a steady pointer, taught to quarter his ground by signal from his master's hand. If, perchance, you meet him homeward-bound—towards a dinner not served as a substitute for supper—his keeper is carrying a bag just bulging a little; but there is really not more than five brace in it—there's not, upon our word. Did you ever see a more contented countenance? No flush of gory rivalry is there, but the honest tint of air and exercise, that have received a little additional from a *fair* day's PHEASANT SHOOTING.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The run this afternoon was chiefly in favour of Sir Tatton Sykes, Sting, Tom Tulloch, and the Baron, and it will be seen that their positions were thereby considerably improved. Several other horses were backed, but not in sums, and the business generally was on a limited scale.

CESAREWITCH (ACCEPT OR NOT)

10 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 agst Terrier	30 to 1 agst Finvaragh (t)
12 to 1 — The Baron	25 to 1 — Montreal colt	35 to 1 — Kesheng
15 to 1 — Sting	25 to 1 — Boarding School Miss	50 to 1 — Wolf Dog (t)
15 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)		50 to 1 — Tugnet (t)
20 to 1 — Jonathan Wild	40 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes winning the three events	

DERBY

8 to 1 agst Van Tromp	40 to 1 agst Bingham (t)	40 to 1 agst The Liberator
18 to 1 — Epirote (t)	40 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Lunedale
25 to 1 — Sis. to Cobweb c.	40 to 1 — The Reiver (t)	

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t) | 60 to 1 agst Sorella (t)

NEWMARKET RACES.—TUESDAY.

Match.—100 h. ft. T. M. M. Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, 8st 5lb, received from Mr. Ramsbottom's Queen of Cyprus, 8st 7lb.

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. The last half of Ab. M. (23 subs.)

Colonel Peel's Isis	(Nat)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Vice Consul	(W. Abdale)	2
Mr. Philimore's Reminiscence, 3lb extra	(Sly)	3
Lord Exeter's f by Hetman Platoff, out of Galata	(Mann)	4
Mr Griffiths's Lady Lift, 3lb extra	(E. Edwards)	5

Betting.—11 to 8 on Reminiscence, and 3 to 1 agst Vice Consul. Isis jumped off with the favourite, but immediately taking the lead, kept it to the end, and won by a length; Vice Consul getting the second place half way down the hill, and beating Reminiscence by half a length. Won in fifty-two seconds.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each; three-year old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb. A. F. (25 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Iago	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes	(W. Scott)	2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri	(W. Abdale)	3
Lord Albemarle's Smuggler Bill	(Robinson)	4

Betting—2 to 1 on Sir Tatton and 5 to 2 agst Iago. Smuggler Bill took the lead at the starting, and maintained it for a quarter of a mile, Iago lying away from him until half way up the hill, where he went up, headed the crack three or four strides from home, and the latter having run out at the finish, he won by a length. Run in two minutes sixteen seconds.

The Buckingham Stakes of 300 sov. each, h. ft., colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. T.Y C. One to the post. (4 Subs.) Colonel Peel's King of Naples, walked over, Lord Exeter withdrawing his stake.

Match—200, h. ft. B.C. Mr. Mytton's Auricula, 7st. 11lb. (Whitehouse), beat Duke of Bedford's Leopard, 8st. 7lb. (Robinson). Betting—2 to 1 on Leopard. Won by two lengths.

Match 100, h. ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Merton's Missed Stays, 7st. 13lb., received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Neapolitan, 8st. 7lb.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared before ten o'clock the evening before running, to go to the second horse. D.M. (Five subs, two of whom paid forfeit.)

Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb	(Pettit)	1
Mr. Philimore's Skeleton, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb	(Sly)	2
Mr. Merton's African, aged, 8st 8lb	(Nat)	3

Betting 9 to 6 agst Skeleton, and 2 to 1 agst Best Bower and African. Best Bower took the lead, kept it, and won by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 46 sec.

Match, 200, h ft, 8st 4lb each, D.M Lord Orford's Blackie (Nat) beat Sir J. Hawley's Humdrum (Butler.) Even betting. Won easy by a length. Run in [illegible]

Plate of £50. Three-years-old, 7st 5lb.; four, 8st 8lb.; five, 8st. 13lb.; six and aged, 9st. D.I.

Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs	(Pettit)	1
Colonel Synge's Mount Callan, 3 yrs	(Whitehouse)	2
Lord Albemarle's Beaumont, 5 yrs	(Robinson)	3
Mr. Drake's Glory (late Bold Archer) 3 yrs	(Mann)	4
Mr. Neville's Nutleaf, 3 yrs	(Staples)	5

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Glory; 5 to 2 agst Mount Callan; and 4 to 1 agst Beaumont.

Best Bower and Glory made the running jointly to the turn of the lands, where the latter declined, and Best Bower took the lead, followed by Mount Callan; all the others beaten. No other change took place, Best Bower leading to the end, and winning by a length. Run in 3 min. 55 sec.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. D.I. (8 subs.)

Lord E. Russell's Sting	(Butler)	1
Lord Orford's Footstool	(Nat)	2
Lord Lonsdale's Joy	(Bartholomew)	3
Mr. Pemberton's Tugnet	(Pettit)	4

Betting—6 to 4 agst Sting, 7 to 4 agst Footstool, 5 to 1 agst Joy, and 7 to 1 agst Tugnet Tugnet made the running to the Duke's Stand, where he bolted, and Footstool, who had followed him, took the lead, Joy waiting on him to within half a distance, where Sting went up to Footstool, ran with him a few strides, headed him in the cords, and won by half a length. Run in 3 min. 57 sec.

Match: £100, h ft; last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Taurina, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb, received from Mr. Mytton's Little Ben, 6 yrs, 8st.

Match: £200, h ft; B.C. Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog, 8st 7lb, received from Mr. Shelley's Maynooth, 8st.

THURSDAY.

Town Plate.

Colonel Synge's Mount Callan	1
Sir J. Hawley's Humdrum	2
Lord Albemarle's Radulphus	3

Match, 100, h ft.—First half of Ab. M.—Vice Consul beat Black Cat.

Match, 200 sovs, 50 ft. T.Y.C.—Paragone beat Missed Stays.

Match, 200 sovs, 50 ft.—Mr. Merton's Jumble received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Eothen.

Rutland Stakes.

Slander	1
Doctrine	2
Galata filly	3
Palma	4

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three-yr-olds 9st 2lb, four 10st 7lb, five 11st, six and aged 11st 4lb. R.C.

Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog, 4 yrs	(Nat)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo, 3 yrs	(Butler)	2
Lord Albemarle's Little Vulgar Boy, 3 yrs	(Robinson)	3
Mr. Drinkald's Ohio, 3 yrs	(W. Abdale)	4

AQUATICS.

ROWING MATCH.—The Scullers' Match between W. Bromley, of the Lower Water-gate, Deptford, and H. Cox, of the Upper Water-gate, took place on Tuesday. The race was for ten pounds aside, and the honorary distinction of champion of Deptford. The distance selected was from the Halfway House up to the *Dreadnought*, a course of something like eleven miles. It was a capital start, both being away at the same moment, and at a very dashing pace. In the course of a few strokes Cox took the lead, closely followed by his opponent. Mile after mile they were rowing at great speed, with but little difference between them; and, as they approached the lower part of Woolwich Arsenal, Bromley gradually drew up to his opponent, and some very fine rowing on both sides resulted in Bromley shortly passing him. Cox made a smart spurt to regain his place, but Bromley went stroke by stroke further away from him, and won by eighty or a hundred yards.

ROWING MATCH FOR THE SILVER OARS.—A spirited match took place on Monday for two pair of silver oars, presented by Messrs. Cownden and Wentzell, the boat-builders, to the frequenters of their establishment. It was in three heats, with eight pair of oars; the distance being from the Ship, Fore-street, Lambeth, up round a boat moored off Nine Elms, down round a boat opposite Messrs. Searle's Reach to the starting place. The competitors were Blenkhar, Price, Thomas, Hawes, J Price, Lawson, Sewel, Perry, Sanderson, Larby, Curson, Regan. The grand heat was won by Sanderson and Larby.

CRICKET.—A single wicket match between Messrs. Felix and Mynn, for the championship, commenced on Tuesday at the White Hart Cricket-ground, Bromley. At one o'clock Mr. Felix took the bat. This innings lasted an hour, and the batting and bowling were of the most superb order, sixty-five balls were delivered, only two wide, and one run only was obtained—score three. Mr. Mynn now went in, about twenty-six balls were bowled, no wide—runs four. At four o'clock, Mr. Felix went in for his second innings. About 167 balls were bowled, nine wide, one no ball; but though in for one hour and a-half, got literally not one run, though from the wide and no balls he headed his opponent by nine. At half-past five the stumps were drawn. Mr. Felix resumed his play on Wednesday, but after receiving twenty-four balls, went out without increasing his score. Mr. Mynn now went in with a score of 9 against him, to win in one short quarter of an hour; however, he obtained them. This is the second match this year in which Mr. Mynn has proved victorious over Mr. Felix,

COUNTRY NEWS.

RURAL FETE AT BEARWOOD.—Another of those congenial gatherings of landlord and tenant, master and servant, which of late have happily become of more frequent occurrence, took place on Saturday last, at Bearwood, the residence of John Walter, Esq. It has been the custom of Mr. Walter, for several years past, to assemble all who bear any relation to him, either in the character of tenant or servant upon the estate, for the enjoyment of a jovial holiday under his own roof At about two o'clock the party assembled formed themselves into a procession, and, preceded by a brass band from Reading, marched to the lawn, where tables were arranged to accommodate the company, among whom were Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M.P.; Major Court, the Rev. Mr. Hayes, the Rev. Mr Willmott, Mr. E. W. Gray, and other friends of the host. After removal of the cloth, several toasts were given, and Mr. Walter, in a humorous speech, proposed the "British Legislature," coupling the name of Mr. W. B Ferrand, M P. Mr. Ferrand, in reply, disclaimed any participation in the recent legislation of the House of Commons, and said he had no doubt that in the course of a few sessions they should find Mr. Walter rising in his place in the House of Commons to present a petition—say from the distressed agriculturists of the parish of Wokingham. (Laughter.) Then Mr. Walter would proceed to express his condolence and sympathy with the unfortunate petitioners, telling the House that he advised them, in their days of strength, to accept a fixed duty—that they rejected all notice of such a compromise when it was practicable, and "Free Trade" was the consequence. (Hear, hear.) Mr. E. W. Gray, late Mayor of Newbury, said there was a "fixed duty" to which, he was sure, the meeting would give their unanimous assent. That duty was to drink the health of their host, "Mr. Walter, with long life and happiness to him, and a seat in Parliament." Mr. Walter thanked the meeting for their usual demonstrations of regard. He hoped they now met even under better auspices than before (Hear, hear) He had read with the greatest pleasure within the last few days, accounts of meetings partaking of the same character as the present, and receiving the countenance of the highest personage in the realm—(cheers) also of the ex Prime Minister, and of a noble Lord in their own neighbourhood; and he trusted that ere long the better practice would universally prevail. ("Hear," and cheers.) Other toasts followed, and the conviviality of the afternoon was not a little enhanced by the vocal efforts of several of the guests.

THE MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SALT MONOPOLY OF INDIA.—On Monday the directors of the Manchester Commercial Association, together with a few of the members more intimately connected with India, had a lengthened interview with D. C. Aylwin, Esq, of London, on the subject of the salt monopoly of India; the injurious and oppressive nature of which was very ably and fully pointed out by that gentleman. Mr. Alywin's statement was discussed in all its bearings by the members of the Association present, and the further consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting.

OPENING OF THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—Another line of railway communication was opened to the public on Monday last, connecting the town of Bury, and the important villages of Radcliffe, Nuttall, Ramsbottom, Edenfield, Rawtenstall, &c., with Manchester. Including about four miles of old railway next Manchester, this line gives a railway communication of eighteen miles, from Manchester to Rawtenstall, and thus connects another important manufacturing district of East Lancashire with its metropolis. At Bury the trains pass a field to the right, in which it is said Sir Robert Peel was born, leaving Clamber Hall (in which he certainly passed his boyhood) to the left.

THE NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFORD RAILWAY. The "first turf" was raised on Wednesday morning at Dullingham, in the presence of Lord George Manners and several other directors, and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Newmarket. The line, which is to be completed by the autumn of 1847, has been leased for 999 years to the Eastern Counties Company, at a guaranteed five per cent. on the capital and a share of all the surplus profits of the united lines, less two per cent,

FALLING OF THE NEWCASTLE TUNNEL.—Early on Wednerday morning a portion of the tunnel lately made on that part of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, which is to form the extension to Tynemouth, gave way. The part which has fallen in is a little to the east of Northumberland-square, North Shields, and is about fifty yards in length. Doubts are entertained as to the stability of the rest of the structure. The extension was to be opened for traffic in about a month.

THE POISONING CASE IN ESSEX. The child of Lydia Taylor, for attempting to poison which Mrs. Chesham was committed to Chelmsford gaol, having died on Sunday, an inquest was on Wednesday held on the body by Mr. Lewis, at the Cock-inn, Manewden, near Newport. The evidence was much the same as that on which Mrs. Chesham was committed to take her trial for the attempt to poison the child. The mother distinctly swore to three or more several attempts on the part of Mrs. Chesham to tamper with the child. She also deposed that Mr T. Newport, the father of the child, made a proposition to her, before she left her mother's service, to take some stuff, which she refused. The surgeon proved that the child died from inflammation, but from what cause that arose he could not say. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight, that the contents of the stomach might be analysed.

VICTORIA PARK.—The operations for planting have been actively recommenced, and it is anticipated that the whole will be completed before the termination of the coming spring. In its present state, the park retains all its attractions with the East-enders, and the average of visitors has for many Sundays past exceeded 10,000. The gates at the entrance in Bonner's Fields having been placed up, all persons are excluded at night, except those passing through on business or residents, a night park-keeper being stationed for the purpose. Building is going on very actively and extensively in the neighbourhood.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat have been but moderate, and the show of samples of that grain here to-day was small. The accounts respecting the potato crop being still unfavourable the demand was steady, and, in some instances, selected parcels produced a trifle more money, the value of other qualities being firmly supported. Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—moved off readily, at an advance on the quotations of quite 1s per quarter The show of barley was by no means large. Most kinds were in good request, at very full prices. The quantity of malt on show was not large, yet no advance took place in the quotations. Fine parcels of oats were in good request at a further advance in the currencies of 6d per quarter. The middling and inferior kinds were quite as dear Beans, peas, and flour fully supported late rates

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4320, barley, 3250; oats, 740. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, [illegible] oats, 11,050. Foreign: wheat, 5500; barley, —, oats, 1230. Flour, 2070 sacks and [illegible] barrels; malt 2200 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 33s, malting ditto, 35s to 40s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 66s to 67s Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 29s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 25s to 29s; tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 43s to 47s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 45s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 66s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes have advanced fully 10s per 1000. In all kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s, white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 1d; barley, 36s 10d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 42s 7d; peas, 45s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 6d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 40s 10d; peas, 39s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 2s 0d, oats, 1s 6d, rye, 2s 0d, beans, 2s 0d, peas, 2s 0d.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the transactions in this article are small. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—Bengal is held at higher rates, but the business doing is trifling. Good white is held at 21s; and commons, 19s per cwt. In other kinds of rice the transactions have been but moderate.

Provisions.—In Irish butter some extensive sales have taken place this week, at further enhanced currencies. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 94s to 100s; Cork, 94s to 96s; and other sorts, 90s to 94s per cwt. For arrival, several sales have been concluded, at higher rates. Dutch is wanted, and the best parcels move off steadily, at 100s to 106s per cwt. Bacon is heavy, and the turn lower. The top quotation is 66s, the lowest 50s per cwt. In middles, very little doing, and there are sellers at 50s to 56s per cwt. Lard moves off slowly, at 76s for the best Waterford, bladdered. In other kinds of provisions—if we except barrelled beef and pork—exceedingly little is doing

Oils.—A good business is doing in rapes, at 34s for pale, and 33s for brown. Linseed oil steady, at 25s to 25s 6d, on the spot. Irish oils firm, and rather dearer.

Tallow.—This article is still improving in value—44s having been paid for new Y C., on the spot. For forward delivery, a good business is doing, at 44s to 44s 3d for the last three months. Town tallow is now 42s 6d, net cash, with an active demand.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4 0s; clover, £3 10s to £5 3s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load.

Coals (Friday).—West Hartley, 16s 6d, Wylam, 16s 6d; Bewicke and Co., 17s 6d, Killingworth, 17s; Llangennich, 22s 6d, Russell's Hetton, 18s 3d, Lambton, 18s 6d; and Sidney's Hartley, 16s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The best new hops continue in good request, at fully, [illegible] a trifle beyond last week's prices. In the middling and inferior qualities, only a moderate business is doing Very few parties are inclined to back the duty higher than £200,000 New Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 12s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 15s; New Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 15s to £6 12s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, being large, and the weather somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, at barely the late decline in the quotations. There were in the market 500 foreign beasts, 1570 do. of sheep, and 48 lambs, in full average condition. The numbers of sheep were small; yet the mutton trade was rather dull, at Monday's prices. Lambs were in short supply, and heavy inquiry, at late rates. In calves, a full average amount of business was transacted, at ad advance in the currencies of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. Pigs moved off slowly, without alteration in value. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 10s each, including their small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; [illegible] 3s 6d to 3s 8d [illegible]

[illegible] Friday.—The [illegible] was heavy to-day at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d, small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was some approach to improvement in the Consol market at the beginning of the week, the price on Tuesday being 95⅞ to ¾ for Money, and 95¾ ⅞ for Account. The uncertain state of political affairs, both as regards Spain and America, afforded sufficient reasons, however, to speculate for the fall. The seizure of California is regarded in a more unfavourable manner than the marriage of the Infanta of Spain, both having a depressing tendency on prices. Notwithstanding this, money proved so easy, both in the Foreign and Railway markets, on the settlement of the two accounts, that a slight improvement again occurred, and, after fluctuating about ½ per cent. during the week, the closing price was 95⅝ for Money and Account. India Stock is firm at 259. Long Annuities are 10⅛. The Exchequer market has improved materially, the closing quotation being 15 to 18 premium This tends to show that no scarcity of money exists, although the rate continues well maintained. Accommodation can be procured directly from the Bank or private bankers, at about 3½ per cent.; but the discount brokers cannot procure sufficient below these rates to offer any competition, hence the steadiness of price. Should, however, the present unfavourable state of political affairs terminate, money would doubtless become easier, and the English Funds, consequently, improve.

Although, during the past account, there have been some fluctuations both in Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexican Stock, still the transactions have been so limited that no difficulty was found in arranging the settlement, the easiness of money affording additional facility. Not much business has been done in any of the Foreign Stocks since, and the fluctuations of the week have been of the most unimportant character. Mexican, on Monday, was 25 to ⅛; it closes at 25⅛ for Account. Spanish Five per Cents quoted 26⅛ to ⅜; the last price is 26⅝ for Account. Brazilian is, ex div., 85. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are 56⅞; the Four per Cent Certificates, 92¼.

Although the Share Market continues inanimate, a better feeling was prevalent towards the close of the week. The difficulties that must arise in the formation of the new lines, with regard to materials, labour, and the raising of the capital, is considered so formidable, that no great opposition to the established lines can be for a long period anticipated. This continues to induce quiet purchasing at the present reduced rates. In the dividend-paying Companies, the state of the market will be seen by referring to the closing list subjoined: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2⅛; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5¾; Bristol and Exeter, 84½; Chester and Holyhead, 23¾; Direct Northern, 1½; Eastern Counties, 21⅞; Ditto New, 6⅛ pm.; Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ¾ pm.; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, ⅞ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 1⅛; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30½, Great Western, Quarter Shares, 20; Ditto New, 5½ pm.; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 10¼; Leeds and Bradford, 74½; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto New, 5⅛; London and Brighton, 59½; London and Croydon, 21½; London and North Western, 199; Ditto Quarters, New Shares, 16½; Ditto Fifths, 20½; London and South Western, 69½; London and York, 1⅞; Lynn and Ely, 16; Lynn and Dereham, 12; Manchester and Birming., Quarters (B) 12½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ⅞ pm.; Midland, New, 34¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 26; Newmarket and Chesterford, ¾ p; North British, 34½; Carlisle Extension, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 2½p; Preston and Wyre, 32; Scottish Central 18⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham 3⅝; Shropshire Union ½ dis; South Eastern and Dover, 39⅛; Luxembourg, 1⅝; Namur and Liege, 1⅛; Northern of France Constituted 14; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½, Paris and Orleans, 48½; Paris and Rouen—; Paris and Strasburg Constituted, 4⅞.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market did not vary yesterday, the closing quotation was 95⅝ for money and time. Exchequer Bills were a shade better. The Foreign Market was flat without any variation worthy of remark, and the Railway Market offered no circumstance worthy of record.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT 29.

BANKRUPTS—W. GLASSCOCK, Cambridge, wine merchant. W. BAKER, Manchester plasterer. A. JOHNSON, South Shields, printer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—R. de LAMBART, Moffat, iron-merchant. J. ALLAN, Edinburgh, clothier.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

WAR OFFICE, OCT 2

5th Dragoon Guards: Ensign C. W Goad to be Cornet, vice Peard. 7th: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class G. N Foaker to be Surgeon, vice Graves.

4th Light Dragoons. Surgeon J. S. Graves to be Surgeon, vice E. S. Graham, M.D. 8th: Surgeon G. Dolmage to be Surgeon, vice J. Squale, M.D. 14th: Quartermaster J. Comes to be Cornet, vice G A. Foster

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Capt. and Lieut. Col. Sir O. Honyman to be Major, vice Bolders, Lieut. and Capt. H. Cartwright to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir O. Honyman; Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. H. A. Neville to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Cartwright.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieut. and Capt. F. Brandreth, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Knox; Ensign and Lieut. H. P Hepburn to be Lieut and Captain, vice Brandreth, [illegible] W. Aitchison to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Hepburn

[illegible] Ensign C. C Newman to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; C. F Fuller to be Ensign, [illegible] Macdonald to be Adjutant, vice Douglas. 18th O'Connor [illegible] to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ferguson. 37th: Lieut. H J Curteis to be Captain, vice Clay Ensign T M. Machen to be Lieutenant, vice Curteis. W H. Bennett to be Ensign, vice Machen. [illegible] Barchard to be Ensign, vice Copland. 59th: Assist.-Surgeon R. B. Wigstrom to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Roberts. 76th: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class R. T Scott to be Surgeon, vice Maclean. 84th: Lieut. C. F. Campbell to be Captain, vice Day; Ensign D. Maunsell to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; R. H. Barwell to be Ensign, vice Maunsell. 87th. E B. Maunsell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Magan. 89th R Gilborne to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Morison. 93rd: A Young to be Ensign, vice Goad. 98th: Lieut. [illegible] Hugonin to be Captain, vice Butler, Ensign J. W. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Hugonin; O Lowry to be Ensign, vice Lloyd.

1st West India Regiment: [illegible] Madden to be Assistant Surgeon, vice B Wigstrom

HOSPITAL STAFF. Surgeon A. Maclean, M D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Scott, Surgeon W Robinson, M.D., Supernumerary in the West India Regiments, to be Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Atkinson, Staff Assist. Surg. J. L. Hartwell to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Foaker

BREVET.—Capt. J. C. Burmester to be Major in the Army; Capt. W. F. Grant to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

ADMIRALTY, October 1.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having reason to believe that the Scheme of Retirement, dated 31st August last, and which is intended to extend to all Captains of the Royal Navy of seniority prior to 1827, who shall be 55 years of age (and in particular cases above the age of 50), notice of which was only communicated to the several officers by letter, dated the 7th September, may not have reached such officers as are residing abroad (or at a distance) sufficiently early for their replies to have been received, their Lordships have determined to extend the time for officers sending in their names until the 1st November next, it being understood, that the list will be closed on that day, and that the retired pay will commence from the 1st of October, as originally intended

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. S. H. WILLIAMS, Corse, Gloucestershire, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.—P. FOOT, Bermondsey, Surrey, licensed victualler. F. BRAIN, Thomas-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, ivory cutter. S. UNWIN, sen., F. UNWIN, [illegible] UNWIN, jun., woolstaplers. C. JUNGMICHAEL, Austinfriars, merchant. J HOWARD, Treffdreath, Anglesey, and W. LEE, Brampton, Southampton, brickmakers. J. BLOOR, Tutbury, Staffordshire, common-brewer. M. W OSBORNE, Coventry, grocer. J. GIL[illegible] monger. J. A. HOWE, Bristol, umbrella-manufacturer. W COL[illegible] er. J POWNALL, Manchester, innkeeper. J BRAM[illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MALCOLM and A. M'DONALD, Dundee, merchants. W. ARMOUR, Glasgow, mason. M. G. CAMERON and Co., Edinburgh, milliners.

BIRTHS.

At Hackney, the lady of John Pulman, Esq., of a daughter.——At Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Giles, of a son.——At the Parsonage House, Bentley, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Charles Jackson, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Twickenham, the Rev. Richard Hollings, to Sarah Otway, second daughter of the late Colonel Mayne.——At Christchurch, Marylebone, Henry Hislop Smith, Esq., to Philadelphia Christina Jane, second daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.——At St. Giles in-the-fields, the Rev Charles Hinde, B.A., to Charlotte Cleary, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas Cleary, Esq.——At Lambeth, Henry Dearlove, Esq., to Susanna, second daughter of James King, Esq.——At Islington, John Strutt, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Needs.——At Lyndhurst, on the 23rd of September, by the Rev Charles Lushington, Frederick A. Lushington, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., to the Lady Margaret Julia Hay, youngest daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll.

DEATHS.

At Hevers-wood, Brasted, Henry Dickinson, Esq.——At Edgeworth Manor-house, Gloucestershire, Octavia, the wife of Edmund Hopkinson, Esq.——At the Close, Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Howel Holland Edwards, Canon of Westminster, and of St. Asaph, in the 84th year of his age.——On the 29th ult., Charles Innis, Esq., junior.——At Quebec, on the 31st August, Mary, the beloved wife of Surgeon Griffin, half-pay 85th Light Infantry, aged 57, after a protracted illness of eight months.——At Dundee, Sir Edward Lees, late Secretary to the Postmaster-General in Edinburgh

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Unprecedented Success of the present Attractive Entertainments.—Last Week of the Summer Season.—MONDAY, Oct. 5, and during the Week THE MERCHANT'S STEED; New Scenes of the Circle; and a favourite Afterpiece. Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected engagements with several distinguished continental artistes; also, with the far-famed Herr Amodio Neuport; together with the popular Vaulters, Messrs. Henderson and T. Lee, who will commence their engagements the first night of the Winter Season, Monday, Oct. 12. A Variety of New Entertainments expressly arranged for their introduction.—Commence at 7.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, a Variety of Entertainments, being for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

LAURENT'S CASINO, ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The public is respectfully informed that this Establishment is now undergoing a complete change, and being entirely remodelled and beautifully decorated, for the purpose of introducing an entirely novel and brilliant Entertainment, and will be opened on Monday, October the 5th, with GRANDES SOIREES MUSICALES AND DANSANTES, for which engagements are now making with some of the most talented artistes in the metropolis.

The ORCHESTRA, which has been most carefully selected, and for which some of the most talented Solo Performers have been engaged, will be entirely complete in every department, and present the most perfect ensemble. Conductor, M. LAURENT, JUN.

The proprietor, in consequence of the extraordinary increase of popularity for the Terpsichorean Art, has determined to afford the public an opportunity of having, during the winter, the means of enjoying la danse, and will, after the Concert, present them with a BAL PARE D'HIVER. To insure the good order of the Dances, and their being conducted in a manner perfectly unique, he has secured the services of Six Masters of the Ceremonies, to superintend the general arrangements of the Bal

The Refreshments will be of the most recherché description, with every regard to economy in [illegible] prices.

Full particulars will shortly be announced.—Admission One Shilling

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A LECTURE on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY [illegible] ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in [illegible] The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The [illegible] ies of DISSOLVING VIEWS. A Selection of MADRIGALS of the 16th Century will be performed by a Sax-Horn Band, under the Direction of Dr. Wallis Daily and in the Evenings.—Admission, 1s, Schools Half-price

MINERALOGY.—MR. TENNANT, F.G.S., will Commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens; and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 7th, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday

King's College, London, October 2, 1846. R. W. JELF, Principal.

THE POINT LACE CROCHET COLLAR BOOK, with Original Patterns, Ornamentally Illustrated, designed by Mrs. WARREN, 2, Manor-place, Holloway, is now published, price Sixpence. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Booksellers; and HUTTON and Co., 6, New[illegible]

LES MODES PARISIENNES is the Journal patronised by elegant society, and the guide for really fashionable toilettes. It is the Journal of the Fashions which has the largest circulation among the best society of Paris and St. Petersburgh. It arrives in London every Tuesday. Subscriptions for LES MODES PARISIENNES are received by M. FREDERICK, 40, Albemarle-street. Price, for six months, 12s.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

DR. MADDOCK ON COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS AND HEART.—“We most earnestly recommend its perusal to everybody concerned in the treatment, or in fear of these complaints, either for themselves or their friends.” Era.—Third Edition, price 5s. 6d., with numerous Cases and Coloured Plate.—SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row; BALLIERE, 219, Regent-street; and may be ordered of any Town or Country Bookseller.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s., by post, 1s 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

FIELD'S CHEAP MISCELLANEOUS BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, beautifully printed, and bound in one volume, 4s. 6d., pub. 9s., Finden's Tableaux, a series of Splendid Plates, bound in 5 handsome vols., £4 4s., pub. £10 10s., vols. sold separately, 18s.; Fraser's Travels in Koordistan, 2 vols in one, 5s., pub. 28s.; Adolphus's Memoirs of Bannister, 2 vols. in one, 3s. 6d., pub. 2[illegible]s., Oriental Tales, Illustrated by Daniells, R.A., 5s. 6d., pub. 21s.; and upwards of 30,000 vols. in every department of Literature, at an Immense Reduction in price. Lists forwarded post-free.

MONS. LEPAGE, Author of “L'Echo de Paris,” has just published a new and improved Edition, at a reduced Price, of his

GIFT OF FLUENCY IN FRENCH CONVERSATION. (French School, Part II.) A Set of Exercises for the Learner of the French Language, calculated to enable him, by means of practice, to express himself fluently on the ordinary topics of life. Fifth Edition, with Notes, Price reduced to Three Shillings, neatly bound.

ALSO,

A KEY to the above, designed to Assist Persons to Converse in French. Price. 1s 6d.

“M Lepage is the best idiomatic instructor we know of. His dialogues on the sound of French letters, and the parts of speech, are of first-rate excellence.”—Court Magazine

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, 11, Royal Exchange; LONGMAN & Co., and all Booksellers.

Just Published, in 1 vol., 12mo., price 6s., cloth,

THE MODERN BRITISH PLUTARCH; or, Lives of Men Distinguished in the Recent History of our Country for their Talents, Virtues, or Achievements. By Dr W C TAYLOR

“The design and execution of the work are good. It supplies what has long been needed.”—[illegible]tic Review. “Written in an agreeable, intelligent, and instructive style; and will, in many cases, be as informing and acceptable reading to the father as to the youth for whom he buys it.”—Era. “Contains more than three dozen spiritedly written biographies.”—Church and State Gazette.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J HARRIS, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just Published, in 1 vol., foolscap 8vo., 4s. 6d., cloth,

THE YOUNG LADIES' READER; with Observations on Reading Aloud, and Remarks prefixed to the Divisions of the Work. By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of “The Women of England,” &c.—“A very valuable volume for young ladies.”—Reading Mercury. “Well calculated to improve the taste, strengthen the judgment, and confirm moral and religious principles.”—Edinburgh Witness. “The remarks are sound and [illegible]

GRANT [illegible]

[illegible] ELEMENTARY WORKS.

INFANTINE KNOWLEDGE, a Spelling and Reading Book, [illegible] useful information with the rul[illegible] The Child's Grammar.” 8th Edition, with numerous [illegible] 6d coloured

[illegible]AMMAR. 41st Edition. 9d., cloth.

GAULTIER'S FAMILIAR GEOGRAPHY. 11th Edition. 3s., cloth.

LE BABILLARD; an amusing Introduction to the French Language, by a French Lady. 3rd Edition. Sixteen engravings. 2s., cloth.

MAMMA'S LESSONS for her Little Boys and Girls. Ninth Edition, with 16 Steel Engravings. 3s 6d. plain; 4s. 6d. coloured.

KEY TO KNOWLEDGE; or, Things in Common Use Shortly and Simply Explained. 11th Edition, with numerous Illustrations. 2s. 6d. cloth.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J. HARRIS, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

TO READING FAMILIES.

Now Ready, One Large Vol., 8vo.,

THE NEW ENGLISH CATALOGUE of the BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, CONDUIT-STREET; comprising all the best Works in General Literature

2.

The NEW THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

3.

The NEW FOREIGN CATALOGUE

The above Catalogues are furnished gratuitously to Subscribers. The terms on which families throughout the kingdom are supplied with all the newest publications for perusal may be had on application, also, Directions for the Formation of Book Societies, with the Terms on which they are supplied. Orders (enclosing two stamps) to be addressed to SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Con[illegible]

GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE.—W. S. LINCOLN'S Catalogue for Michaelmas, of Cheap Second-hand Books of all kinds, and in all Languages, is now ready, and will be immediately sent to any part of Town or Country in reply to applications forwarded to Cheltenham-house, Westminster-road, London.

MEADOWS' SPANISH GRAMMAR.

Just published, bound in roan, 18mo., price 1s. 6d.,

NEW GRAMMAR of the SPANISH LANGUAGE, comprehending in a most simple, easy, and concise manner everything necessary to its complete acquirement, by F. C. MEADOWS, M A.

[illegible]

[illegible] DICTIONARY.

[illegible] 7s. 6d.,

BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA; or, a Classical Dictionary, con[illegible]

[illegible]

BUCHANAN'S TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

Just Published. 18mo., bound in cloth, price 7s.

A TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, explaining the terms of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, Professions, and Trades, by W. BUCHANAN.

London: WILLIAM TEGG and Co., 73, Cheapside.

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE.

A COMIC PANORAMA.

By “LEECH.”

ACKERMANN and CO., Strand, and all Booksellers.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Price Three Halfpence, the 49th Number of

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading, printed in large octavo, sixteen pages, double columns, with elegant Wood Engravings, for the week commencing October 3rd, contains—The West Bow, Edinburgh (with Illustration)—The Church in the Catacombs—The Worlds around us—Biographical Sketches of Eminent Painters, Raffaelo Sanzio da Urbino—Curiosities of Cold—Gautier de la Salle; a Legend of Guernsey—Popular Year-Book—Poetry—The Past—Miscellaneous.

Part XII, containing the four Numbers for October, with Title and Index to Vol. II., price only 8½d., in ornamental wrapper.

London: T. B. SHARPE, 15, Skinner-street; or any Bookseller.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Now Ready,

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, PART XII. (the four numbers for October, with Title and Index to Vol. II.,) Price 8½d., containing, in addition to Six Beautiful Illustrations and much interesting matter,—The West Bow of Edinburgh—A Ramble upon Railways—Curiosities of Cold—Mary Beatrice of Modena—Natural History of Birds—Popular Year Book—Poetry—Tales, &c. &c. Also, Now Ready,

Volume II (complete in itself), 420 pages of Letter-press, and nearly Sixty Engravings, for 4s. 6d. cloth!!

N.B. Vol. I. (same size and price) is reprinted

London: T. B. SHARPE, 15, Skinner-street, or any Bookseller.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, (complete in itself,) containing 420 large octavo pages of Letterpress, and nearly Sixty Engravings, in cloth lettered, for 4s. 6d.!! is now ready

N.B.—Volume I. is reprinted (same size and price).

London:—T. B. SHARPE, or any Bookseller or Newsman, throughout the Kingdom.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS are taken Daily, at 85, King William-street, City; 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.—“A great improvement has been effected by the Patentee.”—Times.—“The resulting tableau will bear comparison with the best miniature.”—Morning Chronicle.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes. Book-cases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN [illegible] Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST Importation of VALENCIENNES LACES are now on view at DISON'S, from 5½d. a yard to three guineas. His goods are all picked and culled from the numerous fabricans, consequently, are all purely white, and the best makes equally throughout. They must be more desirable than those offered by drapers (even at the same prices); but, as they are lower in price than such inferior goods, they will command a preference. Double Skirt Lace Dresses at 27s. 6d each, at Dison's, 237, Regent-street.

ELECTRO-PLATE SUPERSEDED by R. and J. SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness in wear, manufactured into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet frames, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, &c., at one twelfth the price of silver. Their catalogue, containing upwards of 200 engravings, gratis, and post free, on receipt of 10 postage stamps a sample spoon will be sent free. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Established 1818

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET.—Established 1807.—It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid within fifteen days after Michaelmas Day. The receipts are laying at the head-office, and in the hands of the several Agents. The terms of insurance in the County Fire Office are upon the most liberal scale, and all claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

ROYAL, FARMERS' AND GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Offices, Strand, London. Capital, £500,000. Empowered by special Act of Parliament. Persons whose Fire Insurances become due on Michaelmas Day, are respectfully informed that the Receipts are now ready in the hands of the Agents, and that the Premium should be paid within fifteen days from the above date.

No charge made for a Policy amounting to £300 or upwards, nor if transferred from any other office.

Liberal allowances made to persons insuring for a term of years

Hail Insurances effected at moderate rates of premium. Agents are wanted in places where none are at present appointed. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE and HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Offices, Strand, London. Capital, £500,000. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament

LIFE INSURANCES are effected for the whole continuance of Life.

For the term of ONE YEAR, SEVEN YEARS, or any other definite period.

On TWO JOINT LIVES, the sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the LONGEST OF TWO OR THREE LIVES, the sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor

On SURVIVORSHIPS, to secure the payment of the sum assured if a life A die before another life B

One HALF of the PREMIUMS only may be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy, the other half to remain subject to the payment of interest annually, to be deducted from the amount assured

ENDOWMENTS effected

Annual Premiums on Life Assurance for £100.

Age 20, £1 14 11 | Age 30, £2 4 1 | Age 40, £2 18 10 | Age 50, £4 4 5 | Age 60, £6 11 2

The usual commission to Solicitors. Agents are wanted in places where none are at present appointed. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.

The following are the present prices of new feathers

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 0d. per lb
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-court-road.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.

Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Butler, 4, Cheapside, Johnston, 68, Cornhill, and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the Skin of all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an admired softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the “élite” of the Aristocracy and “Haut Volée.”

Beware of SPURIOUS “KALYDORS” containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and which, by their repellant action, endanger health. The GENUINE article has the words “ROWLAND'S KALYDOR” on the Wrapper. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d per bottle.

*** All other “KALYDORS” are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

The genuine is sold by the Proprietors at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RINGS AT 33, LUDGATE-HILL.

MEDICAL.—A SURGEON, in Extensive Practice in a populous district in the County of Dorset, wishes to receive a well educated YOUTH as a PUPIL. Address, A. B., Post-office, Blandford, Dorset

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A SURGEON and General Practitioner at one of the Watering-places on the coast of Sussex, who is also a Graduate in Medicine, and Surgeon to the populous Parish in which he resides, has now a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL, whose moral conduct and professional studies he would carefully superintend.—For particulars as to premium, &c., address to M. D., Post-office, Bognor

DISEASES of the CHEST.—DR. MADDOCK, of No. 22, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, will commence, on the 15th Inst., a Course of LECTURES on the Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Air Passages, and Heart. Fee for the Course, Four Guineas.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for [illegible] 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts, 3s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 55s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker 316, Holborn.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—MESSRS. SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substanti by atedreference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms

BABY LINEN.—Ladies unacquainted with the Juvenile Depôt, are respectfully informed that the stock of Baby Linen will be found greater in variety, and lower in price, than any other house—make and material being taken into consideration. Infants' Long Robes from 6s. to £10; caps, hoods and cloaks, in great variety; bassinets, baskets, &c. In the Show Rooms, Children's Dresses, &c., in every conceivable variety of style. Lists of prices gratis. Baby Linen forwarded to the country for approval on receiving either a town reference or a remittance. Wedding orders executed. The Juvenile Depôt, 259, Regent-street, is noted for Ladies' pretty-shaped French Nightcaps.

BONA FIDE SALE.—EXPIRATION of LEASE.—The DOUDNEYS are relinquishing their City Trade, and, to effect a speedy clearance, are SELLING OFF their Fashionable and Excellent STOCK at HALF PRICES. The Saving of Pounds on a Single Suit will repay an effort to call, and early comers will have the best choice. Observe, at 97, FLEET-STREET only.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, a Light Over-coat, for all Seasons.—The attention of the respectable public is confidently invited to the above truly gentlemanly and universally admired garment, which so decidedly conveys its own recommendation as to need no other. Its superior claims to the patronage of all who dislike the appearance of slang, vulgarity, or meanness, will, on examination, be at once apparent. It is really thoroughly impervious to the rain, and not so merely in name. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and, in a few days, at 96, New Bond-street

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Manufacturers and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable OVER-COAT is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for winter wear so as much as that which has obtained general approval during the past summer.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, and of the recognised agents in the country

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND (established twenty-two years), supplies Marsland's Long-Cloth Shirts, with extra fine linen fronts, for 6s. 6d. each; and all Linen, extra fine fronts, &c., 10s. 6d. each. The above are recommended as really good articles, suitable for a gentleman to wear, and give universal satisfaction for their durability and superior fit. They are calculated at an extremely small rate of profit for cash payments, and are 20 per cent. below the usual prices. A Sample Shirt sent to any part of the kingdom, carriage free, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. added as part payment of carriage. The measure requisite is the size of the neck, chest, and wrist, taken tight

FRYER'S WASHING MACHINES will wash from twelve to sixty men's shirts in thirty minutes, or the same quantity of any other linen or woollens, clean, and of a beautiful colour. Laundresses may save 75 per cent. in the cost of labour, and every family one half of their future outlay for linen, that have their washing done in them, they entirely supersede the necessity of the destructive laundry brush, and the rot of bleaching or washing powders. Their prices are from £4 to £12; also, a MACHINE, price £12, that will WASH, WRING, and MANGLE equally well. Prospectuses, with numerous references, may be had at the Manufactory, No 1, Brown's-lane, Spital-square.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS AND KNEE-CAPS, of a NEW FABRIC, for Varicose Veins, Weakness, &c., are introduced by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. They afford the requisite compression and support, with sufficient elasticity to draw on WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING. The very great convenience of this ingenious application, and the efficiency of its uniform pressure, are attested by the particular approval of the most eminent practitioners. Instructions for measures to be had on application, and the article sent by post.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, cosisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

AUTUMN and WINTER MANTLES and CLOAKS.—The periodical arrangement for the supply (British and Foreign) of the CLOAK and MANTLE Department at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is now being completed for the season. Ladies requiring cloaks for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find at this establishment every style and variety (including the latest adoptions from the French articles), studiously suited to our own climate, and for all occasions. The plaids and tartan materials for warm cloaks are superior to any that have hitherto been produced. An additional Suite of Show Rooms, No. 251, Regent-street, will be added to the London General Mourning Warehouse in the course of a few days; and these will be exclusively appropriated to the exposition and sale of Cloaks and Mantles. All the novelties of the season are now being made up, and may be had in velvet, satin, silk, tartan-pattern cloaks, &c., at Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, the London General Mourning Warehouse, W. C. JAY, Proprietor

RECOVERY OF HAIR.

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

Gentlemen,—Having been bald for many years, and having been induced by a friend to try your invaluable MACASSAR OIL, I am now happy to state that I have succeeded in establishing a perfect growth of hair. I feel it due to you to render this acknowledgment, and also to give you liberty to make what public use of this you choose.

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant.

Portera House, Enniskillen, July 23rd, 1846. JOHN GREHAM, D.D.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is the only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of the human Hair, preventing it from falling off, or turning grey, and for cleansing it of scurf and all impurity.

CAUTION.—The words “ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL” are on the wrapper of each genuine bottle

*** All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

THE NEW HOUSES OF E. MOSES AND SON.

First, reader, your attention let us fix
On Nos. Eighty-five and Eighty-six;
Right facing Aldgate-church are these display'd,
To furnish you with clothing ready made
Neat, strong, and matchless goods are purchas'd here
And not a single article is dear
Next your attention we would beg to call
To No. Eighty-four, the “Private Hall.”
Here you ascend the stairs of solid oak
To gain the Room where orders are bespoke
This show-room with its giant chandelier,
Eclipses all that's witness'd far and near.
Here a secluded Habit-room you view,
And here there is a room for Vestings, too;
Other apartments follow in rotation,
To answer one design, ACCOMMODATION
The next compartment we survey, must be
The Hat depot of MOSES—Eighty-three
There's not another Hat-mart in the Town
Which casts such lustre on the human crown.
On turning round the corner, you behold
The Warehouse where the Hosiery goods are sold.
This House, whose trade is constantly alive,
Is in the Minories, No. One-four-five.
On passing to the right you'll find, next door
The Establishment for Outfits—One-five-four.
And here, good reader, our description closes
Our brief description of the House of MOSES.
We trust you'll not omit to give a call—
Not to ONE Warehouse only—but to all.
We mark the prices on our goods in trade,
From which, of course, there's no abatement made.
If any thing that's sold is found to lack,
We change the goods or give the money back.
We do, to please you, all that CAN be done,
Do all “YOU” can for MOSES and his SON

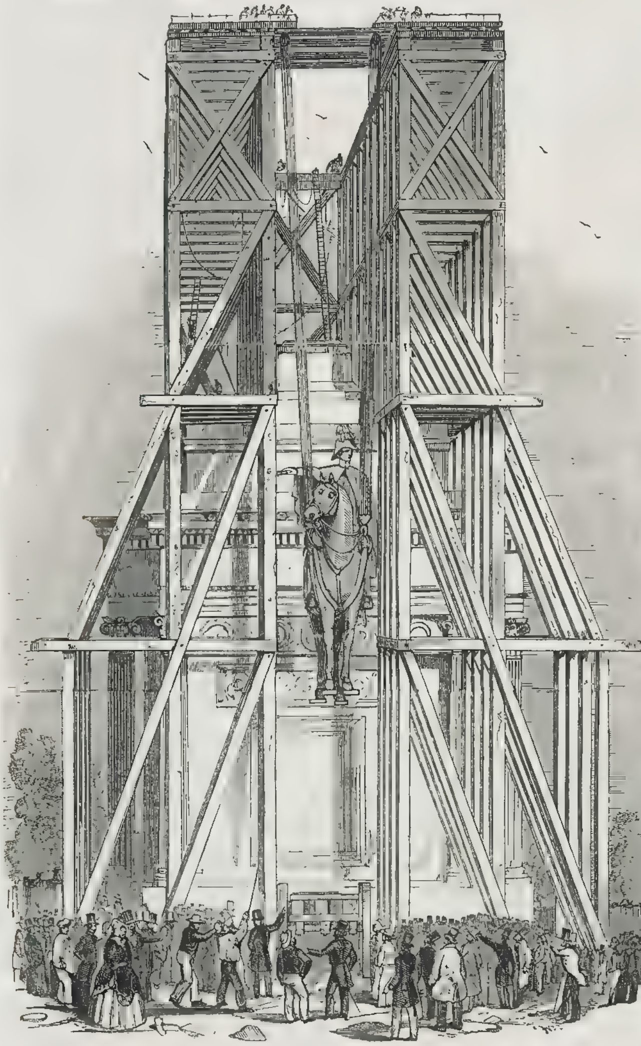
For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled “Past, Present, and Future,” which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London

E MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of “being connected with them,” or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock

OBSERVE.—This Establishment WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th, and TUESDAY, [illegible] and will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Seven o'Clock

WANTED.—Several young men in the Ready Made and Bespoke Department, and several youths, from the age of 14 to 16 years, as Cashiers. Apply on Wednesday next, the 23rd, at 85 and 86, Aldgate, at Nine o'Clock.



RAISING THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

(Continued rom page 214.)

WEDNESDAY.—THE RAISING OF THE STATUE.

The stupendous labour of raising the Wellington Statue to the summit of the Green Park Arch was commenced at an early hour on Wednesday morning. A body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, under the direction of Mr. M'Mullens, assisted by a number of labourers, were first occupied in changing the position of the Statue, as deposited the day before, from south to east; and in order to accomplish this end, the whole mass of figure and carriage, weighing altogether sixty tons, was lifted by the tackle, and then shifted into the desired spot. This feat fully proved the competency of the mechanical appliances provided to perform the allotted task: accordingly, the preparations were carried on until three o'clock, when the signal was given to "hoist away." The figure was raised by means of strong six-inch cables fastened round each arm, or thigh of the horse, which were then hooked on to the blocks used in the ascent. Through these blocks, four in number, triple sheaved, and expressly made for this occasion, ran six ropes, also quite new, and made of the strongest yarn, each rope being calculated equal to en tons. Upon the traversing platform above, were four "crabs," or powerful windlasses, worked by eight men each. The scaffolding, erected for the purpose by Mr. W. Ellis, (of Park-place, Paddington,) under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was of itself 115 feet in height, having taken upwards of 200 loads of timber in its construction, besides scaffold poles and planks.

The removal of the various fastenings and bolts by means of which the Statue was secured to the Car, occupied no less than six hours, viz., from nine A.M. to three P.M. At a quarter past three, the Statue having been properly secured in the slings, began slowly to move. On mounting to the platform on the summit where the men were engaged in working the "crabs," it was curious to observe how slight was the manifestation of force employed in the important operation. Eight men at each "crab" sufficed to work it, two additional men being employed in holding and coiling the rope as it wound off the machine. Thus, thirty-two men were enabled, by the united leverage of the four "crabs," and corresponding "falls," to raise considerably more than a ton each, they being placed at a height of one hundred and fifteen feet above the object which they were lifting. The operation proceeded with great caution on the part of Mr Ellis and his assistants; and it is highly gratifying to be able to state that no accident of any description occurred. At six o'clock, the Statue was raised to the height of about forty feet, having gone up at the rate of three inches every minute during the two hours and three quarters that were consumed in the process, as far as it had been achieved.

Meantime, the shades of evening were gathering round, and subsequently night o l in. The moon soon after rose; and, though clouded in the commencement of her career, shone brilliantly.

The riggers, who had for some time disappeared rom the scaffolding, now again began to mount the ladders and "man the yards;" and, soon after, the large moveable platform aloft, on which were the windlasses, by which the Statue was carried up, commenced its horizontal locomotive efforts; and, before nine o'clock, the platform, Statue, and all, had been backed westward, and fairly landed on the proposed site. Thus vanished Fallacy the Second, which predicted the failure of any attempt to raise the colossal group entire.

The neighbourhood of Hyde Park was thronged throughout the day by a great crowd of persons, who seemed much interested in the operations. Amongst other noble and distinguished personages who visited the works were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince George, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Earl of Bandon, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Morpeth, Lord C. Wellesley, Lord Strangford, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir F. Trench, Mr. P. Borthwick, M.P., &c Her Majesty the Queen Dowager also watched the proceedings for a considerable period from one of the windows of Apsley House.

During the day, Mr. Wyatt was honoured with visits from a great many of the nobility. The Duke of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz came early in the afternoon, and passed some time within the enclosure.

The Premier also honoured the artist with a visit, as did Viscount Morpeth. The latter ascended to the summit of the Arch, and viewed the plinth on which the Statue was intended to be placed; and we understandthe noble Viscount complimented Mr. Wyatt in very warm terms on his complete success in producing a magnificent work of art.

Lord Charles Wellesley, who has kept open house in the absence of his father during the past two days, paid Mr. Wyatt a visit in the course of the day.

THURSDAY.—FIXING OF THE STATUE.

Before the works were discontinued on Wednesday evening, the figure was raised to an elevation which would admit of its being placed in its position in a very short time, when the crown of the arch on which it is to rest was prepared for its reception. The masons and other workmen resumed their labours on Thursday morning, and at one o'clock, the grooves, in which the large bolts that project through the feet of the colossal horse fit, being pronounced by Mr. Wyatt to be sufficiently complete to admit of the figure being fixed, orders were given to the persons who had the management of the traversing machine to proceed with their operations; and in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Wyatt, and the members of the Committee who were in attendance, had the gratification of seeing the Statue move steadily, and without the slightest accident occurring, into its destined position. Immediately after, the work of securing it was proceeded with, and in a very short time, the figure was firmly fixed.

We are happy to say that not the slightest accident occurred to the machinery, or to any one of the numerous workmen employed in the stupendous task o raising the Statue.

A great number of persons were present during the morning, but the crowd was not so great as on Wednesday. The Duke of Rutland, Sir F. Trench, and other members of the Committee, occupied the front windows of Apsley House.

Until the scaffolding is removed, it is scarcely possible to form a distinct idea of the appearance the Statue will present. The general impression, however, appears to be that, so far from being too large in its proportions for the Arch, if anything, the Arch is too large and lofty for the Statue. Thus falls Fallacy the Third—that the Statue, if so placed, would, from its colossal size, become the principal in the Group, and take precedence of the Arch.

We cannot conclude, for the present, without expressing our acknowledgments of the courtesy and consideration shown by Mr. Wyatt and Mr. James Wyatt, and by every member of their establishment, in affording facilities to our several Artists, in completing their graphic Illustration of the great work; as well as to ourselves in chronicling its artistic and mechanical details; in short, its history, from the moment of the suggestion to the consummation of this truly magnificent Group—destined, we trust, for centuries, to commemorate the bravery of the British Hero; the skill of the British Artist; and the gratitude of the British Nation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. S. T.*"—*Two Knights cannot effect checkmate when the adverse King is alone on the board. The game is therefore drawn.*

"*A Beginner.*" -*When a Pawn is advanced to the eighth square, he must* immediately *be promoted to the rank he is afterwards to fill. Upon his reaching that square, he ceases to be a Pawn; and, before another move is made on either side, his future rank must be declared.*

"*Bou Maza,*" *Paris.—You are right in your solution of Mr. Brede's end-game. Your own little problem is neat and ingenious, but better suited to the interesting page of Problems for Young Players, in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," than our Chess column. Shall we transfer it?*

"*Clod.*" -*Try Ries's Grand Cigar Divan; or the capital Rooms called "The Shades," in Leicester-square—the best and most respectable schools for Chess in Europe.*

"*Abdel Kada.*"—*The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas per annum. There is no difficulty: address a line to Mr. Longbottom, Secretary of the Polytechnic Institution.—Yes. Mr. S. is a member, and plays there. —Respecting the Berlin Chess Journal, you must apply to the well-known Foreign Booksellers, Williams and Norgate. The yearly subscription is a mere trifle.*

"*Editors of the Berlin Chess Journal.*"—*We shall have much pleasure in the arrangement you propose, and will take care the Numbers are dispatched with punctuality.*

"*Juvenis,*" *Stamford Hill.—Three Numbers the "Deutsche Schachzeitung," published at Leipsic, have already appeared here: it may be had of the chief Foreign Booksellers.*

"*Bibliopole.*"—*A Catalogue of the late Mr. Bledow's extensive Chess Library may now be seen at Messrs Williams and Norgate's, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Presis.*" -*See our Notice above to "Bibliopole." We are a little pressed for room this week, or we should have given the titles of a few of the most rare and valuable books in the collection.*

"*B. H.,*" *Newark. Dear at any price. Get Lewis's capital Treatise, published by Baily, of Cornhill.*

"*C. H. S.,*" *New York.—The new type is certainly an improvement. Let us hear from you again whenever you have leisure—the Games, &c., are always acceptable.*

"*T. J. L.,*" *Broad Oak.—You must send us the solution before we can examine your Problem. We have never seen the sort of blank diagram book you mention, but we can believe it to be very useful in recording positions, &c., as they occur.*

"*R P H.*"—*A very little knowledge of Chess is required to see why the Game is drawn.*

"*H. S.*"—*Look once more* attentively *at the situation.*

"*M. B.*"—"*R. T. W.*"—*We have received many letters, all deprecatory of the criticism alluded to; but have not space to advert to them farther this week.*

"*J. W.*"—*Altona is only a short distance from Hamburg. Mr. Cochrane is living, and is a distinguished Member of the Bar at Bombay. Ponziani's Problem shall be examined.*

"*Long, Long Ago.*"—*It shall have immediate attention.*

"*C. J. H.*"—*We believe you are in error: look again.*

*Solutions by "Badmanner," "*Βύμβλε,*" "Subscriber," "J. W.," "M. N. O.," "Omega," "Philo," "P. P." "Sopracitta," "J. E. C.," "I. J. L.," "G. P.," "Manfred," and "Dombey," are correct.*

The Solutions of Nos. 139 and 140 shall be given next week.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The two following games were played some months ago, at Berlin, between the late Dr. Bledow and Mr. Mongredien, the President of the Old London Chess Club.

GAME THE FIRST.

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. Q R to Q sq	Q to K sq
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. P takes K B P	K R takes P
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q B to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to B sq
4. Q B P one	Q P one (a)	19. Q Kt to Q 5th	R to K B 2nd (c)
5. Q P two	P takes P	20. Kt takes B	Q B P takes Kt
6. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q B to Q 6th	Q B to Q 2nd
7. K R P one	K R P one	22. Q to her B 2nd	Q to her B sq
8. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	23 B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K 3rd
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	24 Q B to Q R 3rd (d)	P to Q Kt 4th
10. K R to K sq (b)	Q B to Q 2nd	25 R takes B	P takes B (e)
11. Q B to K B 4th	Q R P one	26. R takes R	K takes R
12. K P one	P takes P	27. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13 P takes P	K Kt to K R 2nd	28. R takes Kt	Q Kt P two
14. K B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd	29. Q to her 5th, and Black surrenders.	
15. Q to K 2nd	K B P one		

(a) This is certainly inferior to bringing out the K's Kt to B's 3rd.
(b) Dr. Bledow opens the present game with care and judgment.
(c) Taking the Kt would evidently have cost him the loss of "the exchange."
(d) A very good move.
(e) Q takes R would have been better, but in any case the position was in favour of the first player.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME PLAYED LATELY AT THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. G. H—— AND MR. STANLEY, OF NEW YORK.

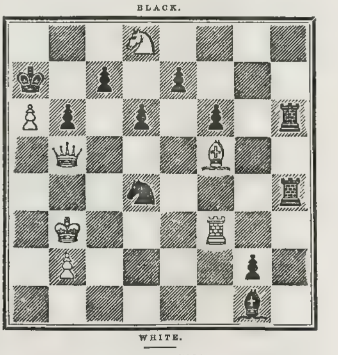
WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Kt to Q 4th	Q takes K P
2. K B P two	P takes P	16. B takes P at B 5th	Q takes
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	17. R takes Q (ch)	K to K B
4. K to B	K Kt P two	18. Kt to Kt 3d	B takes Q Kt P
5. Q P two	Q P one	19. B takes Q B P	K B to R 6th
6 Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	20. K to R 2d	K to Kt 2d (a)
7. K P one	P takes P	21. B to K 5th (ch)	K B P one
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q	22. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
9. Q P takes P	B to Q 2nd	23. K R to B (ch)	K to Kt 3d
10. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	24. K R P one (ch)	K takes P
11. Q to K	Kt to K 2nd	25. B to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
12. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	26. R to K 5th (ch)	B interposes
13. K R P two	K R P one	27. R takes B (ch)	K to R 5th
14. K to Kt	K Kt P one	28. P checkmate	

(a) From this period, Mr. H.'s game is irretrievably lost, as, should he move his King, he would of course lose his rook, and on the interposition of Pawn he is checkmated in a given number of moves. We would especially direct attention to the position of the game as it now stands.

PROBLEM No. 141.

This matchless stratagem by the celebrated Mendheim has never, we believe, been published in England.

In this position Black checks both King and Queen, whereupon White moves and mates in *eight moves*.



CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 58.—By ANDERSSEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 7th	K at Q Kt sq
Q at Q B 6th	Q at K R 2d
Kt at Q B 8th	Kts at K B 4th and Q Kt 2d
Kt at K 7th	Ps at K B 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d

White plays and mates in three moves.

No. 59.—ANONYMOUS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 3d	K at Q Kts 8th
Q at her 2d	P at Q Kt 7th

White plays and mates in four moves.

No. 60.—By LUCENA.

K at his 4th	K at his 3d
R at Q R 7th	
B at Q 2d	
Kt at K 5th	

White mates in three moves.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 232.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846. [Sixpence.

FICTIONS OF DIPLOMACY,

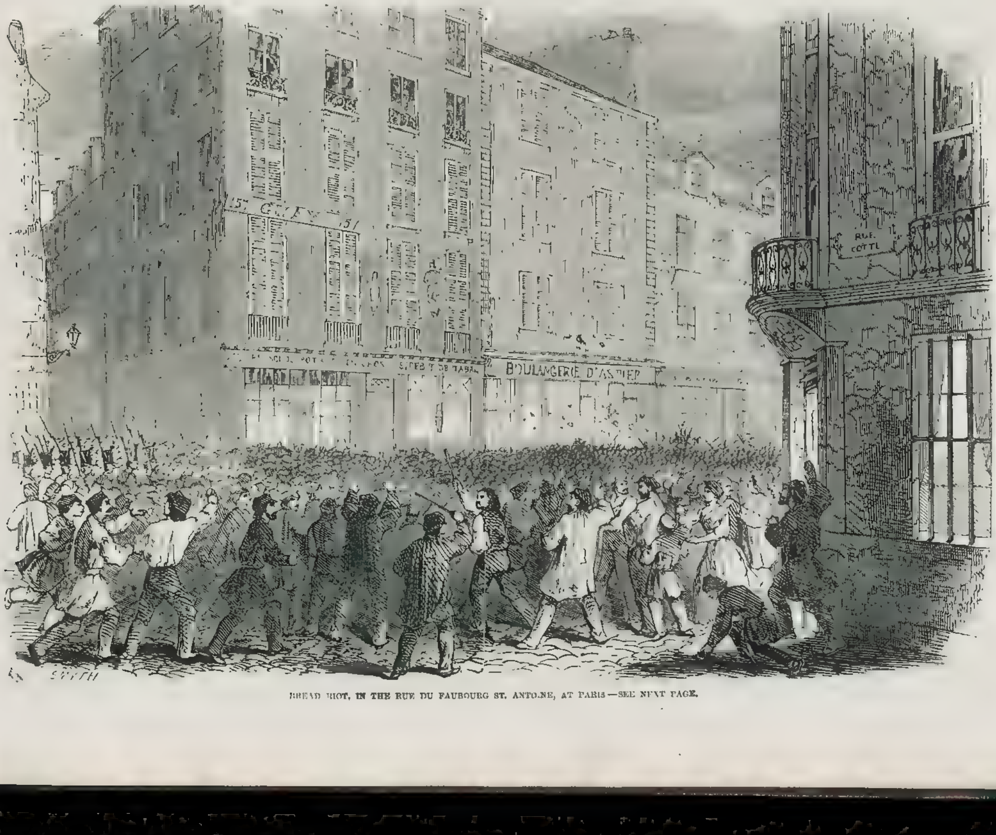
BY the term "legal fictions" are understood certain forms, which, for the sake of convenience, treat imaginary persons and things as real existences. To ordinary minds it may appear strange enough that a falsehood must be created in order to deal properly with truth. Nor does the Law stand alone in this respect; another branch of human government has its "fictions," quite as unreal, but much more extensive. Politics and Diplomacy rejoice in many startling fictions; one or two it may not be out of place to notice, as they are being talked of with unwonted earnestness, in connection with the pending Royal Alliances—matters in which Diplomacy has always found the most abundant employment for its "inky fingers." The fictions we allude to, are the phrases that now meet us everywhere—"the Balance of Power," the "Independence" and the "Integrity of Nations." Amid all the clamour made about these things, what are they really? what do they represent?

To begin with the grandest sounding, "the Balance of Power"—what is understood by it? It is about to be destroyed it appears by the Spanish Marriage, and England must interfere to prevent the catastrophe; the interference to be effectual must be one of force; force is war, and as we should find ourselves plunged into a conflict for "the Balance of Power," we ought certainly to know what we are asked to fight for, and whether we might not be wasting our substance for a shadow.

The Balance of Power is a political theory that has influenced the political intercourse of nations for some century and a half. It was a sort of compact between the States of Europe, knit by fear and suspicion, which led them to unite together against any one or two, who might seem anxious to aggrandise themselves to the peril of the rest. Questions of territory, marriages, successions, all affected "the Balance of Power," which, always varying, could rarely be adjusted without war; Monarchs were perpetually throwing their swords into the scale to keep the equipose; but, as the rise and fall of nations depend more on natural qualities than Campaigns or Cabinet Councils, or even Royal Marriages, "the Balance of Power" as a theory is falling into discredit, being almost as impracticable as the theory of perpetual motion. It is difficult to say what was the precise state of things which was to be kept unchanged, but we believe the position of Europe at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was nearly what the theory set out with, and to maintain that *statu quo*, countries could at one time be plunged into war with each other as if every movement of a neighbour was a direct injury. Blood, treasure, lives, energies were all wasted to prevent some "annexation" of territory, or some "alliance" of Royal persons, when both measures, after all the clamour about them, often proved the most disastrous and futile, the sources of weakness and canfusion to the very parties whose ambition they gratified.

The importance of these alliances is overrated; even in more remote ages, when the Royal power was more absolute in all countries than it is now in any, they were of no effect in producing unity while language, interest, and feelings, divided the respective people. The frequent marriages between the Crowns of England and France, never made one power of the two nations; on the contrary, they were scarcely ever at peace; there is far more friendly feeling between them now that such alliances are, by the Constitution of England, impossible. The intermarriages of the Royal Families of France and Spain have been quite as useless; long and bloody conflicts, the last not the least, told that the two people are thoroughly alien to each other; nothing will ever unite or assimilate them; to suppose that France and Spain can ever form one Empire—that, separated, they will ever act as such—is one of those phantoms the fear of which we ought to have outlived. No; the true power of nations will increase if the people possess the qualities that acquire it; against them a conspiracy of Cabinets to keep them weak would be useless; on the other hand, such a compact cannot save a decaying people from the result of weakness—unimportance.

They may retain their place on the map long after their influence is gone; they continue to be states, but they cease to be powers. Some respect is paid to them for the sake of their former renown; it is a feeling akin to that which in private life follows those "who have seen better days." All know that they are poor, but remember also that a time was when they were potential "on 'Change," and could shake the markets with a nod. Respect and forbearance to remind them painfully of their misfortunes by any overt act of contempt are their due; but to pretend to them they are now as great, as rich, and influential as ever, and to deal with them as if they were so, would be a mere mockery: yet this is the pleasant farce acted by diplomacy towards those decrepit states who have descended to the refuge which historical charity keeps for decayed nations. It endeavours to give weak, pauperised, and powerless countries, the influence, place, and functions of mighty



BREAD RIOT, IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, AT PARIS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

empires; it keeps up the old traditions of greatness, without regard to the changes of time and circumstance. For instance, in order to preserve "the Balance of Power," the European States have guaranteed the "Integrity of the Turkish Empire:" there never was a more glaring instance of attempting to rottenness the semblance of strength: the power and energy of the Moslem race have departed from them; her "Integrity" has been guaranteed, and Egypt, Syria, Greece, have been taken from her; her "Independence" has been assured, while it is notorious that she is wholly governed by the European Ambassadors. She is doomed: her decay is from within, and no possible sacrifices to the "Balance" theory can avert her fall. A greater power than diplomacy is working against her; no human force will much longer preserve to Mahometans a dominion over Christians and Europeans; that Constantinople will again become a Christian capital, is among those events which may be predicted with the greatest confidence.

The truth is, that Nature has marked out the great channels in which the stream of human life, with all the outward manifestations of power, is to flow. As far as the theory of "the Balance of Power" adapts itself to those tendencies, it becomes a true one; but new developments of human power set it at defiance—it cannot check them. The whole Empire of Russia has grown up since "the Balance of Power" was made a principle in European politics; it has absorbed European kingdoms, stripped Turkey of many provinces, and pushed its Eastern frontier to the centre of Northern Asia; was this no disturbance of the old "Balance of Power?" If the idea cannot be enforced, let it cease to be held up to us as a principle of action; why should the world be set on fire for phrases?

The changes that are of real importance to the world, are those which raise and consolidate nations; these go on imperceptibly, while a Royal marriage makes all Europe ring with a clamour; against that Governments are urged to war, with as much earnestness as if we were in the middle of the fifteenth century. To a nation so indifferent to the alliances of its own Sovereigns, and so little affected by them as England, it is more curious that appeals on such exploded absurdities as "the Balance of Power" should be made. If the Spanish people so deeply hate the French match, let them show their aversion, and prevent it; if they will not, it is no business of ours. That there has been some underhand dealing in the way in which the affair was brought about, is true; but some men would rather attain an end by a crooked path, even when they might do it as well by a straight one; but that does not alter our position towards the French and Spanish people, with neither of whom have we any cause of quarrel; and we fully agree with the conclusion of a contemporary, that "the three races of French, English, and Spanish, may come to understand each other, respect each other, and trade equally with each other, in despite of the mean trickery, selfish alliances, and superannuated pretensions of Courts and Princes. If diplomacy has failed to secure the freedom and independence of the Peninsula, let us set to work the larger diplomacy of the press, and of all modes of enlightening and influencing public opinion. Let us take care and not make this quarrel between the French and English Governments a quarrel between the French and English people."

BREAD RIOTS IN PARIS.

A serious riot occurred in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, on Wednesday (last week), in consequence of a rise in the price of bread. We subjoin all the particulars which the Paris papers supply. The following paragraph appeared in part of our impression last week, and will explain the origin of the riot:

"A rather serious disturbance took place on Wednesday night in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, occasioned by an augmentation (of four centimes) in the price of the four pounds loaf. The inhabitants of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine and adjacent streets, principally inhabited by cabinet-makers, white-smiths, &c., assembled in considerable numbers, at seven o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to the bakers' shops in the vicinity, in order to lay in provisions of bread, in consequence of the rise in price which was to commence on Thursday morning. The quantity left after the sale of the day was soon disposed of; and the crowd increasing became riotous, soon broke the shop fronts and several of the gas lamps. This scene continued for some time, and about half-past nine the mob commenced raising a barricade across the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, with the stones of the Rue Lenoir, which they unpaved with incredible celerity. The Horse Municipal Guard soon afterwards arrived, and rode among the crowds several times, but they always opened their masses and gave them free passage, closing immediately behind them. A batallion of the 48th Foot, headed by its Colonel, afterwards came to the spot. They were received with cries of "Vive la Ligne!" and the tumult having lasted until near midnight, the populace began gradually to disperse, and the streets became comparatively quiet. The rioters did not, however, separate without making an appointment for rendezvous at the same quarter on Thursday evening. The bakers having been prevented baking in the night, carts, loaded with bread, on Thursday morning arrived from all quarters, and the bread they contained was sold in the street."

We translate the following from *La Presse*:—"At No. 159 of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, a little higher up than the Hospice des Enfans Trouvés, is the shop of M. Astier, a baker, who usually sells to workmen bread of the second quality.

"As the price of bread was on the next day (the 1st instant) to be raised considerably, the unfortunate men were anxious to lay in as large a stock as possible at the old price; so that, towards seven or eight o'clock, there was no more bread to be procured either at M. Astier's shop, or at No. 165. The bakers discontinued giving credit as much as possible; and a report was spread throughout the neighbourhood that they would not sell any more bread. This report led to assemblages of the people, and riot.

"Not a stone of the bakehouse of M. Astier was left whole. All the lamps of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, from the fountain at the angle of the Rue de Charonne to the Rue Moreau, were broken. In the Rues Lenoir, Moreau, St. Marguerite, and de Cotte, to the *marché* Lenoir, the lamps were much injured.

"Many of the windows at the bakehouse at No. 165 were broken. The authorities having been apprised of the riots, sent agents upon the spot directly, who requested the assistance of the Municipal Guard; but the Municipal Guard not being sufficiently numerous, they were worsted, and one of them was seriously wounded. This individual having been carried by his comrades to the house of M. Marchand, restaurateur, No. 146, a shower of stones was thrown, which broke the windows of that establishment. At ten o'clock, a reinforcement arrived, and the rioters dispersed themselves in the faubourg. A band of them went along the Place Maubert, and made an attack upon a baker's shop; but a post of the Municipal Guard having put them to the route, part dispersed in the Faubourg St. Jacques and the Rue de Seine."

On Thursday evening (last week), the assemblage in the Quartier San Antoine became again so numerous along the whole of the Rue du Faubourg and the adjacent streets, that the magistrates were obliged to take strong measures. Troops of the line, horse and foot municipal guards, sergens de ville, and police officers in plain clothes, marched simultaneously into the Place du Trone and the Place de la Bastille. On their way they were hooted, and in some instances pelted. They were at length compelled to charge. Many of the mob, who were almost all in blouses, took refuge in the house No. 45, which was immediately surrounded by the armed force, and several of the rioters, all young persons, were arrested. By ten o'clock the mob was entirely dispersed, and all remained quiet throughout the night.

Another disturbance was attempted in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, on Saturday evening, owing to, or rather on pretence of, the rise in the price of bread; but the streets of that turbulent quarter were watched by so many and such strong patrols of cavalry and infantry, that the rabble were easily dispersed.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces that the number of captures effected, in consequence of these disturbances, amounts to 74. M. St. Didier has been instructed to prosecute the parties for tumultuously assembling for the purposes of devastation and pillage.

General Failure of the Potato Crop. The Scotch papers give a lamentable account of the present state of the potato crop in Scotland, and of the prospects of the poorer classes during the impending winter. The failure of the potatoes appears to be universal throughout Scotland, but it is only in the Highlands, and more especially in the Highlands of the western mainland and the Hebrides, that anything like famine seems to be apprehended.

Bankruptcy of a Railway Company.—On Tuesday, Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Plews were engaged before Mr. Commissioner Evans at the Court of Bankruptcy in opening a fiat of bankruptcy against the whole of the Directors of the Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway Company. This is the first fiat that has been issued under the 9th and 10th of Victoria, chap. 28, entitled "An Act to facilitate the dissolution of Railway Companies," and it was sued out upon the petition of Mr. Charles Fly Blunt, of Montague-place, engineer. The assets, it is said, will amount to £16,000 or £18,000. The Commissioner said, he did not see that the Company had committed any act of bankruptcy according to the terms of the statute. Mr. Lawrance then referred his Honour to that clause which provides, that on proof by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, that a meeting of shareholders has been held, and declared the Company insolvent, an act of bankruptcy shall be deemed to have been committed. The learned Commissioner referred to the section in question, and then adjudicated the Directors of the above railway (upon production of the necessary papers) to be bankrupts, and they will, therefore, appear as such in the *Gazette*. It was stated that the private property of the Directors is not liable under the Act.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Prosists, poets, comic and tragic writers, painters and musicians, all are off to Madrid; nor does another species of the *irratibile genus* still more congenial to Spain, and its habits lack a representation. Alexandre Dumas is gone to represent the melodrama; just as some people, instead of considering corn as the source of sound human nutriment, deem its great value the production of alcohol, so the greater majority of good countrymen estimate the most important events just in proportion as it can produce more or less excitement and amusing stimulation.

In the meantime, curiosity is on the tip-toe of expectation; Paris takes the Castillian *tournure*, the ladies are adopting the *basquina* and black dress of the *Madrilenjas*, whilst our beaux give their mustachios and imperials the long twist of Philippe II., and wear huge cloaks overlapping the shoulder like news-mongering Dons at the Puerta del Sol at Madrid. The Hervés of the new dramas and comedies, like that just produced at the *Theatre Français*, are all Don Gusmans and Don Juans; whilst the Cirque Olympique is endeavouring to get up a ball fight further to illustrate the revived policy "*il n'y à plus de Pyrenées.*" Great has been the astonishment of our *gobemouches* at the assertion of M. Dumont, the Minister of Public Works, who has just returned from a running peep over England and Scotland in rail-road trains. His portly excellency assured M. Guizot, and the gaping Deputies at his levee yesterday, that he had not found a man in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, or Glasgow, who gave one thought to the Montpensier marriage, and, consequently, argued the travelled, sapient statesman, Lord Palmerston is playing a discordant solo for his personal satisfaction. If busy, industrious Englishmen are so indifferent to Spain, I, on the other hand, can assure you that the heads of all Paris are on the road to Madrid—so much so, that there is scarce a bit of news to pick up, except what is Spanish; unless it be such mere bagatelles as a recital of the way in which C. Lafitte, the banker, has [illegible] his new thorough-bred chesnut horse he bought in Yorkshire—which, all the *gobemouches* assure us, is lodged in a drawing-room, with a porphyry manger, silver chains, and silk trappings, with a desire that the groom will not speak to him too sharply; or the election of old Musard, Jullien's predecessor, to be Mayor of Auteuil, on which occasion, of course, the whole district was seized with a general *tarantella* or galop, and poured into the streets and lanes to indulge the fantastic toe; so that it looked as if we had a return of the dancing epidemy of the middle ages. Another topic is the quarrel of J. Janin, "the immortal author of Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe,'" with the *Débats*, of which he has been for years the principal ornament. On hearing that the proprietor of this journal had sent Alexandre Dumas to Madrid as historiographer, it appears that the very substantial representative of those very thin and magical initials, J. J., sent in his resignation; however, both parties have too much need of one another not to make up the quarrel. Whilst Alexandre Dumas is chronicling the marriage of his young patron, the Duke, the walls of his new Theatre Montpensier are rising rapidly, and one might think most conspicuously, if one looks to the crowds of idle *badauds* who are always thronging the Boulevard to look at it, and appear as if they would enter before it is finished. There are rumours of some of the first actors of the classical drama engaging in its performances; and, if so, we should have this singular result, that, in the decline of the drama in Paris, the great artists would seek the same refuge they do in London at the Surrey and Sadler's Wells. Adolphe Adam has not had so much good fortune as "the Novel Briaræus." As soon as he got his patent and licence for a third lyrical theatre he lost his better half a partner who had the money whilst he had the talent. However, it appears he has now found another child of Mammon to second him. This addition of two new theatres to those of Paris is an unexpected revolution in the tastes of society; for, until the last two years, we were expecting the same abandonment and closing of theatres as in London, where, in by-gone days, you possessed twice as many as in Paris, which was natural, since, in our settled climate, and with our peculiar peripatetic habits, we have out-door recreations in open air without number, which fog and rain in your capricious clime must prevent all wise people to undertake.

Amongst the departures for Spain, which have given rise to most observation here, is that of the two eldest daughters of Queen Christina, and of her husband Munoz, who were completing their education in the suburbs of Paris. Their going so far to partake of the marriage cake, is a proof that Madame Munoz is obliged to renounce for the time her much longed-for trip to Paris, although her hotel here, and her villa at Malmaison had been for some time in active preparation. One cannot imagine a worse journey, and one more detrimental to their education, than that these unfortunate children are going to undertake, and it makes one feel how precarious must be the position of their royal sister, now about to be married to a half idiot Prince, that their mother should not dare to gratify her wish to escape to Paris.

We have just heard that Rossini, in spite of the fast advancing progress of his last new opera at the Académie de Musique, has put off his advent for a month longer. The wags here pretend that as that great German composer, the mild-tempered Mendelssohn Bartholdy, was lately arrested on crossing the Rhine, being mistaken for a rebel and a conspirator, Rossini fears he in his turn might be taken to prison under the idea that he is Don Carlos.

FRANCE.

The marriage of the Duke de Montpensier seems to create additional excitement in Paris, as the day for the celebration of it approaches.

The Paris papers have daily published telegraphic despatches of the route of the French Princes towards Madrid.

The first was dated "Behobia, 2d instant, 11 o'clock, A.M.:"—"The Princes have just entered Spain. Their reception at Irun was most brilliant and cordial."

Another despatch dated Bayonne, October 3, says:—"The Princes were welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm on their road to Tolosa, where a magnificent *fête* was offered to their Royal Highnesses. The concourse of people was immense. Their Royal Highnesses leave this morning for Vittoria, where a similar reception awaits them."

The French Government received on Sunday a telegraphic despatch, dated Vittoria, Saturday evening, 3d October.

It announced the arrival of the Dukes of Montpensier and Aumale in that city, at six o'clock on the evening of that day. Throughout the whole of their passage they had been received by the authorities with every possible testimony of respect. Their reception by the populace had been marked by enthusiastic acclamation. Everywhere the Princes made the liveliest impression.

The following telegraphic despatch was received on Monday by the French Government:—

"Bayonne, Oct. 5.—The Princes left Vittoria yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, for Burgos. They have arrived at Miranda, where everything passed off admirably, and they again proceeded on their journey at eleven o'clock."

The despatch received on Tuesday was as follows:

"Burgos, Oct. 5.—The Princes arrived here yesterday evening at six o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses have met in Castille with the same reception as in the Basque provinces. In every place the greatest anxiety was manifested to welcome them, and they received the loudest acclamations. The Princes proceeded on their journey this morning, at eight o'clock, for Buitrago."

The *Toulonnais* of the 1st instant has the subjoined account of the return of the Prince de Joinville and his fleet to Toulon:

"The Mediterranean squadron, which, on leaving the Gulf of Spezzia, was on its way towards the coast of Spain, received orders to return to Toulon, where it came to anchor last evening. This return of the fleet has produced some sensation. It is generally supposed that the Government wished, under present circumstances, to avoid any probable rencontre on the coast of Spain between the French and English squadrons. On their arrival in this roadstead the ships were ordered to complete their stocks of provisions. The Prince de Joinville came on shore yesterday, and went to the residence of the Maritime Prefect, but his Royal Highness preserves a strict *incognito*. This afternoon the different authorities went on board the *Souverain* to compliment his Royal Highness."

The *Siècle* announces that disturbances have taken place at Genetard, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire. The peasants had assembled at several places where it was said corn had been accumulated. The Sub-Prefect of Charolles, together with a company of the 49th Regiment, in garrison at Macon, marched against the peasants, and order was restored; but considerable apprehension of a scarcity prevailed throughout the country, and further agitation was apprehended.

There have been some attempts at riot at St. Omer, in consequence of the injunction against the National Guard carrying their arms at the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Orleans. The authorities have been assailed with hootings, hisses, and outcries, among which were "Death to Tyrants!" "Bread at Five Sous!" The "Marseillaise" was sung, and several windows broken. But the troops were called out, and the rioters were dispersed, and as it was made public that the Duchess of Orleans had sent 6,000f. on the occasion of the inauguration, the populace calmed down, and the disturbances were not renewed.

On Sunday night, at the moment when the Salle Valentino, Paris, was at the height of its gaiety, and the dancers were in the midst of a rapid polka, a young woman, elegantly dressed, and apparently in brilliant health, suddenly stopped and fell. Her high colour subsided, and she was considered to have fainted. As the bystanders found it difficult to restore her to sensation, a medical man was sent for, and he declared her to be dead! An aneurism had broken, and the hemorrhage consequent on it had produced death

The King, on Sunday, reviewed, at the Carrousel, several regiments of the garrison of Paris, several batteries of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, and two regiments of light cavalry, viz., the 3rd Lancers and the 8th Hussars. The review commenced at one o'clock, and lasted an hour. When the King passed along the ranks, and particularly during the defile, his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, who had just arrived from Toulon, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was received with loud acclamations. The King, although he had nearly accomplished his 73rd year, appeared to be in excellent health. His Majesty distributed several decorations to officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments about to leave Paris

Lord Normanby delivered to M. Guizot on Monday a copy of the second protest presented by Mr Bulwer to the Spanish Cabinet.

The French Rentes fell on a report of the recall of Mr. Bulwer, and Lord Normanby not dining with the King of the French on Tuesday, the 73d anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Paris from Toulon on Monday.

Lord Brougham is now in Paris.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 30th ult. state that the preparations for the double marriage were proceeding with the utmost activity. They occupied no less than 6,000 individuals, who were paid by the Ayuntamiento. The French Princes were expected on the 6th. The Senate had granted Ministers the authorisation to levy taxes, by a majority of 99 votes to 1, which was supposed to be that of General Serrano. The British fleet was off Tetuan, on the coast of Morocco, on the 24th, and was to return in a few days to Gibraltar. M. Bernardo da Silva Cabral, former Minister of Justice of Portugal, embarked on the 23d at Cadiz for Marseilles

The General Officers of the Army at present in Madrid waited on her Majesty on the previous day with the object of felicitating her on her marriage, and that of her sister. General Pezuela, as Captain-General of New Castile, was at the head, and addressed the Queen, her mother, and sister, in terms of felicitation.

The Queen replied in a few words, and permitted the generals to kiss her hand.

A letter from Tolosa contains the following interesting account of the reception given at Irun and Tolosa to the French Princes:—"The Princes entered Irun amidst the acclamations of the people, the houses being decked with various ornaments, the bells ringing, and the troops under arms. They were received with all hospitality at the residence of M. Lardizabal, who had prepared for them a splendid breakfast, at which, according to the custom of the country, they were waited on by beautiful young girls, and the honours of which were performed by Mdme. Lardizabal. Amateur performers of the town played a variety of select pieces of music. General Harispe, the Prefect, and Sub-Prefect of the Basses of the Pyrénées accompanied the Princes to Irun. At 11 o'clock their Royal Highnesses left Irun, and were greeted along the road with numerous manifestations of welcome at every place they passed through. On coming within sight of Saint Sebastian the Ayuntamiento of the town came out as far as Astigarraga to compliment them. On reaching the gates of Tolosa another triumphal arch was prepared, and the members of the foral deputation were waiting under it to receive the Royal travellers Having delivered an address to them, the Princes were conducted to a mansion lately occupied by the Marquis de Bargas, where by the Queen's orders every preparation was made to receive her august visitors. Tolosa had prepared for the gratification of their Royal Highnesses one of its national entertainments called *Comparsas*, so celebrated throughout Spain. In the great square under the windows of the residence of the Princes, was erected a vast platform or stage, and the balconies of all the surrounding houses were filled with spectators gaily clad in the different national costumes. Lively tunes, played by a well composed band, announced the approach of the dancers. First came a number of youths dressed in white tunics, sprigged with gold, crowned with sparkling diadems, and each carrying a species of guitar or lute. These were followed by a double rank of dancers, male and female, in robes of blue and white, and rose-coloured jackets with white pantaloons, all of them belonging to the first families of the city. While the bearers of the lutes took a station at the foot of the estrade, the dancers ascended and formed themselves into a semicircle. Before commencing their dance two of the young ladies, each with her cavalier, came from the group, entered the house in which were the Princes, and asked their permission to dance before them. This permission was of course granted, and the Princes came out on the balcony. While the dancers were promenading preparatory to the dances, the band of young musicians played and sung a cantata written and composed in the picturesque words and airs of the *Romancero*, in honour of their Royal Highnesses. As this closed, the dance gradually became animated. At six o'clock a splendid dinner was served, and there assembled around the Royal Dukes a number of distinguished personages. After dinner the Hôtel de Ville was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks was exhibited on the banks of the Oria, the river that runs through Tolosa. When these were over dancing commenced with great vigour by the people, who executed the fandango and sorsico with all the national ardour."

THE UNITED STATES

By the New York packet-ship *Yorkshire*, Captain Bailey, we have advices from that city to the 2nd, one day later than was brought by the steam-ship *Britannia*.

The news being only one day later, possesses but little interest beyond that communicated by the last arrival.

The internal affairs of the United States are entirely unimportant. Mr. Bancroft was expected to leave New York for London by the *Great Western*, on the 8th of October. Mr. M'Lane had had an audience with the President at Washington. We learn from St. Louis that two Mormon spies had been shot by the anti-Mormon mob at Nauvoo. This, it is feared, is the commencement of a sanguinary conflict between these factions

The tone of the American journals in regard to Mexico seems to indicate a less confident belief that pacific effects will follow the return of Santa Anna to the Government.

The details received from the United States force in Cahahuila possess considerable interest. The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo in the despatch of the troops *enroute* to the interior. All the regulars, with the exception of one regiment, had left the depôt: and General Taylor, according to the latest despatches received at Washington, expected to make a further advance with the volunteers by the 1st of September at the latest. General Wallis's brigade had left on the 2nd of August, with orders to advance towards Monterey as far as the village of China, and to remain there until further advised. The reports made to General Taylor as regards the state of the roads were very unfavourable.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

POSITION OF AFFAIRS WITH THE KAFFIRS.

The *Maria Somes*, transport, has arrived at Portsmouth, from the Cape of Good Hope, after a short passage, having sailed on the 4th of August, bringing accounts of a later date than those previously received, but none of any importance respecting the Kaffir war. Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, who was on the frontier, with plenty of troops, had chased the Kaffirs across the plains, and expected to come up with them in two days. The *Resistance*, troop-ship, had arrived at the Cape, with the 45th Regiment on board, from Monte Video. The French had assembled no less than 1500 troops on an island about 180 miles north of Madagascar, preparatory, it was surmised, to some contemplated expedition against Madagascar It will be remembered that the *Maria Somes* is the transport which encountered so severe a hurricane in her passage from Colombo to the Cape, with part of the 90th Regiment, and that she owed her safety on that occasion to the laudable exertions of the troops. So much was this vessel in jeopardy, and so necessary the great efforts made to prevent her foundering, that her pumps were completely worn out by them, and they were replaced by new ones on her arrival at the Mauritius.

The *Cape of Good Hope Gazette* of July 31, says:—"Thousands of oxen, and cows, and horses, it is said, have passed the Kei, to which point it will give our troops some trouble to follow them. The balance of account on the week, as far as we have information, is all in favour of the Kaffirs. While our troops have been toiling through the Kaffir country, encumbered with 250 waggons, without meeting with an enemy, or a single head of cattle, the Kaffirs have made a dash into the colony, and, impoverished as it was, have swept off at least 600 head, besides a good many horses, the larger proportion within a circuit of ten miles of Graham's Town."

The following is from the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 25th of July "This frontier is still infested by the enemy; but, from all we can gather, in very small, scattered parties, and which lurk in the rugged, bushy kloofs, watching for opportunity to spring upon the unguarded herd, and to carry off any stock which can be seized without any great personal risk. From the information received from the N. and N E. boundary, affairs in that direction are not more cheering than in our immediate front. The Tambookies, under Mapassa, are, it is said, fully prepared to take the field, and will muster, it is supposed, from 1500 to 2000 men. Fortunately, we have an officer in command in that quarter, in whose ability and energy the colony has confidence. From across the northern boundary, the accounts are also calculated to occasion uneasiness, though, at present, they rest upon rumours, and not upon authenticated facts. These rumours state that the emigrant Boers and Griquas were engaged in active hostilities; that the British resident agent, Captain Warden, had interposed between the belligerents, and had lost a few men in an encounter with the emigrants. These, we repeat, are the current rumours, but which are somewhat at variance with the previous accounts received by us from that direction."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The regular Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles, arrived on Wednesday. Some of the news contained in the papers was anticipated by the Waghorn express, *viâ* Trieste, the arrival of which we noticed in part of our impression last week; but the present express enables us to publish the following intelligence from Calcutta up to the 15th August.

The most important news was from Lahore. Lall Sing's expedition, under Misr Bhagwan Singh, against the Dewan of Mooltan, had been unsuccessful. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 29th July, has the following particulars:—

"News reached us last night, giving an account of the complete failure of the force sent from Lahore, under Misr Bhagwan Singh, who had intended making a night attack, and carrying all before him. Dewan Moolraj, however, was 'wide awake'; and, having received secret information of the plan concocted, he completely outmanœuvred his opponents, by turning their flanks; and, having got into their rear, he 'opened the ball' at midnight with great activity; 300 men of the Durbar are said to be killed or taken prisoners, and four of their guns have also been captured. Fresh troops were urgently applied for, and left Lahore to-day for the scene of action."

War, being thus begun, will no doubt spread; and Government has taken measures for the emergency

Lord Hardinge remains at Simla, as also does Lord Gough. On the opening of the cold season, the former enters on a tour of inspection.

The accounts from Scinde continue far from favourable. Scarcity of food has succeeded the fearful inroads of pestilence. This want has been strongly felt at Kurrachee. Her Majesty's 17th have suffered much from fever at Sukkur; they have now come down to Kurrachee, bringing all their sick, amounting to no fewer than 90, along with them. "The European corps and artillery at Sukkur," says the *Bombay Times*, "had, in the course of four months, lost two commissioned officers, and between 60 and 70 non-commissioned officers and men, out of a strength of 900." Sir C. Napier goes home for certain.

Parish of St. Bride.—The Rev. Mr. Marshall has just been appointed vicar of the important parish of St. Bride, rendered vacant by the recent translation of the Rev. Thomas Dale to the lucrative living of St. Pancras. The vicarship of St. Bride's was offered, in the first instance, to each of the several canons of Westminster Abbey, according to seniority, but declined. The parish of St. Bride contains a population of 8000 souls, and the average attendance in the church is 1500

Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Anderton.—A long inquiry took place at the Mansion House on Wednesday, in reference to the charge made by Mr. Anderton against Mr. Alderman Wood, of the non-payment of counsel's fees by Mr. Alderman Wood, as the solicitor to the Irish Society. It was elicited that a payment was made on Monday last of £564 18s., being the full amount due to the respective counsel on account of the Irish Society. In consequence of the absence of the clerks to the counsel, however, the fact of the payment was not known at the time when a contradiction was made by Mr. Anderton to the statement that the fees had been paid. Thus the statement of both parties was correct, although there was an apparent contradiction, and the Lord Mayor said he acquitted them both.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SHOCKING MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT ELHAM, KENT.

In our latest impression last week, we gave an account of the discovery of the murder of a woman and her daughter, with the suicide of the perpetrator of the deed, on the previous Wednesday. It appears that the family of Sharruck Richard Bragg, a bricklayer, lived in a house at Elham, near Canterbury, with other persons, by whom, for some time past, he had been noticed as being in a low desponding way, which had been more striking since he had left the church and gone to chapel. On some occasions he had betrayed to them remorse of conscience, and confessed that he had not acted rightly, but still, by others, it was thought he was jealous of his wife. At a very early hour, on the above day, while his wife was in bed with an infant by her side, he struck her violent blows on the temple with a hammer, which rendered her insensible, and then committed the like diabolical violence on a child of theirs, five years old, which lay in a side bed, but left the infant unhurt; and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his throat.

On receiving information of the horrible catastrophe, Mr. T. T. Delasaux, the Coroner, immediately summoned a jury, and in the afternoon opened an inquiry at the King's Arms.

The following evidence was adduced :—

William Jaggers, of Elham, schoolmaster, stated that he had lodged at the house of the deceased for about ten months. The family consisted of Sharruck Richard Bragg, his wife Mary, and two children, the eldest named Ellen, aged about five years, and an infant, aged about four months. The conduct of the deceased man towards his wife and children had been most kind; he (witness) had never heard an angry word uttered by him towards either of them. About four weeks ago, the deceased went into his room, and said he expected he should be transported, on which witness said, "I suppose you have committed some great crime that deserves transportation." He replied that he did not know that he had. Witness did not then consider that he was acting like a man in his proper senses. He said he had been a bad man to his wife, and upon witness asking what he had done, he replied, he had not acted rightly towards her, but did not say in what manner. The deceased had frequently appeared low and melancholy during the last month. Witness spoke to him about ten o'clock on the previous Monday night, when they had been to chapel together. He did not then appear low. Witness went to bed about half-past ten on Tuesday night. The deceased, his wife, and children, had retired before that time, but at what hour he did not know. When he went to bed, he did not hear any noise in the bed-room of the deceased. About half past five on the Wednesday morning, he heard something heavy fall on the floor in the chamber of the deceased; shortly before which he believed he heard the wife of the deceased groaning. About five o'clock he heard a person call the deceased by the name of Sharruck, and he believed he heard him answer. The wife continued to groan, and for some time the groans continued louder, appearing to be at a greater distance. About six o'clock witness got up and dressed himself, and on looking out of the window saw a little girl knocking at the front door. He went down stairs and opened the door, but the child was gone. He then discovered some blood lying on the floor of the foreroom, which is under the chamber of the deceased, and on looking up he perceived more coming through the ceiling. He thereupon called Mrs. Quested, desiring her to go and open the bed-room door of the deceased. He occupied a sitting-room and bed-room in the same house. He had seen in the wash-house of the deceased a hammer similar to that produced; it had been used for breaking of coals. The wife of the deceased was a quiet well-conducted woman.

James Bragg, bricklayer, brother to deceased, saw him the previous night, about seven o'clock, and had some conversation with him. Accompanied him to North Elham, for some cabbage plants, which he (deceased) had bought. Deceased had laboured under a depression of spirits for the last month. Was at work with him about three weeks ago; he was then strange in his conversation, and different from what he had been in the habit of being. Endeavoured to get him to divulge the cause, but he did not do so clearly. Witness was of opinion that he was jealous of his wife, but he did not say from what cause. He said, "If I was to die, there is another man ready to marry my wife."

Sarah, the wife of James Bragg, deposed to deceased's spirits having been much depressed for the last six weeks, but from what cause she did not know. The depression of spirits commenced at the period he left off going to church, and attending chapel. She was one of the first to enter the bed-room that morning after the deed, and found a razor covered with blood lying in a chair. She took the infant from the bed, the mother being perfectly insensible, and groaning. The other child was also groaning, and was covered with blood. She was lying in a side-bed. The deceased man was lying on the floor quite dead.

James Beattie, surgeon, of Elham, deposed that the injuries to the woman appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument, like the hammer, and by a right-handed person. He believed the first blow must have rendered her insensible. He found the left temple and left mallor bone of Ellen Bragg, the child, fractured, with a large lacerated wound over the mallor bone, which injuries were sufficient to have caused death, and were, doubtless, inflicted by a heavy instrument like the hammer. The child, who was insensible, died about eight o'clock.

As the proceedings of the double inquiry were so intimately connected, we have blended the evidence; but separate verdicts were returned. In the first place, that the deceased, Sharruck Richard Bragg, committed suicide while labouring under insanity; and that he killed and slayed Mary Bragg, his wife, and Ellen, his daughter, while in that state of unsound mind, and that, therefore, it was not felonious.

Incendiary Fire near Hull.—A very extensive conflagration of farm property has taken place in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The sufferer is Mr. James Watson, of Waudby, about ten miles to the west of Hull, and four east from South Cave, a gentleman who has long been known throughout England and on the Continent, for the superior character of his horned cattle and sheep. There appears to be not the slightest doubt that this great destruction of property is the work of an incendiary. Fourteen stacks, containing the whole of the wheat and hay, and nearly the entire crops of an extensive farm, were destroyed. The loss in money value is about £2000.

Fatal and Melancholy Mine Explosion in Staffordshire. Another fatal mine explosion took place on Saturday, at one of the coal-pits of the late Mr. Horton, at Lyttelton Hall, near West Bromwich. It appears that Mr. John Baylis, the "doggy," or manager of the pit, had gone down, as usual, with the miners, to the number of twenty-four men and boys. As was customary, he tried the workings with the safety-lamp; and, in the first side of the work, he discovered an accumulation of sulphur. He set the colliers to disperse it, and shortly after went to the other side of the work to ascertain whether any sulphur had been forced into it out of the first. In about ten minutes after, the explosion took place. It is impossible to tell how it occurred; but the probability is that it was through the carelessness or negligence of some of the colliers, who are always anxious to get to work as soon as the sulphur is dispersed, taking a lighted candle into the workings—the reckless individual probably paying the penalty of his imprudence with his life. Its effects were very afflicting. Seven of the unfortunate men who were engaged dispersing the sulphur were dreadfully burned, their bodies in some parts being literally roasted by the flame and blackened by the clouds of vapour. Suspended in the skip, about eighty yards down the shaft, which is sunk to the depth of three hundred yards, were John Robinson, the engineer, and William Hadley, a workman engaged in repairing the shaft, when the explosion took place. The hot air, which rushed up the shaft with irresistible violence, carried the skip and the men for some distance upward, when it became unhooked from the rope to which it was attached, and these two unfortunate persons were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a depth of nearly 800 feet. They were awfully mutilated. A lad named Joshua Cash, about 17 years of age, was dreadfully scorched. He had been at the bottom of the pit at the time, and was enveloped in flames. Mr. Baylis fortunately observed his condition, ran to his assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the burning clothing which hung about his body. He was carried home, but his injuries were of such a nature as to preclude all hope of recovery, and, after enduring intense agony, death terminated his sufferings on Tuesday forenoon. With the exception of one, they are all married men, having families. On Monday, an Inquest was held at West Bromwich. All the evidence went to show that there was no criminal negligence on the part of the managers of the pit, and that the dreadful occurrence which had deprived these men of life had been purely the result of accident. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

Accident on the Leeds and Bradford Railway. Another accident has taken place on the Leeds and Bradford Railway, which, in this instance, has proved fatal. It appears that on Saturday last, when one of the morning trains from Leeds for Bradford had arrived near Kirkstall Forge, the engine-driver perceived a man walking on the line at the distance of eighty yards in advance. He immediately sounded the whistle twice, but as the man took no heed he let off the steam and reversed the motion of the engine, yet all was to no purpose: before the train could be stopped, the man was knocked down, and the whole of the carriages passed over him. His death was instantaneous. He proved to be a labourer employed on the line, named John Johnson, about 33 years of age. The deceased, from the nature of his employment, must have been aware of the usual times of trains arriving in that vicinity. An inquest was held on the body the same day before Mr. Blackburn, the Coroner for the borough of Leeds, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Will of the Late Lord Metcalfe.—Probate of the will of this deceased Nobleman has been granted to Lieutenant J. Metcalfe. The personal estate in England, and within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for duty at £100,000. His estate of Fernhill, leased to Sir F. Booth, Bart., and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are—under the conditions of the will of his father, Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Bart., from whom the Baronetcy is derived—to accompany that title, and descend to his Lordship's brother, the Political Agent and late Judge of the Delhi Territory in India, now Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. The furniture in the mansion at Fernhill he bequeaths to his said brother; likewise the house and furniture in Portland-place, together with such books, engravings, plate, &c., as have come to him by descent or bequests from his father, mother, or late elder brother, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart. To Lieutenant James Metcalfe he leaves a specific bequest of fifty thousand pounds sterling; and such other books, engravings, plate, &c. as may have been purchased by him, or otherwise, as also his court dresses, diamond star, collar, and one of the jewels of the Civil Order of the Bath, and all [illegible] jewels not specifically disposed of. The silver [illegible] ribbon, and one jewel of the Civil Order of the Bath, are to be delivered to the Crown, together with the star he received from the [illegible] of his nomination to the Order. Bequeaths to James Macaulay Higgins, Esq., late Civil Secretary and his Lordship's private secretary in Canada, £20,000 sterling. To his Lordship's sister, the Viscountess Ashbrook £[illegible],000; to his sister, Mrs. Georgiana Smyth, an annuity of £500; to his trustees and executors, each £1000. All legacies and annuities to [illegible] in full, free of duty. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to Lieutenant James Metcalfe, who is to take charge of all the papers that were in his Lordship's possession, or with his agents, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., Austin-friars, chiefly private correspondence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.

Although the possessor of a fair inheritance, and the representative of one of the oldest houses in Staffordshire—a district proverbial for the antiquity of its families—the worthy Baronet, whose death we record, early distinguished himself as the leader of the Radical party of his native county, and, at one period, became so popular an idol of the men of Birmingham, that, when "the sturdy smiths of England's forge," then unrepresented in Parliament, assembled to choose a Legislatorial Attorney to guard their political rights, Sir Charles Wolseley was elected by 50,000 voices. This attempt led to the conviction of Mr. Wooler and others; and, within a very brief period after, we find Sir Charles making a seditious speech at Stockport, for which he was brought to trial, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. The punishment had the usual result. The demagogue gained increased favour with the multitude, and prepared for greater efforts. In 1820, he was again found guilty of sedition, in conjunction with a schoolmaster named Harrison, and was again doomed to a lengthened incarceration. Still his spirit remained unbroken. So long as Radical meetings were held, so long did the popular Baronet fight the battle of Reform. The last occasion which presented itself for the display of his patriotism was the liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester, when he became one of the required sureties for that gentleman. In the final struggle of 1830, the frost of years had chilled the energies of the Staffordshire Reformer, and other and younger men consummated the great work.

Sir Charles Wolseley, who was born in 1769, succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his father, Sir William Wolseley, in 1817. He married, first, in 1792, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, county Stafford, by which lady he had one son, Spencer William, who died unmarried, in 1832: and secondly, in 1812, Anne, youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, Esq., of Essex, by whom he has left surviving issue, two daughters—the elder, Marianne, wife of Francis, Marquis de Lousada de San Miniato; and one son, now Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., who wedded, some few years since, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex, and has issue.

THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

George Edward, seventh Earl of Waldegrave, died on the 28th ult., aged 30. His Lordship was son and heir of John James, sixth Earl, by Anne King, his wife, and grandson of George, fourth Earl, whose youngest son, the Hon. Capt. William Waldegrave, R.N., now succeeds to the family honours. The Peerage was originally conferred on Sir Henry Waldegrave, Bart., the representative of a very ancient Northamptonshire House. He held the appointment of Comptroller of the King's Household, and enjoyed in an especial degree the Royal favour, in consequence of his marriage with Henrietta, daughter of James II., by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough. His Lordship's grandson, James, second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G., acted a conspicuous part in the political drama of his time, and distinguished too by a literary taste, left behind him "Historical Memoirs," from 1754 to 1757. His Countess, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, became, after Lord Waldegrave's death, wife of his Royal Highness William, Duke of Gloucester, and mother of the late Royal Duke of that title. By the Earl, she had three daughters, of whom the eldest, marrying her cousin, George, fourth Earl of Waldegrave, was grandmother of the nobleman to whom this brief notice refers.

The deceased Peer married, 28th September, 1840, Frances-Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Mr. Braham, the popular vocalist, and widow of John James Henry Waldegrave, Esq.; but, as he leaves no issue, the honours devolve on his uncle, William, present Peer, who wedded, in 1812, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., and is a widower, with three sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the second, Lady Maria, married, in 1844, William Brodie Esq., second son of the very eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.

LORD JOHN SOMERSET.

Lord John Thomas Henry Somerset, Colonel in the Army, and Inspecting Field Officer of the Bristol District, died at Weston Super Mare, on the 3d inst. His Lordship was born 30th August, 1787, the seventh son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen. He was, consequently, next elder brother of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort. At an early age, his Lordship entered the army, and served on the Staff at the Battle of Waterloo, obtaining honourable mention in the Despatches. He married, in 1814, Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Mountnorris, and has left one son and two surviving daughters.

THE BARON DE BODE.

This unfortunate nobleman (Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire), whose life of sorrow terminated on the 2nd inst., had borne for a long course of years, with unshaken fortitude, a series of disappointments and disasters that have imparted to his career a character of romance, and subjected him to miseries under which most men would have sunk into despair. He was born at Loxley Park, in the county of Stafford, the ancient seat of his maternal ancestors, on the 23rd April, 1777, and, consequently, had completed, at the period of his decease, his 69th year. His father, Charles Augustus Louis Frederick, Baron de Bode, was a German Noble; and his mother, Mary, who died at Moscow, in 1814, the fourth daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley, the representative of one of the oldest families in England, traceable to a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. From his father, he should have inherited an estate of great extent and value in Alsace, but the confiscations of the French Directory seized upon it, and obliged the Baron to seek his fortune in the service of Russia, where he resided for a considerable time. From the Autocrat he experienced kindness and support—obtained a commission in the artillery, and was given the command of a regiment of cavalry (raised at his own expense), with which he accompanied the van of the Russian army, until the Allied Sovereigns fixed their quarters within the walls of Paris. During the active proceedings of this memorable campaign, the Baron was more than once severely wounded; and, at Leipsic, narrowly escaped with his life.

The intellectual attainments of the Baron de Bode were considerable: he was an observant traveller, a profound naturalist, and a distinguished member of the Ethnological Society.

Peace being established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain several millions sterling, as compensation to British subjects, whose property had been confiscated. Among these, the Baron de Bode demanded £500,000; but the Commissioners rejected the claim, on the ground that he had not fully made out his right as a British subject. With the subsequent history of the case, the public has been familiar for the last 25 years; and of the hardship and unfairness which the claimant experienced, there exists but one opinion. His death was extremely sudden; and, by the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, it was declared to have been "hastened by excitement of mind, consequent upon the state of his affairs."

Death of Captain Charles Dilkes, C.B.—The death of another of the senior officers on the list, Captain Charles Dilkes, C.B., which took place on the 5th instant, at his residence, Prospect House, Gloucester, aged 6[illegible], has placed a good service pension at the disposal of the [illegible].

Death of Sir Henry Rycroft, Bart.—Sir Henry [illegible] knight harbinger to the Queen, expired on the 3rd inst. at Brighton, in his 81st year. In 1816 the deceased was appointed knight harbinger to the Queen, receiving at that time the honour of knighthood. The residence of the deceased was at Bolney, Sussex, in which county the family have resided many years.

IRELAND.

FATAL CONFLICT AT CASTLECONNELL.

Letters received in Dublin on Wednesday contained confused reports of a conflict between police, military, and country people, which, it was said, took place on Sunday last at Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. The Ennis paper thus refers to the subject :—"We have just heard, at our going to press, that in some rioting in Castleconnell on Sunday, two soldiers and one of the police lost their lives. We have not heard the particulars, and rumour gives two versions to the tale—one, that the police interfered between the people and soldiers, and another, that the police and soldiers attacked each other."

A private letter is scarcely more intelligible than the foregoing. The writer says, that the country people made an attack (the inciting cause does not appear) upon the constabulary barrack of the town; that the police fired upon the assailants; that, during the *melée*, a detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers, *en route* from Castlebar to the south, arrived in the town, and were called upon to assist the civil authorities; that, in the confusion, a shot fired from the barrack mortally wounded one of the soldiery; and, finally, that a ball (a chance one, it is to be supposed) from one of the muskets of the military, inflicted a fatal wound upon a policeman, who died instantly from its effects.

In the afternoon it transpired that an official account of the affair had reached the authorities in Dublin, and it is said that three lives were lost, namely, one soldier of the 88th Regiment, one of the constabulary, and one of the country people.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell upon the present position of Ireland. The letter commenced by renewing Mr. O'Connell's exhortations to form in Dublin a central body, board, or association, from amongst the landed proprietors of Ireland, to take into consideration the present state and future prospects of the people, in order to suggest and carry out means of meeting the horrible emergency in which the country is involved.

After praising a letter, addressed by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, addressed to the landlords of Ireland, and disclaiming the use of physical force, Mr. O'Connell concludes as follows

"But, alas! the evils of famine and pestilence are thickening upon us. I, however, know the intentions of the Government are excellent, and their exertions are in general judicious. It is most desirable that the Lord-Lieutenant should have increased powers. There never was a Chief Governor in this country better able to work out these powers judiciously and usefully. In the meantime, we should, one and all, in our humble sphere, labour to procure bread for the people, and to preserve the peace of the country. But, as food becomes dear, wages must be higher. Everything must be done to preserve the health and strength of the people; and this, in truth, is so all-absorbing a subject, as to banish all politics unconnected with the distress. But the Repeal is not to be lost sight of. The effects of the Union have caused the permanency of distress among the Irish people, which leaves them always (in language now familiar to Parliament) 'on the verge of starvation,' and renders it so difficult to provide for a sudden and casual emergency, such as the present awful times exhibit. It is, therefore, our duty never to forget the sole remedy for all our evils—the Repeal of the Union."

Mr. John O'Connell having read this letter, eulogised the letter referred to therein by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and said that means should be taken to give it the most extensive circulation. He then adverted to the magnitude of the present affliction, and the absolute necessity of means being taken to save the people from famine.

Alderman O'Brien, M.P., and others urged upon the Government the necessity of using the most prompt measures to supply the people with the necessaries of life.

The week's rent amounted to £116.

THE PROSPECTS OF FAMINE

Sir Randolfe Routh has publicly stated that the commissariat cannot have a supply of Indian corn, or oatmeal, for distribution before December, and that, as there is an ample stock of provisions in the country for the next five months, they must be looked to for the support of the people. Of course Sir Randolfe Routh only refers to the foreign provisions ordered by the Government; but it is a matter of public notoriety that the shipments of corn ordered by the Irish merchants are daily expected, and little doubt exists that before the close of the month a considerable quantity of foreign grain will be thrown upon our markets. Still the jobbers are at work, buying and hoarding up corn in the hope of still higher prices. Sellers, however, are coming forward and accepting the present terms. On Monday wheat opened at an advance of 1s. a barrel; but all demanded at the increased price being forthcoming, and further sales pressed, the price receded, and the quotation may be taken at only 6d. a barrel higher.

Lord Lucan, in answer to an application made to him, says:—"I am of opinion that Parliament must be called together at the earliest possible day, which I have already expressed to her Majesty's Government, or I am convinced the country is lost. I will join in any address to the Queen to that effect, but I cannot sign the requisition forwarded to me, as I totally disapprove of stating that Parliament should be convened solely to consider any Act of Parliament, however mischievous, as the one mentioned most undoubtedly is. Parliament should, and must be, at once assembled to consider the frightful state of Ireland, to provide for the present emergencies, and to legislate against a continuance or a recurrence of so severe a calamity as that with which we are afflicted."

The Government and the Crisis. The Earl of Besborough has taken a most [illegible] step to meet the exigencies of the crisis. Trusting to a bill of indemnity, his Excellency has authorised the construction of reproductive works, including drainage, by presentment under the Labour-rate Act.

Fatal Accident to Major Bevan.—On Wednesday evening (last week), as Major Bevan, of Limerick, was returning from a shooting excursion on a car with three other gentlemen, near his father-in-law's, Mr. Brew, of Wildbrooke, county Clare, he had his loaded fowling-piece with the butt-end resting on the foot-board, and the barrels between his legs, while he was smoking a cigar. By some accident or other, the fowling-piece was slipping off the car, and he stooped forward to snatch it, when the hammer, which was unfortunately down, coming in contact with the foot-board, one of the barrels exploded, and the contents passed upwards into the cavity of the chest, carrying away a portion of the heart, and, proceeding between the sternum and lungs, came out under the windpipe, and entering again under the chin, went through the head. He had only time to say, "Stop! O God! I am shot," and falling forward, he vomited a quantity of blood, and immediately expired, without a groan. Major Bevan was the author of a very interesting work, "Field Sports in India."

Provision Riots.—The Galway and Limerick papers of Saturday have accounts of food riots, or rather of the robbery of bread, corn, &c., by mobs of poor men, who, in most instances, were led on by others not at all distressed, but who are represented as acting thus for the mere love of excitement. Several of these mischievous fellows have been arrested.

Robbery of the Mails.—The mail car from Roscrea to Clonmel was robbed on Sunday morning by two armed men, of the mail bags, and some money which the driver had in charge for his master, Mr. Bianconi.

Another Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Monday, the bakers of the metropolis advanced the price of the 4lb. loaf to 10d. On Wednesday throughout the metropolis the bakers made a still further advance in the price of bread. Consequently the commonest bread cannot be obtained under 8½d., or the best under 10d. per quartern. This is the highest price it has been during the past three years.

Opening of the Hull and Bridlington Railway.—Another important link in the chain of British railway communication was added on Monday, in the opening of this branch, which came off with great *éclat*. Though nominally only a branch, it is more extensive than the parent line, the Hull and Selby, from which it proceeds, being 32 miles in length.

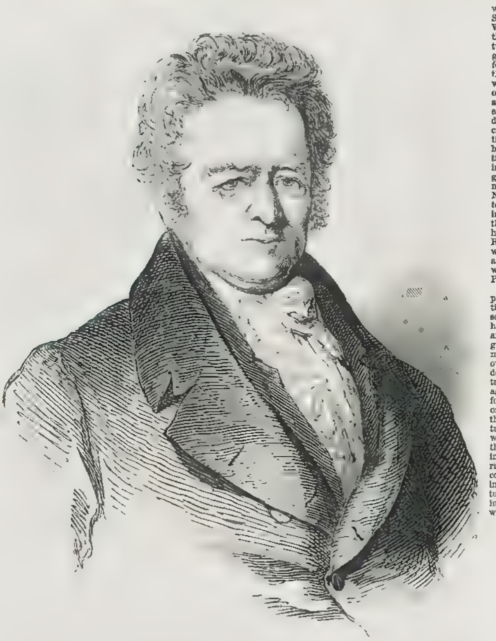
Newmarket and Chesterfield Railway.—The formal commencement of the works upon the Newmarket and Chesterford Railway took place on Wednesday (last week), in the parish of Dullingham, upon the property of the heir of the late General Jeaffreson, the eldest son of William Pigott, Esq. The spot selected was very near the public road, about a mile from Mr. Pigott's residence, Dullingham Hall. A charming day attracted a large concourse of pectators.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON.

BY A RELATIVE.

The late "Patriarch of the Anti-Slavery Cause" was son of the Rev. W. Clarkson, Master of the Grammar-school at Wisbeach. He was born on the 26th of March, 1760. Removed from Wisbeach to St. Paul's School at twelve years of age, he afterwards became a Graduate at St. John's, Cambridge. He took Deacon's orders, being originally intended for the Church; but subsequently abandoned the intention. It was when twenty-five years of age—namely, in 1785—that he laid the foundation of his future distinction in that University. In that year the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Peckard, announced as a subject for a Prize Latin Essay, the following question, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Desirous of sustaining the reputation he had acquired by his acquisition of the first prize for the Latin Dissertation of the year preceding, young Clarkson devoted himself so ardently to the composition, that it is known that for several nights he did not allow himself the customary relaxation of sleep, burning a light the whole night. On that occasion he collected and read every work on the subject, and became, in the end, imbued with the conviction that it was a public duty to devote every energy and faculty of his mind to the extinction of Slavery. The persuasion haunted him, and gave his agitated spirits no more rest by day than his literary labour permitted to his corporeal faculties by night. The reading of his Essay, which took place in the Senate House, Cambridge, in June, 1786, was attended with the most brilliant success; and, almost immediately after the [illegible] awarded to him, he determined on a journey to London, for the [illegible] the Essay in a translated form. The seal of an "apostolical call" [illegible], the whole fervour of Clarkson's life bore an apostolic character, would seem to have been impressed on that celebrated journey; and he himself, in his "History of Slavery," ascribes to it the origination of that sacred impulse which afterwards became the pole-star of his life, and which from that moment absorbed every faculty of his mind and heart. He says, in that work, that, as he was riding to London, "he dismounted from his horse when he came in sight of Wade's Mill, Hertfordshire. He seated himself disconsolately on the ground, and, while immersed in painful reflections on the sufferings of the [illegible], the thought flashed upon his mind that it was time for some one to undertake the task of putting a termination to the calamities described in his Essay."

The printing of this Essay, which was published by George Phillips, of George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1786, introduced young Clarkson to several members of the Society of Friends, and other philanthropists, principally connected with the



THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.

"American Society of Friends," who had long sighed over the wrongs of the Negro race, and yearned for their redress; and who subsequently formed the nucleus of the Anti-Slavery Society. But the publication of the Essay led to a more valuable and efficacious connection, namely, an alliance with the celebrated William Wilberforce, whose attention was first called to the subject by Thomas Clarkson's communications. Attempts have been made to invest the Statesman with the merit of priority of suggestion; but there cannot be a doubt that the deceased philanthropist of Wisbeach had been at least two years engaged in incipient measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade before the attention of the former was called to its enormities; although the question had been agitated by Granville Sharpe and others, previous to Clarkson's Essay. In consequence of the co-operation of these two eminent men, Mr. Wilberforce brought the subject into Parliament for the first time in 1787, while the distinguished subject of this memoir took upon himself to agitate the question out of doors; and, with this view, gave lectures, and got up meetings, at Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Gloucester, Worcester, Bridgewater, and Bristol; directing the whole force of his great talents and single-minded zeal to win converts, vanquish prejudice, or rouse public indignation. Unsparing in self-devotion, and untiring in vigilance—scorning fatigue, and defying enmity—it was during this mission that his life was endangered at Liverpool, by a suborned and numerous band of ruffians, who intended to push him off the pier-head into the sea, and nearly effected their murderous purpose. It was on the same occasion that he says, "he corresponded with no less than 400 individuals, and travelled 36,000 miles." Petitions were in consequence of these active means poured into Parliament; while successive motions against the Slave Trade, were made by Mr. Wilberforce.

The two leading men of the day, Pitt and Fox, who, in the first instance, held themselves aloof from a formidable contest with the Slave Trade's profitable and powerful interests, were gradually won over; and, in 1788, Pitt became instrumental in bringing forward a general parliamentary discussion. The 7th of May, 1788, was the date of that splendid, celebrated, and important discussion, in which Fox and Burke, Pitt, Grey, and Whitbread, took a conspicuous part in depicting and denouncing the atrocities of the Slave Trade; and the generous and illustrious band of philanthropists in and out of doors was shortly afterwards joined by Romilly, Mackintosh, and Buxton, Macaulay, Stephen, and Allen. An investigation of the entire subject was instituted by the Privy Council; counsel were heard, witnesses examined, and a report was drawn up and published. The agitation and interest of the question caused the formation of a Committee of twelve gentlemen, who devoted themselves to the purpose of collecting and publishing evidence. With a view to this object, the labours of Thomas Clarkson were indefatigable; and it was at this period (1789), during the heat of the French Revolution, that he took the bold step—which few but men imbued with that moral grandeur of soul which constitutes genius would have ventured on—of going to Paris, to obtain the co-operation of the French Government. The Revolution was then in its most vehement state of agitation, and he was entreated by his friends to disguise his name. But this he refused to do, confiding in the rectitude of his cause, and resolving to go straightforward to his purpose. On this occasion he conferred with the unfortunate Louis XVI.; was introduced to Petion, Brissot, the eloquent Vergniaud (the Charles Fox of France), and the "Societé des Amis des Noirs;" was warmly befriended by Neckar and Lafayette; was presented with the privilege of citizenship, and was publicly honoured with a seat in the French Convention during the discussion that Mirabeau, at his instance, moved, and which resulted in the abolition of all Slave Trade bounties, as a step to ulterior measures. His exertions, on his return to England, were resumed in aid of the legislative measures of Wilberforce, whose Bill for the Total Abolition of the Slave Trade passed both Houses in 1801. But a long interval, during which Slave dealing cupidity maintained an incessant struggle against the measure, ensued. At length, on the 25th of March, 1807, (being the closing act of the Fox and Grenville Administration), the Abolition of the Slave Trade became the law of the land. But though that nefarious traffic was abolished by England, much remained to be done.

Negro Slavery existed in the most malignant form in the West Indian Colonies and in America; and the contest was resumed by Clarkson and his philanthropic colleagues in order to suppress that criminal branch of the parent evil. In his work on the Slave Trade and Slavery, the deceased philanthropist has recorded the various fortunes of the battle of humanity that ensued; and which, in 1823, originated the Anti-Slavery Society. More fortunate than Wilberforce, he not only lived to witness the triumph of those exertions, when twenty millions were magnanimously given by England as a compensation for the total abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, but survived to witness the successful accomplishment of that great measure in the creation of a free and populous Negro nation, every individual of which, progressing daily in the comforts and refinements of civilisation, will forever regard him as their original liberator, founder, and benefactor. Of the redeemed Negro nation, he is the "Pater Patriæ." He was in his seventy-fourth year when that great, magnanimous, and magnificent measure of Emancipation was carried. Nor was he idle during the anxious interval above described. Still untiring in his exertions, he, in 1818, attended the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, where he had a conference with the Emperor of Russia, who, not only promised that he would abolish the Slave Trade as far as his dominions were concerned, but would use his influence with his brother Potentates for the same purpose.

Thomas Clarkson's last appearance in public was at the "Anti-Slavery Convention" of 1840, of which the Duke of Sussex was the President; but his declining health preventing his continual attendance, he addressed a private letter to a great and good Abolitionist, (now no more), on the State of Slavery throughout the world, from which we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of extracting the following remarkable passage "As to myself, I was literally forced into the cause. I was thinking one morning, more seriously and solemnly than I had before thought, on the multitudinous sufferings of the unhappy people who are now the objects of, your sympathy. The tragical scenes which occurred in their several situations, passed in horrible review before my mind; and my compassion for their sufferings was so intense, so overwhelming, that they actually overpowered me, and forced me into the resolution which I dared not—which it was at my peril at that time to resist—the resolution of attempting their deliverance. Thus was I forced into the work. Much remains to be done; but take courage—be not dismayed go on: my heart beats as warmly in this sacred cause now, in the eighty-first year of my age, as it did at the age of twenty-four, when I first took it. And I can say further, with truth, that, if I had another life given me to live I would devote it to the same object."

It was shortly after this, that the Freedom of the City of London was unanimously voted to him; his bust was placed in Guildhall; and, not long before his decease, a very gratifying tribute was paid to his public virtue and merits, by a subscription for his Portrait, set on foot in his native town of Wisbeach, where an admirable likeness of him was placed in the Town Hall. The annexed engraving is from the painting by Haydon, at the Anti-Slavery Society's Office, in New Broad-street.

For several years past he had been principally confined to his sitting-room. Here he was accustomed to sit, with a small table before him, on which a book was constantly seen, in which he noted down everything of importance which crossed his mind. Until two o'clock he was thus engaged, or in attending to his correspondence. He did not read or write after two; but, during the afternoon and evening, *enjoyed* the social circle, and entertained his family or friends by his wit and by his wisdom. At ten, *punctual to a moment*, he was ready to retire to bed—frequently not to rest, on account of the excessive pain he constantly endured from a disease in his feet.

It is not generally known that, since 1840, he has written a Commentary on the New Testament, except the Book of Revelations! Here are quotations and interpretations from Syriac-Greek, Hebrew, Latin, &c., written *after* he was beyond the age of eighty!

The benevolence of Thomas Clarkson did not consume itself, as has been insinuated by some, on the slave; but, in the village of Playford, the poor have lost a very dear and valuable friend. Upwards of twenty widows have long been sustained by his bounty; several schools for the poor he supported; and there is not a poor neighbour around Playford Hall who cannot testify of his benevolent regard. In fact, it is said there is not a poor person in the village who does not sleep under blankets furnished by his bounty. As he could not get about, and Mrs. Clarkson very little, their amiable and excellent niece, the lady of the Rev. Mr Dickinson, has been the almoner of their bounty; supplying food, medicine, and clothing, wherever it has been needed; and work and food for the poor *in the next parish*, when, they have been discharged, and left with their families destitute.

Thomas Clarkson was 87 years of age on the day when, his labours being consummated and crowned with success, death removed him from the stage on which he had played so illustrious a part, on Saturday, September 26th, 1846.

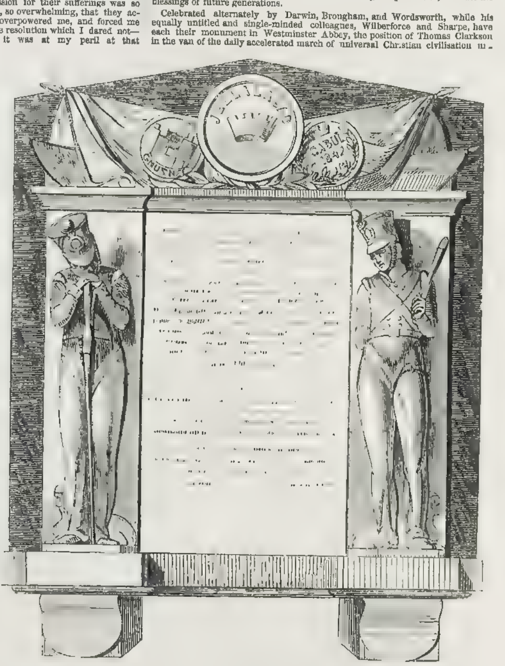
A "mighty man has indeed fallen in Israel;" but the exemplary spirit of his life remains. Thomas Clarkson was one of those great spirits who arise but once or twice during the lapse of centuries to operate some great change on the structure of society, or on the destinies of mankind; men of real genius, whose ideas become permanent facts, and whose single-minded labours tend to remodel the future world. He was one of those pacific victors, who has won for himself a more enduring niche in Fame's temple than was ever acquired in our great monumental fame by poet, warrior, or statesman. These are the men whose "name shall endure for ever under the sun among the posterities," amidst the blessings of future generations.

Celebrated alternately by Darwin, Brougham, and Wordsworth, while his equally untitled and single-minded colleagues, Wilberforce and Sharpe, have each their monument in Westminster Abbey, the position of Thomas Clarkson in the van of the daily accelerated march of universal Christian civilisation undoubtedly entitles him to a similar tribute among the "aristocracy of virtue" and the "kings of mind." How apposite for this occasion was the beautiful poetical apostrophe of his friend Wordsworth to the great deceased

Clarkson! Oh thou true yoke-fellow of Time!
Duty's intrepid liegeman! See, the palm
Is won and by all nations shall be worn.
Crime's bloodstained writing is for ever torn.
Thou henceforth wilt possess the good man's calm—
The great man's guerdon. Thou at length shalt find
Welcome repose, stanch friend of grateful humankind.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following account of the funeral of the lamented philanthropist, which took place on Friday, the 2nd inst., in the burial-ground of Playford Church, near Ipswich. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased, the obsequies were of the most simple and private character. The body was enclosed within a shell, laid in a thick leaden coffin, the outer coffin being of oak, covered with black cloth, unornamented, save by a silver plate, inscribed with the name of the deceased, and the dates of his birth and death. Soon after one o'clock, the *cortège* left Playford Hall for the church, in the following order:—The Mourning Coach, containing the Rev. J. D. West, of Rushmere, the officiating Clergyman; A. Biddell, and J. D. Harmer, Esqs. Next, the Hearse, with the Body, on each side of which walked the labourers in the employ of the deceased, who were to be the bearers. Then followed Three Mourning Coaches. In the first, were Master Thomas Clarkson, the only Grandson of the deceased, as Chief Mourner; the Rev. W. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, the Rev. Foster Maynard, and Mrs. Dyce: in the next Coach, Robert Buck, Esq., Alexander Staldane, Esq., John Corsbie, Esq., and Mrs. Corsbie: in the last were J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., and Captain Shawe, R.N. Two private carriages followed, containing the domestics of the establishment in suitable mourning. At the outer gate of the domain, upwards of twenty of the neighbouring gentry, and others from a distance, met the procession and joined in *preceding* the corpse, among whom we noticed John Beaumont, Esq., George Ransome, Esq., Sheppard Ray, Esq., Joseph Soul, Esq., of London, J. D. Piper, Esq., the Rev. D. Ross, and Henry Taylor of Woodbridge, and many others, who ranged themselves, uncovered, right and left, at the entrance to the church, as the procession entered into and came from the edifice. The arrangements were as simple as possible, and altogether conformable to the unpretending character of the deceased. The poor of Playford and its neighbourhood paid their last homage of respect in attending as spectators: the church was full to overflowing. It was also observable, that many of the Society of Friends were in the procession and at the service, who, out of respect to the deceased, made no scruple about removing their hats on the occasion.

PLAYFORD HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LATE THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE HEROES OF JELLALABAD, GHUZNEE, AND CABUL.

MEMORIAL TO THE HEROES OF AFFGHANISTAN.

This handsome Monumental Tablet has just been completed by Mr. Denman, of the Quadrant, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 13th Light Infantry, or Prince Albert's Own, who fell in the late Affghanistan war. It is 6 feet 6 inches in height, and 4 feet 6 inches broad; with an inscription tablet of white marble, upon a black ground; the former flanked by two full-length statuettes of privates of the regiment, with their muskets reversed; and surmounted by the colours of the regiment, and fac similes of the medals granted for Jellelabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul. The whole design is supported upon two bold trusses, and will be placed in Canterbury Cathedral. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

"Whilst serving in Affghanistan, between the years 1838 and 1844, either from the fatigue of service, or in action with the enemy, there perished of the 13th, Prince Albert's, Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dennie, C.B.; Brevet Major G Kershaw; Captains George Fothergin and William Sunderland; Lieutenants Edward King, Richard Edward Frere, John Byrne Hobhouse, and F. P. C. Scott; Sergeant-Major W. Airey; 12 sergeants, 11 corporals, 3 buglers, and 264 privates. And also, shortly after their return from that country, Major J. G. D. Taylor, Capt. W. A. Sinclair, and Assistant Surgeon W. Baines. In memory of whom their surviving brethren in arms of the same regiment have caused this tablet to be erected."

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.

Among the unsuccessful suitors for the hand of Isabella of Spain, was Prince Leopold Francis Jules, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. It was expected that he would have been supported by the English Government; but this does not appear to have been the case. He is closely connected with the Royal Families of England and France: he is cousin to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and his brother Augustus is married to the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe; his brother Ferdinand is the King Consort of Portugal. Prince Leopold was born on the 31st January, 1824.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.

DRAINAGE OF THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.

At a time when every improvement in the art of draining, reclaiming, and irrigating land is an object of national importance, we have the pleasure of laying before our readers a sketch of the origin and progress of the Drainage of the Lake of Haarlem by the Dutch Government; a work which stands unrivalled in the history of hydraulic engineering.

At the commencement of the sixteenth century, a number of small lakes occupied a large portion of the Province of South Holland, lying between the towns of Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Leyden. Four of these Lakes, lying contiguous to each other, covered an area of about 15,000 acres; gradually the barriers of soft alluvial soil that separated them, were destroyed by the action of the waters, and the four Lakes became merged in one. The degradation of the shores still continued, until, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the waters covered an area of 45,000 acres, with an average depth of 13 feet below low water in the Zuyder Zee. This Lake constitutes what is now known as the Haarlem-mer-Meer. The people of Holland saw with much alarm, the rapid extension of its boundaries, and, at an expense of about £33,000, succeeded in partially arresting its progress; but the annual cost of repairs of the works of defence have for a considerable period amounted to between £3000 and £4000. Many projects were proposed for Draining the Lake; but political and financial causes, and the magnitude of the interests concerned, prevented the execution of any of these plans.

At length, on the 9th of November, 1836, a furious hurricane from the west drove the waters of the Lake upon the City of Amsterdam, and drowned upwards of 10,000 acres of low land in the neighbourhood. On the 25th of December following, another hurricane from the east drove the waters in the opposite direction upon the City of Leyden, the lower parts of which were submerged during forty-eight hours, and 19,000 acres of land were inundated. The enormous loss occasioned by these two storms induced the Government to determine on the Drainage of the Lake; a credit of 8,000,000 florins was voted by the States-General; and in May, 1840, the King, William I, appointed a Commission, composed of eleven members, to superintend the work: their number was subsequently increased, in 1842, to thirteen, under the presidency of M. Gevers van Endegheest, whose father, in 1806, presided over the directorial commission for the well-known great canal and sea-sluices at Katwyk, by which the surplus waters of the Lake were provided with an outlet to the North Sea. Thus father and son will have had the honour of presiding over two of the greatest hydraulic works of modern times. Since 1839, a Canal has been cut round the Lake to isolate it from the neighbouring waters, and to afford the means of navigation to the enormous traffic which has hitherto passed over the Lake, amounting to 700,000 tons per annum. This Canal is 37½ miles long, 130 feet wide on the west side, and 115 feet on the east side of the Lake, with a depth of 9 feet of water. On the side next the Lake, the mouths of all water-courses entering it have been closed by earthen dams, having an aggregate length of 3000 yards, made in 10 feet depth of water.

Other great works have been executed by enlarging the sluices at Katwyk on the North Sea, and at Spaarndam on the river Y, at the base of the Zuyder Zee, where an auxiliary engine of 200-horse power has been placed to assist in discharging the water from the canal during the time of high water.

The water of the Lake has no natural outfall, being below the lowest practicable point of sluiceage. The area of water enclosed by the Canal is rather more than 70 square miles, and the quantity to be lifted by mechanical means, including rain water and springs, leakage, &c., during the time of drainage, is estimated at probably 1,000,000,000 tons.

In determining the motive power to be employed, two points were to be kept in view; first, the cost of evacuating the Lake; secondly, the cost of annual drainage; for, when once drained, the site of the Lake can only be kept dry by mechanical power. The annual drainage will probably amount to 54,000,000 tons of water, to be lifted on an average 16 feet; but it may occur, that as much as 35 millions of that amount must be discharged in one month.

With the exception of a few small Steam-engines, the wind has hitherto been the motive power employed to work the hydraulic machines used in the Netherlands to keep the country dry. And the power of 12,000 Wind-mills having an aggregate average power of 60,000 horses, is required to prevent two-thirds of the kingdom of the Netherlands from returning to the state of morass and lake, from which the indomitable energy and perseverance of the Dutch people have rescued what is now the most fertile country in Europe

In 1840, it was found that the average consumption of coals by the Steam-engines used in England and Holland for draining land, *was 15 lbs. per nett horse power, per hour.*

The Harlemmer Meer Commissioners were convinced that the old means must be put aside, and new ones adopted to suit the magnitude and peculiarities of their work. Accordingly, they determined to erect three gigantic Steam engines (from the designs of their engineers, Messrs. Joseph Gibbs and Arthur Dean, of London) of a peculiar construction.

The first of these Engines, called the Leeghwater, was completed last year, and has been experimentally worked during several months. The result has been most satisfactory to the Commissioners—the consumption of coal has been reduced *to two and a half pounds per horse power, per hour, or one-sixth part only of the average consumption of the ordinary draining Engines*; nor has the performance of the Engine, as regards the quantity of water lifted, been less successful; it will raise 112 tons of water 10 feet high at each stroke, and is capable of discharging 1,000,000 tons in 25½ hours.

It is impossible to foresee the future results of this great improvement in the economy of the Steam-engine for lifting great bodies of water to a comparatively small height; it will completely revolutionise the present system of drainage in the Netherlands; and in the south of Europe and the Tropics may be productive of enormous benefits, if applied to the irrigation of lands bordering the rivers, which, in the dry season, are frequently ten or twelve feet below the level of the surrounding country.

A short description of the Leeghwater Engine may prove interesting to our readers; we have, therefore, engraved a diagram of the Engine and Pumps. It has two steam cylinders, one of 84 inches diameter (A), placed within another of 144 inches diameter (B B); both are fitted with pistons; the outer piston is of course annular, and the two pistons are united to a great cross-head, or cap, C, which is furnished with a guide-rod, or spindle (c); both pistons and cross-head are fitted with iron plates, and together, with parts of the Engine attached, have an effective weight of nearly 90 tons.

The Engine House is a circular tower, on the walls of which are arranged 11 large cast iron balance-beams, which radiate from the centre of the Engine. Their inner ends, furnished with rollers, are brought under the circular body of the great cap, and their outer ends are connected to the pistons of 11 pumps of 63 inches diameter each, the stroke of both ends is 10 feet; and the discharge from the pumps 66 cubic metres, or tons, of water per stroke.

The action of the Engine is very simple: it is on the high-pressure-expansive-condensing principle.

The steam is admitted first beneath the small piston; and the dead weight of 90 tons is lifted, carrying with it the inner end of the pump balances D, and of course allowing the pistons to descend in the pumps E.

The equilibrium valve then opens, and the steam in A passes round to the upper surface of the small, and annular pistons; puts the former in a state of equilibrium, and presses with two-thirds of its force upon the annular piston, beneath which a vacuum is always maintained—thus, the down stroke of the Engine, and the elevation of the pump pistons (F) and water, is produced by the joint action of the descending dead weight in the cap and pistons, and the pressure of steam on the annular piston.

The steam is expanded from six to eight times its original volume.

The Engine has two air pumps, of 40 inches diameter, and 5 feet stroke each.

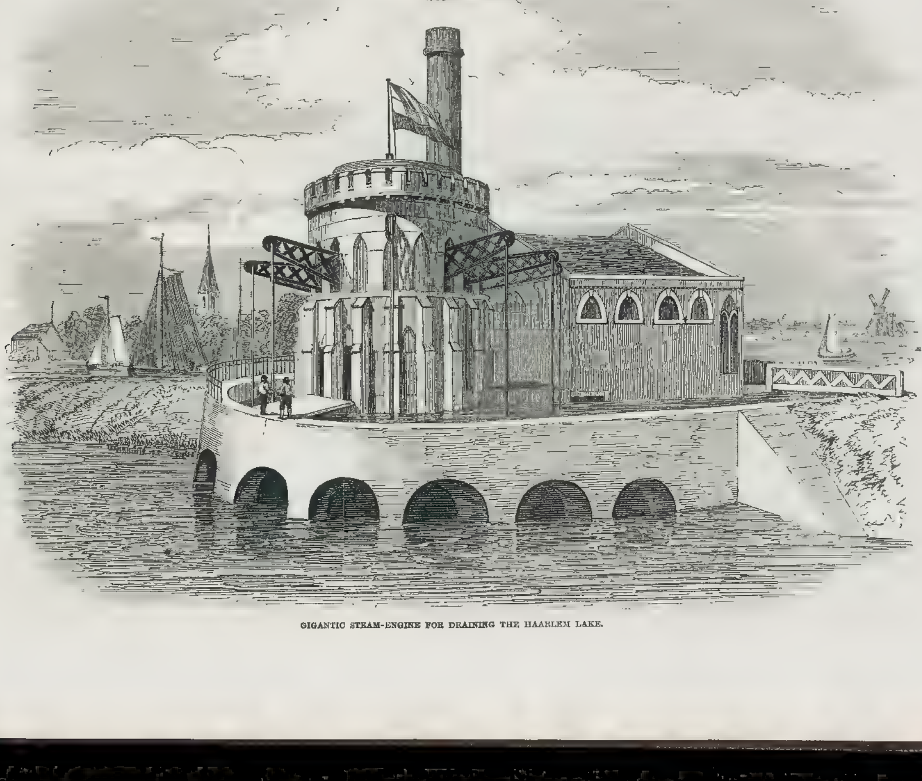
The water is lifted by the pumps into the Canal H, from which it passes off towards the sea sluices.

The total weight of iron employed for the Engine, pumps, &c., is 640 tons.

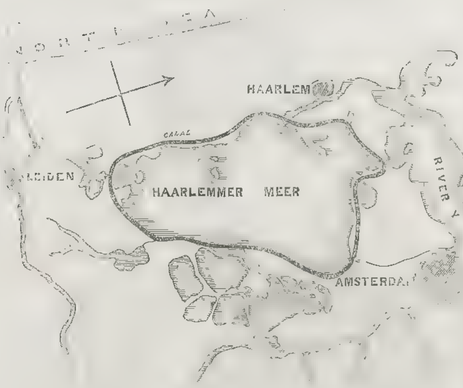
The cost of the machinery and buildings, £36,000.

Two other Engines of equal size and power are now being constructed by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, and Messrs. Fox and Co., of Perran, in Cornwall, who also manufactured the Leeghwater: no higher encomium can be passed upon those Establishments, than the simple fact of their being entrusted with the manufacture of these, the three largest Engines in the world.

The united action of the three Engines will discharge about 2,800,000 tons of water per twenty-four hours; and, allowing for contingencies, the Lake will be pumped out in about 400 days, at a total cost, including the price of the Engines, buildings, &c., not exceeding £140,000. By the old system of Steam Engines, the cost would have exceeded £240,000; and to do the same work in four years,



GIGANTIC STEAM-ENGINE FOR DRAINING THE HAARLEM LAKE.

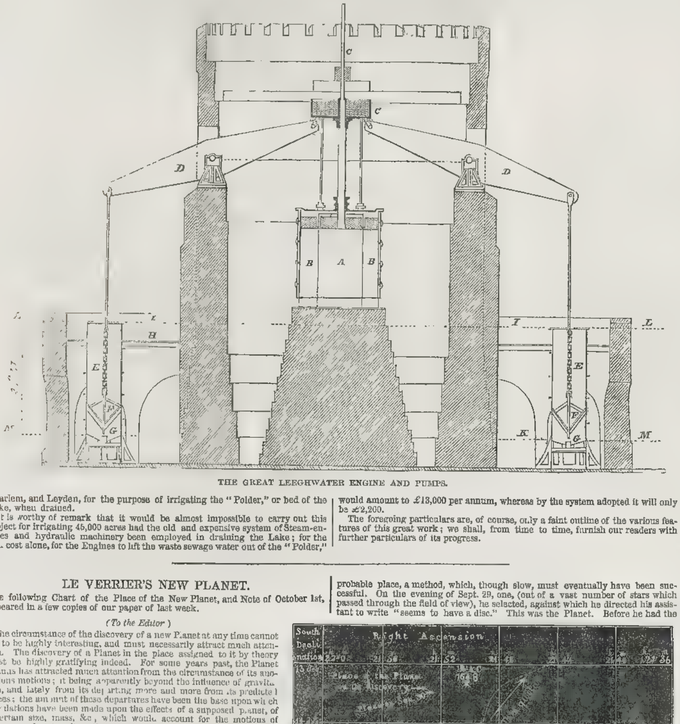


THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.

by wind, would require 114 first-class windmills, at a cost of £308,000. The annual cost of keeping the Lake drained by wind would have been £6100; by the old system of Steam-engines, £10,000; and by the improved system, will be 1500l.

Holland, like England, is now turning its attention to the useful employment of the sewage water of its towns.

The Haarlemmer Meer Commissioners, having "gone a-head" in steam matters, are now considering a plan for using the waters of the towns of Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Leyden, for the purpose of irrigating the "Polder," or bed of the Lake, when drained.



THE GREAT LEEGHWATER ENGINE AND PUMPS.

It is worthy of remark that it would be almost impossible to carry out this project for irrigating 45,000 acres had the old and expensive system of Steam-engines and hydraulic machinery been employed in draining the Lake; for the coal cost alone, for the Engines to lift the waste sewage water out of the "Polder," would amount to £13,000 per annum, whereas by the system adopted it will only be £2,200.

The foregoing particulars are, of course, only a faint outline of the various features of this great work; we shall, from time to time, furnish our readers with further particulars of its progress.

LE VERRIER'S NEW PLANET.

THE following Chart of the Place of the New Planet, and Note of October 1st, appeared in a few copies of our paper of last week.

(To the Editor.)

The circumstance of the discovery of a new Planet at any time cannot fail to be highly interesting, and must necessarily attract much attention. The discovery of a Planet in the place assigned to it by theory must be highly gratifying indeed. For some years past, the Planet Uranus has attracted much attention from the circumstance of its anomalous motions; it being apparently beyond the influence of gravitation, and lately from its departing more and more from its predicted places; the amount of these departures have been the base upon which calculations have been made upon the effects of a supposed planet, of a certain size, mass, &c., which would account for the motions of Uranus, and restore it to the government of the same laws as govern the other Planets. The result of these calculations is the discovery of a new Planet, and it must be considered as one of the greatest triumphs of Theoretical Astronomy.

Le Verrier was the first to perform these calculations; and on September 23rd, Dr. Galle, at Berlin, received a letter from him, requesting a search to be made for the then hypothetical Planet; and, on the same evening, during a comparison of the heavens with Dr. Bremicker's map, he saw a star of the eighth magnitude not marked on the map, in the constellation of Aquarius, as marked in the annexed Chart. Its motion, however, was so slow, that it was necessary to wait till the next night, which, most fortunately, was such as to admit of other comparisons being made. The same object was found to have retrograded from the place it held on the previous night, and this was the Planet. It will be seen in the Chart that it is near to the Planet Saturn.

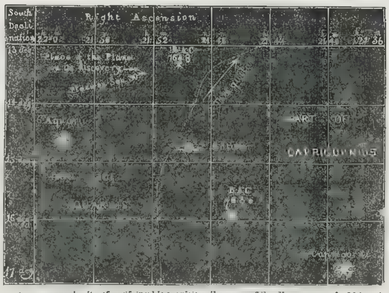
Blackheath, Oct. 1, 1846. JAMES GLAISHER.

(To the Editor.)

As I stated in my note of Oct. 1., there have been anomalies in the motion of the Planet Uranus for a long time, and such that he appeared to be beyond the influence of gravitation, or that there must exist a disturbing body of whose existence we knew nothing, and that the deviations in question might be due to the action of an unknown Planet. About four months since, Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and M. Le Verrier, an eminent French mathematician, concluded, independently, from theoretical calculations, based upon the indications afforded by the anomalous motions of the Planet Uranus, in fact by resolving the inverse problem of the perturbations, that all these anomalies could be accounted for by supposing a disturbing Planet to move in an orbit at twice the distance of Uranus from the Sun; and subsequently, Le Verrier more recently inferred, from a most elaborate investigation, that the mass of the disturbing Planet was 2½ times that of Uranus, a result that Mr. Adams also arrived at. Consequently, if it were so large as this, it would present a disc discernible in our powerful telescopes.

These mathematicians agreed in fixing 325 deg. of heliocentric longitude as the most probable position for the Planet. These remarkable calculations of Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, pointed out a position of the New Planet which has proved very nearly to be the true one.

It is but due to add, that during the last two months Professor Challis, of the Observatory at Cambridge, has devoted nearly all his [illegible] Northumberland telescope in mapping the stars in the neighbourhood of the probable place, a method, which, though slow, must eventually have been successful. On the evening of Sept. 29, one, (out of a vast number of stars which passed through the field of view), he selected, against which he directed his assistant to write "seems to have a disc." This was the Planet. Before he had the opportunity of verifying his suspicion, the news of the discovery reached him; he was, however, the first person who saw it in England, and he saw it before the news of the discovery reached him; the fact of his having been anticipated in the discovery, does not detract at all from the merit due to him for his perseverance &c. in the searching and the finding of it. (See Professor Challis's letter in the *Cambridge Chronicle.*)



On Sept. 30 it was observed by Mr. Hind, at the Observatory of Mr. Bishop, Regent's Park. The places observed are as follows:

	h. m. s.		h. m. s.	North Polar Distance deg. m. s.
Sept. 23 at	12 0 14.6,	Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was	21 53 17	103 24 [illegible]
—— 24, at	8 51 40.6,	Berlin Mean Time, the Right Ascension was	21 53 13	103 24 [illegible]
—— 29, at	16 10.	Greenwich Mean Time, the Right Ascension was	21 52 49	103 26 30
—— 30, at	8 16 21,	Greenwich Mean Time, the Right Ascension was	21 52 47	103 27 20

The motion thus shown agrees fully with Le Verrier's hypothetical motion; so that the effects of this Planet have been felt, its mass and distance approximately determined, and its motion indicated from Theoretical Astronomy before the Planet had ever been seen, and all agrees with observation so far as can at present be determined. It is found to have a disc, and its diameter cannot be much less than 40,000 miles, and may be more; its motions are very slow; it is at present in the Constellation of Aquarius as indicated by theory, and it will be in the Constellation of Capricornus all the year 1847. It may be readily seen in a telescope of moderate power. In whatever view we take of this noble discovery it is most gratifying—whether at the addition of another Planet to our list; whether at the proving the correctness of the theory of Gravitation and that the then most distant of the Planets is as much under its influence as are the other Planets, or in any other view, it must be considered as a splendid discovery, and the merit is chiefly due to Theoretical Astronomy.

This discovery is perhaps the greatest triumph of Astronomical Science that has ever been recorded.

Blackheath, Oct. 3, 1846. JAMES GLAISHER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Jupiter rises at 7h. 35m. p.m. near N.E.
TUESDAY, 13. Length of Day, 10h. 49m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Saturn sets at 1h. 2m. after midnight, near W.S.W.
THURSDAY, 15.—Murat shot, 1815.
FRIDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
SATURDAY, 17.—Uranus sets at 5h. 24m. a.m., a little N. of E.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending October 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 50	7 [illegible]	7 49	8 29	9 10	9 49	10 28	11 3	11 36	0 0	0 3	0 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. E.'s" *pleasantries* (?) *on the* Wellington Statue *and the* Great Britain *are not to our taste.*

"W. T.," *Cheshunt.—Mr. Moore, the poet, is, we rejoice to say, in good health.*

"*Léonard Gustave Tabler.*"—*Write to Messrs. Aubert and Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, for the Panoramas.*

"*J. T. R.,*" *co. Down, is thanked for the Sketch of the* Great Britain.

"*Endymion.*"—*Runnymede lies between Egham and Staines, in Surrey; Sunninghill, in Berkshire. Kent, among the home counties, is scarcely rivalled for its scenery. Oatlands Park (with the Farm) is between five and six miles in circuit; the lake is about three quarters of a mile long. The park, wood, and gardens of Osborne, Isle of Wight, contain 346 acres.*

"*Rupendus,*" *Worksop.—Copes are now only worn by the Archbishop and other ecclesiastical persons at coronations.*

"*E. H. B.*" *The offspring will be English.*

"*M. P.*"—*Guelphs and Ghibellines were party designations begun in Italy, A.D. 1139. They distinguished the contending armies during the civil wars in Germany: the Guelphs were for the Pope, and the Ghibellines for the Emperor.*

"*W. K.,*" *Trinity.—The reimbursement received.*

"*D. F.*"—*We cannot refer to the details of the Mayoralty contest.*

"*Z.*"—*The story of a passage under the Rhine, between Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein, is merely traditional.*

"*A Subscriber*" *had better apply to a Veterinary Surgeon as to the saddle-marks.*

"*One in Much Need.*"—*Probably at one of the counters in the Soho Bazaar.*

"*Pyroetis.*"—*Our high opinion of Mr. Herring as an Animal Painter is best attested by the frequent appearance of his productions in our Journal.*

"*R. W.,*" *Liverpool.—Mr. Justice Cresswell edited, in connection with Mr. Barnewall, the Reports published under their joint names.*

"*K.*" *The* g *in* Elgin *is pronounced hard, as in the word* begin. Rothes *contains two syllables.* Breadālbane *is pronounced as we have marked it.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The marriage is legal.*

"*Notca.*" *The additional* £300 *a year would be amply sufficient for an officer of sense and prudence. We believe the heavy cavalry is the more expensive.*

"*A. R.*" *A Chaplaincy in the Royal Navy is in the gift of the Admiralty, in the East India service, in the patronage of the East India Directors.*

"Τεχνή."—*Begin with Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lectures."*

"*Zeno.*"—*The MS. (Polycarpophoma), is left at the Office.*

"*M. T.*" *We are not sufficiently versed in Court history.*

"*An Ancient Briton*" *may buy a "Pigeon Fancier" at any Dealers in Birds or Birdcages.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply at Loddige's Nursery, Hackney.*

"*P. M. A. T. S.,*" *Leeds.—The cost of a Marriage Licence (not Special), is three guineas.*

"*A Friend to her Sex.*"—*The vile and profligate custom of selling a wife with a rope round her neck has been magnified by the credulous into a law: it does not constitute a divorce, but is directly punishable by law. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," page 250.)*

"*F. W. R.*"—*The announcement will be made in due season.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Hull, should address a note to Captain Manby, Weymouth.*

"*S. N.,*" *Hammersmith.—Dr. Ramadge, Ely-place.*

"*A Reader,*" *Lamb's Conduit-street.—We cannot see any usury in the transaction, since no demand was made.*

"*A. Z.*" *We do not give opinions on disputes at Cards.*

"*W. J. M.,*" *Bristol, will find a few good instructions in Wax Modeling, in the "Boy's Book of Sports."*

"*A Mechanic*" *cannot secure his invention without some expense; that of Registration being the least cost. Inventions are sometimes disposed of before they are patented.*

"*The Address to the Cadets,*" *&c. We have not room.*

"*A Friend of the Great Panjandrum*" *may obtain Lapidaries' Tools at Messrs. Fenn's, Newgate-street.*

"*C. W.,*" *Speenhamland.—We shall be glad to see the drawings, but cannot promise insertion.*

"*C. H.*" *See Memoirs in a future Number.*

"*Olivia*" *may obtain "German in One Volume," (published by Black and Young, Wellington-street), by order, of any Bookseller; price 6s.*

"*Nugator's*" *note is amusing; but we have not room for such trifles.*

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—*We are greatly indebted for the accurate illustration of this Vessel in Dundrum Bay, in our last week's Number, to the clever sketcher, the Rev. James Ford, Curate of Down, Downpatrick.*

⁂ Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Sharpe's London Magazine, vol. 2.—The Use of the Body in Relation to the Mind, by George Moore, M.D.—Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year, 1 vol., 8vo.—The European Library: Mignet's History of the French Revolution.—The Parlour Novelist: The Count of Monte Christo, by Alex. Dumas, 2 vols.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

WHEN Lisbon was overwhelmed by the Earthquake, the "Authorities," terrified at the extent of the calamity, flew to Pombal, the Minister asking what was to be done? His reply was short and decisive: "Feed the living, and bury the dead!"

In such dreadful cases of necessity, the most direct and quickest expedient is the best; it may be quite opposed to all ordinary rules and principles; but they are not made for exceptional cases. The Portuguese Minister, doubtless, knew that a Government should not undertake to be the constant purveyor of the food of a City or a Nation; but, when a great calamity comes, the Government is the only organised body to which a people can look for assistance; it exists on that condition; why is it supported at ease through years and cycles of prosperity, if it is to fail the moment a difficulty tries it? It is precisely at such periods of pressure it is most required. But the Executive in England is so unaccustomed to interfere in the dealings of daily life, that it seems now unwilling to exert itself to the full extent required by the scarcity in Ireland. From all parts of that afflicted country, we hear complaints that everything is doing, but nothing is done; action is always in a future tense that it never gets out of. The forms required to be gone through, under the Acts of Parliament that give employment to labour, take some time; and when, at last, the work is begun, the people find no supplies of food purchasable, or, from the objection to "interfere with private enterprise," at such a price that their wages are insufficient. Hence arise discontent, riot, and bloodshed.

The Government have the name of doing something; and it is possible that, in the dire distress of the time, the people overrate what it can do. The uncertainty that prevails among the upper classes of society adds to the confusion: what work is to be done, how it is to be done, whether roads or drains are the most advisable, how they are to be paid for, on whom the money is to be charged, and how it is to be repaid, are all matters of debate; and the discussion is to be continued still longer, for a meeting of Landed Proprietors is to be assembled in Dublin. We hope they will have provided something for the people to do before they come together; hunger cannot wait for reports and resolutions. The Government has consented to extend the facilities of the Public Works Bill to reproductive labour on private property. This is a prudent and well-advised concession: it will give many an interest in employing labour who would not be very zealous in the promotion of public works from which they would derive no benefit. Indeed, as far as all legislative measures and precautions go, the Government have not been deficient either in foresight or exertion.

But a great difficulty still remains. Even when wages are gained, there is little food in the market. Hence the tumults caused by any attempts to ship corn to this country. And we must admit, that, to a starving multitude, the spectacle of ship-loads of corn being taken away from where it is so grievously wanted is a painful and exciting one. This feeling is not confined to Ireland prices are rising all over Europe. France is uneasy; and, in Paris itself, there has been a bread riot. The prospect on all sides is gloomy; but to our difficulties we must oppose hope and strenuous exertion. If it comes to the worst, the Executive Government must depart more widely from the maxims of political economy; and, by organising a commissariat for the people, as it has often done for armies, try if it cannot bring food within the reach of the wages that can be gained by the employment it has done its best to promote.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

This stupendous Statue was fixed upon its pedestal on Thursday week, at one o'clock, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. It was then secured with iron clamps at the feet. Admiral Sir Byam Martin, Vice-Admiral Matson, Commodore William Henry Sheriff, late Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and a number of naval and military officers, have since visited the Statue, and expressed their entire approbation of the way in which the whole of the arrangements of the raising were made and carried into execution.

The manner in which Mr. M'Cullum, boatswain of Woolwich Dockyard, and the riggers under his direction, have accomplished the raising, has surprised many persons; but Mr. M'Cullum does not consider the feat more than an ordinary task. It was accomplished by forty-four men; eight at each of the four "crabs" for coiling the ropes, two holding on, and one at each stopper. Some idea of the strength of the framework may be formed, when it is computed that it supported a weight of about ninety tons, at a height of upwards of 105 feet from the ground. This is ascertained by calculating the weight of the Statue, the ropes and tackling, and the number of persons, of whom there were always upwards of sixty, including strangers, on the scaffolding, until the Statue was raised to its proper position. So excellently were all the parts adjusted, that four men, with two single ropes, moved the Statue backwards and forwards on the tramway, when Mr. Wyatt adjusted it on the Thursday, after it was raised to the top of the arch. The expense of ironwork and labour, including the carriage, exceeds £500; and, with the timber, the total expense of raising the Statue will exceed £900

On Sunday, the Group attracted groups of spectators throughout the day.

The removal of the scaffolding has since been commenced; and, very shortly, the forest of beams and spars will have disappeared; and a fair opportunity be thus afforded of judging of the merits of the great work, and the fitness of its location. Meanwhile, the wits and small jokers will have recovered from the exhaustion to which their recent expenditure of ammunition must have subjected them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Lady in Waiting, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, also attended the service. The eastern terrace and the private gardens were more than usually crowded on Sunday afternoon with visitors, the bands of both the regiments in garrison at Windsor playing in front of the private apartments from four o'clock till nearly dark. Shortly after four o'clock, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Lady and Maids of Honour in Waiting, Lord Waterpark, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Falkland, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Buckley, and several other members of the Royal household, walked across the pasture, receiving the loyal salutations of her subjects, by whom the Queen was surrounded, and proceeded through the orangery into the Home Park. The Queen and the Prince, after promenading in the private plantations for nearly an hour, and visiting the kennel and Royal aviary, returned to the Castle.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.) Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince Frederick of Hesse, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, arrived at the Castle, yesterday evening, upon a visit to her Majesty. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were accompanied by the Prince of Hesse, walked this morning to the Queen's private kennel and the Royal aviary. The Royal family were also taken out for their usual airings

The Queen Dowager.—There is a rumour that the Queen Dowager is likely to become the occupant of the Royal Palace at Brighton.

The Princess of Hesse.—The Princess of Hesse embarked on board the *Black Eagle*, at Rotterdam, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, attended by her suite, and Mr. Bedford, Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager. The Princess landed on Monday afternoon, and immediately went to Marlborough House, arriving there at half-past two. The Princess left Marlborough House at three, attended by Earl Howe and the Earl of Denbigh, for the terminus at Euston-square, taking their departure by railway for Cashiobury, on a visit to the Queen Dowager

Another Aristocratic Marriage at Gretna Green.—The *Morning Post* announces that on Saturday last, Lady Rose Somerset, fourth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, eloped from Badminton with Captain Francis Lovell (of the Life Guards) for Gretna Green The Ladies Blanche and Rose Somerset, with their youthful sisters, had been staying at Badmington some days, during the absence of their noble parents, who were on a visit to Sir Charles Morgan, at the Hon. Baronet's seat, Tredegar, Monmouthshire. The extreme youth of her Ladyship (who only completed her seventeenth year in February last) has, says the *Morning Post*, been the sole objection offered by her noble parents to the ratification of the desired union. Captain Lovell's position as the representative of an old English family was such as to render him in every respect a worthy suitor for her Ladyship's hand, and the Gallant Officer, up to the latest moment, had been a constant and welcome visitor at the hospitable table of the Noble Duke.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

Inquest on Baron de Bode.—An inquest was held on Monday, at 18, Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, by Mr Mills, on the body of Clement Joseph Philippe Pen Baron de Bode, aged sixty-nine, who died suddenly, on Friday evening (last week). A memoir of the deceased appears elsewhere. Mr Augustus Wilkins (son of the deceased) was sworn, and said that he resided at Whetstone. Very frequently visited at the Baron's house. During his father's last illness, which commenced a month ago, he had remained with him continually. Deceased had frequently complained of violent pains in the head and chest, especially during the last fortnight He had been under the homœopathic treatment of Dr. Epps, who had attended him nearly six years. Dr. Epps called on him in the middle of the day on Friday, but had not visited him during the three preceding days, as the deceased had so much improved in health. On Friday witness was with his father during his supper; he was then in cheerful spirits, but presently complained of shooting pains, and observing that the supper had disagreed with him, asked for a glass of water. Witness handed it to him, but while drinking it deceased fell back into his son's arms, and died almost instantly. Witness sent his brother to Dr. Shute, who came immediately, but life was extinct. Theodore Henry Shute, of 21, Wellington road, was called into deceased on Friday evening, but when he arrived life was extinct. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and considered the immediate cause of death to be loss of power in the heart, from ossification, and effusion in the pericardium.—By the Coroner: Could give no specific reason for death occurring on that evening, except perhaps increased excitement. But still, from the extensive ossification displayed by deceased, death might have happened in the absence of all excitement.—Mr. Mills having addressed the Jury, they unanimously gave a verdict of natural death from ossification of the coronary artery, produced by natural causes, but hastened by anxiety of mind, consequent on the state of his affairs.

Another Fatal Gun Accident.—A melancholy occurrence, which has thrown a family into the deepest distress, took place in the neighbourhood of Ware, Herts, on Thursday morning (last week). Mr. W. Gopsill was strolling in his orchard with a loaded double-barrelled fowling-piece, and being attracted by a very large apple on one of the trees, he incautiously tried to knock it down with the butt end, holding the barrels in his hands, in a direct line with his body. It is supposed that a small branch of the tree raised the hammer, and caused the fatal discharge. The whole contents were lodged in the abdomen, creating a frightful external laceration. Two medical men were promptly in attendance, but in spite of their unremitting attention he lingered in extreme agony throughout the afternoon, and expired about half-past ten.

Colliery Explosion near Durham.—At an early hour last Sunday morning, a great deal of smoke having been observed issuing from the mouth of the downcast shaft of the Alexander Pit, at Rainton, near the city of Durham, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, fears were entertained that during the night an explosion had taken place, and on some of the officers of the pit descending the shaft, they found that their fears were too fully verified. It appeared that, shortly after three o'clock on the preceding day, the workmen had left the pit, when there was not the least appearance of danger from an explosion. The only person who was left in the shaft on the Saturday night was a pitman named Richard Stott, aged about ninety years, who had charge of the furnace used for ventilating the shaft. When the deputy overman descended the shaft the following morning, he found Stott lying beside the furnace, quite dead, his body exhibiting the usual appearance of a person who had been killed by an explosion of fire-damp. On proceeding towards the stable, it was found that the whole of the horses, seventeen in number, had also fallen victims to the explosion. On Monday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of Stott, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sentence of the Court Martial on Private Matthewson On Wednesday afternoon an order was issued at Hounslow Barracks for the 12th Lancers, with the prisoner Matthewson, and the officers and men of the 7th Hussars then remaining there, to assemble at four o'clock that afternoon, and on their doing so, the finding of the late Court Martial was read, with the sentence, the latter being imprisonment for six months, including solitary confinement at various portions of that period, not exceeding two months.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon to the 2nd inst. have reached us. The Portuguese Government, as usual, is in great pecuniary difficulty, and the Bank refuses to advance any money. This determination will probably lead to a resignation of the Ministry. There is a complete panic in the money market. The Miguelite insurrection is completely put down for the present, but troops are concentrated upon various points in anticipation of another outbreak.

The United States The *Marmion* has arrived with New York papers of one day's later date than those by the *Yorkshire*, whose arrival is noticed in page 226. The only matter of political interest contained in the papers is a long proclamation issued by Santa Anna to the Republic of Mexico on his landing at Vera Cruz. This document is of a rather discursive character, but it is most particularly directed against Paredes, and the scheme, which it charges him openly with forming, of reimposing monarchy on the Mexican people. As regards the United States, it is singularly cautious and abstemious in its language, as it is about the whole question of foreign war. The defeats on the Rio Grande are ascribed to deliberate treachery on the part of Paredes, who is accused of sending insufficient and ill-supplied armies there, in order, by their defeat, to compel the Mexican people to take refuge in the protection of a Monarch furnished from Europe, against invasion from the United States. There is nothing about peace with the United States, or any misunderstanding with the Government, nor any allusion from which a reliable inference can be drawn of Santa Anna's future purpose as to that country. He professes himself to be "the slave of public opinion," and what that may require of him he will endeavour to fulfil. The New York papers mention that Niblo's theatre and garden had been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 45,000 dollars.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—RETURN OF SIR GEORGE CARROLL.

The polling commenced on Monday, at the usual hour. There was a majority at the close of the day's poll for Sir George Carroll; but the manifestations in the Hall continued to be decidedly in favour of Mr. Alderman Wood. The numbers on the gross poll for the day were these:—

Wood	1312
Carroll	1083
Hooper	288
Moon	3
Farncomb	1

Mr. Bennock said that, having stated on Saturday that Mr. Wood promised to place himself right with the Livery, he was shown by the Chairman of his Committee an account between between him and the Irish Society for three years. At the end of 1842 or 1843, there was a balance struck, which showed a sum of nearly £1000 in Alderman Wood's favour. That amount went on increasing to a sum of about £1300; which, from December, 1844, had not been paid till February or March, 1846; so that they would see Mr. Wood was kept out of a certain amount of money to which he naturally looked for the payment of other debts which pressed on him. Therefore, if any man, or body of men, were responsible for the non-payment of the pecuniary liabilities of Mr. Wood, it was the Society from whom he expected this money. Such was a statement of the facts as shown to him, and it was corroborated by the Alderman himself. This Society, or rather a section of it, led the way in this persecution of Mr. Alderman Wood. The Sub-Committee published the statement without the authority of the General Committee. They did so unjustifiably, and in opposition to the rules and regulations governing that body. (Hear, hear.) And what did this Society themselves do with the funds at their disposal? Not long ago they voted £500 to defray the expenses of a visit to Ireland—of course, in order to benefit the occupiers on their estates. (Laughter.) He did not care whether it was Wood or Carroll, or whether nobody occupied the civic chair; but as it was to be filled by somebody, he considered it to be his duty to say that an honourable man should not be excluded in consequence of calumny. The only charge against Alderman Wood was that he had not paid some counsel. He could now tell them that the last farthing due to counsel had been paid. ("When?") He did not know when, nor did he care. It was sufficient for him to know that they had been paid. The hon. gentleman concluded by hoping that virtue and innocence would triumph. (Loud cheers.)

Ald. Wood returned his thanks for the position he had occupied that day. To his great surprise he perceived that morning in the newspapers a document signed by the Secretary of the Irish Society. He had been absent from the hall to look over the accounts, and see how he stood with respect to these gentlemen and their assertions. They said that his accounts were settled in 1842, and that they had no anxiety to reduce the accounts. Why, the first item in the account of 1843 was £12 13s. paid to the taxing officer for taxing his previous bill. His bill in 1842 was £3179, against which he got £2100. His account in 1843 was £1329, against which he got £500 in December, 1844, and from that day to the present they never paid him one farthing. (Hear, hear.) It was said that he received £10,000 in the course of the suit, leaving it to be inferred that he received it from them. The fact was, that he had succeeded in every point of a most difficult and protracted suit, the arguments on which continued on one occasion for twelve days, and he saddled his opponent with all the costs. (Hear, hear.) They also said that he kept his carriage from the profits of the suit. Why, what he got from it would not grease the wheels of it. (Laughter.) He had succeeded in this important suit, and his reward was volunteered calumny, from a society who professed to keep everything secret.

On Tuesday the election presented a new aspect. Although the last day of polling, it assumed the appearance of the first day of contest. It was evident from the commencement that the Livery were roused. They began to pour in upon the part of Sir George Carroll in considerable numbers, and at the final close of the poll, at four o'clock, the gross numbers exhibited for him exceeded the numbers for Alderman Wood by nine.

Shortly after four o'clock the state of the poll was shown to the impatient crowd to be as follows

Carroll	1653
Wood	1644
Hooper	324
Moon	3
Farncomb	1

These numbers agree with the official declaration

The Hall was in a state of uproar upon the exhibition of the majority for Sir Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Bennock, and Mr. Holt having also made speeches, the hall was adjourned to Thursday

A Special Court of Aldermen was held on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the Sheriffs' report respecting the election of Lord Mayor. At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the court, and was soon afterwards joined by the body of Aldermen. Several papers relating to the Talacre Mining Company, and the trials which took place in Ireland on the subject were read. After a few observations from Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Alderman Wood defended himself from the imputations which had been cast upon him, and said that the papers which had been presented bore out all the allegations which he had made. It was moved by Mr. Alderman Challis, that the subject be referred to a committee, upon which a lengthened discussion arose, in the course of which Aldermen Sydney and Moon requested of Mr. Alderman Wood to postpone his claims for the present year. Mr. Alderman Wood said that he had no objection to an impartial inquiry; but he feared that, with the prejudices entertained against him by the Court of Aldermen, he could not expect that He was willing to submit his case to any two honourable men of the city of London associated with the Court of Aldermen Alderman Copeland moved, as an amendment, that the names of those who had signed the former report against Alderman Wood should be left out of the new committee. He had heard from Mr. Alderman Wood that he would submit to an investigation. The amendment was lost by a majority of eight to two; upon which Mr. Alderman Humphery moved that the Court proceed to receive the Sheriffs' report. This amendment was also lost by a majority of ten to five. Alderman Copeland then called for a division of the Court, when it appeared that the following Aldermen were for referring the papers to a committee:—Aldermen Kelly, Copeland, Sir P Laurie, Sir J. Duke, Sir C. Hunter, Moon, and Challis; and the following for proceeding to receive the Sheriffs' report: Aldermen Humphery, Wilson, Magnay, Gibbs, Farebrother, Hughes, and Sydney. The Lord Mayor having given his casting vote in favour of proceeding to election, the Court did so. At a quarter-past three o'clock, the civic procession ascended the hustings, when the learned Recorder declared that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen on Sir George Carroll, to fill the office of Lord Mayor, for the ensuing year.

Deaths in the Metropolis. The number of deaths in the metropolis recorded by the registrar-general during the past week, was 935. This is in excess of the average number of deaths in the first weeks of the autumnal quarter of recent years by 46. There were 58 victims to "violence, privation, cold, and intemperance," and 66 died of "old age," one of whom was 105 years old.

The Cobden Testimonial.—The metropolitan subscription to the Cobden national testimonial, together with several very handsome contributions forwarded to the committee during Wednesday, now amounts to £12,700. The grand total of the fund is nearly £77,000.

City of London Pension Society.—The members of this Society met on Monday last at the London Tavern, to elect four pensioners, two male and two female, to be placed for support on the funds of the institution. L. Gole, Esq., took the chair, in the absence of Luke James Hansard, Esq., who was expected to have presided, and called upon the meeting to express its opinion as to the propriety of confirming the adoption of the Report of the Directors, and the resolution, both of which were agreed to at the last meeting of the Society. The opinion of the last meeting as to both was unanimously confirmed, after which the polling commenced, and continued until three o'clock, when it was announced by Mr. Richardson, Secretary, that the four duly elected pensioners were William Petty, having in his favour 767 votes, Thomas J. Owen 676 votes, Susan Westcott 1554 votes, and Sarah Kingsley 1156 votes. The meeting then separated, their thanks having been voted to the Chairman and the Scrutineers.

The Model Prison, Clerkenwell.—This prison, intended as a house of detention for untried persons, is to be ready for use by the commencement of next year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Irish papers state that the Lords of the Admiralty, under the sanction and advice of Lord John Russell, have determined upon making the Cove of Cork a naval station.

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. state that accounts had been received there from Trebisonde, of the entire disappearance of the cholera from Teheran. The Shah had returned to his capital.

General Kalergi, one of the chiefs of the revolution of September last at Athens, has arrived in Paris on his way to London. A portrait of the general has appeared in No. 107, of The Illustrated London News.

Mr. Cobden has left the Pyrenees for Spain. From thence the hon. member goes to Italy.

Among the petitions lately presented to the Grand Council of Berne, is one from the females of Oberland, Seeland, and Brienne, praying that they may be admitted to enjoy the same rights as those who are now called their lords and masters.

A letter from Venice, of Sept. 25, says:—"The news of Count de Montemolin's escape has caused some surprise here. One of the three Moncenigo Palaces, situated on the grand canal, had just been purchased on account of this prince, and in his name. The sum given for it is about 350,000f. It is supposed that the Count de Montemolin will fix his residence in this city, particularly as his marriage with a Princess of Modena has been announced in certain circles as being altogether decided."

A letter from the Russian frontiers dated the 16th of Sept., says, that during the last visit of the Emperor of Russia to Warsaw, a Polish deputation, among whom were some nobles of Gallicia and Poland, waited on his Majesty. All agreed in making the same proposals, namely, alluding to a general brotherly union which should unite all the Sclavonian race in opposition to Germany. The Emperor is said to have rejected with evident disgust the unexpected proposal, and especially to have said, in respect to the bond of brotherly union, that it was quite new to him; for that he had indeed heard of the hatred existing between the Russians and the Poles, but never of any reciprocal affection.

The electric telegraph between Lincoln and Nottingham has been completed.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the works on the railway to Moscow are proceeding rapidly, and that this grand communication will probably be opened in 1847.

The *Epoque* mentions as positive that the Prince Don Juan Maria, son of Don Carlos, born on the 13th of March, 1822, was to marry the Archduchess Maria Beatrix d'Este, who was born on the 13th of February, 1824. The Este family is one of the wealthiest in Europe. The Dukes Marian and Ferdinand d'Este, uncles of the Princess, have no children, and possess between them a fortune of 100,000,000 florins.

A Leeds paper states that Mr. George Wilson, late Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, has been made a Director of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company

The Enfield branch of the Eastern Counties Railway has been staked out, and the Company's Engineer, Mr. Samuels, has received instructions for the works to be proceeded with without delay. It is to be opened by January next.

We learn from Athens, that two very fine ancient statues, one believed to be of Apollo and the other of Ceres, have been found in a house near Vostizza, in Achaia. The Government has taken measures for their preservation, and it is expected that they will be placed in the museum at Athens. There has also been found in Sparta a sphinx of admirable workmanship, which was immediately sent to the museum.

Two vessels have arrived within these three or four days from the United States laden with ice to the amount of several hundred tons.

Letters from Odessa of the 18th September state that a fleet of no less than 150 merchant vessels arrived at that port the day before, thus effectually putting an end to the scarcity of shipping which had so long prevailed. These vessels were chiefly Greek and Italian, only six of them being British. From 350,000 to 400,000 quarters of wheat had been brought for shipment on board these vessels, chiefly for Italy and the south of France, and from 110,000 to 150,000 quarters remained on sale.

Lisbon papers to the 26th ult. inclusively have reached us. The *Diario do Governo* announces from Braga, 21st, that the troops have returned to their cantonments, and that the Padre Casimiro, who was at the head of the Miguelites, had made his submission to the Government.

On Saturday last, a train of merchandise left Manchester for Crewe, composed of 101 waggons. Its gross weight was 600 tons, and its length 1,550 feet. The distance, 30 miles, was accomplished in two hours nine minutes, being at the rate of 14 miles per hour, over gradients varying from 1 in 377 to 1 in 880.

Among the presents sent by the King of the French to the Queen of Spain, on the occasion of her marriage, is said to be a splendid carpet of the Gobelin manufacture, which has employed the workmen several years.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Stockholm, dated the 24th ult.:—During the last six months the intolerance of the Government in favour of Lutheranism has been productive of sad results for the country. Norrland, the population of which did not exceed sixty or seventy persons per square mile, is becoming entirely depopulated, most of the inhabitants having emigrated for America, in order that they may be free to worship God according to their religion.

A retiring pension of £1000 a year falls in by the death of Sir Edward S. Lees, late Superintendent of the Post-office in Edinburgh.

M. Le Verrier, member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who discovered the new Planet, has, it is said, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

By way of Panama, advices have been received from Lima, to the 13th of August. Politically they have no importance. The republic was in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity. General Castilla, the President, says a private letter, "appears to be firmly fixed, and the last thing people seem to think of is a revolution"

In the course of a lecture delivered on Wednesday to the general classes of King's College by Mr. Tennant on mineralogical geology, the lecturer stated that the annual value of the mineral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this £9,100,000 is from coals, £8,400,000, from iron, £1,200,000 from copper, £920,000 from lead, £400,000 from salt, £390,000 from tin, £60,000 from manganese, £35,000 from silver, £22,000 from alum, £8000 from zinc, and £25,000 from the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 25th of September, says:—"Mehemet Ali is still at Alexandria; his Highness intends to proceed to Cairo shortly. His Highness has convened a meeting in Alexandria of all the Governors and Sheiks of the provinces and villages in the Delta, for the purpose of adopting new measures for the improvement and extension of the cultivation of the land. There has been another skirmish at Aden. A body of 5000 Arabs attacked the town in broad daylight, but being repulsed they were soon compelled to retire with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

It is currently reported that Mr. Justice Erle will be removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Mr. Vaughan Williams will go to the Common Pleas.

A new comet was discovered at Rome about eight in the evening of the 23rd ult. It was advancing rapidly in a western direction towards the Equator, parallel with *Tau* in Ursa Major. It is nebulous, and throws very little light.

A letter from Stutgard states that the want of provisions in the kingdom of Wurtemberg will be greater than was expected. The avidity of speculators continues to augment the price of corn; to obviate their manœuvres a committee, composed of persons employed in the departments of finance an the interior, to whom have been added some respectable merchants, are soon to commence purchasing corn largely in foreign countries. A large sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Government.

We understand that the Earl of Thanet has resigned his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and that he will be probably succeeded by Earl Cowper.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia was signed on the 25th of last month

In Belgium and the North of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good, but abundant; the unsound crop of last year being succeeded one perfectly healthy.

During the week ending the 4th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was:—At Boulogne, 2054; at Calais, 439: total, 2493

Among the numerous vessels lately arrived from distant parts of the globe, may be particularly mentioned one which, in addition to an immense cargo of tea, comprising the large number of 8885 packages and 390 half-chests of the article, with other merchandise, had five cases of China ink on board. Its apparent novelty, and the singularity of the importation from so great a distance, would appear to entitle it to particular notice

The Manchester Commercial Association have resolved to co-operate with the Cheshire and Worcestershire salt trade, in their endeavours to get rid of the East India Company's monopoly of manufacture.

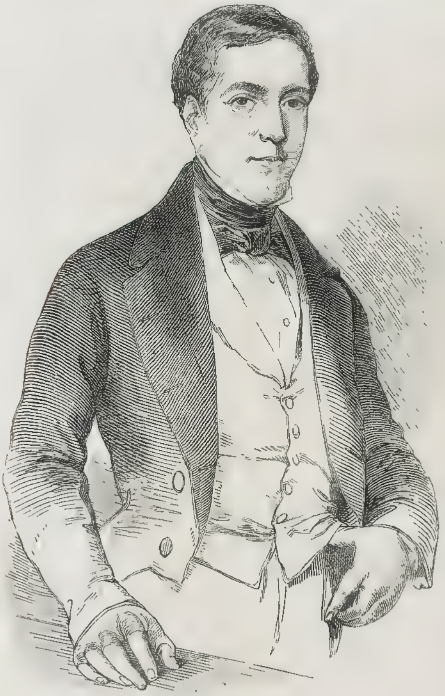
The census which has just been taken of the population of the city of New York make it to be 360,300; while that of London and Westminster is now nearly two millions!

The exports from Southampton to foreign ports during the month of September have considerably exceeded any previous month; the value is about £200,000, exported to the East and West Indies, China, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Italy, the Peninsula, and the Channel Islands. There has been also shipped from thence for Lisbon about £30,000 in gold.

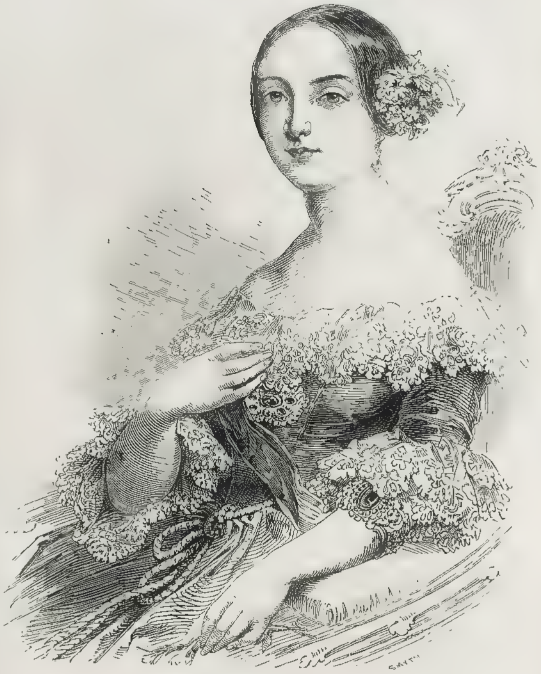
A gale at Weymouth on Sunday seriously injured the Esplanade. For a short time the turnpike-road was impassable. The apron of stone work opposite Norton's Folly is greatly injured. No gale of equal violence (with the wind as it was) has occurred since the memorable storm of 1824, when nearly the whole of the esplanade fell a prey to the fury of the waves and storm. The present damage cannot be much less than £1000.

There are accounts from the Mauritius to the 1st of August, which speak most favourably of the Sugar prospects of the present season; but a deficiency of labour was severely felt, and there were complaints of a want of currency for ordinary transactions.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.



DON FRANCOIS D'ASSIS.



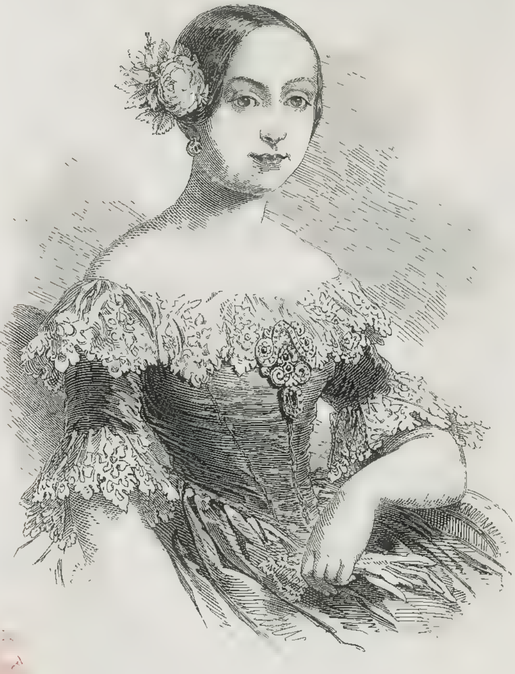
QUEEN ISABELLA II.

Maria Isabella Louise, or Isabella the Second, Queen of Spain, is the eldest daughter of the late Ferdinand VII., who abrogated the Salique Law in her favour; set aside his brother, Don Carlos, and left her the succession to the Throne Isabella was born on the 10th of October, 1830; her father died on the 29th of September, 1833 Don Carlos immediately claimed the Sovereignty; but the Ministry and the Army remained faithful to the young Queen and her mother Christina, who had been appointed Regent by the King's will. For some years, Carlos carried on a civil war; but he was at last driven from Spain, and the authority of Isabella established. The young Queen was declared of age, and took the oath to the Constitution on the 10th of November, 1843. Her marriage has been a matter of much discussion and speculation; many candidates have been proposed, but the preference has been given to Don Francisco d'Assis. Queen Isabella is said in person to resemble rather too strongly her father, Ferdinand, whose countenance was heavy and stolid; but she has a good figure, and possesses some accomplishments. The French papers state that she sings and plays agreeably, and is a good linguist. Nearly the only thing for which she was remarkable in her childhood was an immoderate fondness for sweetmeats—the appetite growing, we presume, with indulgence. Her apartments were perfect museums of confectionary. Christina, her mother, who may still be considered as the real ruler of Spain, is the daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies, and was born on the 27th April, 1806. She has eight other children besides the Queen of Spain and the Infanta, by her second husband, Munoz.

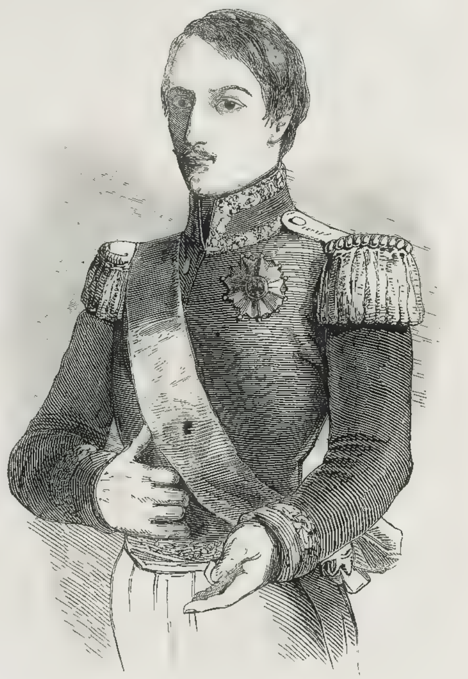
Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, the Infanta, is two years younger than the Queen, having been born on 30th January, 1832. Report describes her as far the superior of her Royal sister, both in beauty and intelligence. She will be the youngest wedded Princess in Europe.

Don Francois D'Assis Marie Ferdinand Duke of Cadiz, the King Consort elect, is the eldest son of Don Francois de Paula, younger brother of Don Carlos; he is, therefore, first cousin to the Queen. He was born on the 13th of May, 1822. He is a Colonel of cavalry in the Spanish service. It has been stated that the Queen was disposed to prefer Don Enrique, his younger brother, Duke of Seville, and Captain in the Spanish navy; but he refused to consent to various conditions sought to be imposed upon him.

Antoine-Marie Joseph Louis D'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, is the seventh and youngest child of Louis Philippe; he was born on the 31st July, 1824; he accompanied his Royal father when he visited our gracious Queen at Windsor. His marriage with the sister of Isabella has been long spoken of as probable, but it was expected it would be deferred till the Queen had borne an heir to the Crown. The English Government, when applied to, refused to support any candidate for the hand of the Royal sisters, and left it wholly to the Spanish people and Ministry.

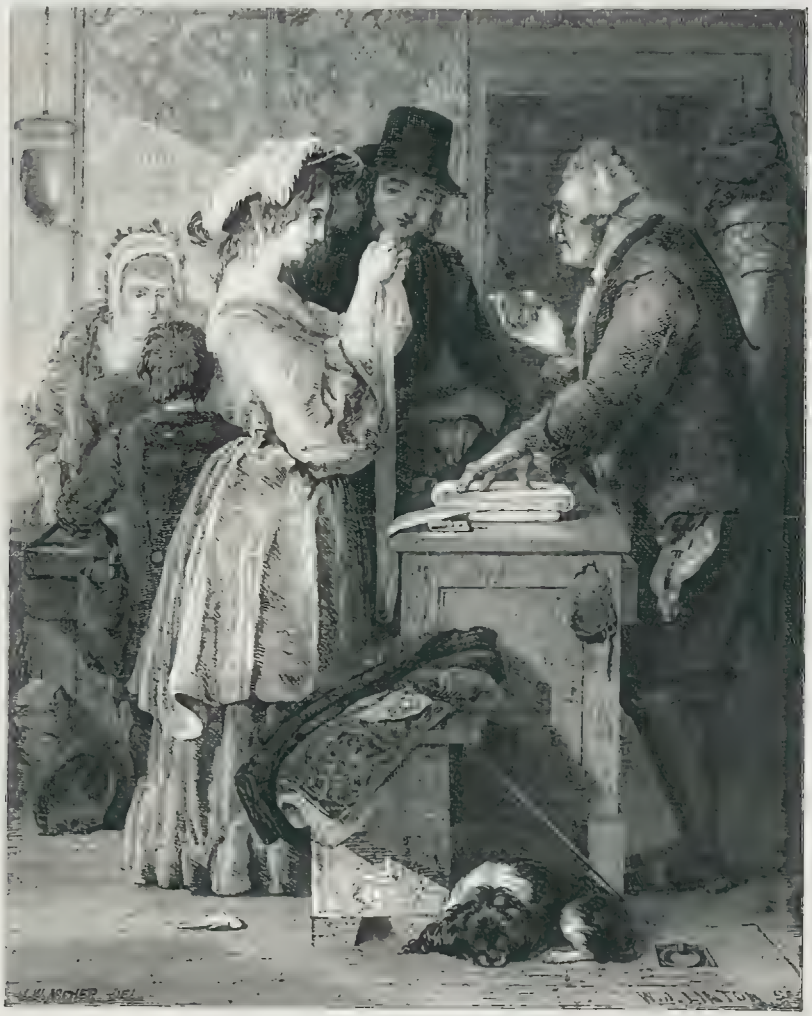


DONNA MARIA LUISA FERDINANDA, INFANTA OF SPAIN.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

FINE ARTS.


J. W. ARCHER DEL.
W. J. LINTON SC.

"CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN."—PAINTED BY MR. MULREADY, R.A.

"CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN."

PAINTED BY WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.

The very best Picture of the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year, or, indeed, of any Exhibition for very many years, was that charming little Picture which hung on the east-end wall of the Great Room—usually concealed from view by a three-deep semicircle of people pushing to get near it. We refer (but there is scarcely any necessity to name it after so particular a reference) to a small Picture on panel, by Mr. Mulready, R.A., called "Choosing the Wedding Gown," a happy idea, addressed to the common sympathies of all, and most happily carried out in every part and portion of the Picture. We abstained from engraving it among the Illustrations which we gave of the Royal Academy Exhibition, because it was our wish to do full justice to Mr. Mulready's genius, and afford our Engravers an opportunity of copying it at leisure, and with the Picture more immediately before them than the rules of the Royal Academy will necessarily allow. The delay is very immaterial indeed, if the work has gained in consequence and value; and we feel that, had we attempted it at the time, we could have given but a comparatively unfair *translation* of so fine a work; the delay was, therefore, wise in all respects; and, we will take upon us to add, without fear of contradiction, very much to the advantage of Art and of our Subscribers.

This charming Picture—one of the very best specimens of our English School of Art—was painted for John Sheepshanks, Esq., of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, the munificent collector of works of the English school, and by far the most liberal patron Mr. Mulready has ever had. The subject originated in a clever design made by Mr. Mulready for Mr. Van Voorst's edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield."—"I chose my wife," says the Vicar, "as she did her wedding-gown: not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well." Mr. Mulready has since purposely departed from the particular character given by Goldsmith to the Vicar and his bride; but it is only right to mention the incidental circumstance which originated the Picture, as nothing can be too minute when it illustrates a work of so much excellence as this last great effort of Mr. Mulready's pencil.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to imagine a subject better adapted to exhibit Mr. Mulready's genius to advantage than the subject of "Choosing a Wedding Gown." And how admirably has he treated it—how well the story is told! Contrast the different thoughts expressed on the faces of the plausible old shopkeeper, and the young, thoughtful-looking bridegroom in the background. How differently they think about the same thing! Compare the bride testing the texture of the dress before her, with the shopkeeper's wife listening to the wants of a country boy, who has come to the counter for a ball of cotton, or perhaps a paper of needles. Look at the accessories throughout. How admirable in every respect! You could not remove the very ring in the trap-door without a detriment to the unity of the whole composition.

Mr. Sheepshanks is proud—and proud with reason—of his recent acquisition. He calls it the very pick and pink of his collection. High praise, indeed, considering the vast variety of fine works his taste has been the means of bringing about him. He really prefers it to a picture of the same size, and on the same wall—the inimitable "Duncan Gray" of the inimitable Wilkie. They are pictures of the same size, and somewhat of the same character; they therefore challenge comparison, though Mr. Mulready, with his fine appreciation of Wilkie's excellence, and the modesty so essentially a part of true genius, shakes his head, we are told, when he hears his own work brought into competition with so admirable a specimen of Wilkie as his "Duncan Gray." It is somewhat curious, in the history of these two Pictures, that, in point of finish, each is, perhaps, the very best specimen of the master. There are two "Duncan Grays" at least, beneath the surface of the present Picture; and two subjects, at least, called "Choosing the Wedding Gown" beneath the surface of the Picture exhibited at the Royal Academy. Both are finished up to the last point of perfection in that line. Mieris is hardly finer, with all the advantage of age to mellow what was crude at first, into that subdued and harmonious tone, so charming in his pictures.

It is not too much to say of this fine specimen of Mr. Mulready's pencil, that it will be improved by time, and that posterity will see more to admire in it than we are enabled now to do, with even "the prophetic eye of taste" to assist us in coming to a conclusion. There is no loose or dishonest painting, as it is called, in any part of the Picture. The richly-coloured brocades on the stool in the foreground are finished up to the extreme touch of well-sustained elaboration; the band-boxes in the background (never were band-boxes so honoured in painting before) court the touch to satisfy you that they are really what they seem; and the dog on the floor is elaborated to the minutest hair, that Landseer might take a lesson from the extreme fidelity of its finish. And yet this elaboration of the minutest parts is not that Balthazar Denner kind of detail which ignorant people so often mistake for more artistic excellences; it is anything but that; it is not a servile copy of what is set before you, but something infinitely better—a good selection at the first, and a close and minute adherence afterwards.

It would be wrong to allow our subscribers who have not as yet had the good fortune to look upon this fine Picture for themselves, to carry off the idea that its chief excellence consists in the minute character of its finish. The leading merit of the Picture is the way in which the story is told; the finish is quite a secondary consideration. Colour is in painting what language is in poetry; and it is what Garrick called the "concoction"—that is, the life and marrow—of all fine works in literature and art. Here, then, the "concoction" is good, for the story is well sustained, and there is a dramatic interest throughout.

Let us add, in conclusion, that our young and rising artists, one and all, may take a lesson from the history of this picture. Mr. Mulready has spent more time upon it than will constitute a whole year's work; time well bestowed, when a picture of real excellence, such as this, is the result.

LITERATURE.

Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. By John Burke, Esq., Author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," &c., and John Bernard Burke, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., large 8vo. Colburn.

We can readily believe these two bulky and closely-printed volumes, of some 1700 pages and twice as many columns, to have required, as the authors state, "deep research, indefatigable perseverance, and unremitting labour," involving a cost of nearly £6000. The time consumed in preparing genealogical works almost exceeds belief; and the patience and pains-taking requisite for such a task would astound those wordy politico-economic speculators, who predict and print with a forty-prophet power. Why! we have heard of the historian of one of our midland counties, consuming three months in attempting to settle a point in a descent, and failing to do so, at last!

The work before us "comprises the genealogical history of that class in society, which holds the next place to the privileged order—the untitled country gentlemen—a class, though, be it remembered, not one degree below the other, in antiquity of descent, personal accomplishment, and national usefulness; nay, the Chiefs of the Houses from which the nobility spring, are generally to be found in this division of the Aristocracy, and for the simple reason, that the eldest son and heir being already provided for, the field of adventure belongs, almost exclusively, to the junior branches of the family, who, thus forced upon the arena, achieve by their prowess or their talents—the sword or the pen—fame, wealth, and eminence."

In what may be termed the "curiosities" of genealogical and heraldic history, this great work is very attractive; for, it is not a mere catalogue of dry descents; but the columns are rich in historical anecdote, briefly told, to be sure and they abound with records of chivalrous and stirring incidents, such as illuminate the records of old English families, and shine through layers of the dust of ages. We will quote an amusing instance. Thus, under "Dyott of Freeford," we read that Anthony Dyott, Esq., of Lichfield, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed in the 40th of Elizabeth, Recorder of Tamworth, with an annual salary of 40s., and was Representative in Parliament for several years of the borough of Lichfield; and his son John was, probably, the Dyott whom Shakspeare mentions in the second part of "King Henry IV.," act iii., sc. 2, as "Little John Doit, of Staffordshire," who was swinge-buckler with *Shallow*, and *Jack Falstaff*, then a boy, at Clement's Inn.

The Fulfords of Great Fulford, Devon, are of Saxon origin; and, as it appears by records and registries in the College of Arms, they were seated at Folefort in the time of Richard I., and have continued in possession of the same name, in the male line, by uninterrupted descent, during a period of more than 600 years. The mansion is still in good repair, though one of the most ancient in the west of England. One of the family, Sir Baldwin Fulford, Sheriff of Devon, 38 Henry VI., Knight of the Sepulchre, and Under-Admiral to Holland, Duke of Exeter, High Admiral of England, is styled by Prince, as "a great soldier and a traveller of so undaunted resolution, that, for the honour and liberty of a Royal lady, in a castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen, for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot of Fulford Hall doth plainly show), whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady."

Some of the descents are of formidable length. For example, Hughes of Gwerclas extends nearly through eleven very closely-printed columns; and, Mr Burke assures us that few families can establish a loftier lineage, or deduce their descent through more numerous stocks of historic distinction. This is a genealogy of twenty-eight descents, extending over ten centuries.

We could multiply these instances a hundredfold; but we must conclude with our testimony to the great care bestowed upon the production of this work by the Messrs. Burke, whose names are very highly accredited in this class of works. The "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" is, unquestionably, a great national work, in its objects and purposes; and we trust that it will receive all the encouragement which so complete and costly an undertaking well merits. It is printed and otherwise produced in the best style.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

This house opened for the winter season on Saturday evening last, the principal attraction being a new ballet, arranged by M. Bretin, called "The Offspring of Flowers," in which Mdlle. Flora Fabbri sustained the principal character. The incidents are not altogether new, belonging to that class in which some supernatural beauty is to try and win the affections of a mortal; in which, if she succeeds, she loses her celestial attributes. Of this kind, with variations, are "La Sylphide," "Alma," "The Peri," and many others. In the present ballet, *Enrico*, a page (M. Bretin), is in love with the *Princess Estelle* (Madame Therese Theodore), who is, however, destined by her father to become the bride of *Prince Julian of Galicia* (M. Theodore.) The Page and the Princess are surprised by the *Duke* (Mr. Howell), during a stolen interview. His anger is, of course, very fearful, as that of ballet Dukes has always been from time immemorial. He sends his daughter into the castle, and tells her to prepare to be married immediately. To *Enrico's* great disgust, the fickle young lady appears too ready to accept his offer; and, tired of life, he is about to stab himself, when a benevolent fairy, *Gossamer* (Mdlle. Adèle), arrests his hand, and transports him, in the words of the libretto, "to a blissful region, where nymphs of the most lovely beauty shall charm his every sense, and the surrounding glories of nature combine to make him also forget her by whom he is forgotten." Arrived at "The Retreat of the Fairies," *Enrico's* heart is proof against all their fascinating endearments. *Gossamer*, therefore, determines to raise a spirit "more radiant in beauty than the undying light of the Paradise which seems to condense its purest and most brilliant rays into a halo around her"—that's the book again. The fairy touches a flower, and *Ersilie* (Mdlle. Flora Fabbri) rises from it. At first she is timid, and cannot understand anything around her. *Enrico* inspires her with new sentiments; and, devoting himself to her for ever, they go off in a ship "to participate in the pleasures of a terrestrial world." We are next introduced to a grand ball room in the *Duke's* castle, where a crowd of nobles, ladies, &c., assemble to do honour to the nuptials of *Estelle* and the *Prince*. A crown is on the table, bearing an inscription, "For the most graceful." The ladies of the Court, after aspiring to win the prize, very properly give it to *Estelle*, when its possession is challenged by a new comer. This is *Ersilie*, led in by *Enrico*, masked. She dances a Spanish *pas* with such enchanting grace, that everybody changes their opinion, and the crown is awarded to her. She is proclaimed the queen of the *fête*; and, at this point, the libretto suddenly changes into praise of a "universal gas burner," that saves over-so-much per cent., so that we are not altogether made acquainted with the final destiny of *Ersilie*; but we may conceive, reasoning *à priori*, that it is all very delightful.

The ballet was perfectly successful; and Mdlle. Flora Fabbri won golden opinions from the audience. Warmly as we have before expressed ourselves concerning this very clever *danseuse*, we can add that she is immensely improved since last season. Her acting, upon first waking to her new existence, was most expressive; and her subsequent scene, in which she learns to dance, and becomes almost alarmed at the revelation of *Enrico's* love, admirably conceived. Without being absolutely pretty, her features are exceedingly agreeable and intelligent; and she can materially assist her very graceful pantomime by the meaning she throws into them. There is, also, a freshness and *abandon* in her dancing, very captivating—that appearance of real enjoyment which is one of Cerito's most attractive attributes. Her great success was in a Spanish dance, *La Castigliana*, a *pas* with castanets, full of character and graceful attitudes, which was loudly applauded and encored. We were less pleased with the *tours de force* which she performed with M. Bretin; there was the appearance of too much effort in them, compared with her *pas seuls*; but this was scarcely the fault of the lady. We could not see her dance before the mirror, which, from its situation, is lost to nearly a third of the house on the O.P. side. The position might be advantageously remedied Monsieur and Madame Theodore are useful additions to the second ranks; and the two German sisters St. Louin had an effective dance in the first act. A little part of a fairy was made something of by Mdlle. Adèle. M. Bretin deserves praise, as much for the construction of the ballet, as his excellent dancing in it; and the music, by Signor Scaramelli, is very light and catching, contributing in a very great degree to the success of some of the figures, more especially a lively galop in the ball-room scene. Some pretty evolutions by the *coryphées* with coloured shawls were much applauded. They are after the manner of those in the "Maid of Cashmere," but comprise several novel arrangements. "The Offspring of Flowers" is announced for performance every evening of Mdlle. Fabbri's engagement; and revivals of the "Diable à Quatre," "Peri," "Giselle," and "Paquita," are promised. The houses have been very fair, considering the early period of the season.

We cannot compliment the artist upon the new act-drop. The idea of carrying on the architecture of the proscenium is good, and, if we mistake not, was adopted at this theatre before; but we must protest against the figures in the centre, which are sorry substitutes for Stanfield's beautiful paintings.

HAYMARKET.

"The Fortune Hunter" is the name of the first new piece, from the pen of Mr. Bayle Bernard, produced at this house in the present season; but we do not altogether think so highly of it as of one or two other dramas from the same clever source. We have for some time entertained misgivings as to the real degree of entertainments derived from Irish fun by London playgoers. It strikes us that the laughter elicited is more conventional than spontaneous. We do not say this in depreciation of this school of writing—which has many admirers, and more especially, as we are told, in America; but we doubt the ability of a metropolitan audience to enter fully into it. Speaking as one of the mass, rather than as a critic, there is a wearying sameness in all Hibernian comicality and character, in novels as well as in plays. The principal *rôles* are all alike, whether they are confined, in the one case, to saying, "Are ye there, now?" or "By my sowl?" or "St. Parthrick;" or, in the other, to constant soldiering, duelling, and steeple-chasing. With the novelists especially it is always a great relief to us when they leave the "Arrah, now, you spalpeen" line of writing for the more general delineations of character, in which they are, without an exception, spirited and truthful. Possibly we have no real interpreter of the Irish character now on the stage. The late Mr. Power, it is true, carried all before him; but it was by a rare union of animal spirits, perception, and cultivated judgment, combined with other advantages, social and personal. We always prefer to see Mr. Hudson exerting his agreeable talents in light English comedy parts, and we are sure he would have been equally effective, in the present instance, had he personated some sea-side town adventurer instead of *Captain Mountgarret*—a capital name, by the way. Commend us more especially to Mr. Buckstone, who, as a visitor to Margate, appears in yellow slippers, a straw hat, and a white paletot, lined with plaid His conceit of making the most of his time by bathing twelve times a day, and only going to bed to dry himself, was amazingly comical, and highly relished. There was also a very lively scene of the tea-gardens, with a swing at work, vocalists singing in the orchestra, and guests feasting in the bowers. Although not altogether, we repeat, so effective as Mr. Bernard's plays in general, yet "The Fortune Hunter" caused great laughter; and a neat "tag" was delivered by Mr. Hudson amidst general applause. Taking the sense of the house, the piece is entirely successful.

A three act comedy, by Mr. Planché, called "Queen Mary's Bower," is announced for representation on Saturday.

LYCEUM.

A two act farce called "Which Mr. Smith," adapted from the French vaudeville "L'Almanach de 25,000 Adresses," was produced here on Thursday evening. We are prevented from press of matter from saying more this week than that it was perfectly successful: in our next the plot and acting shall receive proper consideration.

M. Laurent has opened the Adelaide Gallery, as we stated, for a Concert and Ball, on a similar plan to that followed at the Salle Valentino, in Paris. All the steam-guns and electrifying machines have been cleared away: the body of the room, tastefully fitted up, is reserved for dancing, and the galleries are set apart for spectators. Admirable order is maintained by some half-dozen masters of the ceremonies; and refreshments, in the shape of sherry-coblers and other suitable beverages, may be obtained at fair prices. The band is well chosen, and the selection of music excellent; so that altogether we think "Laurent's Casino," as it is termed, is likely to become the most popular resort of the dance-loving *jeunes gens* of the metropolis during the ensuing winter. There is no reason why an establishment of this kind should not be as well managed in London as in Paris; nor is it necessary that the very moderate price of admission, which is a shilling, should bring with it a questionable company, provided the same order be enforced which the directors appear most anxious to preserve

The Tableaux Vivans appear to be as popular in Paris as in London. By a number of the *Entr' acte* before us, we see that twelve English *artistes* are embodying different groups at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. At the same theatre a drama called "Le Docteur Noir," in which Frederick Lemaitre plays the chief character, has proved an immense hit. "Clarissa Harlowe" is still drawing at the Gymnase: and the "Marché de Londres" at the Ambigu-Comique. In the latter piece one of the characters is christened *Tom-Bob*, a droll instance of French ignorance of our most common names. "Le Temple de Salomon" is a scriptural drama at the Gaité; and the Centrifugal Railway is the great concluding effect [illegible] the Hippodrome Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise" has been dramatized at t[illegible] Vaudeville for Madame Albert, who plays *Julie*. It is said that Mendelssohn is writing some choruses to the terrible drama of Dumas, "Le Tour de Nesle."

The Jockey Club piece underlined at the Adelphi is a translation of a French piece "Le Sport du Turf."

Mr. Honner has lowered the prices of the City of London Theatre to a shilling to the boxes, sixpence to the pit, and *threepence* to the gallery. This is to be regretted, but the manager says he has been driven to it by competition.

MUSIC.

OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE, AND DEBUT OF MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Mr. Bunn commenced his operatic campaign on Saturday night, with Benedict's "Crusaders" and a new ballet. Our speciality is for matters musical, and the Lessee seems resolved that the critics in this department shall not enjoy much [illegible]pose during the season, as three new works will be produced before the month of January, by Lavenu, Balfe, and Wallace. "The Crusaders" was given on Saturday and Wednesday evenings, Wallace's "Maritana" on Monday, and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" on Tuesday. With the varied merits of these operas, the whole town is familiar, and criticism is quite unnecessary. The principal parts have exhibited no change—Misses Romer, Rainforth, Poole; Messrs. Harrison, King, Weiss, Stretton, and Borrani resuming their former parts. In the singing of the National Anthem, on the opening night, Miss Messent, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, gave evidence of promise in one of the verses, although she was very nervous. We must award praise to Miss Poole for the unaffected style with which she sang her solo; and Miss Rainforth's verse, for its beautiful enunciation, would have claimed unqualified eulogium had she not ruined the conclusion by the conventional shake with which our vocalists have been habituated to disfigure our National Anthem.

The new arrangement of the orchestra is well calculated for sound, but an increase of stringed instruments is sadly wanting to contend against the weight of the brass and wood bands. Signor Schira, the Conductor, must, however, not take the movements at such a railroad speed, and will have a hard battle to subdue the accompaniments, but if he be firm he must succeed, and will earn golden opinions. We find that when Mr. Hughes conducts for the ballet, that the orchestra goes better, and this is an intelligible hint for Signor Schira. The choruses, also, require Mr. Tully's careful drilling. Allowances, however, must be made for the beginning of a season, as the forces are not, for some time, in proper working order. Whilst we freely admit that the present Lessee is about the only person capable of keeping the theatre together, we cannot disguise the fact that we are as yet far from having a really efficient lyrical establishment. It will depend upon the support given by the public to Mr. Bunn, whether he will extend his exertions. Our confidence in his disposition, skill, and judgment, is great; but as there is no grant from Government to uphold music in this country, the amateurs who desire to see one great lyrical theatre in London, must be liberal in their encouragement, and then new singers, so much wanted, will spring up, and orchestral improvements may be ventured upon.

The great event, as yet, has been the *debût* of Mdme. Anna Bishop. This vocalist is the daughter of Mr. Riviere, an eminent teacher of drawing, and first began her musical studies at the Royal Academy of Music. She was first destined as a *pianiste*. Her first essay as a singer was at Mr. Ella's *Soirées Musicales*, in 1830. In 1834, she was married to Sir H. R. Bishop, then Mr. Bishop. In May, 1836, Mr. Bishop gave his first Concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, the very day that Balfe's "Maid of Artois" was produced for Malibran; she little thought that, ten years afterwards, she was to be the successor of that great *artista*, in the same part and on the same boards. In 1838, Mrs. Bishop sustained the principal part in the Earl of Westmoreland's Italian opera of "Il Torneo" her first appearance on any stage. In this work, Miss Fanny Wyndham, now Madame F. Lablache, also played a part. It was Madame Bishop's success in "Il Torneo," at the St. James's Theatre, before a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion, that turned her attention to the stage; but the opposition of Sir H. R. Bishop to her wishes, finally led to a separation. In 1839, she sang in character at Bochsa's Dramatic Concert at the Opera House, with great success, although Grisi, Persiani, and Pauline Viardot Garcia sang at the same entertainment. In the autumn of 1839, Madame Bishop went abroad, and only returned this year. She gave Concerts or played in Copenhagen, Stockholm (1840), St. Petersburgh, Dorpat, Mittau, Riga, Moscow (1841), Novogorod, Kasan, the capital of Tartary; Odessa, Yassi, in Moldavia; Lemberg, Krakovia, Brunn, Vienna (1842), Presburg, Pesth, Raab, Carlsbad, Frankfort, Mayence, Darmstadt, Manheim, Munich, Innspruck, Trieste; and, from 1839 to 1843, she gave 260 Concerts. In the beginning of 1843, her career in Italy began at Verona. From thence, she sang at Padua, Venice, Rovigo, Ferrara, Florence, Rome, and Naples. In this last-mentioned capital, her success was most brilliant. She was engaged for upwards of two years as *prima donna* at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at which she sang 327 times; her chief operas being "Otello," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "La Sonnambula," "Beatrice di Tenda," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "I Due Foscari," "Roberto Devereux," "La Fidanzata Corsa," &c. At Rome, she played *Amina* and *Lucia* for twenty-four consecutive nights. She closed at Naples, Sept. 9, 1845; and since then appeared at the Scala, in Milan; but, in consequence of the opposition given by the public to all the artists engaged by Merelli, a most unpopular director, Madame Bishop left for Palermo, where she sang in Nov. 1845; and then visited Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium. Madame Bishop has been elected a member of all the great European musical societies. Such were her antecedents up to her appearance on Thursday night, in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," of which we have now to treat.

This opera was first produced on the 27th of May, 1836, Malibran sustaining the part of *Isoline*, the Maid of Artois. Miss Poole, Miss F. Healey, Messrs. Templeton, H. Phillips, E. Seguin, Bedford, and the late Giubilei were included in the cast. Miss Romer, after Malibran's death, has played Malibran's part; but, as it is now some years since the opera has been played, a slight sketch of the incidents may be desirable. The first act is in Paris, where the *Maid of Artois* has been conveyed by force, by the *Marquis de Château-Vieux*, to the great grief of herself and lover, *Jules de Montangon*, who follows her to the French capital; and, reduced to the utmost state of destitution, is enlisted by *Sergeant Sans Regret* into the *Marquis's* regiment. *Jules* meeting *Coralie*, an attendant of *Isoline*, is informed of the locality where she is detained. An interview takes place between the lovers, and they are about to fly, when the *Marquis* enters; and, in a struggle between him and *Jules*, the former is wounded. *Isoline*, by a desperate effort, seizes the deed of enlistment, but as *Jules* has already assumed the uniform, he is arrested for mutiny, and torn away from *Isoline*, thus ending the first act. In the second, which passes in a French colony, *Jules* is discovered as a convict, for having stabbed his superior officer. *Isoline*, *disguised* in male attire, arrives in Guiana, to share her lover's fate, or, if possible, to free him. The escape is managed, by the aid of *Ninka*, a negress, after a series of perils, from the fortress to the deserts, the new Governor of the colony, the *Marquis*, arriving at the end of the act.

The last act passes in the deserts of Guiana, and is highly effective in its dramatic situations. *Jules* and *Isoline* are discovered alone in this vast expanse of moving sand: he was wounded in his flight by a sentinel, and from loss of blood lies exhausted on the dreary waste. *Isoline*, by giving him the last drop of water from the flask, is gladdened by his returning animation; but thirst, the plague of the desert, then attacks her, and she swoons with the horrible sufferings. Just as the lovers are about to perish together, the sound of a distant march is heard, and a procession at length enters, in which is the faithful *Ninka*, who administers restoratives, and, after an appeal to the humanity of the newly-arrived Governor, the *Marquis*, he relents, and joins the hands of *Jules* and the *Maid of Artois*.

It will be imagined that the entire interest of this drama falls on the *prima donna*, who sustains *Isoline*; and with energetic acting on her part, the incidents tell powerfully on the audience. The sensation created by Malibran in the last act was indeed electrical; and when she poured forth the finale at the close, the burst of vocalisation was wondrous. For Madame Anna Bishop the music has been re-written by the composer. This was absolutely requisite, as Malibran's most effective notes were those in the contralto register, and Balfe composed especially for her qualifications. He has done the same for Madame Bishop, whose organ is that now rare one, a pure *soprano sfogato*, extending from F in the first space up to E flat in alt. Her articulation of the high notes, G, A, B, and C, is not a scream, nor are they drowned by orchestral noise, but are distinctly sung, and given at her will, either p p or f f. For this voice, Balfe has necessarily been compelled to change the concerted pieces in which she sings, and he has also composed afresh all the *soli* for *Isoline* save the finale.

Madame Bishop's reception was most rapturous She was called for at the close of the first act, and at the termination of the opera, and the shower of bouquets was immense. She achieved a legitimate triumph by the force of her talent, and she takes her place at the head of English vocalists; but she has unquestionably a serious drawback in the want of physical power. Her style of singing is perfect; nothing can be more beautiful than her method of delivering the notes, but in excited situations, her stamina will not carry her through, without inspiring to the hearer painful anticipations of a break down. Her intonation is generally unexceptionable, and her execution of scales marked with an astounding precision. As an actress, she has dramatic feeling and impulse, but her speaking voice is so much against her, that she ought always to sing re[illegible]tive. She was encored in the last movement of the opening scena, "The heart that once has fondly teemed," in which the beauty of her shake was particularly conspicuous. In the duo with Borrani, "Oh, leave me not thus lonely," and in a new and well-designed trio, "My bosom with hope," her voice told exquisitely: indeed, in all the concerted music, she was indefatigable, and never missed a phrase of beauty. The new ballad of "Oh! what a charm it is to dwell," is a charming composition; but she did not create the sensation in it that might have been anticipated. Some passages of the duo between her and Harrison, in the second act, "And do these arms thy form then clasp," were finely rendered; but it was in the last act that Madame Bishop's genius was developed fully. Her reading of the great scena in the desert was superb, whether regarded histrionically or vocally. The deep pathos with which she sang the concluding prayer, as she sinks exhausted to the ground, produced the most thrilling sensations. She did not rattle forth the finale, "The rapture dwelling," as we have heard Malibran, or her gifted sister, Pauline Viardot Garcia; but it was a brilliant effort without power, quite marvellous as to the divisions that she accomplished, but exciting apprehensions for the fragile form that was emitting such wondrous sounds. Madame Bishop is rather under the middle height, with raven locks, and a flashing eye, and, in her varied costumes of the Parisian Dame, of the Sailor, and the Sister of Charity, looked remarkably well. Altogether, she is a most welcome addition to our lyrical stage; and we may now truly boast of having a *prima donna* who can really sing.

Mr. Borrani was the *Marquis de Château-Vieux*; and was encored in the "Light of other Days," transposed a note lower for him. The *cornet-à-piston* was but indifferent in the accompaniment. Borrani might strive and render himself less absurd in face and figure, for he has a fine voice. Mr. Harrison's *Jules* evinced signs of improvement in his acting; and, if less boisterous in his singing, he would be still more acceptable. When he sings *sotto voce*, he produces the greatest effects. Burdini was the *Sergeant*; Weiss, *Synnelet*; and F. Jones, *Martin*. Miss Isaacs, who comes from Manchester, was animated in *Ninka*, the Negress, but is somewhat coarse. Grieve's scene of the "Desert" was deservedly applauded. The house was quite full.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—The season at Exeter Hall opens on the 4th of November with Spohr's "Last Judgment."

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Promenade Concerts.—Laurent's Casino, at the Royal Adelaide Gallery, opened on Monday last with a series of *Soirées Musicales and Dansantes*. An excellent orchestra has been engaged, comprising the talents of Grattan Cooke, Patey, Paton, Pratten, Winterbottom, Carte, Maycock, Laurent, jun., Shargool, Sedgwick, &c., with Miss Clairton, Messers Binge, J. Roe, and Sharpe, as vocalists.—Mr. Allcroft begins his Vocal and Promenade Concerts on the 16th of November at the Lyceum Theatre M. Jullien commences at Covent Garden Theatre on Oct. 26, and will continue until the first week in December, when the extensive alterations for the Italian Opera season, in 1847, will immediately be made; and, as the interior is to be entirely re-constructed, at least three or four months will be required for the architect, decorators, and upholsterer.—Mr. Weippert's *Soirées Dansantes* commenced on Monday last at the Princess Concert-room, and passed off with great spirit. There is an admirable band, conducted by Mr Weippert, with Zerbini as leader, and aided by Collinet, Handley, Prospère, Egerton, &c.

Mr. H. Phillips.—This vocalist gave his entertainment "Extracts from Operas," on Monday last, at the Mile-end Beaumont Institution. After visiting the north and south of England, he will return to London at Christmas for the season.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The Duke of Wellington himself has long been designated "the Iron Duke;" his colossal effigy will, we opine, rejoice hereafter in the title of "the Bronze Duke," *par excellence*. There he sits (the Bronze Duke, we mean) before Apsley House,

> In shape and gesture proudly eminent,

and seems to challenge the admiration of the crowds that throng beneath him; invited each to give his mite towards the mass of public opinion that, we are told, is to determine whether the Duke is to keep his place or not. Fortunately, statues are not amenable to political movements; and if universal suffrage is to carry the day, the general verdict of the masses seems likely to be,

> Sedet, æternum que sede bit.

Chaucer, "the morning star of English song," as he has been rightly termed, celebrated in his archaic lays, among other things and personages,

> The wondrous horse of brass
> On which the Tartar King did ride;

and Milton, the noon-day sun of our poetry, wished, in his "Penserosa," that the old bard could be called back to life, to complete his story respecting the said steed, and other half-told marvels.

We, too, heartily wish that the tuneful patriarch could re-appear;

> We'd give full many a modern strain,
> Dan Chaucer were alive again;

but instead of requesting him to resume his old English lay respecting the old "horse of brass" that used to adorn Tartary, we should implore him to try our more modern and intelligible dialect; and beg him to devote his muse to the still "more wondrous" steed that shines aloft on Constitution Hill, and on which rides an English hero, in whom every enemy that encountered him caught a most decided Tartar.

Had anything like such a statue of such a man been set up in ancient times, what a flood of Dithyiambic and Ode would have been poured out on the occasion. Pindar would have strung together Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode, giving four or five fine lines to the subject, and four or five hundred to some obscure point in the genealogy of some seventeenth cousin of the Duke's great uncle. Horace would have spun sententious Alcaics and lively Sapphics by the score, on such a lordly theme. Our Muses are, however, silent. We have but one song on the occasion to lay before our readers. It is the production of an old Chelsea Pensioner (not Mr. Gleig's), who came, with some of his comrades, to look at their old General.

Suetonius, and other classic writers, have preserved for us some snatches of the songs which the Roman soldiers used to sing round the triumphal cars of their commanders. They are rough, but emphatic; and the stanzas of our Waterloo Medalist, on the Testimonial to the Great Captain of the age, are decidedly of a similar character.

THE CHELSEA VETERANS' COURT-MARTIAL ON THE DUKE'S STATUE.

Air—"*Darby Kelly, oh*"

Come, boys, let's march,
To view the Arch,
Where sits in state our hero, oh
Who won the day
At red Assaye,
Likewise at Talavera, oh.
From Indian seas,
From the Pyrenees,
From Spain, and France, and Flanders, oh,
The voice of Fame
Repeats his name—
Our first of all commanders, oh!

Aye, there's the Duke,
W[illegible]
He had at Waterloo, my boys;
I saw him there,
When to our square
He rode, and cried "Stand true, my boys."
The Frenchmen's shot
For hours came hot,
The cuirassiers charged fast, my boys;
But we'd no fear,
For the Duke was near,
And we knew we'd win at last, my boys.

God bless his Grace!
To see that face
Has cheered me oft in Spain, my boys;
When fast as foes
Against us rose,
We beat them back again, my boys.
Oh, great and small,
He thrashed them all—
The Duke was quite impartial, oh!
And their Emperor's self
He laid on the shelf,
Having first disposed of each Marshal, oh!

What's this they prate?
Is the horse too great?
Think what he's got to bear, my boys:
The Duke's renown
Might well break down
A stouter steed than's there, my boys.
No place too high
For his Grace, say I—
Where's he that dare deny it, oh?
So, boys, draw near,
With a hearty cheer,
For Wellington and Wyatt, oh!

While the appeal to public opinion has been going on at the West End, respecting the propriety of the Duke's remaining at the top of the Arch, a smart contest has been waged (on Monday and Tuesday) at the East End, respecting the propriety of Alderman Wood's remaining at the head of the poll, where he was placed at the end of last week in the contest for the Mayoralty. Charges, too unpleasant and too serious to joke about, were freely and strenuously urged against the persevering, but oft-baffled, aspirant to civic supremacy; and eventually his rival, Carroll, collared him at the chair, and won by a nose. We beg to say that we speak metaphorically, and merely mean that Carroll, after being in a minority till the last hour of the last day, ultimately won by a majority of nine; which, in jockey phraseology, is equivalent to our first statement. The result of the election verifies the old saying, "Ex quovis *ligno* non fit Mercurius;" which we should translate, "It is not every Wood that can make a Lord Mayor."

There were three other Aldermen named in the voting. Alderman Moon was one of them, and had the splendid number of three votes. Certainly, whoever it was that put him up against his will, the Moon was on this occasion produced only to be eclipsed. We hope that when the worthy Alderman himself stands forward, we shall be enabled to welcome him prophetically to the air of "Rise, gentle Moon," and see him in full effulgence.

A real new celestial luminary is now exciting the attention of the scientific world. Our system is *enriched*, as M. Arago terms it, with a new Planet; but as the great acquisition keeps itself about three millions of miles beyond the orbit of our earth, we fear we shall have some difficulty in realising our share of increase of opulence which the Illustrious Stranger is supposed to confer on its brother Planets.

There are some rather amusing details in the correspondence of Herschel, Galle, Arago, and others respecting the mode in which this new Vagrant of the Heavens was detected. Poor old Uranus, who had been previously supposed to be the last, though not the least of the circulars round our sun, had been of late observed by several astronomers to be very much out of order. Indeed, the worthy old Planet's perturbations were such as to be wholly unaccountable, and it was evident that they did not originate from the legitimate influences over him of any of his ancient companions. Sir John Herschell tells us that he asked M. Bessel "to discover the position of the unknown body, in order that *a hue and cry* might be raised after it." We suppose that the philosophical "*hutesius et clamor*," ran somewhat thus.—

> Tell me, Savans, have you seen
> A Planet pass this way—
> C[illegible] been,
> A[illegible]way?

For in those regions the [illegible] Uranus's supposed delinquencies was at last [illegible] We [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] is now [illegible] to have been perfectly correct, [illegible] his apparent deviations from the right path are quite satisf[illegible] accounted for.

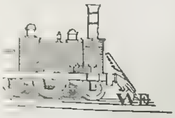
The Command of the South-Western District in Ireland.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived in Dublin, on Tuesday morning from London, *en route* to Limerick, there to assume the command of the south-western district, in succession to Major-General Lord Downes.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XIV.

RAMSGATE, ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.



BELIEVE there is not a greater popular delusion suffered to go unchallenged, than that English seaside watering places are pleasant spots to emigrate to. We have been undergoing transportation for seven days to the penal settlement of Ramsgate, and never before suffered, we expect in common with everybody else, from such a ghastly gasping after the belief that we were having "a delightful visit" as during that time.

It is not secluded: we can stand solitude to any extent, and glory in the seaside paradise of shooting jackets, starfish, no straps, periwinkles, wet feet, seaweed, and coloured shirts beyond all enjoyment. It is certainly not lively. The most strenuous efforts of a few strong-minded individuals could not turn Sackett's library into a ball room; and there is something comically dreary in the afternoon turn-out upon the pier "to see the boat come in," an exciting spectacle which may be witnessed every minute at Hungerford Market or London-bridge, and much better got up. The struggle to combine Regent-street with relaxation is a painful failure; and we must confess our only excitement was being permitted to ride a kicking donkey, to Pegwell-bay, in old clothes. This was real enjoyment. At least we thought so; so did our colleagues; and two or three pairs of marvellous eyes, who accompanied us, expressed the same opinion. But you would never have forgotten the looks of the fine old dismal conventional Ramsgatonians, who go there every year because they were there the last, had you seen them. It required the greatest moral courage to face their scowls, as well as the recommendations of the boys to "get inside."

The measure of Ramsgate revelry is divided into four goes of excitement, viz Going on the Sands; Going out Sailing; Going on the Pier - and Going to Sackett's.

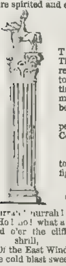
Going on the Sands, is a weak pastime, principally confined to watching children bury one another in the sand with small wooden spades a performance which, like a pantomime, however interesting on first representation, somewhat flags in interest on repetition. The sands, however, have one advantage to the youthful labourers. Like a slate, the sea washes out all they have done every tide, and leaves them a fresh surface to begin upon. The most popular operation was that of digging a hole, and then triumphantly sitting with their feet in it, or making a circular trench, and erecting a fort in the middle. A few many-seasoned novels were employed as weapons to kill the time so long looked forward to. Arm chairs were quoted at a penny the session; and spades fetched fourpence at the adjacent wonderful bazaars of other things that nobody can by any possibility ever want in any position of social or public existence.

Going out Sailing, is also a slow business—slower than a few friends after a dinner party for a carpet polka, or a good old standard comedy, or a wedding breakfast, or the outside half of yesterday's *Times*, or a Charing-cross and Bank omnibus and that is saying a good deal. On the mornings on which we saw the "pleasure"-boats depart, there was not a breath of wind, in spite of the frantic efforts of the crew to raise it. The boat was announced "To sail for two hours. Fare, there and back, eighteen pence." This bringing down time to absolute distance was very novel, and gave us some hopes that "the middle of next week"—a position people are often threatened to be kicked into might be a more tangible locality than we have hitherto supposed it to be.

Going on the Pier is really sad. The pastime consists in putting on gay attire, and then walking up and down to stare at your fellow exiles, and assume a supercilious expression towards all whom you do not know. The Pier is the chief straw that the sinking *ennuyes* clutch at. An emigrant ship—we believe from Genoa—had put into the harbour during our stay. It is impossible to conceive a more squalid scene of dirt, misery, and wretchedness than it presented; pigs, poultry, and human animals; children gnawing bones, and women cooking unknown refuse in pipkins for food, all huddled together; but this appeared to be the great attraction, and here did the company congregate. But when the boat had come in, and they had seen the emigrants, nothing remained to do, and they all wandered back again to yawn and wish it was dinner time.

Going to Sackett's winds up the day; and the excitement here consists in spending shillings you can find other uses for, in chances for things you can turn to no use at all. A gentleman at the piano sang "Come, let's be gay," and laughed the chorus; and a boy, as sharp as the American's "little end of nothing shaved down to a point," pursued you incessantly, with a request that you would sign a paper and make one for a tea-caddy, as though he had been a demon after your soul. It was difficult to find out what costume ought to be observed, although everybody evidently strove after an effect of some kind. One young gentleman in a flimsy moustache, a frock coat, and a white neckcloth, evidently went in for a compromise between various styles of morning, evening, and military *toilette*. When you had spent as much money as you pleased, you came away. If you had got no ticket you were cross; if you had won any you were awake at night thinking what you should take out.

Two things certainly were first rate: the instrumental music at Sackett's, and the comforts at Hiscock's Hotel: we may state this without running the risk of advertisement duty. But, great reform is needed at Ramsgate, or the spirit of the visitors will get far before it. A stout crusade must be made next year against the whole programme of old conventional amusements; and something a little more spirited and entertaining substituted for them.



THE TESTIMONIAL MANIA.

T appears that the last epidemic is that of erecting statues. This has already broken out in the City, where several highly respectable individuals have been accused of wishing their busts to be lugged, head and shoulders, into the Mansion House. As the scarcity of subjects, however, has rendered it necessary to make, in some instances, two statues of the same individual, we beg to propose the following:

Allegorical group: Faith, Hope, and Charity: representing a person treating a poor friend to a return ticket for the Eastern Counties Railway.

A Bust of a Boiler on the same line

A monumental tablet, inscribed with the name of Mr. Brown, to commemorate his spirited conduct in paying for it. A small figure of Modesty—perfectly unique.

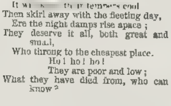
THE SONG OF THE DEMONS

OF THE THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

Hurrah! hurrah! here are more to kill
Ho! ho! what a goodly crowd!
And o'er the cliff comes the whistle shrill,
Of the East Wind, sharp and loud.
The cold blast sweeps down the chalky steeps,
And shatters each panting chest;
But what care we who the car-people be,
They might go, an' they chose, with the best.
Ho! ho! ho!
On they go—
Sooner or later we'll lay them low.

Come on—come on—on the frost-wind's wing,
Here's another open train!
And sow, with the storm, in each fragile form,
The seeds of disease and pain.
And wither the baby's quivering frame,
And fetter the pulse of age;
And in demon whirl, round the fever-lipp'd girl
The war with her quick breath wage.
Ho! ho! ho!
On they go—
Ours the powers that lay them low.

Sweep down in rain, on the penny train,
Make every seat a pool;



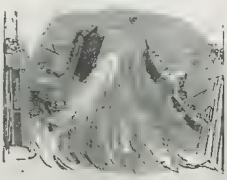
And drench to the skin the mean hearts [illegible],
It will [illegible] their tempers cool
Then skirl away with the fleeting day,
Ere the night damps rise apace;
They deserve it all, both great and small,
Who throng to the cheapest place.
Ho! ho! ho!
They are poor and low;
What they have died from, who can know?

OUR BOULOGNE COMMISSIONER

tells us of a pleasing style of advertising *tables d'hôtes* lately adopted there, which he calls the *advertisements a la maitre d'hotel*. The table, at which the ordinary is to take place, is set out in great style, in a room on the ground floor, near the foot-path, with open windows, so that strangers may look in and say, "This looks well; I think we will dine here to-day." Preparations are made as for a large company, which, alas! is sometimes found to end in six; and the banquet, in the morning, has the air of a stage feast, apples and vases being in abundance. Great pains are taken with the napkins, and we sketch the most popular fashion.

It is folded backwards and forwards, like the paper which the ingenious race-course wizard turns into a salt-cellar, a sentry-box, and a church-window; and then is stuck into a tumbler and allowed to fall over the side. The brains of the waiters are taxed to produce fresh forms, there is often much talent hidden in a napkin.

We ourselves present our readers with the following sketch, which may be relied upon, of



THE "MAGICIAN" AND "QUEEN OF THE FRENCH" LEAVING BOULOGNE HARBOUR LAST TUESDAY

We have frequently heard of the ups and downs of life, but never practically experienced them until the morning in question. With the majority of passengers the ups appeared to have the preponderance.

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE NINTH.

1. Buck. 2. Land. 3. Buckland.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XII.

Susan Clifford had recovered her health and good looks, and something more than her former tone of mind. By dint of many persevering efforts, she had obtained a temporary engagement in the country, and had left home, accompanied by her mother, to fulfil it. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sefton and Margaret, on whom Trevor's mother already looked as a dear child—and whose character developing itself to her understanding, had won its sanction in addition to the love which for her son's sake she had been willing to bestow—remained in town; with poor Hester still under the same roof, the trio living, for the present at all events, as one family.

"Letters from Madeira!" was the joyous exclamation of Mrs. Sefton, as she met Margaret almost at the door one day on her return from her daily duties, and the latter knew by the tone of the mother's voice that Trevor was at least well, that the news could not be very bad. "But I am a little jealous," added Mrs. Sefton, with a smile; "yours is much the thicker of the two, quite a packet in fact; and I am all impatience to know if it contain any additional intelligence, or is only"——

"Nonsense!" said Margaret, filling up a moment's pause with an interjectional common-place, but expressing a world of sympathy and emotion in an affectionate kiss.

It would be an unpardonable breach of most sacred confidence to reveal the contents of the letter which Margaret received with a trembling hand, and hastened to her own chamber to peruse; but it may just be hinted that its bulk was most certainly increased by a minute description of the events which are recorded in a preceding chapter, not omitting the singular discovery of the identity of Mr. Geoffrey Smith with Hester's early lover. To Margaret, as to some "other self," he poured out those details which made up the sum of his trying position; leaving to her discretion to repeat them to his beloved mother, according as she should judge if the confidence would be to her an additional care, or a consolation to herself. Margaret felt that it must prove both, and yet judged rightly for all parties by making to Mrs. Sefton a full disclosure. She had already learned the outline of Hester's story, and be sure this strange filling up neither lessened her interest in that stricken being, nor indisposed her to endure the fitful fancies and harmless eccentricities of which she was now so often a witness.

And the talk over Trevor's letter had delayed the opening of one which lay on the table for a full hour unregarded, though its contents proved scarcely less important! The post-mark was faint and blurred, and nobody had guessed that it came from Susan. The hand-writing was bolder and larger than hers had ever seemed before; nay, the very letters had taken eccentric forms, sprawling this way and that, as if in an intoxication of freedom. And truly, the hand which formed them had reeled with new and unexpected delight. Many persons profess to judge a stranger's character, and even acquirements, by his handwriting; and I will not gainsay a power I have seen most strangely exemplified. And this I know, that, by a kindred but commoner instinct—for it is hardly knowledge—we may always judge of the mood in which the pen has been guided by those with whose writing we are intimately acquainted.

Susan's letter contained but a few sentences; not more than might easily have been compressed within the smallest gilt-edged flower-bordered sheet that ever winged its way from the warehouse of Dobbs or of De la Rue; but she had chosen one of the largest letter-paper, and had covered it with her few, but joyously unsteady, hieroglyphics. And the glad tidings? They were that a new era had opened in her existence—that she was no longer the toiling automaton—the fourth-rate drudge; but that she had been proclaimed the Interpreter of Passion—the Actress of Genius!

If the letter had been penned with trembling fingers, with not less emotion was it perused by Margaret. Hers was that quiet wisdom, not eloquent of words, but deep and true, piercing by its intuitive sense to the facts of things; and, while her heart overflowed in joyful grateful tears, as she leaned her head on Mrs. Sefton's shoulder, and sank into her open arms, it was with broken sentences that she made her understand how the change must have worked. For Margaret knew that it was the torch of Suffering which had carried light into her sister's soul; which had *kindled to Genius* the dormant powers of her mind!

The next day brought a calmer letter; but one which only repeated, with more minuteness, the particulars of her success. It told how managers of various theatres had journeyed from far and near to witness her performance, and how their munificent offers had taught her already to appreciate the value of her services "But," she added, with that high-toned feeling which, alas! does not always abide with the prosperous, "here I shall remain for a month or six weeks at least. I do not forget that dear good Mr. C—— (who cancelled the agreement by which he might have bound me, and trebled my salary the morning after my first appearance) was the only one of these fine gentlemen who had the discrimination—ahem! vanity, you will say, but I *am* getting very vain—was the only one who had the discrimination to guess at my ability, or who was willing to give a poor, obscure, and struggling girl a chance. I know not which might be the moving influence; perhaps they both combined; and for either or both I owe him a debt of gratitude, which I trust I may never grow so heartless as to forget. Meanwhile, his treasury must be the first I fill. Come to me, Margaret," she continued, "you must come and witness my triumph, and Catherine, for she too will rejoice in it."

How sweet it was for Margaret to have, at such a time, so dear a counsellor as Mrs. Sefton! One who united with the years and experience of a mother the warm, *right* sympathies which are too often corroded or chilled by the harsh contact of the world, or the cold hand of Time. She, like Margaret, could see, though, perhaps, but dimly at first, the vista which was opening for them; and could divine how much of the cloud of their destiny would be raised, and how much of light would stream in, at the touch of the magician Gold.

"Let us go, by all means," said Mrs. Sefton; "let us all go. It is the opportunity for which we have so often longed of trying what change of scene might effect for poor Hester. And what could be more likely to rouse her mind from its apathy than participating in this success of her sister?"

"We can afford it too!" exclaimed Margaret, and the phrase from her lips was full of meaning; for she knew that the fable of the Dead Sea Apples is seldom more fully realised then when the poor and struggling snatch at a pleasure, a recreation, an "appearance" beyond their means. "We can afford it" she said, "for not only does this banker's draft from Susan relieve us of all present cares, but her engagements for the next few weeks will bring in a revenue of a year's income." And, literally oppressed with the prospect of ease before them, again she burst into tears. That Catherine Joyce, however, should also be of the party was hoped for by both, and the next day it was proposed. She had already rejoiced in the rejoicings of her friends, and now she pronounced herself "stupid" for not having been the one to originate the excursion to M——.

"Go with you," she exclaimed, and, clapping her hands with almost childish glee, "Yes, and be delighted. And do you know" she added "a week's absence from home just now will be the most charming thing in the world. Nay, my dear Margaret, don't look so grave or frightened; I have not quarrelled with mamma, or become wearied of my little sisters, or, I believe, done any of the naughty things for which you used to scold me,—but—but I have got another love affair on my hands, and sadly want something to ruffle the course of it." As she spoke she sank into her chair with a mock gravity that melted quickly into a smile, and convinced Margaret that whatever the confidence which was coming might be, it was of a very different nature from the not-to-be-forgotten scene of the preceding year. There was something, however, which jarred upon her feelings when she grew to understand the real state of the case, and that her friend was receiving, if not encouraging, very devoted attentions from the brother of Trevor Sefton, and this without entertaining the remotest idea of rewarding them with her hand—should he ask it. It is true that Catherine's conduct appeared more mysterious than it really was; since she respected her father's secret too much to betray that his entreaty had been the original spring of her actions.

It is not worth while to dwell on the journey to M——, undertaken so hurriedly, that the enjoyments of many sorts which it involved seemed, when they were passed, like a dream. Two incidents, however, must be mentioned. The first was that from one of those long corridors so often found in hotels, Catherine and Margaret beheld—themselves being in deep shadow—Mr. Frederick Drayton, as he descended the wide well-lighted staircase of the hotel, at which they halted for an hour or two, while waiting to be conveyed the last stage of their journey. He was attired, as usual, in an ultra style of fashion, and wore the brightest of polished leather boots, and the most delicate of lemon-colour gloves. That, from behind the curtains of their private box, they looked round at night to discover if he were in the theatre, displayed, I think, only a pardonable curiosity.

The second incident, however, and one which interested them infinitely more, was the effect that Susan's powerful acting produced upon her sister. Hester's eye kindled with a light which had not been seen there for many years; and, though she trembled with emotion, and even shed tears, her expressions were full of appreciation and of delight; and when she spoke of Susan's altered prospects, her words displayed a degree of good sense, which her friends had looked upon as departed for ever!

(*To be Continued.*)

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

We are sorry to say that the efforts made to extricate this splendid vessel have, for the present at least, proved abortive. According to the latest intelligence it blew so strongly into Dundrum Bay on Tuesday, and the surf ran so high upon the beach, that no attempt was or could be made to get the *Great Britain* off.

As this was the highest tide, all further attempts to float the vessel have been abandoned until the next springs, which will not be until the 3rd and 4th of November. The vessel on Tuesday was carried higher up on the beach, and is now embedded in hard sand. Persons can walk round her, and horses and carts can approach on either side. It appears that Captain Hosken will take every advantage during the three weeks which will intervene between this and the next springs, to lighten the vessel as much as possible, by taking out everything on board, including as much of the machinery as can be removed without opening any part of the decks. Men will be employed also in stopping the leaks, which, no doubt, have retarded the exertions made since Saturday to get her off, for, as fast as the tide rose, water came in, and the pumps could not keep her free. For carrying on the next operations, therefore—stopping the leaks and lightening the vessel her present position on the beach is favourable.

On Tuesday, steam tugs were unable to approach within two miles of her, and then the gale came on so furiously that they had to take shelter in the bays along the coast. The *Dreadnought* started for Liverpool towards nightfall, and was the first to bring the intelligence that, until the next spring tides, no further efforts can be made to get the vessel off.

Another account says:—"The *Great Britain* must now winter in Dundrum Bay, and such, according to the best information we can obtain, is the intention of her commander. She now occupies a most favourable position for this purpose, having during the gale of Tuesday been carried so far up the beach that in ordinary tides she will be out of danger from the sea. At low water she will be left high and dry, and, happily, upon a hard sandy beach, where there is little chance of her being imbadded. Her bearing is now N.N.W. to S.S.E., and according to the information of a competent judge she does not appear strained

"In the meantime every preparation will be made to render the position of the ship secure. The erection of a breakwater for her protection is said to be contemplated: and measures will be taken to repair the leak which has proved so disastrous to the fortunes of the ship."

The following letters in reference to the *Great Britain*, were posted in the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool, on Wednesday

Great Britain Steam-ship, Oct 5.

Dear Sir,—My letter of yesterday and the weather of last night, if you have had the same, will [illegible] prepared you for what I have now to acquaint you. As the tide rose the sea in[illegible] and about seven o'clock we found the ship making much water; worked the pumps [illegible]. The anchors again came home; and, on the flowing tide this morning, finding the ship making at least two feet of water per hour more than the pumps threw, I thought it [illegible], and force her as high as possible. Captain Claxton, R.N., who came on board last evening, coincided in opinion with me and we did so, letting go all our cables and hawsers. The ship is now so high, that I do not think she will take much more harm. Captain Claxton leaves as soon as he can, at present the surf is too high. I presume you will communicate our situation to the underwriters at Liverpool and Glasgow. I shall make the [illegible] of our situation until I have further directions from my directors and the underwriters. Until then, I shall, as I have done, keep the entire management in my own hands.

I remain, &c. (Signed) James Hosken.

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.

Warren Point, Oct 6

Sir,—I returned from Tyrellan this morning, and regret much to inform you that the *Great Britain* had ten feet water in her hold yesterday morning's tide, and is now high up on the [illegible] with her stern about S E. We had severe weather on Sunday and part of yesterday. I fear now there will be little chance of getting this fine vessel off the shore.

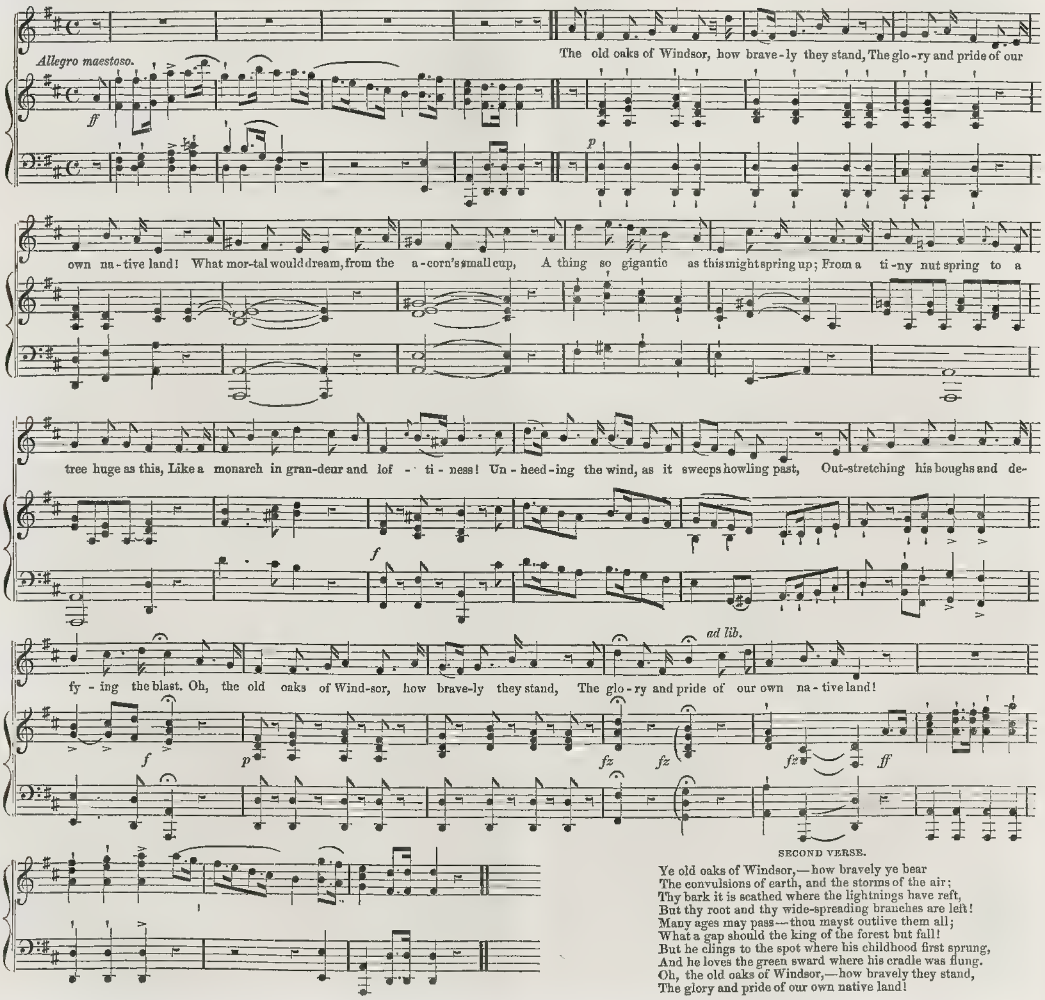
Thomas Court, Esq. I am, &c., Leonard Watson.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a letter from Adolphe du Pinbusque, a passenger on board of the *Great Britain*, addressed to M. Philarète Chasles, one of the editors of that paper, in which he mentions some circumstances not before noticed. M. Pinbusque, alluding to the night of the accident, says, "I went on deck a few minutes before nine, and found myself alone with the Captain. I asked him in English what was the name of the lighthouse which I saw so close to us on our right. He replied (if I understood him correctly) that it was the lighthouse of the Isle of Man; but, at the same time, whether my question raised any doubt on his mind, or whether it merely directed his attention to it more particularly, he asked for his night telescope, and directed it towards the lighthouse. He remained so long in this attitude that I was surprised. Nevertheless, it appeared to me, that after a long observation of the light, he seemed to feel that he was not mistaken, for he did not correct any thing that he had told me, and did not give order to the steersman to change the course of the vessel. On my return to the saloon, I mentioned what had taken place to three passengers, among whom was an old captain of a packet, now a cotton planter at Louisiana. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed, when the vessel experienced a sudden shock from the rear. The shock was so strong, that the passengers, who were walking in that direction, were thrown down. 'We have grounded,' was the cry in every direction. 'We are lost.' The vessel was stopped. The steamer, which drew several feet of water, both fore and aft, was struck in the centre by a sand bank, and this gave the vessel a sudden jerk, which made us fancy ourselves upon a rock." The letter proceeds to describe the confusion which prevailed, and says that when the passengers went on shore, the Bay of Dundrum presented a most interesting scene for an artist

THE OLD OAKS OF WINDSOR

THE POETRY BY MRS. HEALEY.

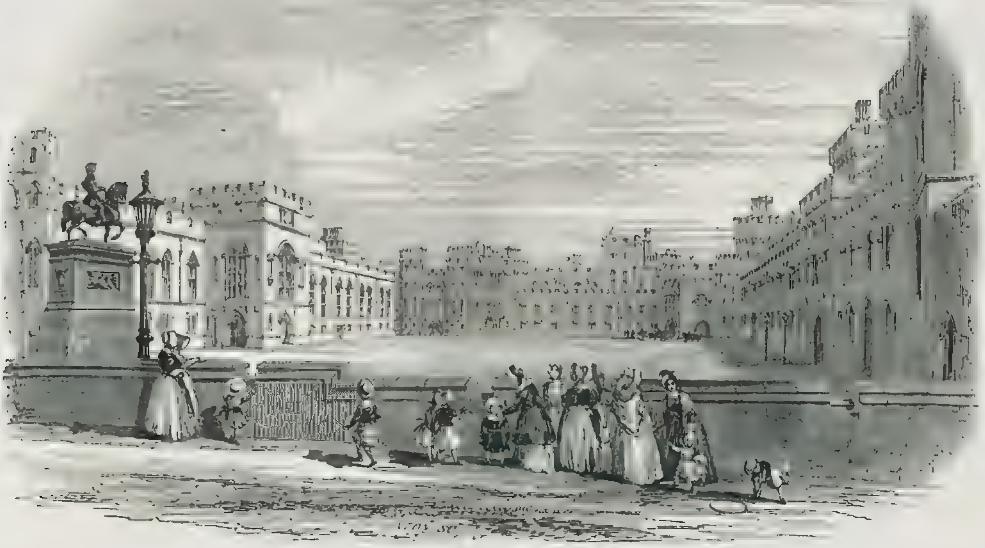
THE MUSIC BY EDWARD LODER.


Allegro maestoso.
ff
p
The old oaks of Windsor, how brave-ly they stand, The glo-ry and pride of our
own na-tive land! What mor-tal would dream, from the a-corn's small cup, A thing so gigantic as this might spring up; From a ti-ny nut spring to a
tree huge as this, Like a monarch in gran-deur and lof-ti-ness! Un-heed-ing the wind, as it sweeps howling past, Out-stretching his boughs and de-
f
fy-ing the blast. Oh, the old oaks of Wind-sor, how brave-ly they stand, The glo-ry and pride of our own na-tive land!
ad lib.
f
p
fz
fz
fz
ff

SECOND VERSE.

Ye old oaks of Windsor,—how bravely ye bear
The convulsions of earth, and the storms of the air;
Thy bark it is scathed where the lightnings have reft,
But thy root and thy wide-spreading branches are left!
Many ages may pass—thou mayst outlive them all;
What a gap should the king of the forest but fall!
But he clings to the spot where his childhood first sprung,
And he loves the green sward where his cradle was flung.
Oh, the old oaks of Windsor,—how bravely they stand,
The glory and pride of our own native land!

WINDSOR CASTLE.

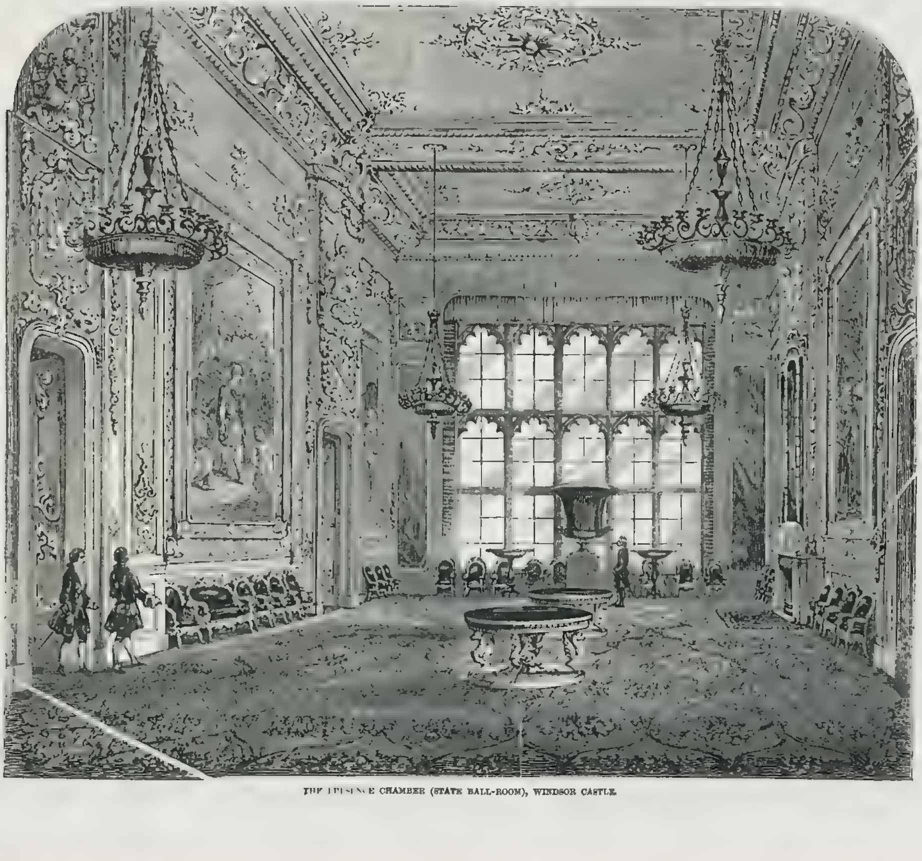


THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE QUADRANGLE.

We resume our Illustrations with a View of the Interior of the Quadrangle sketched from the west, at the base of the Round Tower. To the left is seen the bronze statue of Charles the Second, erected at the expense of Tobias Rustat, a follower of the Court at that period, and at one time Under-Keeper of Hampton Court Palace. On one of the hoofs of the horse is inscribed "Josias Ibach Strada, Bremensis, 1679 fudit." The pedestal, by Grinling Gibbons, is very fine: Walpole says of it:—"The fruit, fish, and implements of shipping, are all exquisite; the man and horse may serve for a sign to draw a passenger's eye to the pedestal." Evelyn tells us that this statue cost £1000: he adds:—"Toby Rustat is a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature." Upon a shield on the east side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, to this effect:—"Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, Charles II., the best of Kings, in the year of our Lord 1680." Beneath the pedestal, Sir Samuel Morland, master-machinist to Charles the Second, constructed an engine for supplying the Palace with water, from Blackmore Park, near Winkfield; but this machine has long been superseded by a powerful engine supplying from the Thames.

First, on the north side of the Quadrangle, is King John's Tower. The space between this and the massive square tower, is occupied by the Queen's Audience Chamber, at which the suite of State Apartments commences; and the Queen's Presence Chamber, at which the *détour* terminates. In the rear of these apartments is the State Staircase. The projecting mass is the State Entrance to



THE PRESENCE CHAMBER (STATE BALL-ROOM), WINDSOR CASTLE.

the Castle, in a line with which is the vestibule, continued through to George the Fourth's Tower, in the North Terrace. Immediately opposite, on the south side of the Quadrangle, is George the Fourth's Gateway, directly facing the Long Walk; so that you may stand upon the North Terrace, and see uninterruptedly through the north side of the Quadrangle, across the Court, through the Grand Entrance, to the colossal Statue of George the Third, some three miles distant. The formation of this magnificent vista through the Castle was an after-thought of George the Fourth.

Over the four-arched State Entrance is the Guard Chamber, which we shall describe hereafter, and beneath the battlemented parapet is a very handsome clock. The long line of windows beyond light St. George's Hall. Between the two towers at its extremity, on the east side of the Quadrangle, is the Visitors' Entrance. Then commences the Grand Corridor, which extends through the remainder of the east side, and the whole of the south; except at the south-east angle, where is the entrance for her Majesty.

At King George the Fourth's Gateway, which forms the principal entrance into the Quadrangle, on the south side, was commenced the great restoration by Sir Jeffry Wyatville; the first stone being laid by the King himself, Aug. 12, 1824. "With regard to the Quadrangle," says an excellent descriptive article in the "Penny Cyclopædia," "the architect is said to have experienced very great difficulty in managing to have his own way, the King being loth that it should be encroached upon, for fear that any loss of space there would diminish grandeur. Some general communication along the whole extent of the private apartments was, however, indispensable;" and this has been provided in the Corridor we have mentioned: it extends from the Visiters' Staircase and Ante-room, at the north end to near Edward the Third's Tower, 450 feet, but not in a direct line. "That branch of it which runs north and south has eight windows on its west, the other fourteen on its north side; and, between these divisions, the Corridor takes a bend, passing, as it were, behind what is called the Oak or Wainscot Breakfast Room, which is built over the porch that forms the Royal Entrance. One side of this room forms a spacious bay, whose windows, like those of the Corridor, command a fine view of the whole Quadrangle and Keep."

Our interior Illustration is

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER,

as it is called in the cheap catalogue just printed; or, the Ball Room, for which purpose it is generally appropriated. This is a fine apartment, 90 feet long, 32 feet broad, and 33 feet high; opening into St. George's Hall, at the southern end; and terminating at Cornwall Tower, on the North Terrace, in which is the noble window shown in our Engraving.

The walls and ceiling are gorgeously ornamented in the style of Louis Quatorze—gold upon a warm drab ground, beautifully executed: the emblematic designs over the doorways are very characteristic; as is also the fretwork, serving as an outer frame to six pieces of tapestry, representing the story of "Jason and Medea." They are not placed according to the incidents in the narrative, but so as to fit into the several compartments of the wall. The west side of the room (that opposite the fire-places) contains those representing the marriage of Jason and Creusa; the combat of the soldiers born of the Dragon's teeth; and the flight of Medea to Athens, after having murdered her two sons. On the east side are Jason pledging his faith to Medea; Creusa consumed by the fatal Robe; and Jason carrying off the Golden Fleece. These tapestries are from the celebrated Gobelin works; they are of great price, but of little worth as compositions: they are said to have decorated the rooms of Marie Antoinette; and, if we remember rightly, were presented by Charles the Tenth to King George the Fourth.

Opposite the window is a magnificent Malachite Vase, presented to Queen Victoria by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; and on either side is an elaborately worked Prussian granite tazza, presented to King William the Fourth by Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia. There are two noble chimney-pieces, of white marble and or-molu; above which are mirrors; as well as in lofty plates flanking the window, and at the opposite end of the apartment. The draperies are of rich crimson silk damask, as are also the chairs and *fauteuils*, which have richly-gilt frames. There are two circular tables, of classic design. From the ceiling hang four gorgeous lustres, of or-molu and cut glass; but additional light is given from candelabræ placed around the room, upon state occasions. The floor is parqueted, and has a Wilton carpet. The upper end of this splendid room communicates, as we have stated, with St. George's Hall; and the door to the left of the Illustration opens to the Waterloo Chamber, described in our Journal of September 26, 1846.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Season still with sports your serious hours.—DRYDEN.

Among the hosts of counts in the bills of indictment preferred by the prosecutors—we had nearly written persecutors—of woodcraft, it is singular they should have overlooked that which is certainly one of its cardinal objections. The boon exercises of flood and field are types, which, in the piping time of peace, bear record of hearts ardent of enterprise, and hands trained to effort. The practice of modern sporting, at least in this country, is a familiar application of the principle of the olden chivalry. But the fashion of the time has robbed it of an auxiliary, than which it could have better spared a more efficient ally. By the fashion of the time is meant that social change which accompanies the march of civilization, we will call it, out of courtesy to conventionalism. The day was when "the field," in certain of its relations, was not held unbecoming the presence of a maiden of condition. The day is, when has passed from it—probably, for ever—an occasion on which bright eyes were wont to rain especial influence. The last within our experience constitutes the present theme.

Hawking gave place, on the discovery of gunpowder, as Hunting must before the general application of steam to the purposes of travelling. Still it grew less, by degrees, as will the Chase till both shall be of the things that were. Falconry, to all fitting intents and purposes, became extinct, in this kingdom, within the last seven years. It is true we still have an Hereditary Grand Falconer; but, the establishment of that functionary, in reference to his title, is not, as the man says in the play, "in a concatenation accordingly." The late Lord Berners—a classic name in woodcraft—was the last of the falconers, in the true reading of their occupation.

Years ago, there used to be a fair held at the village of Valconsvaard, near Bois-le-Duc, in the Low Countries, for the sale of hunting-hawks. It was a colony of men who made a business of catching and training those birds. They were taken when emigrating south, in the winter months, from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—where alone the thorough blood is produced. The writer of this article spent a week, in the summer of 1834, with Lord Berners—on every day of which there was a hawking party: this was at that Nobleman's seat in Suffolk.

Is it necessary to state that the proper quarry of the falconer is the heroic? As the pursuit of the hare to the fox-hunter is the flight of the hawk at any meaner fowl to the legitimate follower of the falcon.

One of the most striking features at Didlington was the Heronry. It was close to the house, on the borders of a piece of ornamental water; and there the herons dwelt, in vast communities. The kennel of the hawks was at "The High Ash," within the domain. It contained some ten or a dozen birds, and three Germans, to hunt them. During the day, the hawks were kept hooded; at night, their night-caps were removed. As a sport, the ideal of a gentle sylvan pastime is your falconry. The *devoir* of the cavalier engaged in it is to save the heron; hence, it is—or was—void of offence for the daintiest of dames. And right fair and well-favoured was the maid that, on the occasion at issue, took her pleasure on the Suffolk Wolds. Our place of meeting was generally some wizard heath, without trace of man's abode or handiwork. No sound broke the silent solitude, save the tinkle of the tiny silver-toned bells, worn by the hawks around their legs. Anon the quarry was discovered, returning homewards from the feeding fens, and then arose the musical cheer, "*Heron a la vole!*" Would ye have authority for Hawking being no rude sport? Let *Juliet* speak—

> H[illegible] voice,
> To lure this "tarsel" gentle back again!

Mark that bright girl—list to her gleeful tone—sweet as the matin hymn of the skylark! There is a falcon on her wrist: they pluck the hood from its eyes she poises it, so that the course of the heron comes within scope of its fierce glance; and now it is enlarged! Away, away it soars! and ride for your lives is the maxim of the company. You see not—care not whither ye rush; look and thought are bent upon the airy encounter. The chace haply points towards the horizon: imagine a burst after the setting sun! If you are fortunate enough to be up at the take, you observe that a "lure"—the counterfeit presentment of a pigeon—is thrown to the falcon on which when it fastens, it is hooded, placed on the fist, and set aside for the day. Occasionally, two hawks are enlarged at the same time; but this is productive of inconvenience, as they are prone to fight with each other. Such are the circumstances under which Hawking used whilom to lure lords and ladies abroad, to disport more wholesomely than eke in the polka, or the promenade in Hyde Park. Purge vice of its grossness, and you cleanse it of much of its offence: eschew the graftings of civilisation on the popular pastimes: deal with the turf and the chase, the flood and the field, in the character of healthful exercises and legitimate excitements, and it shall be lawful to

Season still with sports your serious hours.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting embraced a numerous field of horses, but only two, Tom Tulloch and The Terrier, were actually in favour, while, on the other hand, several were at a discount, and particularly the Baron, Sting, Jonathan Wild, and Sir Tatton Sykes. It is thought that at least 25 will start.

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	25 to 1 agst Dulcet (t aft off)	30 to 1 agst Plaudit
16 to 1 —— The Baron	25 to 1 —— Giantess	30 to 1 —— Sis to Pergularia
16 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 —— Jenny Wren (t)	33 to 1 —— Tugnet
16 to 1 —— Terrier (t)	25 to 1 —— Khondooz	35 to 1 —— Wolf Dog (t)
[illegible] —— Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 —— Fishowlagh (t)	40 to 1 —— The Conjuror
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] —— Kesheng (t)		35 to 1 —— Plantagenet

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

[illegible] agst Iago (t)	25 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	25 to 1 agst Khondooz
[illegible] —— Sting	25 to 1 —— Evenus	40 to 1 —— Best Bower

DERBY.

[illegible] to 1 agst Lunedale (t)	40 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	50 to 1 agst West India Planter (t)
11 to 1 —— Bingham (t)		

THURSDAY.—There was a very full muster this afternoon, and business was the order of the day, our quotations embracing a great number of horses, many of which, by the way, were in such small favour as to make it a question whether they ought to be returned. In this respect, our list assimilates to the formidable daily catalogue of railway prices, in which a host of bubble schemes are kept before that prince of flats, "the public." Money enough, however, was laid out on these nominal favourites to fix their prices; but, for this very reason, it is the more necessary that we should give the names of the horses in *bonâ fide* favour, and these were the three first favourites in the list, Sir Tatton Sykes, Kesheng, Dulcet, Glossy, Khondooz, Cherry (Morella filly), and Auricula. A striking change will be found in the Cambridgeshire betting—the sister to Joanna colt was backed heavily and became first favourite.

CESAREWITCH.

6 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	25 to 1 agst Sting	25 to 1 agst Glossy (t)
12 to 1 —— The Terrier (t)	25 to 1 —— Dulcet	25 to 1 —— Fort William
12 to 1 —— Jonathan Wild	25 to 1 —— Giantess	28 to 1 —— Cherry (t)
16 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes (taken)	25 to 1 —— Jenny Wren (t)	30 to 1 —— Fishowlagh (t)
	25 to 1 —— Wolf Dog	30 to 1 —— Wit's End (t)
18 to 1 —— The Baron	25 to 1 —— Khondooz (t)	33 to 1 —— Auricula
20 to 1 —— Kesheng	25 to 1 —— The Conjuror	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

10 to 1 agst Iago (t)	16 to 1 agst Conspiracy (t)	33 to 1 agst Colleen Bawn (t)
8 to 1 —— Sis. to Joanna c.	23 to —— Evenus (t)	

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added from the fund. One mile and a half. (4 Subs.)

Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs .. ..(Crouch) 1
Mr. Knight's The Jolly Beggar, 5 yrs, 9st 9lb 2
Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb 3
2 to 1 on the Duke. Won in a canter.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 sovs each; 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. Two miles. (58 Subs, 40 of whom declared.)

Lord Chesterfield's Cherry (Morella filly), 3 yrs .. ..(Sharpe) 1
Sir William Stanley's Pic-nic, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb 2
Mr. Meiklam's c by Touchstone, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb 3
A fine race with two.

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats, two miles. (4 subs.)

Mr. Skelmerdine's Rolla, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. (Whitehouse) 1 1
Mr. Walmsley's Heir at Law, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb 2 2
Mr. Dixon's Amazon, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .. .. 3 dr

The Derby and Chaddesdon Cavalry Stakes of 1 sov each, with 50 added, once round and a distance, were won by Mr. F. Pepper's Queen of Hearts, aged, 12st, beating Mr. Ellaby's Sir Roger, 6 yrs, 12st, and Mr. Lowe's Baronet, 5 yrs, 11st.

WEDNESDAY.

The Chatsworth Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Mile and three quarters.

Lord Chesterfield's Cherry, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb.. .. ..(Sharpe) 1
Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb 2
Mr. Wildman's The Heiress, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb 3
Won by two lengths.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Wadlow's Romance, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb .. .. (Marlow) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John out of Prizeflower's dam, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb 2
Won easy by a length.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £50. Two miles.

Mr. W. Scott's Driffield, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb .. .. (Whitehouse) 1
Sir C. R. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb 2
Mr. S. L. Fox's Psalmsinger, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb 3
Won in a canter.

The Ladies' Purse of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Heats, one mile.

Mr. Knight's Jolly Beggar, 5 yrs, 9st 10lb .. (Warman) 0 1 1
Mr. F. Robbins' Sweetbriar, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb 1 2 2
Mr. Langham's Elimea, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb .. .. .. 2 3 dr
Won easy.

A Match, one mile, between Mr. Berrington's Galia, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Crouch), and Mr. Robinson's Easter Monday, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, was won cleverly by the former.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been somewhat extensive, yet the show of samples here to-day was by no means large. Monday's surplus supply was mostly cleared off at that day's prices, yet the trade was in a very s[illegible] little business doing in foreign wheat, free or in bond. The ho[illegible] to give way much in price. We had barely any malting barley on show. This article was quite as dear, so, also, were the grinding sorts. Superfine malt—both old and new—moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds very little was doing. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS. English wheat, 7260; barley, 5130; oats, 3880. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3880. Foreign: wheat, 3690; barley, 5430; oats, 7050. Flour, 4150 sacks and 2780 barrels; malt 3940 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, 31s to 33s; malting ditto, 35s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 66s to 67s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto, white, 27s to 30s, tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 56s to 60s; Suffolk, 49s to 50s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 66s per quarter. *In Bond.* Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s, Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market. A steady demand still exists for cakes and Linseed at very full prices. In all other articles a limited business is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s, white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s, [illegible]

Bread.—[illegible] wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from [illegible] to 9½d, of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 0d; barley, 36s 9d; oats, 24s 3d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 43s 4d, peas, 45s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 33s 11d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 5d; beans, 41s 5d; peas, 40s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—We have to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of Tea, yet the quotations rule about stationary.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar moved off steadily, at full prices. Refined goods are, however, [illegible] 62s [illegible] per cwt. English crushed 33s.

Rice.—The market is rather scantily supplied with this article; nevertheless, owing to the high prices demanded by the importers, the transactions are on a limited scale. Good white Bengal is worth 20s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to notice a very active demand for Irish butter, at a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 97s to 102s, Carrick, 97s to 100s; Cork, 95s to 96s; Waterford, 94s to 95s; and Sligo, 89s to 91s per cwt. Dutch butter is in active request, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Best Friesland, 108s to 112s, and inferior kinds, 78s to 90s per cwt. English butter, the supply of which is large, is rather heavy, at 106s to 108s for the best Dorset, inferior and good sorts, 98s to 104s; and Devon 98s to 100s per cwt. Fresh steady, at 11s to 13s per dozen. The best parcels of bacon move off steadily at full prices; but other kinds are neglected. Prime small Waterford, landed, is worth 60s to 68s; and inferior and heavy, 50s to 58s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, very little is doing. A few parcels of prime Irish hams have sold at 90s to 100s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Russian is in good request, at 46s 3d for prime Y C. on the spot. For forward delivery, a good business is doing, at 45s to 45s 6d per cwt. Town tallow firm, at 42s 6d to 43s, [illegible].

Oil.—Palm [illegible] good; linseed dull, at 24s 9d to 25s per cwt.

Hay and S[illegible] Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5; and straw, £1 6s to £1 11s per load.

Wool.—There is more doing in English wools, at full prices; but foreign and colonial com[illegible].

Potatoes. This market is active, and prices have an upward tendency.

Coals (Friday).—Morrison's, 17s, Russell's Hetton, 17s 9d, Stewart's, 18s 6d, Caradoc, 17s 6d; Kelloe, 18s 3d, Tees, 18s 6d, Riddell's, 17s; and Wylam, 16s per ton.

H[illegible]ng the wants of the dealers, the demand is in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the quotations (which are ruling unusually low) have a downward tendency. The duty may be called £210,000. New Sussex pockets £3 15s to £4 7s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 14s, Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £[illegible] per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer here, to-day, was [illegible] g quality. The primest Scots, &c., were mostly disposed of at [illegible] but the value of all other kinds had a downward tendency. There [illegible] 10 oxen and cows, 370 sheep, and 20 calves from abroad. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the mutton trade ruled dull, at barely late rates; and a clearance was with difficulty effected. The supply of calves was smaller than for some time past; yet the sale for that description of stock was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lb. Pigs were a slow inquiry, at unaltered currencies. Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d, neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 948; cows, 111, sheep, 5430, calves, 254, pigs, 500.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very slow inquiry this morning at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large [illegible] large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; [illegible] ditto, 4s 0d [illegible] 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has scarcely ever been known a period when an absence of business, like the present, has prevailed. Consols have scarcely varied a fraction during the week, with the exception of Wednesday, when a slight advance occurred, which was [illegible] books for the present account, and considerable "carrying over" appears probable. No alteration in prices seems likely, until after the opening of Reduced and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. In the Discount Market, money is a shade more in demand, at a slight advance, notwithstanding which, Exchequer Bills have been gradually improving in price. The state of the Market, at the close of the week, will be seen in the subjoined list of quotations.—Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95⅞; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 95; India Bonds, under £1000, 28 p.; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1½d., 19; Ditto, £500, 19; Ditto, Small, 19.

The Foreign Market partakes of the dulness that prevails in the English House. Mexican has not materially varied, although doubts begin to be entertained as to the probabilities of Santa Anna's sanctioning the recent conversion, if he should again resume the Presidentship. The price on Monday was 25, and at which it (nominally) remains, no bargains having occurred for the last day or two. Spanish Actives are tolerably firm; the speculators considering it probable that, after the Royal marriages, some terms will be offered to the holders of the Five per Cent Stock, with regard to the overdue coupons. The closing quotation is 26⅝. The Three per Cents are firm at 37⅛ to 37⅝. In Portuguese, no transactions have occurred for some days. It ranges from 41 to 43. The prices of the only securities dealt in at the close of the week will be found annexed: Brazilian Bonds, Account, 87; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent, 21¼; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Spanish 5 per Cent, Account, 26⅞; Ditto 3 per Cent, Account, 37⅞; Belgian, 4½ per Cent, 97½, Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 92½.

Absence of business has produced its usual effect upon prices in the Share Market, a gradual decline having occurred. The established lines cannot, however, be otherwise than good investments, at the present range of prices. Competition cannot be anticipated, under the most favourable circumstances, for three or four years at least. But, looking at the probable state of the Money Market, and the difficulty of procuring a steady supply of labour when a general commencement of the new lines occur, as well as the increased value of material, every probability seems in favour of a much longer period intervening. Opinions of this description are current among private capitalists, who are quietly investing, but prices are not affected by such operations. Unless the jobbers purchase, which they only do when the public generally are inclined for speculation, prices do not largely vary. At present, this is certainly not the case, and the Market is, consequently, dull, many of the leading dealers not regularly attending. The list of prices affixed will display the state of things at the close of the week: Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2⅛; Birmingham and Gloucester, 127; Caledonian, 20¾; Direct Northern, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 21¼. Ditto, New, 6¼ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1⅝; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Northern, 10; Great North of England, New, 51⅝; Ditto, New, 19; Great Western Half Shares, 77; Ditto, New, 6½; Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 21¾; Ditto Half Shares, 51, Lancaster and Carlisle, 58; Leeds and Bradford, 74, London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto, New, 5; London and Brighton, 58; London and Croydon, 21¼; London and North Western, 194; Ditto, Quarters, 20½; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 15¾; London and South Western, 67; Manchester and Leeds Fifths, 7¾; Ditto Sixteenths, 7½; Ditto Extension, ⅝ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 72; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ⅝ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 1⅛, Midland, 134; Ditto, New, 33; Newcastle and Berwick, 24¾; Norfolk, 133; North British, 32¾, Ditto Half Shares, 14¾; Ditto Quarters [illegible]; North Staffordshire, 1⅝ pm; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6¼. Scottish Central, 18; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; South Eastern and Dover, 37½; Ditto, No. 1, 21⅛; Ditto, No. 2, 12⅛, South Wales, 3¼; West Riding Union, 1¼ pm.; West Cornwall, ⅝; York and Newcastle, 40½; Ditto, New, 10¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 14⅝; Luxembourg, 1⅛; Namur and Liege, 1⅝; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Vierzon, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8¼; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅝; Paris and Rouen, 36½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols receded yesterday about ¼ per cent., but afterwards closed at 95⅝ for Money and Time. Russian Stock improved to 114½. In Shares there was nothing of consequence done.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—C. BENNS, Winchester, miller.

BANKRUPTS.—E. BENEY, Southborough, corn-dealer. W. MULLETT, West Peckham, paper-manufacturer. W. G. GROSSMITH, Romsey Extra, Southampton, brewer. W. MAW, Birkenhead, builder. S. PAGE, Nottingham, carrier. H. PARRATT, Hotwells, Bristol, coach-builder. J. BURTON, Liverpool, auctioneer. W. BEAMER, West Derby, Lancashire builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. GRAY, Edinburgh, solicitor. W. FINLAY, Walkerton, Fifeshire, bleacher.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 2.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Captain Henry Meynell, of the Royal Navy, resigned.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 9.

5th Dragoon Guards: Assist. Staff Surgeon W. Arden to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Affleck. 7th Light Dragoons. Cornet W. Babington to be Lieutenant, vice Ricardo; F. A. Farrell to be Cornet, vice Babington. 12th: Cornet R. E. Fullerton to be Lieutenant, vice Williams; F. B. Hollinshead to be Cornet, vice Fullerton. 13th: C. Townsend to be Cornet, vice Sir H. B. Edwardes, Bart.

10th Foot: Major G. D. Young to be Major, vice Staunton. 11th: Lieut. O. F. L. Ward to be Captain, vice Fetherston; Ensign J. Roe to be Lieutenant, vice Ward; P. D. Vigors to be Ensign, vice Roe. 31st: Major G. Staunton to be Major, vice Young. 41st: Lieut. J. Eman to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Dempster; Ensign F. Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Page; C. T. Carne, to be Ensign, vice Clark. 54th: Lieut. J. [illegible] Maj. C. Hill; Ensign J. E. H. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Skurray; to be Ensigns—J. J. Hall, vice Taylor; [illegible] Lieut. J. Paul to be Lieutenant, vice Mundell. 69th: Lieut. C. F. Law to be Captain, vice Magnay; Ensign R. W. Hussey to be Lieutenant, vice Law; H. H. Fell, to be Ensign, vice Hussey. 74th: Assist.-Surg. D. Affleck to be Surgeon, vice Cumming. 80th: Ensign W. D. Freeman to be Lieutenant, vice M. D. Freeman; Ensign E. J. Mathias to be Ensign, vice W. D. Freeman. 99th: Lieut. P. Johnston to be Adjutant, vice [illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon A. Cummin to be Staff [illegible] the First Class, vice J. Hall; C. L. Robertson, M.D., to be Assistant [illegible]

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the Cornet appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons, on the 1st April, 1846, are George E. F. Kauntze, not George Kountze, as previously stated.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 8.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Sec. Capt. J. Coddington to be Captain, [illegible] Capt. Sir W. T. Denison to be Captain, vice Larcomb.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—[illegible] Paddon, Charlotte-street, New-cut, Lambeth, slop-seller. R. BOWER, Heyrod, and Black Rock Mills, near Stalybridge, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RUMSEY, Dean-street, Shadwell, glue-piece-maker. H. AYRES, Liverpool, jeweller. W. MARSDEN, Manchester, commission-agent. T. SAVAGE, Nunney, Somersetshire, butcher. H. C. HOWELL, jun., Albion-chambers, St. Werburg, Bristol, share broker. R. HARRISON, Mold, Flintshire, corn-dealer.

BIRTHS.

The wife of Raymond D'Arcy Newton, Esq., of a son.—At Aldgate High-street, Mrs. Samuel M[illegible] Princess's Theatre, of a son.—At Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, of a daughter.—At York-place, Portman-square, Madame de Lisboa, the lady of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, of a daughter.—On the 2nd inst., the lady of Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., of a daughter.—At Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Clarke Whitehead, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Dublin, Francis Dickson, Esq., to Jane Constantia, second daughter of Torriano L'Estrange, Esq.—At Camberwell, Charles Fox, Esq., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Samuel Palmer, Esq.—At Childwall Church, A. H. Lemonius, Esq., to Susan Le Cras, daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq., and niece of the late Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough, G.C.B.—At Paris, Henry M[illegible] Church, by the Rev. Rector [illegible] A. H. [illegible] son of A. Lemonius, Consul-General of the Two Sicilies at Stettin, to Susan Le Cras, daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq., and niece of C. Zwilch[illegible], Esq., of Rosalands, near Liverpool, and of the late Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough, G.C.B.—At Carlton, the Rev. Edward Trollope, to Grace, daughter of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton-park, Northampton.—At Woolwich, Charles Holme Bower, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of James Colquhoun, Esq.—At Paddington, Captain Sandham, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of Robert Gear, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Dimminsdale, near Cheadle, Staffordshire, Ann Horobin, aged 101 years. She possessed all her faculties, and could hear very well, knit, and read without spectacles to the last.—At Blackheath, after three months' illness, Mr. Charles Cragg, head clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., with whom he had just completed a faithful service of fifty years.—At Hull, Louisa Percivall, the wife of Thomas Frederick Hebblethwaite, Esq.—At Kettering, Ellen Alicia, wife of the Rev. Lewis Maydwell Hogg.—The Rev. T. T. G. Crosse, vicar of Rainham, in the county of Essex.—On the 25th of August, at Madeira, Mary, widow of the late Rev. William Tate, of St. N. College, Portsmouth.—At Baden Baden, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel William Dickson.—At Montagu-street, Montagu-square, Mrs. Richard Scott, widow of the late Colonel Scott.—Suddenly, on the 2nd instant, at his cottage at Walworth, in the 60th year of his age, of a disease of the heart, and whilst reading the Bible in his bed, Lieutenant B. I. Bray, R.N.—At Dorset-place, North, Clapham-road, John William Russell, Esq.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. Harvey, of Stangate-street, Lambeth, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, his Patrons, and the Public in general, that his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY, October 26th. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—MONDAY, OCT. 12, and following Evenings.—First Week of the Winter Season. By Special desire, for twelve nights only, Lord Byron's dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA AND THE WILD HORSE.—Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, with, seventh time, Herr Amodio Neuport, from Amsterdam, the extraordinary Bottle Equilibrist, with other novelties. Mr. Batty has pleasure in announcing that he has effected engagements with several Continental artistes—Mons. Joseph Paul Cone, Laurent Wolff, Rosaline Wolff, Polaski, with the popular Vaulters, Messrs. T. Henderson and T. Lee, who will appear in rapid succession.—In active preparation, a New Equestrian Spectacle and Dramatic Romance of unequalled effects, performing with immense success in Paris, which will be brought forward at the close of the present successful novelties. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. [illegible]

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A LECTURE on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, Daily. MAC[illegible] ENGINE, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. A beautiful Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. A Selection of MADRIGALS of the 16th Century will be performed by a [illegible] Direction of Dr. Wallis Daily and in the Evenings. Admission, 1s, [illegible]

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s; by post, 1s 2d. Coins sent [illegible]

PRICE EIGHTEEN PENCE,
A COMIC PANORAMA
By "LEECH."
ACKERMANN and Co., Strand, and all Booksellers.

Just Published, a New Edition, in a neat foolscap 8vo. case, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ECONOMIC CHESS BOARD; being a Chess Board, provided with a complete set of Chess Men, for playing Games in Carriages, or Out of Doors, and for folding up, and carrying in the pocket without disturbing the Game. Invented by P. M. ROGET, M.D., and Registered according to Act of Parliament.

*** This Chess Board is peculiarly adapted for working out Chess Problems, and for the study of published Games and Positions. Dr Roget is preparing a set of Chess Problems to accompany his Chess Board. London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

DR. GULLY ON THE WATER CURE. Just published, 8vo., cloth, 7s.,

THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Terminations of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water, and other Hygienic means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Prin[illegible]

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill, and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—LE FOLLET.—No. I. of the English Edition of "Le Follet" is now publishing, to be continued on the First of each month. Every lady of fashion should possess a copy of this Magazine, combining the cho[illegible] Parisian Plates, three in each Number, with the Article of Fashion translated from the French edition, and 12 pages of original and select English literature. Price 1s. 6d., subscription, 4s. the quarter. Offices, 61, Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; 8, Argyll-place, Regent-street, London, and may be had by order of all booksellers in town or country.

MR. LEIGH HUNT'S NEW WORK.

On the 14th will be published, in Post 8vo., pri[illegible] elegantly bound in cloth, (Uniform with [illegible])

WIT AND HUMOUR. Selected from the English Poets: with an Illustrative Essay and Critical Comments. By LEIGH HUNT.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Of whom may be had, "IMAGINATION AND FANCY." By LEIGH HUNT. Third Edition, 9s. boards, or 10s. 6d. cloth elegant.

HEIRS-AT-LAW and NEXT of KIN.—The UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS of the BANK of ENGLAND, containing the Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of upwards of 20,000 persons entitled to various sums of money of all amounts, being the whole of the Unclaimed Dividends and Stock in the Public Funds, amounting to many millions of money, which have been accumulating during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the whole of which can now be recovered by the next of kin. Carefully arranged under the various letters of the alphabet. Price 1s. each book; post free, 4d. extra. Be particular in stating what particular letter you require. The whole bound together in cloth, price 20s.—W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

MRS. GORE'S NEW NOVEL.

Just Ready, in 3 vols.,

MEN OF CAPITAL.

BY MRS. GORE,

Authoress of "The Banker's Wife," &c.

Also, Now Ready,

THE ROMAN TRAITOR;

A TRUE TALE OF THE REPUBLIC.

By H. W. HERBERT, Esq., Author of "Oliver Cromwell," &c. 3 vols. Dedicated to the Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D., Head Master of Eton College.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW EDITION OF STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY.

In 18mo., with 10 Maps, price 3s. 6d. bound, the EIGHTH EDITION, Enlarged and Improved, of

A COMPENDIUM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY; with Remarks on the Physical Peculiarities, Productions, Commerce, and Government of the various countries; Questions for Examination at the end of each Division; and Descriptive Tables, in which are given the Pronunciation, and a concise Account of every place of importance throughout the World. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART. "More simple, more correct, and better arranged than any other we have seen."—Quarterly Review.

OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London; of whom may be had,

STEWART'S MAIR'S INTRODUCTION; with Vocabulary. Seventh Edition. 18mo., 3s. bound.

STEWART'S CORNELIUS NEPOS; with Notes and Index. Eighteenth Edition. 18mo., 3s. bound.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Price Three Halfpence, the 50th Number of

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading, printed in large octavo, sixteen pages, double columns, with elegant Wood Engravings, for the week commencing October 10, contains—The Cinque Ports, No. III.—The Church in the Catacombs, (concluded)—Natural History of Birds, No. VII.—Bothwell Castle (with Two Illustrations)—Romantic Sketches of Germany and the Germans, No. III.—Gautier de la Salle (concluded)—Popular Year-Book—Poetry. The Death of Bruce (with Illustration).

Part XII., containing the four Numbers for October, with Title and Index to Vol. II., price 8½d., in ornamental wrapper.

London: T. B. SHARPE, 15, Skinner-street; or any Bookseller.

THE CORN TRADE.—The ascertained destruction of the POTATO Crop in the United Kingdom—and the admitted failure of the grain and pulse crops, and, it is apprehended, of the potato also, in France—render early and correct information, on the stock of grain available to meet the exigency, of more importance than for very many years past. No trouble nor expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK-LANE EXPRESS, which has been for many years the authority in the CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price £1 10s. 4d. per annum.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK stated at the meeting at Coleshill, on the 9th of September, that by the destruction of the POTATO crop, as proved, food to the value of £10,000,000 had been lost; and that France, through the failure of the crops, would require 2,000,000 quarters of grain. This vast demand must cause great excitement, and render correct information as to the supply, and the quarters from whence it may be obtained, of the highest importance. No trouble nor expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK-LANE EXPRESS, which has been for many years the authority in the CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES. May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price 7d.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—An arrangement has just been made, by which the result of the discussions entertained upon practical questions in the LOCAL FARMERS' CLUBS will be given in the FARMER'S MAGAZINE. Nearly Two Hundred Columns of Agricultural Intelligence will be continued, with ENGRAVINGS of the BEST and MOST PERFECT ANIMALS which obtain the Prizes of the leading Agricultural Societies. The series of PORTRAITS of PATRONS of AGRICULTURE, and EMINENT BRITISH FARMERS, with Biographical Memoirs, is in continuation: Mr. J. Grey, of Dilston, and Mr. Smith, of Deanston, have just appeared. Price 2s. May be had of all Booksellers.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

"TENANT RIGHT."—That an ALTERATION in the CONDITIONS upon which land has been hitherto occupied and cultivated, affording greater security to the TENANT FARMER for the investment of his capital, and a wider scope for the exercise of his judgment, as well as a considerable change in the Law of Landlord and Tenant, will be greatly accelerated by the Repeal of the Corn-Laws, is perfectly manifest; in fact, a system of "TENANT-RIGHT" must be established. The MARK-LANE EXPRESS has always advocated the rights of the Tenant-Farmer, and will continue so to do unflinchingly.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price 7d., or £1 10s. 4d. per annum.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, Lond[illegible]

FIELD'S CHEAP MISCELLANEOUS BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, QUADRANT, corner of Air-street.—Illustrated Works for the Drawing-room Table at very reduced prices. Finden's Tableaux, 5 elegantly bound volumes, superbly illustrated, £4 4s., published at £10 10s.; sold separately at 18s. Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, 2 vols., 4to, £2 2s.; pub. £3 13s. 6d. Robinson's Rural Architecture, a Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages, 96 plates, with Estimates, £2 4s., [illegible] Robinson's New Series of Ornamental Cottages and Villas, 56 plates, 30s.; pub. [illegible] Robinson's Ornamental Villas, 96 plates, £2, pub. £4 4s. Robinson's Farm Build[illegible] 30s.; pub. £2 2s. Robinson's Lodges and Park Entrances, 48 plates, 30s., p[illegible] Robinson's Village Architecture, 41 plates, 21s.; pub. 36s. Pictorial Gallery of [illegible] Horses, by Geo. Tattersall, 18s.; pub. £2 2s. Finden's Illustrations to Lord Byron's Works, 2 [illegible] plates, 30s.; pub. £3 3s. Gulliver's Travels, Pictorial Edition, 400 wood-cuts, [illegible]ls. Cooke's Shipping Craft, a series of 65 brilliant Etchings of every de[illegible] pub. £3 13s. 6d.—Lists forwarded post free, on application.

In Foolscap 8vo., Price Five Shillings.

POEMS: BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

"She has learned the secret of writing to the age, by writing about the age."—Critic. "Miss Toulmin generally sings because she has first thought, and puts the Muse forward only because the Muse has something to say. * * * For the most part her lightest essays are suggestive."—Athenæum. "They are penned in the right vein of poetic fervour, be[illegible] which we trace a strong current of philanthropy, ever aiming to exalt the condition of hu[illegible]kind."—Illustrated London News. "Occasionally there is a pensiveness in the stro[illegible] earnest sympathy of Miss Toulmin, which is singularly touching."—Sun. "True is the ring of both (sincerity and sympathy) in these fugitive poems."—Examiner. "Her 'Astrology and Alchemy' is striking. * * * No mere mocking-bird melody."—Dublin University Magazine. "In 'The Death of the Pauper Peasant,' 'The Cry of the Felon,' the lines to 'Night,' and 'To the Brave Hearts,' as well as in many other of the poems, here given, she embodies and enunciates those truths which are but now beginning to be understood and acted on."—Kentish Independent.

London: WM. S. ORR and Co.; Dublin, JAMES M'GLASHAN; Glasgow, DAVID CHAMBERS, 98, Miller-street.

DR. MADDOCK on DISEASES of the LUNGS and HEART.—"We earnestly recommend this work to the attention of the suffering [illegible]y. The author is evidently a man of much ability and experience, and his arguments are most convincing, and his proofs in the shape of 'cases' give them weight and authority."—Maidstone Journal. Third edition, price 5s. 6d., with plates.

SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row, and through any bookseller.

NEW SCHOOL-BOOKS PUBLISHED BY OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH.

AN INITIATORY GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with numerous Exercises. By JOHN MILLEN. 18mo., price 1s. cloth, [illegible]

INGRAM'S EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of PLANE GEOMETRY. With the ELEMENTS of [illegible] TRIGONOMETRY, and their Practical Application. Adapted to the Use of Schools [illegible] Students, with numerous and appropriate Exercises annexed to each Book, by JAMES TROTTER, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy; Author of A Key to Ingram's [illegible] 12mo., price 2s. 6d. bound, 232 pp.

[illegible] of ALGEBRA, Theoretical and Practical. With numerous Exercises under each Head, and a large Collection of Miscellaneous Questions. By ALEX. INGRAM and JAMES TROTTER. 12mo., 4s. bound.

[illegible] L. Archia, pro T. A. Milone [illegible] of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. Author of the [illegible] atin Delectus, &c. 18mo., price 1s [illegible] cloth.

[illegible] M. T. CICERONIS CATO MAJOR sive de Senectute, LAE[illegible] SOMNIUM SCIPIONIS, et EPISTOLAE SELECTAE. Ex Orellii [illegible] 18mo., price 1s. 6d. cloth.

FERGUSON'S M. T. CICERONIS DE OFFICIIS. Ex Orellii recensione. 18mo., price 1s. 6d. cloth.

A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR with EXERCISES. By F. A. WOLSKI, Master of the Modern Language Department in the High School of Glasgow. 12mo., price 3s. 6d. bound. "It seems an able and useful work—full and elaborate without complexity, and teaching thoroughly what it undertakes."—Spectator. "The rules and explanations are full, clear, and accurate: the examples well chosen, and the exercises excellent."—Brighton Herald.

Sold also by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely [illegible] ever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates [illegible] eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

DE LA RUE and Co.'s POCKET CHESS BOARD, on an improved and novel principle, VERY superior to any hitherto published, will be ready in a few days. PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

THE HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE, Price One Shilling, [illegible] dens, greenhouses, and farms. An illustrated specimen will be forwarded postage-free to every part of the Kingdom, by the Publishers, HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row, on receipt of fourpence or postage stamps.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTOR; or, Progressive Lessons in General Knowledge. With Questions upon each Lesson.—Vol. I. Exercises and Conversations. Vol. II. Houses, Furniture, Food, and Clothing. Vol. III. The Universe. Vol. IV. The Calendar, the Months, and Seasons. Vol. V. Descriptive Geography. Vol. VI. Ancient History. Vol. VII. Modern History. London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

COOKERY AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

FAMILY HAND-BOOK, or Practical Information in Cookery, Household Management, and all subjects connected with the Health, Comfort, and Expenditure of a Family. With choice Receipts and valuable Hints. 5s.

INSTRUCTIONS IN HOUSEHOLD MATTERS; or, The Young Girl's Guide to Domestic Service. With Wood-cuts, 1s. 6d.

London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

With numerous Woodcuts, price 4s. 6d.,

AMUSEMENTS IN CHESS: containing the History, Anti[illegible] and Curiosities of the Game. Easy Lessons in Chess, a Selection of Games, [illegible] and scientific moves. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.

London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

DISEASES of the CHEST.—DR. MADDOCK, of No. 22, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, will commence, on the 15th Inst., a Course of LECTURES on Diseases of the Lungs, Air Passages, and Heart. Fee for the Course, Four Guineas.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottl[illegible] by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Condu[illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

MUSICAL BOXES of high quality, the mechanism beautifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A Catalogue of the music, with the price of the boxes, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application, or will be sent, post paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, and Co., Goldsmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

LADIES' STAYS.—The long-celebrated Stay-Maker, Mrs. GOULD, of Oxford-street, and late of the Circus, having sold the whole of her STOCK at a great reduction in price, to G. ROBERTS, they will be offered for sale on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, at prices truly astonishing, on the premises of G. Roberts, 183, Oxford-st., near Duke-street. A clever Woman wanted to fit and sell Stays. Also Two Young Persons, of undeniable recommendation, as learners.

SELLING OFF (for Evening and Dinner Dresses), 20,000 yards of Rich Light French Satins, at 2s. 6d. per Yard. Just Half Price. And 2000 yards of very rich Pink and Sky Foreign Satins at 3s. 6d.—worth 7s. per yard. Ladies in the country supplied with Patterns as usual.—Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

VERY FINE FRENCH MERINOS, at 3s. 6d. per yard; same as sold last year at 5s. 9d.

VERY RICH LYONS VELVETS, for DRESSES, at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. in Black, and every Colour.

For Patterns, address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE CHEAP.

Edgings	..	from 0s. 4½d.	to 1s. 3d.	per yard.
Narrow Lace	do.	1s. 6d.	to 2s. 3d.	do.
W[illegible]	do.	do.	2s. 6d.	to 18s. 6d.	do.
Insertions	do.	1s. 0d.	to 3s. 9d.	do.

[illegible] Lace, they can, consequently, [illegible] considerably cheaper than any other House, to prove which, they will send Patterns to any part of the Kingdom for Inspection. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Reg[illegible] London.—N.B. Real Black Lace will be very fashionable. K. and S. have just received a large lot very che[illegible]

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice; a white Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. The breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the Odonto, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for [illegible] at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. All others are fraudulent counterfeits!

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his [illegible]

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

TROUSER STRAPS SUPERSEDED by L'AGRAFE, or NEW TROUSER FASTENER.—This invention is offered to the Public as superior to any Fastener yet introduced. It is light, durable, and cleanly, and fastened to, or detached from the boot with facility. The sole of the boot being free from any appendage, its value and comfort will be obvious to the military, and others accustomed to horse exercise. Sold wholesale by G. RIDDLE, 172, Blackfriars-road, EDMONDS and ROURKE, 4 and 5, Gresham-street, West; and retail, by Tailors and Bootmakers generally.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Manufacturers and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable OVER COAT is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for winter wear so as much as that which has obtained general approval during the past summer.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, a Light Over-coat, for the present Season.—The attention of the respectable public is confidently invited to the [illegible] truly gentlemanly and universally admired garment, which so decidedly conveys its own recommendation as to need no other. Its superior claims to the patronage of all who dislike the appearance of slang, vulgarity, or meanness, will, on examination, be at once apparent. It is really thoroughly impervious to the rain, and not so merely in name. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and, in a few days, at 96, New Bond-street.

AUTUMN and WINTER MANTLES and CLOAKS.—The periodical arrangement for the supply (British and Foreign) of the CLOAK and MANTLE Department at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is now being completed for the season. Ladies requiring cloaks for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find at this establishment every style and variety (including the latest adoptions from the French articles), studiously suited to our own climate, and for all occasions. The plaids and tartan materials for warm cloaks are superior to any that have hitherto been produced. An additional Suite of Show Rooms, No. 251, Regent-street, will be added to the London General Mourning Warehouse in the course of a few days; and these will be exclusively appropriated to the exposition and sale of Cloaks and Mantles. All the novelties of the season are now being made up, and may be had in velvet, satin, silk, tartan-pattern cloaks, &c., at Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, the London General Mourning Warehouse, W. C. JAY, Propri[illegible]

AN INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.

ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA; the most successful liquid preparation ever known in this or any other country, for DYEING the HAIR of the Head, Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows a natural and permanent Brown or Black, so exactly resembling the natural colour of the hair as to defy detection. It is perf[illegible] nature, is free from any unpleasant smell, and can be used by any lady or gentleman with the greatest ease and secresy. Its effect is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will influence it; and it is entirely free from those properties (usual in hair dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.—Prepared by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

OPENING OF E. MOSES AND SON'S FUR DEPOT. 157, MINORIES, Entrance, 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories, opposite Aldgate-church.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1846, will be opened to the Public a "New Branch" in the Business of E. MOSES and SON, on entirely "New Principles." The Proprietors have long had in contemplation what may be termed "An Universal Attire Depot," and the new feature about to be added is a decided advance towards the accomplishment of this most comprehen[illegible] project. The extensive Fur Warehouse of E. Moses and Son will be stocked with an immense assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, posse[illegible]ng every possible recommendation. The Stock will consist of "Sa[illegible]" "Musk," "Ermine," "Chinchilles," "Koluskey," and every other species of Fur Materials adapted i[illegible]n Winter Attire.

Prior to manufacturing the Fur, E. Moses a[illegible] them to the closest scrutiny, and special care was observed that no materials were made up but what were thoroughly well [illegible] Equal attention has been bestowed by E. Moses and Son on the making-up of the [illegible] and trial of the Boas, Flat and Round Capes, Cardinals, Muffs, [illegible] &c. It will be seen that none but "first class" [illegible]blic by the Proprietors. Economy in this new feature of E. Moses [illegible] Son's trade will be strictly adhered to. The "Fur Trade" (let it be distinctly understood, like that of Tailoring), has long taxed the public with most extortionate and unwarrantable prices. But a new principle shall distinguish this new branch of business at E. M[illegible] Son. Large profits shall be succeeded by small, and high prices by low. Every article, ac[illegible] to its relative value, will have marked upon it in plain figures, the lowest price, at [illegible] it can be sold, from which no abatement can possibly be made.

OPENING OF THE NEW FUR DEPOT.

Reserve your purchases until the 20th
Behold!—The vast Establishment of Mos[illegible]
Another feature in its trade discloses
The present month shall reach its twentieth day
When this New Branch will make its first display
C[illegible]e and inspect (for you have every reason)
Well season'd Furs adapted for the [illegible]
Soon will the Winter show its threatening form
And all will stand in need of something warm,
Come and inspect our Furs and you will find
Choice, Fashion, and utility combined
Come and inspect our Furs and 'twill be se[illegible]
[illegible]e articles that would become your Queen.
Come and inspect our Fur and you'll confess
How choice these articles of Winter Dress.
[illegible]me, for Economy is studied here,
[illegible]gh choice the Goods we never sell them dear
[illegible] in invitation we would say
Come and inspect them on our Opening Day.

CHESS.—Any Amateur who is desirous of playing a Game at Chess by Correspondence, address No. 83, Royal Agricultural College, Ciren[illegible]

VIOLIN.—For SALE, one of JACOB STAINER'S CELEBRATED VIOLINS. It is in perfect condition. Enquire of Mr. CULLIS, Bookseller, 43, North-street, Bright[illegible]

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful Tea are still sold for 15s.; or [illegible] 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., [illegible]

VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of unequalled qualities: The most fashionable styles, elegantly trimmed. An immense variety in Black and every colour at BRIGHT'S MILLINERY WAREHOUSE, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's towards St. Paul's.

BARTER.—GOODS of any description, suited for a foreign market, will be received in EXCHANGE for approved WINES in BOND in the London Docks, to any amount, from £15 to £1000. Apply, or address, to W. F., 20, Friday-street, Cheapside.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London bridge.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes. Book-cases, Chests, &c., strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained. R. GRAVES, F[illegible] Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is of unfailing efficacy in Purifying the SKIN of all ERUPTIVE MALADIES, FRECKLES, TAN, and DISCOLORATIONS, producing a Healthy Freshness and Transparency of COMPLEXION, and a Softness and Delicacy of the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained the exclusive patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as of the principal Courts of Europe, and the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of all civilised nations.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. CAUTION. The Genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR on the Wrapper.—Beware of FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, composed of Mineral Astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair [illegible]ng off; also to thicken the same, and to free the head immediately from Scurf. Sold [illegible]y, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d., pints, 4s.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom.—Wholesale, by Ashley, Brixton; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Seager, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand, near Temple-bar; Phillips, Perfumer, Budge-row; Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, and at Hovenden's, Crown-street, Finsbury. Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES, for giving the Keenest Edge to the Bluntest Razor, Carving Knife, Penknife, or other Cutlery, in Boxes of 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each. DIAMO[illegible] immediate use for Raz[illegible] 3s. 6d., and 5s. each. DIAMOND DUST [illegible] 6d. and 1s. each. DIAMOND HISTORY, or HISTORY OF THE DIAMOND, and Uses of the celebrated Diamond Dust, price 6d., in satin enamelled cover with gilt edges. To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and Co., Importers of Diamond Dust, at the Diamond Mine, No. 1, Angel-court, Strand, London; and of all their Diamond Dust Agents throughout th[illegible]

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and [illegible] ject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.

The following are the present prices of new feathers:

Mixed	..	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	..	2s. 0d. per lb
Grey Goose	..	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	..	2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto	..	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	..	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-court-road.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET.—Established 1807. It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid within fifteen days after Michaelmas Day. The receipts are lying at the head-office, and in the hands of the several Agents. The terms of insurance in the County Fire Office are upon the most liberal scale, and all claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head offi[illegible] of its agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United King[illegible]

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Di[illegible]

ROYAL, FARMERS' AND GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION. Offices, Strand, London. Capital, £500,000. Empowered by special Act of Parliament. Persons whose Fire Insurances become due on Michaelmas Day, are respectfully informed that the Receipts are now ready in the hands of the Agents, and that the Premium should be paid within fifteen days from the above date.

No charge made for a Policy amounting to £300 or upwards, nor if transferred from any other office.

Liberal allowances made to persons insuring for a term of years.

Fire Insurances effected at moderate rates of premium. Agents are wanted in places where none are at present appointed. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE and HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Offices, Strand, London. Capital, £500,000. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

LIFE INSURANCES are effected for the whole continuance of life.

For the term of ONE YEAR, SEVEN YEARS, or any other definite period.

On TWO JOINT LIVES, the sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the LONGEST OF TWO OR THREE LIVES, the sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor.

On SURVIVORSHIPS, to secure the payment of the sum assured if a life A die before another life B.

One HALF of the PREMIUMS only may be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half to remain subject to the payment of interest annually, to be deducted from the amount assured.

ENDOWMENTS effected.

Annual Premiums on Life Assurance for £100

Age 20, £1 14 11 | Age 30, £2 4 1 Age 40, £2 18 10 Age 50, £4 4 5 Age 60, £6 11 2

The usual commission to Solicitors. Agents are wanted in places where none are at present appointed. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—NEWMARKET RACES. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 12, 13, 14, and 15, Coaches will run in connexion with the Ordinary Trains, leaving London as follows: Via Cambridge, 7 15, 11 30 A.M., and 1 15 P.M. Via Chesterford, 5.0 P.M. The 6.0 Express Train will stop at Chesterford to set down passengers only on the above days. On Saturday, the 10th, and on Monday, the 12th, a Coach will start for Newmarket on the arrival of that Train at Cambridge. A Special Train will leave London on Tuesday, the 13th, for Chesterford and Cambridge, at 8 A.M., calling at Waltham, Harlow, and Bishop Stortford; returning from Cambridge at 6 30 P.M., and Chesterford at 7.10 P.M. Passengers book[illegible] via Chesterford or Cambridge, at the following Fares, including Coach Fare and [illegible]

		Single Ticket to or from Newmarket	Day Ticket to and fr[illegible] Newmarket
First Class.	By Railway and Inside the Coach	17	[illegible]
Ditto.	Outside the [illegible]	11	24
[illegible] Class.	Ditto ditto	11	20

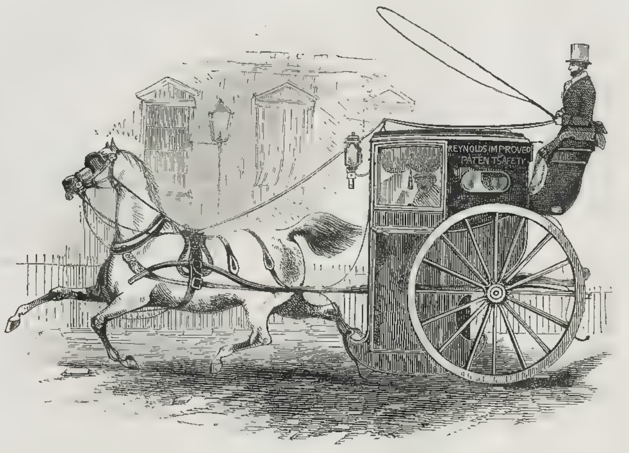
Post Horses and Coaches provided for every Train at Chesterford Station, by Messrs. Edwards, Bottom, and Sabine; and at Cambridge, by Messrs. Edlin, Mitchell, and Ekin. Orders for previously securing Post Horses to be addressed to Mr. Edwards, Crown Inn, Chesterford; and Mr. Hennington, Railway Station, Cambridge.

By Orde[illegible]

Bishopsgate Station, 5th Oct., 1846. C. P. RONEY, Secreta[illegible]

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court in the civilised world, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits, and its claims.—Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—CAUTION. On the Wrapper of each Bottle of the Genuine article are the words, in two lines, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

GENERAL DEBILITY, Pains in the Stomach, and Loss of Appetite, Cured by MORISON'S PILLS, the Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, New-road, London.—[illegible]s. Mary Anne Gardener, aged 41, residing [illegible] the Red Cow Turnpike-gate, St. Davi[illegible]'s, Exeter, cured of the above complaints with which she had been afflicted for many years. The particulars of this case are well known to Mr. Havill, of 9, Fore-street hill, Exeter; and also to Mr. Tothill, surgeon, Heavitree, near Exeter.—N.B. The public is hereby informed that no chemist or druggist is allowed to sell Morison's Pills; they are only to be had of the Hygeian Agents. In places where there is not an agent, the Pills can be forwarded by Post, on sending a Post-office Order to the British College of Health, payable to Messrs. Morison. The British College of Health has now upwards of half a million cases of cure, which amply prove the truth of the Hygeian, or Morisonian system.



REYNOLDS'S IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY CAB.

NEW PATENT SAFETY CAB.

Every contribution to the improvement of the public conveyances of the metropolis is of some moment to its in-dwellers as well as to its visitors. The specimen before us has been designed to remedy the general objection made to the driver sitting before the passenger, so as to obstruct his view; and for this purpose, the driving-seat is placed behind the body, which is constructed on the principle of a Brougham. The inventor and patentee of this carriage novelty is Mr. Reynolds, coach-builder, of the New-road.

It is curious to reflect upon the variety of changes devised in our metropolitan public carriages during the present century. Hackney coaches were first established in London more than two centuries since; but, only within our own time has it been discovered that one horse and a small carriage will carry a diner-out as safely to his destination as a lumbering coach, with a pair of horses—and this with a reduction of one-third of the expense. The cabriolet we borrowed from France, in the first instance; but, the small box-like "cabs" of the present day occasionally remind one of the little town coaches of Queen Anne's time. The drivers, too, are no longer huge bundles of coats; nor do they merit the censure Mr. Macculloch throws upon the *coachmen*: "speaking generally," he says, 'the coaches are the dirtiest, most disagreeable vehicles, that can well be imagined, and the horses and drivers are but little superior; forming a striking contrast to the elegance and commodiousness of the private carriages, the excellence of the horses, and the neatness of the servants."

THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON UPON THE THAMES.

Yesterday week, Mr. Green's great Nassau Balloon was seen floating up the river Thames; the circumstances which gave rise to this new passage being as follow:—It appears that Mr. Green had been advertised to ascend in his balloon from Cremorne Gardens, on Friday evening; and, late on Thursday night, the Imperial Gas Company declined to supply the gas (as they had done on previous occasions), stating that they could not spare the requisite quantity for the inflation. The announcement was then withdrawn. The public disappointed of a balloon ascent is not, however, a matter "to be made light of;" and Mr. Ellis, the proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, bethought himself of applying to the London Gas Company, whose works are situated somewhat below Vauxhall Bridge. Mr. Hutchinson, the Engineer-in-Chief, consented; Mr. Green was despatched with the Balloon to the Company's works, and it was inflated in the short space of an hour and a quarter. The Balloon was then transferred to a barge, which was attached to the *Starlight* iron steam-boat, and thus it was towed up to Cremorne Gardens. To clear the two bridges, it was disengaged from the barge, and allowed to ascend into the air, and pulled forward until it had cleared the obstacles. In the same manner, it was transferred from the barge into the Gardens with safety; and, on alighting upon the open space from whence the Balloon usually starts, Mr. Green and his companions, of whom there were several in the car, were greeted with animating rounds of cheers by the spectators. The appearance of the Balloon, when towed up the river, was novel, and attracted crowds of persons The Balloon arrived at the Gardens at a quarter-past five o'clock, and shortly afterwards ascended, taking its course rapidly towards Essex, where Mr. Green effected a safe descent at Leighton.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. J. T."—You may get Mr. Bryan's "History of the French and English Chess Match," which no Chess Player in this country should be without, of Hastings, of Carey-street, or at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." We cannot undertake to procure Chess Books for Correspondents.

"Long, Long Ago."—See the Chess Enigmas in the present Number.

"J. W." In your solution of Pouziani's six-move Problem, the two first steps are correct, but the third must be Queen to her R's 4th (ch); and the next, Q to her 4th (ch). The last two moves are obvious.

"Junior." You may obtain the little pamphlet of the Stanley and Rousseau Match, of Mr. Hurst, Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," King William-street, Strand—and you will find in it many beautiful and instructive games.

"W. T. G."—Practice—practice is indispensable. Treatises on openings and endings of the game are valuable auxiliaries; but he who plays mainly from book must often be embarrassed by the occurrence of circumstances for which his studies afford no precedent, and in which his theoretical knowledge will sometimes prove an incumbrance rather than a help, unless accompanied by experience for its ready application.

"E. H.," Glasgow.—The solution of Enigma No. 58 is not difficult. Try again: your others are correct.

"G. A. H."—We have already given the solution of No. 1 by D'Orville; but, if you send the position correctly described, we will repeat it.

"L. I. C," Hull.—The second edition of Dr. Roget's "Economic Chess-Board," we believe, is published, but we have not seen it. Write to the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Your problem in four moves is very pretty, that in five may be solved with ease in three.

"Sphinx."—Much too simple for publication.

"F. M. S.," Kensington.—Enigma No. 55 is correctly printed. We know of no distinction.

"C. J. S."—Your opponent is wrong. The second Queen has in everything the power of the first. Before attempting to play Chess, these simple rules should be learnt from some Elementary Treatise on the Game.

"Εσσω Οπουδαῖος."—*We regret to say we are unacquainted with the game.*

"Tension," Brighton.—You have described the situation incorrectly, since the rules of the game will not admit of two pieces standing on the same square at one time.

"Bou Maza," Paris.—Your problems shall be examined. The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" has been published regularly for the last five years. It appears in Monthly Numbers. You may probably get it through Galignani.

"C. F. S."—A small stake is usually played for in all Chess Clubs, it having been found impracticable without some such regulation to induce young players to take proper odds when playing with their superiors. In the marked Pawn Game, "perpetual check" constitutes a drawn game. We have no time to hunt for a particular game in old numbers.

Solutions by "A. Z.," "G. A. H.," "Sopracitta," "Felix," "M. T. F.," "Dombey and Son," and "Guilim," are correct. Those by "Badmansir," "Rufus," "D. P.," "G. B.," and "Argus," are all wrong.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 61.—By an old Subscriber.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 3rd	K at his 3rd
Q at her B 7th	P at K B 4th
P's at K Kt 5th and K B 2nd	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 62.—By Mr. R., A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2nd	K at his 5th
B at K 3rd	
B at K 6th	
Kt at K B 5th	
Kt at Q 5th	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 63.—By Mr. McG.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 7th	K at Q 4th
Q at K Kt 3rd	Q at her B 2nd
R at K R 6th	R at Q 3rd
Kt at Q 7th	P at Q B 5th
P at K R 5th	

White to play, and *win* in four moves.

These positions have never yet been published.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HARRWITZ.

This much talked-of contest terminated a few days since in favour of the English player, the score at the conclusion being—

	Mr. S.	Mr. H.	Drawn.
In the Games wherein Mr. S. gave Pawn and Two Moves	4 ..	3 ..	0
In the Games where he gave Pawn and Move ..	1 ..	6 ..	1
And in the Even Games	7 ..	0 ..	0
Total	12	9	1

Solution to Problem, No. 140.

By H. P. of Newcastle.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to his 5th (best) (a)
2. R takes R	Q takes Kt (b)
3. Q to K sq (ch)	K B to K 6th (best)
4. Q takes Q B (ch)	K to his 4th
5. R to K 7th—mate	
(a) 1.	R or B interposes
2. R takes R or B	Plays his best
3. R to K B 5th (double ch)	K to his 5th
4. Q—mates	

(b) If he play otherwise he may be easily mated in one or two moves.

Solution to the End-Game of H. Brede.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. R to Q 8th. This is the key move, let White now play as he can Black must win.	R takes P or (a)
2. R to Q 7th (ch and wins)	
	(a) 1. R to R 6th, ch
2. R to Q 3rd, and if White takes the Pawn, checks with R at Q 7th and wins as before	

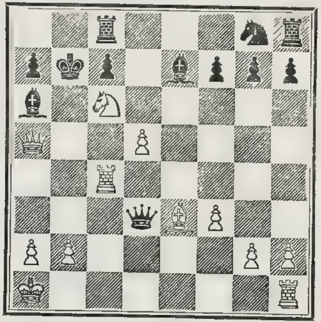
The Solution of Mendheim's great Problem next week.

Problem, No. 142.

For this beautiful position we are indebted to Professor Forbes, to whom it occurred in actual play at the St. George's Chess Club.

White having to play gave mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME PLAYED LATELY AT THE BOSTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. G. HAMMOND AND Mr. STANLEY, OF NEW YORK.

Black (Mr. G. H.)	White (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q P two	P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
5. Q B P one	P takes P
6. Castles	Q P one
7. Q R P one	B to R 4th
8. Q Kt P two	P to Q B 7th
9. Q takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
10 Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2d
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
12 B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
13. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
14. P takes B	Kt to K 4th
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
16. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q B P one
17. P takes P	Castles (K side)
18. P takes Kt P	Q takes P
19. B takes Kt	P takes B
20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R
21. Q to K R 4th	R to K Kt
22. Q takes P (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
23. B to B 6th	Q to Kt
24. B takes R	Q takes B
25. K Kt P one	B to Q 5th
26. Q R to B	K R P one
27. R to Q B 7th	Q to Q Kt
28. K R to Q B	K to R 2nd
29. Q to B 5th (ch)	

Mr. H. wins.

The conduct of this game throughout has been highly creditable to Mr. H., although some of his adversary's moves have been decidedly weak.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

BETWEEN THE LATE DR. BLEDOW AND MR. MONGREDIEN.

Game the Second.

White (Dr. B.)	Black (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q P two	P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	B checks
5. Q B P one	P takes P
6. Castles	Q P one
7. Q R P one	B to Q R 4th
8. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q Kt takes P (a)	K Kt to B 3rd
10. K R P one	Castles
11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q B to K 3rd
12. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
13. Q Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
14 P takes B	Q Kt to K 4th
15. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)
16. Q takes Kt	Q to her sq
17. K B to Q 3rd	K R to K sq
18. Q to K B 5th	Q to her 2nd
19. Q to K Kt 5th	K R P one
20. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to her sq
21. Q to K B 3rd (b)	Q R to B sq
22. K B to his 5th	Q R to his sq
23. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 2nd
24. B takes Kt	Q takes B
25. Q R to Q B 4th	K B P two
26. Q R to K B 4th	K R to K B sq
27. K R to K sq	K R to B 2nd (c)
28. K R to K 6th	Q R to K B sq
29. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd
30. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
31. Q R to K R 4th	R to K 2nd
32. Q R takes K R P	Q R P one (d)
33. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
34. Q R to K B 6th (ch) (e)	K to his sq
35. Q R takes R (ch)	K takes R
36. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
37. Q takes P (ch)	K to his sq
38. Q to Kt 8th	

Mate.

(a) Q to her Kt 3rd is a much more vigorous method of carrying on the attack at this juncture.

(b) R takes R (ch) would not have improved his game, we believe; since Black, having a Pawn advantage, would be strengthened by exchanging pieces

(c) Q R to K sq would have been better play.

(d) He has nothing to do but abide the impending stroke.

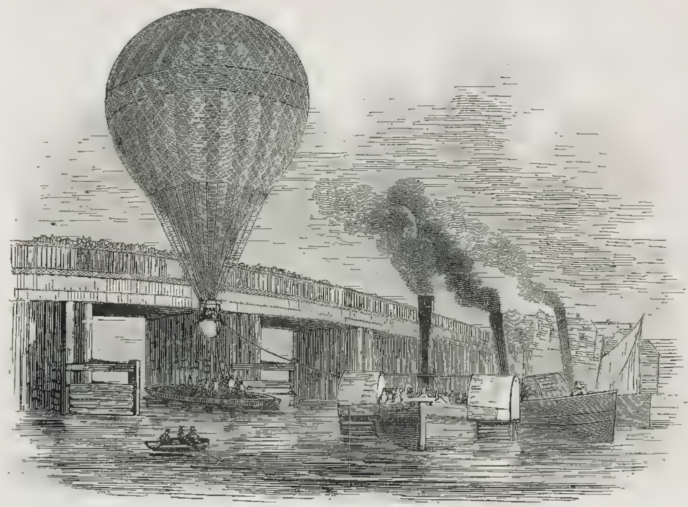
(e) Q takes K Kt P (ch), followed by Q R to K R 8th, might have hastened the catastrophe

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

The funeral of the late Earl of Yarborough took place on Thursday week, at the family mausoleum at Brocklesby; the remains of the deceased Earl having been brought round by water, in his Lordship's yacht, the *Kestrel*, which arrived in the Humber on the Monday previous, escorted by her Majesty's steamer *Lightning*, from the Downs. It was not, however, until the Wednesday following, the day previous to the funeral, that the remains of his Lordship were landed from the *Kestrel*; and this was effected in the retired little creek of Killingholm, situate on the banks of the Humber, about eight miles above Grimsby, and distant about six miles from the mansion at Brocklesby; the *Kestrel* firing minute guns corresponding with his Lordship's age, sixty-five. The outer coffin, which brought the remains to this country, was enveloped in a Union-Jack, and in this manner was placed in the hearse, which was waiting for its reception, and, followed by a mourning coach with the chief mourners, was conveyed to the mansion at Brocklesby, and inclosed in a superb coffin.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, the funeral procession left the mansion. The body was preceded by the crew and officers of the *Kestrel*; and the late Earl's two sons, Lord Worsley (the present Earl), and Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, R.N., as chief mourners. On arriving at the mausoleum, in the grounds of Brocklesby, the coffin was removed from the hearse, the officers of the *Kestrel* acting as pall-bearers. The service was then read by the Dean of Lincoln, and the body being deposited in the mausoleum, the procession returned to the family mansion. There were upwards of 1,000 spectators, among whom the deepest sorrow was evinced.

After the funeral, the officers and crew of the *Kestrel* returned to their ship, and she being no longer owned by a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the white ensign of St. George ceased to be hoisted on board, and the red ensign was displayed instead. The yacht afterwards got under way with the officers and crew on their return to Cowes.



THE NASSAU BALLOON PASSING BATTERSEA-BRIDGE, ON ITS PASSAGE UP THE THAMES.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by **William Little**, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 10, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 233.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1846. [Sixpence.

COMBINATION.

RARELY is it found that the things which are desirable, are possible, even by great efforts, to be attained; if it were so, the world would, in many respects, be a better one: "if to do," says one who knew it well, "were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages Princes' palaces." There is the eternal difficulty: knowing that a change would be for the better, is but a small part of the process necessary to effect it; still, efforts, and the beginnings of efforts, are ever and anon made, which show that men do not despair; and these, unimportant as they may seem, should not be altogether disregarded: the speculations of one age have so often become the realities of another, that ridicule is by no means a safe weapon to employ against a scheme which comes before us at present, perhaps, in a questionable shape; it is, in all cases, better to examine than to sneer, especially when a plan, great in its object, is founded on a principle really capable of effecting much more than has yet been wrought out by it. Thus, some benevolent gentlemen have just commenced a crusade against Poverty and the New Poor Law, in which these twin evils are to be fought by the efforts of those most liable to become their victims. In a word, it is proposed to form the whole working classes of the Empire into one immense Mutual Assurance Office, which shall secure for all contributors better dwellings, a raised condition in life, and support in case of want or disease, without the necessity of sinking to the sad level of the pauper, or submitting to the cold charity of a system that, dealing with large masses of human suffering, has nearly lost the sense of individual kindness and mercy. The scheme is grand and benevolent—that must be conceded, as well as a meed of praise to the proposers, for zeal and sincerity; but the success of the plan itself is one of the things rather to be wished than expected. It is not our intention to analyse details, as yet crude and undigested; but the principle upon which they rest—that of Combination—deserves some notice; it is one that has done much for the world, and is destined yet to do a great deal more.

It is scarcely creditable to our superior reason and wisdom that the greatest exertions of men in combination have been made for destruction. Estimate only the amount of human power, moral and physical, concentrated in a great army, like any of those which Napoleon and Wellington often commanded! Here was combination in its most perfect form; thousands upon thousands uniting in action and movement as if they were one body; obeying implicitly the will of a single chief, whether the command is to stand, and "feed death" unresisting, or to rush into active combat, and slay or be slain in the blinding tumult of battle; tedious marches of days or weeks undergone; privations of every kind submitted to; want of food, thirst, the earth for a couch, and the cold skies for a canopy; and to perform all this, an organisation of rank beneath rank, each with its distinct duty, framed with the nicest calculation, till the chain is complete, from the unnoticed unit in the ranks up to the one leader, on whom all this awful host depends! A great army is one of the most wonderful exhibitions of human power drawn from combination; it is wonderful in itself, for the perfection with which the instrument is adapted to its end; still more wonderful when we reflect what that end is, for if that very organised multitude were to act on the instincts and feelings of the individuals composing it, it would, probably, in very many cases certainly, cease to be an army at all; personally, the men feel little of the hatred they display so destructively in the mass. To bring these hosts together, and to move them from point to point, the revenues and wealth of whole nations have been exhausted, and their population drained, till there were scarcely enough left to carry on the common business of life. Thus, the two things most prized by mortals—existence, and the wealth that supports it—are sacrificed to secure that kind of Combination which creates armies. We speak here only of the effort, endurance, and suffering, which these organisations cost, not of their purposes, or the results they have attained.

Recollecting, then, how life and gold are lavished for ends in which the parties engaged have but a very remote interest, it may be asked, could not men combine on something like the same scale for purposes of peace? Suppose a time should ever come, when, instead of armies for war, States will enrol and organise "armies of industry!" Is it quite impossible? The future may have things quite as strange waiting for development. Imagine hosts, like those that slew each other at such combats as Leipsic or Borodino, making but one campaign against an uncultivated wilderness! But half the toil, the gold, the devotion, sacrificed in a single day, to the ambition of one man, would create a whole province of fields and villages! Estimate what War has cost every nation—work the great sum of destruction backwards, and turn it into a reckoning of what the same energy might have accomplished applied to create and improve, and a very different world than the present rises before us! And this or something like it may be realised when men arrive at the conclusion that there may be as much glory in doing battle with nature and the elements as going to war with each other.

Military power is a combination of strength, supported by the

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER CROSSING THE PYRENEES.—(SEE PAGE 250.)

wealth of the State, and directed by absolute authority, disobedience to which is a capital crime. But there are many other kinds of Combination, though none have yet been formed on so gigantic a scale, or with such complete success; but there is a tendency to try of what the principle is capable; and, seeing what it has already done, there is every prospect of success in carrying it still further. The advantage of men combining to protect each other from the ill effects of some of the casualties to which life and property are liable, is well understood. Human existence, though, individually, the most uncertain and least to be calculated of tenures, is, in large numbers, capable of being computed with remarkable exactness: the destruction of property by fire and shipwreck can be brought under the operation of the same principle; no one can say that a certain ship or a certain house is safe, but its destruction may be rendered no loss, by making it a part of a Combination which pays that value out of the contributions of the many to which the accident does not occur. The payment to the fund is constant and regular; the loss casual, and small in amount, compared to the sum received. We believe that the policies of the principal London offices are numbered by hundreds of thousands; they, therefore, represent a body of men equal to the population of whole cities, relieved from apprehension of ruin from one of the most fatal accidents to which property is exposed.

The St. Alban's proposition is to extend the principle of Insurance, or rather that of Combination, acted upon by the countless Benefit Societies existing in England, and unite with it a Building Society on a large scale. There can be no doubt there is a vast field of improvement in this direction. It is the fault of Benefit Societies and Sick Clubs that they rest on too narrow a basis: the greater the number from whom the contribution is received the better. They are also badly managed in a hundred ways and offer opportunities for waste and peculation not always resisted. Hitherto the working classes have applied the principle of Combination on the greatest scale in maintaining "strikes," which have often proved disastrous to themselves; there is no reason why they should not try it for a more certain benefit. The great defect of the new plan is admitting "voluntary contributions," and placing a reliance upon the charitable co-operation of the wealthy. This is wholly unsound, and any scheme based on such calculations will fail. In all Combinations, the money thrown together must be certain, and regularly paid—no part of the exchequer can be left dependent on charity; what may be given may be also withheld, and then there is an end to all certainty.

But there is another thing in which, by Combination, the working classes could improve their condition immensely: it is simply adopting the system that has been so successfully worked out by the aristocracy, the professions, and mercantile men. Clubs and large lodging-houses, built to accommodate many families, would return a handsome profit to a capitalist, even at the rents working men pay for the miserable holes and dens they now inhabit. Houses that were built for one family have often a whole family crowded into each room! Nothing is so strange as the carelessness exhibited in the construction of the dwellings even of the middle and comparatively wealthy classes in London. Whole miles of miserable brick boxes, with holes cut in them, are built, and dignified by the name of houses, while they are really little more than huts of baked clay. We believe that capitalists are beginning to learn the advantages of a different plan, and we shall gradually see many families living under one roof, with economy of space and increased comfort. The middle classes can command the change if they please; but it will be adopted for the poorer when it is perceived to be profitable. The model lodging-houses will not have been built for nothing.

These changes are all practicable, and they involve no violent alteration of the frame of society. The error of philanthropists is, generally, that they attempt too much, and would make men different from what they are; community of goods, equality of rights, and various other theories are out of the question; mere absurdities; but better houses, better food, baths, more light and drainage, and, generally, a wiser application of the funds now earned and wasted—all these are possible; and the principle of Combination will yet procure them.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

SONNET.

> He who is ungrateful hath no vice but one,
> All other faults are passed as virtues in him.
> SHAKSPEARE.

King of the Barricades!—Napoleon
Of Peace, while Peace could best secure thy throne
The *trick* is play'd and won, the die is thrown
"Jacta est alea!" and the Rubicon
Of perfidy is pass'd! Well, well! Go on!
What next? The cloven hoof is fully shown;
"Play out the play ye villians!" Count Bresson,
Guizot and Louis Phillippe 'gainst the field—
Honour to Egalité's spotless shield!
Joy to the faithful father—hopeful son!
Yet, yet, thank Heaven! the spirit of our age
Smiles with compassion on the Royal *ruse*
Peace, Commerce, Progress, *these* the wars *we* wage
Themes hail'd and hallow'd by the free-born Muse.

Induction of the New Vicar of St. Bride's.—On Tuesday afternoon the Rev. Charles Marshall, the new Incumbent of the Vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, was formally inducted. The ceremonial was conducted in the following manner. The Rev. Mr. Dale, the late Incumbent, having briefly addressed the assembled parishioners, Mr. Cook, the Senior Churchwarden, handed the keys of the church to Mr. Dale, who, having opened the door, led the new Incumbent by the right hand into the church, placed the keys in his hands, and delivered to him corporal possession of the church and parish of St. Bride's, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging. Mr. Dale then retired to the outside of the church, and the newly-invested Incumbent having closed and locked the door, the formal ceremonial of induction was concluded by Mr. Marshall tolling the bell of the church in token of his possession of the church and Vicarage. The Rev. gentleman having concluded this duty, the parishioners were again admitted to the church, and proceeded to the vestry-room, where refreshments were provided by the Churchwardens, and some complimentary speeches were made.

Will of the Late Bishop of Bath and Wells.—It was only on the 1st o October that probate of the will, with seven codicils, of the Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was granted to his son, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, rural Dean and Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts. A power was reserved to his other sons, the Chancellor the Worshipful James Thomas Law, M.A., and Archdeacon the Venerable Henry Law, M.A. The personalty was valued for duty at £18,000. The venerable Prelate, by his testamentary documents, made in his own handwriting, between the years 1836 and 1840, has disposed of his property chiefly amongst his family, leaving to his sons and daughters specific and pecuniary bequests, and to each of his grandchildren a legacy, and to a few friends, and to his servants. His gallery of pictures he wished to be offered at a stated price to his successor, the Bishop of Oxford, Dr B[illegible]got. His books to be divided equally amongst his three sons, to whom he has left the residue of his property. At the commencement of his will, and again at the conclusion of the first codicil, are these words:—"I commend my soul into the hands of my Creator, humbly hoping that it may be received into the mansions of the blessed, and that I may again behold those whom I have loved upon earth made saints in Heaven." His appointment to the see was in 1824, the income of which, by the last returns, was £5000 per annum.

High Prices of Provisions in the Metropolis. Within the last few days, the prices of the various commodities for the use of this great metropolis have risen considerably. Potatoes, which this time last year were fetching only 3s. to 4s. per cwt., are now sold as high as from 5s. to 6s., and some as high as 10s. Bacon is also very dear, varying from 8d. to 1s. per lb., an increase of at least [illegible] per cent. Starch, soda, and many other useful articles, as regards the washing department, are also rising in price. Within the last three months, the 4lb loaf has increased as much as 3d. to the consumer, and the various bakers report that, owing to the scanty supply to the London markets, the prices will be still higher.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis in the week ending last Saturday was 905, showing a decrease of 30 as compared with the returns of the previous week. The number of births in the week was 1178. The last weekly return of deaths was under th[illegible] th[illegible] five years by 63, and under the average of the last [illegible] [illegible] persons who died of old age and decay of nature, at [illegible] there was one at 101, namely, a woman in the town district of Bethnal-g[illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Wednesday.

Alexandre Dumas, Theophile Gautier, Macquet, and other *Historiographes* of the Princes engaged in their singular matrimonial progress to Madrid, with an army *à pas de Charge* for their tails, have not yet enlivened our dark horizon with the corruscations of their meteoric pens. All we hear is sombre beyond measure. The young Duke de Montpensier, I know, by a private letter, is struck to the heart by the coldness of his reception by the ecstatic Spaniards. It was exactly the same treatment of sullen and contemptuous silence which King Joseph Napoleon's brother experienced on his triumphal entry into Madrid, when every true Spaniard felt his dagger, and also looked daggers in silence—and, in good time, used them with awful effect against our too confident countrymen. Our friends, on the journey, are made to remember that for ages France and Spain were rivals; and, unfortunately, the whole soul and heart of Spain are found in the lower classes; for the grandees—pigmies in size—are morally as non-existent as if they had already joined their ancestors in the charnel-house of their blazonry. These proud-spirited lower classes stick as strongly as ever to hereditary prejudices and feuds; and their hatred of the French is measured by the remembrance of Napoleon's invasion. One amongst several of my more distinguished countrymen, who, in company, have followed the Princes to Spain, writes that, on getting to Vittoria, finding a number of silent Dons surrounding them in the court-yard of the *Posada*, he observed to the nearest Spaniard, that they would soon be but one nation, perhaps, some day, with a French King. Upon which, the proud Castilian frowned, and lowered on him like a mountain, and repeated to him the old Spanish proverb—"Si Dios no era Dios seria Rey d'Espana, y su cocinero Rey di Francia" (If the Gods were not Gods they would be Kings of Spain, and their cooks Kings of France); upon which the natives uttered a "Ugh! Ugh!" of derisive approbation. My friend, his companion, hurried his departure, and has been since, he says, most economical of compliments. What we feel most anxious about in Paris is to see our truly amiable young Princes safely returned. This feeling is universal at Court; particularly deep with Queen Amelia, who, no doubt, often thinks of the day when the Duchess d'Angouleme, pointing to a picture of the Duke of Orleans, assassinated in his headlong career, in the reign of Charles VII., whispered to the present King the old French proverb—"*L'Ambition perd l'homme!*" Louis Philippe, much distressed at finding his Chargé d'Affaires excluded from the diplomatic receptions at Windsor, has made advances to all the English of [illegible] Paris. Th[illegible] friend, the eccentric Lord Brougham, is said to have refused. Lord Normanby likewise has avoided the family dinners at Neuilly, although he has been obliged to accept the official invitation for the dinner M. Guizot is about to give, to celebrate his nomination and that of Prince Wallerstein as Ambassadors to the Court of the Tuileries. Count de St. Aulaire, the Ambassador to England, is returned to Paris; but, although his furlough has now expired, no mention is made of his return to London, and, in this crisis of affairs, the young Count de Jarnac will still remain Chargé d'Affaires at your Court. Count Bresson is said to have requested the succession of Count de St. Aulaire at your Court, as a reward of his services, and it is highly probable that when the asperity of present circumstances will have worn off, he will receive this guerdon. Thus will he have reached the highest object of his ambition, for, when at one time in his absence he had been named in Paris Minister of State, he declined the office. His career has been highly fortunate, and withal curious. He had been a subaltern diplomatist at Washington, when the South American revolution broke out. His uncle, the advocate, having won a lawsuit for Prince Polignac's brother, the latter interested himself to get him sent as diplomatic agent and Commissary of France to General Bolivar. He was immediately recalled after his arrival at his destination, because he had told the revolutionary General and President, in his first inaugural speech, that his Royal master, Charles X., fully sympathised in his notions of liberty! He arrived in Paris just as the Days of July, 1830, had ended, and all the diplomatic *employés* were disbanded. M. Molé, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, found him *àpropos* with his republican notions, and ready to fill a gap, and made him chief of his Cabinet. He then sent him to London as First Secretary, to watch Prince Talleyrand. In London, the Conference sent him to Brussels; and the struggle he made to get the Duke de Nemours made King of Belgium procured him Louis Philippe's warmest interest, and he was sent as Ambassador to Prussia. I have related to you already how singularly he rose from thence to his present political importance, having effected two of those many marriages by which alone Louis Philippe has managed to get himself re-admitted into the great family of European Sovereigns who had excluded him, and increased so immensely the personal fortunes of the several members of his family.

After Politics—now paramount—the ruling topic of conversation amongst the *haut monde* in Paris is the separation betwixt the Princess M—— and the Mr. D——, the richest proprietor in Russia. The Emperor has been said, in the papers here, to have been indignant at his plebeian subject having married his beautiful wife, as she is not only of the Buonaparte family, but, through her mother, is related to the Czar's family; and, as a punishment, to have forbidden his returning to her in Paris; at which the Princess, who remained here, was said to have separated from him, not hoping to behold him again, and to have removed her property from his hotel. The truth is, however, that M—— D—— has been married six years to the young lady, and has, several times during that period, returned to and from Russia—the Czar never putting any impediment to the movements of his subjects, but when they are involved in political conspiracies, or implicated seriously in other misdemeanours. What is certain, however, is, that the young and lovely Princess—one of the brightest ornaments to Parisian society—has withdrawn for protection into a convent, and has renounced the Russian *millionaire*, whose mines of silver, gold, platina, and diamonds have for years been the topic of conversation of the *savants*, as well as the *gobemouches*. To crown his fortunes, the Duke of Tuscany has recently made him a Prince.

FRANCE.

The political news from France this week is unimportant; the journalists are still engaged in contests upon the subject of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. It will be seen under the head of Spain, that the French Government on Tuesday received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the solemnization of the marriage on Saturday last. A second despatch states that a grand nuptial mass took place on Sunday, in the Church of Atocha.

Lieut.-General De Lamoricière has been elected Deputy at St. Calais, by 207 votes out of 369, in the room of M. Gustave de Beaumont, who had been returned for two seats, and made his selection for Mamers. M. Ernest Portalis, a Conservative candidate, has been elected at Toulon; he replaces his brother, who died during the last short session.

King Louis Philippe went to the Tuileries on Monday, to inspect the preparations made for the apartments of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.

Algiers journals to the 6th inclusive, have been received in Paris. The following, from the *Moniteur Algérien*, is the only article of interest in them:

"We learn through Tlemcen a new instance of the anarchy that reigns in the west of our frontier near Morocco. At the beginning of the last month, the Halafs pillaged a numerous caravan returning from Ouchda to the interior of the empire. It was in vain that it demanded succour from the Caid of Ouchda. The booty taken by the Halafs and their allies is estimated at 50,000 dollars. This is probable from the high price at which the goods have been sold. We are assured that some of the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader were among the robbers. The Caid of Medromah has just given an additional proof of his fidelity in arresting two emissaries sent by Bou Maza to excite insurrection in the town."

Le Messager publishes a report of Captain Bruat, late Governor of the French establishments in Oceania, dated Papeiti, June 3, 1846, giving an account of the late engagements between the French troops and the Otaheitans. It appears that the latter were successively dislodged from all their positions *but the last*. There were two days' fighting, on the 10th and 30th of May. The French lost two officers and six men; six officers and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

The *Epoque* states that the King, by an Ordinance of the 6th inst., had pardoned upwards of a hundred prisoners on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier. Among those whose penalties were commuted are five of the accomplices of Quenisset, who was sentenced to death by the Court of Peers in 1841, for an attempt against the lives of the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale. These are Brazier, who was also capitally convicted, Jarasse, Petit, Malet, and Boucheron. Eight other political offenders, implicated in the insurrectionary movements of La Vendée, in 1834 and 1835: four others, condemned for participation in the plot of Marseilles, in 1841; and nine galley slaves, confined in the *bagnes* of Rochefort, Brest, and Toulon, whose good behaviour was made known to his Majesty, had also experienced the Royal clemency. "Agreeably to the desire of the King," adds the *Epoque*, "the amnestied were to be apprised of their pardon on the 10th inst., the day of the marriage of the Prince."

Rear-Admiral Baron de Bougainville died on Sunday last in Paris, after four months' illness.

The price of flour has fallen nearly two francs the quintal, at the Halle of Paris.

Lord Brougham, it is said, received an invitation to dine with the French Royal Family, a few days since, but declined to accept the proffered honour.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with ten days later news than that last received. It was expected at New York that the Government of the United States had decided upon a line of offensive operations against Mexico, which is to be immediately and vigorously pursued. It has been decided to take possession of Tampico, with a view to facilitate the operations of the army of invasion. Nearly a million of dollars have been drawn from the New York banks to place funds in New Orleans for the use of the army. Not the least singular part of this Mexican business is the admission of this same Santa Anna into Mexico, when the United States squadron might so easily have prevented it. The British merchant steamer *Arab* took him from Havana to Vera Cruz, and was boarded off the latter port by a boat from the United States sloop of war *St. Mary's*. The boarding officer ascertained that Santa Anna was on board, and then gave the *Arab* permission to pass the blockade. On the other hand, the people, it was understood, were heartily sick of a war, which, as the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says, "brings *coppers* to the Mexicans, and nothing but *kicks* to America."

The answer of the American proposals for peace was that they would be duly referred to the Mexican Congress, which is to assemble early in December, the same period at which the United States commences its annual session. The *Washington Union* looks upon this as a designed evasion, and as intended, in the ordinary style of Mexican diplomacy, to procrastinate and gain t[illegible].

It [illegible] not appear that Santa An[illegible] on the 20th of August, being still at his farm, an address, or *compte rendu*, was made to him by General Salas, setting forth what he had done while exercising the supreme power of the Republic, and especially taking credit to himself for having used all his efforts to strengthen the national arms to resist "the invasion and the perfidiousness of the Americans"—and finally defers all power to Santa Anna.

No intelligence had been received directly from the American squadron in the Pacific, through whose agency the flag of the United States had been raised, without any resistance being offered, throughout Upper California. The expedition, which had been in preparation for several weeks at New York, had sailed for California, though none of the transports are cleared for that region directly. The American forces on the Rio Grande have taken up their march for Monterey. General Taylor with his army joined his advance, which, under General [illegible], had reached and occupied Seralvo, a town about midway between Camargo and Monterey, about the 15th ult. He had sufficient force—12,000 men—and adequate provisions for pushing on to Monterey, which he would probably do without loss of time. General Ampudia is in command at Monterey, with an army differently estimated at from 3000 to 6000 men. He has issued a proclamation, forbidding all intercourse between the belligerents on pain of death.

The *Great Western* arrived at New York on the 30th ult., after having experienced a hurricane. On the 19th a sea struck the ship, which smashed the larboard paddle box to atoms, sprung the spring beam, &c.; a splinter struck the Captain on the head, and would have knocked him overboard, but he was caught in the nettings. On the 21st, she was again in the greatest danger from a tornado, which buried the gunwales of the vessel in the sea. The ship leaked on her arrival in port. A letter of thanks was presented to the captain and officers by the passengers, who also subscribed £[illegible] to be given to the officers and crew for their meritorious efforts.

CANADA.

The New York papers contain news from Montreal of the very late date of the 28th of September. A sad calamity had occurred in the upsetting of a boat near Cedar Island, when crossing the Channel to Point Frederick, by which seventeen lives were lost.

NEW ZEALAND

Papers and letters have reached us from New Zealand, which enable us to give a connected narrative of some interesting events that have occurred in that settlement up to the 27th of May.

On the morning of Sunday, the 10th of May, a party of the force stationed at Porirua proceeded up the northern arm of the harbour to reconnoitre Rangihaeata's position, and the foremost boat approached within a short distance of his pah. They were fired upon by the natives: they did not return the fire, and effected their retreat without loss, under a heavy one from the natives. About [illegible] Rangihaeata's movements, brought word back that that chief was collecting men from Otaki, Wanganui, and other places. They were to repair to Porirua, under pretence of holding a *tangi* over a chief lately dead. They were expected to muster 200 strong, and were to march to the Hutt, and establish themselves at Taita. This information was communicated to Major Richmond. On Friday, the 15th of May, Muturoa, one of the principal chiefs of Pipitea Pah, waited on Major Richmond, to warn him of his danger, and offer the services of his tribe. The offer was declined. The superintendent, although aware that an overt act of hostility had been committed by Rangihaeata, and although forewarned that the first attack would be made on the Hutt, took no precautions. The officer in command of the troops remained at Wellington.

At daybreak on the morning of Saturday, the 16th of May, a body of natives, about 200 in number, arrived in the valley of Hutt, with the intention of surprising and cutting off the detachment of the 58th, stationed about two miles above the Hutt bridge. Of this party (forty-two in number), fourteen were posted in Mr. Boulcott's barn; the rest were dispersed in tents and buildings in the immediate neighbourhood. Lieut. Page (the officer in command), with his servant, occupied Mr. Boulcott's house. The natives were led by Kaparetehau. The first alarm was given by a sentinel, who, hearing a noise, fired his piece, and endeavoured to rouse the picquet. Immediately three heavy volleys were poured into the tents in quick succession by the natives, who rushed on with loud yells to complete the work of destruction. Four soldiers were tomahawked in one tent. One of them, who was bugler to the company, seized his bugle, but, while in the act of sounding it, a blow from a tomahawk disabled his right arm, and struck him to the ground. He seized the instrument with the other hand, and attempted to sound it, when a second blow nearly severed his head from his body. Lieut. Page, with some difficulty, cut his way through the natives who had surrounded the house, and put himself at the head of the men who had rallied from the tents and out-houses. The 14 soldiers in the barn, with perfect coolness and self-possession, divided themselves into two parties of seven each, who fired by turns, and then retreated into the barn to reload. In the midst of the engagement, seven of [illegible] disbanded on the previous Monday, joined the soldiers, who were inspired with fresh courage, even by this slight reinforcement. The natives, believing that more assistance was at hand, were proportionably dispirited, and gave way. After a smartly-contested action, they retired across the river, carrying with them their dead and wounded.

The loss on the part of the troops was six killed and five wounded. Their names are—Killed: Lance-corporal James Dockrell, privates William Allen, Robert Brett, Thomas Bolt, J. M'Fadden, T. Sonnam. Wounded: Lance-sergeant E. Ingram (severely), privates Patrick Bevan, Thomas Tayler, John Ward. The total amount of killed and wounded among the assailants is believed to have been thirteen. They deny that any were killed, and affirm that only one of them was wounded. The tents were completely riddled with bullets, the Maories firing low, in the belief that the soldiers were in bed. One party fired several volleys into Mr. Boulcott's house. Mr. Boulcott himself narrowly escaped, and a ball struck his servant, Thomas Hoseman, while rising from his bed. The ball was extracted, but the man died of the wound on the 21st. The only other settlers disturbed on the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. M'Hardie. The natives entered their house and drove them from it, but without inflicting any personal injury. The party at Taita effected their retreat, and joined the troops without opposition. As soon as the despatch conveying intelligence of the attack reached Wellington, Major Last directed 50 men of the 99th to proceed to the stockade at the Hutt-bridge, and sent orders to Captain Hardy, in command of that post, to advance with his men to support their comrades. Immediately afterwards Major Last, with Major Richmond, repaired to the scene of action. On his arrival he found the natives keeping up a straggling fire on the troops from the bush on the opposite side of the river. The order was given for the soldiers to advance in extended line, and drive them from the bush. E'Puni, who accompanied Major Last (having been persuaded to relinquish his design of standing aloof), was much struck with the gallant manner in which this manœuvre was executed. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday the natives continued to keep the position originally occupied by the troops, about half a mile in advance of Mr. Boulcott's station. On Saturday they robbed M'Hardie's house, killed his pigs for food, and took away or destroyed all his property. On Monday they returned to Porirua, in obedience to a message from Rangihaeata, who had not accompanied them in person. Ample precautions had been taken to insure the safety of all the settlers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The New Barracks at the Tower of London.—We lately made a visit to the works at the Tower, and were much gratified with the bold and noble appearance the new barracks begin to assume. We have already given a sketch of the design for the south or front façade of the building—(*See the* Illustrated London News, No. 164). And it will be recollected that this front presents two square towers at each end, and two octagonal turrets in the centre flanking the principal entrance, which is a fine Tudor arch deeply recessed, opening upon a vaulted stone passage leading to the back or north tower. The workmen have reached the top of the third tier of windows; at this height the roof of the main building commences, which will be partially hid by a battlemented parapet. The two corner towers have large projecting oriel windows on their south fronts, supported on massive stone corbels; which is a fine feature, imparting a strikingly bold appearance, and at the same time somewhat of the cheerfulness of a residence, supplanting the comfortless single light and fatal loophole which belonged to the military stronghold. Indeed, the whole of the windows have been carried out in their design and detail with strict regard to the style of the period, partaking at once of the simplicity of those in the early part of the 15th century, with the necessary adaptation to modern improvements and uses. The centre window over the gateway is continued through the two stories, divided on the line of the floor by panels, which, we conjecture, will be filled with heraldic insignia. The mullions are worthy of notice for their novelty and exceeding boldness; and the tracery at the top is simple and in good taste. The upper moulded string is divided into compartments by grotesque heads. We can hardly judge yet of its appearance as a whole, but, when the several embattled towers and turrets rise conspicuously above the main building—the fresh masonry in strong contrast with the mellowed ruggedness of the White Tower—we are convinced that its effect will be grand and imposing.

Opening of University College.—The session of this University commenced on Wednesday with a Lecture from Professor Taylor, of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the education of all classes in England.

Reopening of Churches.—The Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, having been repaired and embellished, will be reopened to-morrow for divine worship. St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, which has been closed for nearly two months during the extensive repairs, &c., reopens for public worship on Sunday, the 25th instant. St. James's, Westminster, which is undergoing extensive internal repair and decorations, it is expected will be reopened early in November next.

The Model Lodging-house, St. Giles's. The erection of this building is rapidly progressing. The frontage is rather more than ninety feet; depth, thirty. It is to be divided into three compartments—for married couples, single men, and single women.

The Artesian Wells in Trafalgar-square.—It is in contemplation to sink another shaft at the works in Trafalgar-square, in order to obtain a further supply of water for the neighbourhood.

City Improvements.—On Tuesday, notice was given that all the houses in Old Broad-street and Leadenhall-street, between the Hall of Commerce and the Royal Exchange, are forthwith to be demolished, preparatory to the projected improvements.

Baths and Washhouses in St. George's, East.—On Tuesday afternoon the vestry poll, which had been demanded on behalf of the measure for the adoption of baths and washhouses for the poor in this parish, was closed, when the numbers stood—for the adoption of baths and washhouses, 273; against their adoption, 503; majority against the act, 230. Several of the promoters of the m[illegible] attempted to address the vestry meeting, but in vain. The churchwar[illegible] declared that the resolution for the adoption of baths and washhouses was nega[illegible], and [illegible] the meeting.

Reduction in the Price of Bread.—On Wed[illegible], the metropolitan bakers reduced the price of bread respectively from 10d. to [illegible]d. and from 8½d. to 8d. per four pound loaf,

NATIONAL SPORTS.

AUTUMNAL RACING AT NEWMARKET.

> Good company's a chess-board—there are Kings,
> Queens, Bishops, Knights, Rooks, Pawns—the world's a game
> Save that the puppets pull at their own strings,
> Methinks gay Punch hath something of the same. BYRON.

ALL the world knows, or ought to know, that, out of the annual fifty-two weeks, seven are appropriated at Newmarket to the business of the Turf—an appropriate phrase, and used advisedly. Since the Olympic Games, and the equestrian solemnities at Elis, horse-coursing was never celebrated with the rigid keeping, and finished etiquette, which distinguish all its details at the great modern Hippodrome. The current week, albeit the skiey influences were not propitious, saw it put on the scene with admirable *éclat*. First claiming notice, are the facilities for transit to the place of action. You have but to pass from May Fair to Shoreditch, threading the rural avenues of Smithfield, and eke the New Jerusalem known by the name of Finsbury, and, trusting yourself to the Eastern Counties Railway—unless it should happen to break its engagements, and your neck—you are delivered, in some couple of hours, at Chesterford, after departure from the Great City. This is convenient, and consistent with the "*progressista*" spirit of the time, but, compared with the practice of some half-dozen years ago, there is a sad falling off in the poetry of the thing. See how ship-shape your correct man used to do it then; we do not speak of your *ultra*-exquisite, for extremes of any kind are to be eschewed. We suppose him a sojourner west of Hyde Park-corner. He has been advertised—of course—that the first day's racing commences at such and such an hour; if the July meeting, it will be, perhaps, three p.m. Well, at a quarter past six a.m., his buggy is at the door; he has three miles to do to Charing Cross; and, as his horse cannot comfortably trot less than thirteen miles an hour, as the minute-hand of St. Martin's Church clock points twenty-nine minutes past six, he pulls up at the Golden Cross. In a minute more he is on the box of the Norwich Telegraph, carefully preserved for him on faith of his never-failing half-crown; and, as the chime tells the half hour, "sit fast" cries Mister Bottom, and up the Strand they toddle. While they arrange their load, and tie down the tarpaulin at the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate-street, he draws forth his cigar case, lights his weeds, folds his box coat over his knees, and sets at defiance all encroachment from the morning air. As he glides over Lea Bridge the day comes forth rejoicing; and at Epping Place he falls upon breakfast like a French falconer. At "Owen Edwards's," the waiter without the hat—the man that never was known to wear any covering to his head but its natural thatch—at Chesterford, we say, he proceeds to soda and sherry—and thence, with a light load upon his bosom, to Newmarket, where he is set down at twenty minutes past one.

Thus it used to be in the matter and manner of the wayfaring: now the hot water system commences *before* you arrive. But, once there, whether the year be 1836 or 1846, alike in the social detail, around are groups of men scattered, habited as English sportsmen alone are; and, *looking* the business for which they have met together, ye understand the English sport is degrees above mere common pastime. Lilliputian boys, in plain frock coats and faultless boots and breeches, proclaim the nature of their service, and the unimpeachable taste of the masters they serve. Tiny, graceful phaetons, drawn by pigmy steeds of perfect action and symmetry, glide ever and anon along the smooth street. Within recline fair women, the *élite* of *bon ton*: the peerless of fashion's paragons. Nothing *mal à droit* or unseemly mars the harmony of the *ensemble*. All is gentle and aristocratic in the composition and conduct of the picture. Even the *fungus* which here and there is seen popping its head outside the frame—the misfit of Nature's journeyman gibbeted in a Whitechapel "Taglioni" and hung in chains of mosaic gold—serves to set off the general effect, by throwing the gentler points into stronger relief. Peradventure, all may not be honourable men—but the tailor and laundress have done their duty by them, and if they have sinned a little they may repent. The prodigal sons of the turf are welcomed back on evincing a disposition to turn from the evil of their ways: "levanting" is a weakness to be repaired by the *amende honorable*. . . . .

> Time hath, my Lord, a wallet at his back,
> Wherein he puts alms for oblivion.

The two principal Autumnal Meetings at Newmarket are the Second October and the Houghton: with the former of these is our present affair. It commenced on Monday, and spread over the week with a prodigality of sport. True, many of the matches ended in disappointment; but, as Byron sings, affairs of that kind are very susceptible of damage. Of the six days, Tuesday was the cynosure of interest, in every sense of the expression. Leaving, therefore, the others to be represented by the facts to which they gave existence, we will wander a little into the theories of that chief episode of the occasion. The temperature was fearfully low, after the broiling which the preceding six months had made to us a second nature. The attendance was prodigious: not only was the heath strewed with "good company," but with all the phases of snobbery elaborated by "gay Punch." The course was a chess-board, whereon most of the characters which exhibit in that game were pitted in the tug of war—the stern struggle wherein "*Greek* meets *Greek*."

> There were four Honourable Misters, whose
> Honour was more before their names than after:
> There was the *preux chevalier* de la Ruse,
> Whom France and Fortune lately deigned to waft here.
> * * * * * *
> There was Dick Dubious, the metaphysician,
> Who loved philosophy and a good dinner,
> Angle, the *soi-disant* mathematician,
> Sir Henry Silvercup, the great race winner
> There was the Reverend Rodomont Precision,
> Who did not hate so much the sin as sinner;
> And Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet,
> Good at all things, but better at a bet.

The ring was very populous on the adjournment from the town, which took place at one o'clock; and very vociferous were its *habitués* for custom, but though they were ready and willing to lay against anything, almost at your own price, there were no backers of horses. Never was a more unprofitable gathering, the issue under consideration being of course the Cesarewitch—for in these days nobody wagers about anything else when there is a handicap to be had. Those who were on the "cracks" could not get off, except at a ruinous discount; and as Sir Tatton Sykes was announced to be "scratched," his friends found themselves undeniably in the hole. To what base uses may a brave courser be reduced. Here is a horse that could have won the Derby "in a canter"—the Leger likewise—that was expected to walk over for the Grand Duke Michael, and more likely to carry off both the great autumn Handicaps than one—just able to win a solitary engagement out of the bundle; and "now there"—that is to say in circumstances of unsoundness, and the Vet.'s hands.

The racing which preceded the great event was well calculated for a foil to the pride, pomp, and circumstance with which it took the field. Thirty-one racehorses at the post is a sight to set before a King in any case; but, seen at Newmarket, it is a pageant that would do honour to an Imperial Congress. At three o'clock that gorgeous rendezvous was made; but, as the start takes place at the opposite side of the Ditch from the winning post, it is invisible from the goal, where, at such an anxious moment, men most do congregate. What occurred at the early part of the race matters little; every jock had his own version of it; let it be enough to say that the pace must have been very bad, as the whole company reached the bushes in one magnificent front, stretching across the whole of the course, in array like the coursers of Aurora. Then Tom Tulloch, the popular candidate, compounded, and some four or five got clear of the body of horses. At it these went, Wit's-end and Jenny Wren in advance of the others. This pair ran a very resolute finish, the former winning rather cleverly by a length. Sister to Pergularia was third, though not placed by the judge—not one of the three being in the betting, or apparently ever thought of by the brokers of the odds! The Clearwell, a two-year-old stake, of some account, was won cleverly, in a field of a dozen, by Glentilt, one of the lot said to have been bought by Mr. Mostyn, of Lord George Bentinck. He was ridden by that nobleman's especial jockey, and his victory seemed to give his late noble owner more satisfaction than people are in the habit of feeling at the successes of their neighbours.

Besides other sport which came off, there were seven matches that broke down. The day, however, terminated with spirit—a propriety that distinguished the career of the Meeting. We took leave of it grateful for the good things it had provided—and hopeful of the promise of the Houghton . . . .

> For Time is like a fashionable host,
> That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
> And, with his arms outstretched, as he would fly,
> Grasps the in-comer: welcome ever smiles,
> And farewell goes out sighing.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING, 1846.

MONDAY

The races commenced at twelve o'clock, and were not brought to a close until five—a long day's sport. The weather was favourable, and the attendance large and fashionable.

Match.—100, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Taurina, 9st 2lb (Robinson), beat Lord Chesterfield's Hollowback, 6st 12lb, by three lengths.

Fifty Sovs, for two-year olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. T.Y.C.
Mr. J. Day's The Farmer's Daughter .. .. (A. Day) 1
Mr. T. Stephenson's Doctrine .. .. (Sly) 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and only 5 if declared; for three-year-olds, &c. T.Y.C.
Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .. .. .. (Pettit) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Joy, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb .. .. (Crouch) 2
Won by a head.

Match.—200, h ft, 8st 6lb each. First half of Ab. M. Mr. Greville's Mirinillo (Butler), beat Lord Chesterfield's c by Hornsea, out of Industry (Nat). Won by a length.

£50 for 3 yr-olds, 7st 7lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; five and 6 yrs and aged, 8st 12lb. A.F.
Mr. Gully's Weatherbit, 4 yrs .. ..(S. Day) 1
Mr. B. Green's Princess Alice, 3 yrs .. .. (E. Edwards) 2
Won easily by two lengths.

Match. 200, h ft. T.Y.C. Col. Peel's Garry Owen, 8st (Nat), beat Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon, 8st 3lb (Mann). Won by two lengths.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for 3-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb. 3lb and 5lb allowed, &c. D.M. 16 subs.
Mr. Osbaldeston's Gisel'a .. .. (Butler) 1
Mr. Combes's sister to The Nob .. .. (Bartholomew) 2
Won by a neck.

£50 (First Class), for 2 year olds; colts, 8st 7lb, fillies, 8st 5lb. T.Y.C.
Mr. Mostyn's Projectile .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. J. Daley's Brown Bess .. ..(Daley) 2
Won by a length.

Match.—300 h ft. T.Y.C.—Mr. Greville's Alarm 8st 8lb (Nat), beat Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 8st 2lb. (Butler). Won by three parts of a length.

TUESDAY.

The Steppingley Stakes of 50 sovs each; for colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. 4 subs.
Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle, allowed 3lb .. .. ..(Marson) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bridle, allowed 3lb .. .. .. (Butler) 2
Betting: 6 to 4 on War Eagle, who waited on Bridle half way into the cords, and won cleverly by a length. Run in 1 minute 15 seconds.

Match: 200, h ft: T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Black Cat, 8st 8lb (Robinson), 1; Mr. Merton's Jumble, 7st 6lb (Nat) 2. Betting: 7 to 4 on Jumble. Won by half a length.

The CESAREWITCH STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the Stakes; Cesarewitch course. 45 subs.
Mr. Wreford's Wit's End, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .. .. (Donaldson) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Jenny Wren, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .. (W. Abdale) 2
Won by a length. Sister to Pergularia an indifferent third, but not placed. Run in 4 min. 6 sec.

Match.—300, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's Physalis, 8st 5lb (Holmes), cleverly by half a length.

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for 2-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. T.Y.C. 40 subs.
Mr. Mostyn's Glentilt .. ..(Abdale) 1
Mr. Newton's Reminiscence .. .. (Butler) 2
Won by a length.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, for 3-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; the second saves his stake. A.F. 14 subs.
Mr. Combe's sister to The Nob .. .. .. (Bartholomew) 1
Mr. Bowes's Mowerina .. .. (Butler) 2
Won by half a length.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for fillies, 8st 7lb. T.Y.C. 4 subs.
Duke of Rutland's f by Gladiator .. .. .. (Boyce) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity .. .. (Butler) 2
7 to 4 on Gladiator filly. Won by a neck. Run in one minute and twenty-five seconds.

The Oatlands Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft, if declared, for three year olds, &c. B.M. 4 subs, two of whom paid.
Col. Synge's Mount Callan, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. R. Boyce's Colleen Bawn, 4 yrs, 8st .. .. .. (Boyce) 2
6 to 4 on Colleen Bawn. Won easy by a length. Run in one minute and fifty-nine seconds.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-old, 7st 3lb; and three-yrs, 9st; fillies allowed 3lbs. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for £80. (7 subs.)
Mr. Greville's Killiekrankie, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Crockford's Mistress Jean, 2 yrs .. .. (Hutchinson) 2
Mr. Wreford's Wooden Wall, 3 yrs .. .. ..(A. Day) 3
Won by half a length: Mistress Jean beating Wooden Wall by a neck.

Town Plate of £50, for three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 11lb; six and aged, 9st 11lb; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs, if demanded, &c. T.M.M.
Mr. Stephenson's Hawkesbury, 4 yrs .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Mr. Greville's Polka, 3 yrs .. .. .. (S. Mann) 2
Won by half a length. The winner was claimed.

Match, £200, T.Y.C.—Lord W. Powlett's Fort William, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb (Bartholomew), beat Mr. Merton's Missed Stays, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb (Kitchener). 9 to 4 on Fort William. Won by a head. Run in 1 min. 20 sec.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr. Newton's Redwing 1
Mr. Marson's Bedouin 2
Match, 100. A.F.—Tom Tulloch beat Humdrum.

Handicap Plate. A.F.
Mr. Parr's Dulcet 1
Mr. Stewart's Cranebrook 2
Twenty-five ran.

Match, 100. Ab M.—Taurina beat Retriever filly.
Match, 500. T.Y.C.—Alarm beat Oakley.

FRIDAY.

Match—300, B.C. Leopard beat Auricula.
Match.—100, h ft, T.Y.C. Coal Black Rose beat Capt. Phœbus.
Match.—200, h ft, R.M. Conspiracy beat Collingwood.

Handicap for two and three yrs old. T.Y.C.
Cantley 1
Dipthong 2

Prendergast Stakes.
F. by Venison, out of Cobweb 1
Archness 2
Match, 200, T.Y.C.—Vanity beat Lady Lurewell.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes, 30 sovs, 20 ft; for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 5lb, fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares, 5lb to both. The winner of the Anglesey Stakes to carry 7lb extra. Winners once of £50 or upwards to carry 2lb extra; twice, 5lb; thrice, 7lb. (50 sovs will be added.)
Mr. H. Osborne's ch c Tyrone, by Jolly Tar .. (Murphy) 1
Mr. E. J. Irwin's ch c The Horn Chase, by Harkaway (Molony) 2
Colonel Westenra's Joc o'Sot, by Hetman Platoff (Magee) 3

Sweepstakes, 100 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post.
Lord Howth's br f Wave, by The Sea .. .. (Jacques) 1
Mr. Maher's b c Souter Johnny .. .. (Murphy) 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs for horses, &c. 2-yr-olds, a feather; 3-yrs, 7st 9lb; 4 yrs, 8st 10lb; 5 yrs, 9st 3lb; 6 and aged, 9st 4lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Three miles.
Mr. St. George's gr c Chanticleer, 3 yrs old .. .. (Magee) 1
Captain Hamilton's b m Fairy Queen, aged .. (Keegan) 2
Mr. H. Osborne's ch f Red Vixen, 3 yrs old .. (Foley, jun.) 3
Mr. Breenan's ch c by Sadler, dam by Sir Hercules .. (Kenny) 4

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-year-olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 3lb. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares, 5lb to both. The winner of the Anglesey Stakes to carry 5lb extra. Winner of any other race to carry 2lb extra for each race won previous to starting for this race.
Mr. Watts's br c Mogadore, by Verulam or Birdcatcher .. (Doyle) 1
Mr. Preston's b c Bubble, by Harkaway .. .. .. (Lilly) 2

THE LAST MEETING OF THE YEAR.

THE CESAREWITCH—WIT'S END.

THE year of the Turf is concluded: we mark it,
Albo carbone—in sporting most rich,
At Epsom—at Doncaster—noble Newmarket,
The Derby—St. Leger—and Cesarewitch!
Oh! Son of the Czar, though you now are afar
In Peterhoff Palace, your Highness may lend
A thought on the steed which has conquered the meed
Of your stakes at Newmarket—Squire Wreford's Wit's End.

Wit's End! Merry Momus! 'twould little importune
Most wits to arrive at the end of their race.
The course is so short: yet the Wits of good fortune
Rasp over a long one with rattling pace.
E'en so with the steed and his rider: for rarely
The best man and horse will the victory lend,
When honour is "bright," and the course ridden fairly,
Then *Leggery* surely is at its Wit's End.

Most splendid the start. There was Cranebrook and Cherry,
Wild Jonathan, Wolfdog, the Terrier, Remorse,
The Conjuror, Keshing, Flahowlagh, and merry,
Tom Tulloch, with many another brave horse;
But all were thrown back save Lord Chesterfield's Jenny,
A line to whose honour we hereby append,
A gallant steed reckon'd and came in the second:
Most keen the encounter 'tween her and Wit's End.

But the Turf year is over; farewell to Newmarket,
And all the Turf glories that graced '46.
King Phyrrus the First who knew well how to "lark" it,
Sir Tatton and Wit's End that placed in a "fix"
Some jockies who could not distinguish his merit.
Thus ever may merit 'gainst long odds contend,
And long may Newmarket in honour and spirit
Be proud of such triumphs as gained by Wit's End.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—The Earl of Auckland has conferred the good-service pension of £150 per annum, which fell to his patronage on the decease of Captain Dilkes, on Captain Edward Harvey (1811).

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—By latest accounts from the Channel Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., we hear that, from contrary winds, it had been knocking about in the gut of Gibraltar, but the ships had at length emancipated themselves, and were returning to the cruising ground off Lisbon.

RUMOURED BREVET.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says it is decided to have immediately a brevet promotion in the army—a boon so long expected, and well merited by the service.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—It is stated upon good authority that a great naval promotion will take place early next month, which will have the effect of removing a great number of officers from the service upon the retired full pay list, and of giving promotion to others long entitled to it for their gallant services, many of whom have been upwards of twenty years without being raised a step higher in rank in the royal navy.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

SOME additional Cape of Good Hope papers to the 4th of August have reached us, which give much more satisfactory accounts of the progress of the British troops in the Kaffir country than those previously received.

The last intelligence acquainted us, that on the 16th of July, Colonel Somerset, with his army, had passed the Buffalo at Bridle Drift. The present advices supply us with the important operations of that gallant officer since that period, as detailed by him in his official communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, from which it appears that, in the pursuit of Pato, he made a rapid and bold incursion into Kreli's territories, where he had a smart engagement with the Kaffirs, thoroughly routing them, killing about 40 of them, and capturing 5000 head of cattle, which he conducted safely through the enemy's country to head quarters. The loss on the side of Colonel Somerset was Field Captain Groenwaldt wounded, one Fingoe killed, and one Fingoe wounded. The Fingoes displayed the most intrepid conduct, and appear to have borne the brunt of the action. In addition to the above important news, we have also received particulars of some successful operations of the troops under the command of Colonel Hare and Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, in the Amatola Mountains. In these engagements it was conjectured that 150 Kaffirs were killed, irrespective of many wounded. The loss on the side of the British troops was inconsiderable.

"Fort Beaufort, July 30.

"No junction yet between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The great attack was to have been made this morning on the Chumie Hoek, but no firing heard all day. The impression here is that the enemy will slip into the Winterberg and Baviaan's River, and that the great body of them have fallen back into Tambookieland."

We annex a pair of Portrait Illustrations of the Kaffir tribes, from drawings by a clever artist long resident in the Colony.

KAFFIR MESSENGER.

This man was chosen by Sir Harry Smith to convey letters after the peace with the Kaffirs, in 1835. He carries the letter in a cleft stick, as shown in the Engraving; and he will walk fifty or sixty miles a day.

DAMO, THE KAFFIR DOCTOR, AND RAIN-MAKER.

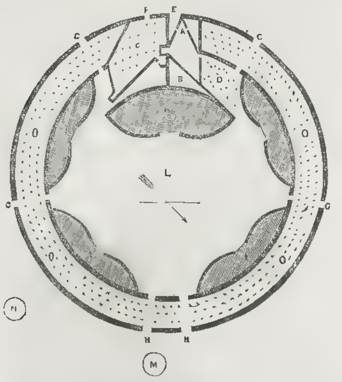
This fellow is one of the most diabolical characters in Kaffirland. He is the only person supposed by the Kaffirs to hold communication with their Gods, and also able to cause rain to fall at his bidding. The portrait represents him "invoking rain." The one or two men chosen for this peculiar office are generally good judges of the weather; and, whenever their prophecies are not fulfilled, they immediately attribute it to the anger of the Gods, who require so many head of cattle to propitiate them. They, the Weather-Doctors, by this means become possessed of large herds of cattle, particularly in dry seasons, when rain is much wanted. Some time ago Damo tried to persuade the chiefs of the Kaffirs to burn an old woman for witchcraft, in causing the death of a chief named Maromi.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Illustration of one of the Kaffir Camps; accompanied by the following details:—

"It appears that one Reteif was appointed Chief amongst the Boers when they had the '*treking*' mania, that is, leaving their farms and living together for mutual defence. You must know that a large party of Boers, disgusted at the mismanagement of the Colony, determined to seek that protection for their lives and property in the Deserts which they could not obtain in the Colony. They accordingly sold their all, and steered onward. Numbers stayed so soon as they got beyond the Colonial boundary, the Orange River. Others pushed on to make Natal overland. Their route lay through the country belonging to one Dingaan, who professed great friendship at first; but, so soon as opportunity offered, attacked them several times. They made overtures, wishing to purchase land from him, when he charged them with stealing cattle from him; they assured him that they were stolen by a neighbouring chief; but he would not listen to them unless they captured the offender: they managed to do so, and brought him to Dingaan's kraal. He was so much pleased that he ordered a great feast in honour of Reteif and party, forty in number: they spent the day with him, after laying down their arms at his desire. When they were about to depart, he ordered the grand final dance to commence; and his men, at a given signal, rushed in upon the Boers, captured them, and put them to death. The other Boers had many a desperate struggle with them, but ultimately prevailed. I am acquainted with two young men, sons of Mr. Brownlee, the missionary, who acted as interpreter—they were great favourites of Dingaan's; one of them especially Dingaan offered to make a chief, and give him men, wives, and cattle.

"The original of the sketch was taken on the spot by one of the Boers, a friend and hunting companion of George Kennie, one of the greatest Nimrods of South Africa, often mentioned by Thomas Pringle in his interesting 'Narrative.' It is very correct; and it was with some difficulty that I managed to get it for you: possibly it may be of service to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. All the places marked fences in the notes are made of poles stuck into the ground, and wattled with branches of trees.

"Dingaan is celebrated for his many and great cruelties: if one of his party return from an expedition wounded in the back, he is invariably put to death as a coward."



PLAN OF A KAFFIR CAMP.

A, Dingaan's Palace.
B, Treasury. Here the Boers found gold, silver, and furniture, which sold for 7000 rix dollars.
C, Concubines' Huts.
D, Men-Servants' Huts.
E, Dingaan's Private Gate.
F, Concubines' Gate.
G, Poorts, or Gates to the Huts.
H, H, Great Gates.
I, Cattle Kraals, each calculated to hold 3000 head.
K, Kraal in which Reteif and his party were seized.
L, Parade Ground, 920 yards in diameter.
M, Burial-place of Dingaan's Grandfather.
N, Spot where Reteif and his party were put to death, about 600 yards from the Great Gates.
O, Space between the Circles, containing 1763 Warriors Huts.

RIOTS IN SWITZERLAND.

There has been a serious riot at Geneva, originating with the Radicals. The following letter from a Correspondent of our own gives an accurate account of it as well as of the real state of affairs in Switzerland:—

"Geneva, Oct. 10th, 1846.

"It is with no small degree of sorrow that I send you an account of the events that have taken place here during the last few days. You will recollect that more than a year ago, there was a serious affray in the interior of Switzerland between the Jesuits and the *Corps-francs*. On account of this, the seven Roman Catholic Cantons formed an alliance—an *imperium in imperio*—for mutual support. This alliance was discovered by the other Cantons only a short time since; and at the late General Diet, many of the Cantons declared this alliance to be illegal. Geneva, after a long debate, decided for the Seven Cantons. The Radicals here, however, were opposed to the decision of the Council; and they held an assembly of the people, on Tuesday last, October 6, in the Church of St. Gervais, having broken open the doors, as the Sacristan would not give up the key. On the evening of this day the Radicals barricaded the bridges with large stones, immense beams of wood, coaches, carts, &c. The river Rhone divides the town of Geneva into two parts, which are joined by four bridges. On one side (the Quartier de St. Gervais), live nearly all the poor; on the other (the Haute Ville and the Ville Basse), the rich chiefly reside. The Radicals cried out, from their side, "Liberty or Death!" All the town was in a state of great excitement. The next day, October 7, the Government troops were drawn out on one side of the river; the Radical forces on the other. All the gates of the city were closed; the shops shut up. The Government called on the Radicals to surrender; they would not. At a quarter past three o'clock, P.M., the Government troops commenced firing on the Radicals, with cannon and muskets; the Radicals fired in return. This continued till six o'clock in the evening. The Radicals then set fire to two of the bridges. The next morning, the commander of the Government troops desired them to fire again on the Radicals, but they declined doing so, and, putting down their arms, returned to their homes. The Radicals then entered the Haute Ville and the Ville Basse. The Council of State gave up its power. On the 9th inst., (yesterday) a meeting of the people was held in the Place du Molard, and a Radical Government was formed, at the head of which is a Mr. James Fazy, the originator of these riots. Ten citizens were killed in this revolution, and more than twenty wounded. I think we may expect a civil war in the interior of Switzerland ere long, as the Catholic and Protestant Cantons are now nearly

GENEVA, FROM THE BERGUE.

equal in force. I have now to record an event of a more pleasing nature. The erection of an English Protestant Church at Geneva has often engaged the attention of the permanent and occasional British residents in and around the city, and also of many of the numerous travellers who annually pass through it. A committee of gentlemen has, at length, been formed, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for so desirable an object. Hitherto, the English Church service has been performed in the chapel of the Hospital, kindly lent during the limited time that intervenes between the Swiss services. This arrangement is, however, attended with considerable inconvenience; and, as an English Chaplain is resident throughout the year, it would be desirable to have there, as is found in most cities of Europe, a place of worship, entirely under British management. Upwards of £1500 have already been subscribed at Geneva, one thousand of which is the munificent donation of one individual. The cost of the building will, it is calculated, exceed £3000.

The following is a translation of a letter published in the *Journal des Débats*:—

"Geneva, Oct. 8.

"It is with the utmost melancholy that I inform you of the fall of our worthy Council of State, which abdicated this morning. I hasten to tell you that its conduct has been throughout firm and honourable. The Saint Gervais quarter was yesterday cannonaded and *mitraillé* for several hours together; the militia, especially their leaders, behaved in the attack with as much bravery as troops of the line; but all the bridges had been so strongly barricaded by the Saint Gervais people, that it required several hours before an entrance could be opened. The militia then penetrated into the island; but the fire kept up from all the windows, and every nook and corner, was so murderous, that, in order to avoid a carnage, the commandants ordered a retreat. Night passed quietly, but the inhabitants of Saint Gervais availed themselves of it to enter the town individually either by the breach or the lake, so that this morning most menacing popular gatherings took place on the Place du Molard, and in St. Gervais, whilst the Government's forces held but the barrack and town-house. Thus situated, the Government, dreading fresh calamities, and wishing to put an end to bloodshed, preferred resigning *en masse*, and has entrusted its fallen authority to the Administrative Council of the Town. At this moment the firemen are endeavouring to save the wrecks of the four bridges on the Rhone, which the people of Saint Gervais set fire to last night. The militia have had several killed and many wounded; as yet we know not what loss has been sustained by the insurgents, who, despite the well kept up cannonading and platoon firing, cannot have suffered very severely behind their works. The utmost consternation prevails in our unfortunate town. The most respectable families of Geneva have cruel losses to deplore, among the killed are Colonel Chateauviaux and M. Pavie."

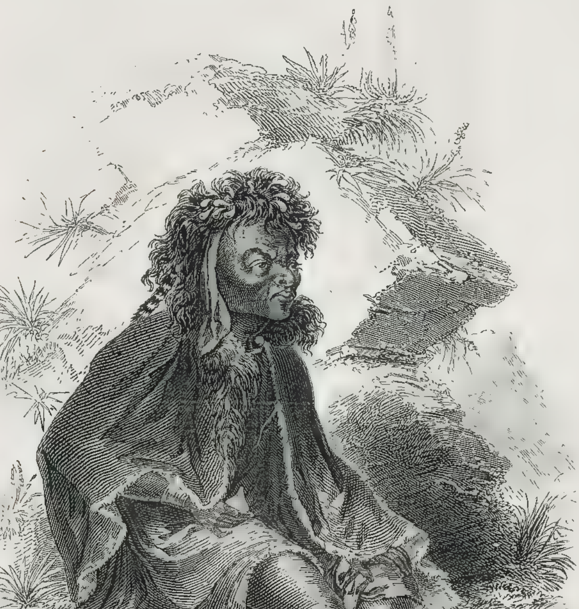
The subjoined letter, describing the progress of the revolution at Geneva, is published in *Galignani's Messenger*:—

"Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, Oct. 8.

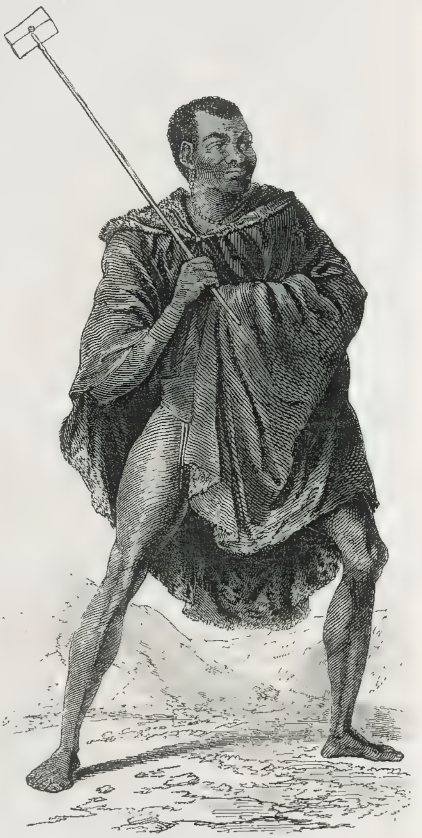
"Having been an eye-witness of the recent outbreak at Geneva, and learning that many exaggerated reports had been circulated regarding it, I send you an account of the circumstances. In consequence of a dispute between the Government and the people, of the merits of which I, as a stranger, do not pretend to form any opinion, the latter determined to maintain what they conceived to be their rights. They accordingly seized the gates, and took possession of the four bridges of the Rhone, which they strongly barricaded, in order to cut off the communication between the two quarters of the town. All attempts at an accommodation having failed, the fighting commenced yesterday, the 7th, towards three o'clock, simultaneously at the Porte Cornavin, on the Place du Bel Air, which commands one of the bridges; and, finally, at the bridge facing the Hotel des Bergues, where two diligences, forming a barricade, were set on fire and destroyed. The cannonading at these several points continued till towards evening, but without producing any decisive result. Last night the four bridges were partially set on fire, and were still burning this morning, but owing, probably, to a heavy rain, without sustaining any very considerable damage. A train, however, had been laid on each, which it was intended to blow up in case the passage should be attempted. In fact, things wore a sufficiently formidable aspect this morning, for we were virtually in a state of siege, and had the Government not felt themselves obliged to yield, they had decided on firing this quarter of the town, and God knows what would have been the result. In anticipation of such an occurrence, most of the strangers left the town, which they were permitted to do, with as much baggage as they could carry. I and my family, together with the undersigned, remained, and we unite in bearing testimony, not only to the irreproachable conduct of the people, who throughout manifested the utmost forbearance and consideration, both for person and property, but also to the extreme civility and attention we have experienced in this hotel, where the proprietor himself has been the most actively zealous in procuring permits of departure for those who chose to avail themselves of them. The report of the killed and wounded is so various that it is impossible at present to form a correct estimate of it. We have had one or two narrow escapes here. One ball pierced the shutter-room on the ground floor, destroying a valuable mirror, and penetrating through an adjoining wall into the room beyond. Tranquillity is at present completely restored, and all further apprehension at an end. I shall feel obliged by your inserting this in your valuable paper, and we remain your obedient servants,

"Charles Randall, Major; James Watson;
"Horatio N. Vigors, Lieut.-Colonel;
"V. F. Vyoyan; V. D Vyoyan."

On the 10th the peace of the city was no longer disturbed, and business had been pretty generally resumed.



KAFFIR WEATHER DOCTOR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



KAFFIR LETTER CARRIER.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—PLOUGHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—PLOUGHING.

This Autumnal labour has now commenced. Bloomfield has given us a literal picture of the daily toil.

> Beyond bleak *Winter's* rage, beyond the *Spring*
> That rolling Earth's unvarying course will bring,
> Who tills the ground looks on with mental eye,
> And sees next *Summer's* sheaves and cloudless sky
>
> * * * * *
>
> The plough moves heavily, and strong the soil,
> And clogging harrows with augmented toil
> Dive deep and clinging, mixes with the mould
> A fatt'ning treasure from the nightly fold
> And all the cow-yard's highly-valu'd store,
> That late bestrew'd the blacken'd surface o'er
> No idling hours are here, when Fancy trims
> Her dancing taper over out-stretch'd limbs,
> And in her thousand thousand colours drest,
> Plays round the grassy couch of moontide rest
> Here Giles for hours of indolence atones
> With strong exertion, and with weary bones,
> And knows no leisure, till the distant chime
> Of Sabbath bells he hears at sermon time,
> That down the brook sound sweetly in the gale,
> Or strike the rising hill, or skim the dale.

The Artist of our Agricultural Gallery, Mr. Duncan, has backed his picture with one of those delightful autumnal scenes, which Thomson so well describes.—

> But see, the fading many-coloured woods,
> Shade deepening over shade, the country round
> Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,
> Of every hue, from wan declining green,
> To sooty dark. There now the lonesome muse,
> Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walks,
> And give the Season in its latest view

"MONSTER CACTUS," AT KEW.

(From a Correspondent.)

Those who visit the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew—now so liberally thrown open every day, by the Crown, to the public—cannot fail to have observed, in the "Cactus House," a most extraordinary specimen of the Cactus tribe, sent from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, by F. Staines, Esq., as a present to the Royal Gardens. So remarkable was the plant, that an account and figures of it appeared in the public journals, and the attention of the curious has been much directed to it. It was called the *Monster Cactus*. Its weight was 713 lbs.; and it bore the name, suggested by the use to which the Mexicans apply the spines of *Cactus* (or *Echinocactus*), of *Visnager*. (*Visnager* meaning a toothpick.)

Gratified by the reception given to this *Visnager* by the British public, Mr. Staines resolved to transmit a specimen of the same kind still more worthy a place in the Royal Gardens; and, in the summer of 1846, he actually (together with many other fine species) sent the one represented in the accompanying figure, and which is treble the size, and treble the weight of the former "*Monster Cactus*. Its height is 9 feet; its circumference 9½ feet; and its weight one ton!

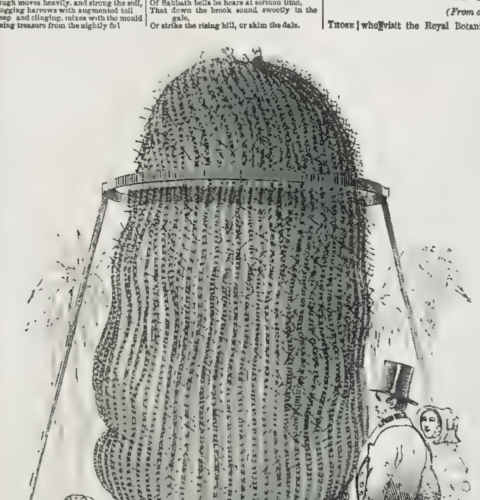
The possession of so gigantic a specimen in England is rendered still more remarkable, if we consider the length of journey required from San Luis Potosi to Vera Cruz, *vià* the city of Mexico. Eight mules were employed to draw it, in a waggon of the country, over the more level ground. In ten days after leaving Mexico, a messenger was dispatched to San Luis Potosi, to say that the waggon had broken down, and that the mules were, besides, quite incapable of ascending the hills with such a load.

"Instantly," writes Mr. Staines, "I sent off more assistance. But to give you an idea of the size, the *Visnager*, in my presence, could not be moved by the exertions of fifteen men. It required twenty persons to replace it on the waggon, and this was only effected by sliding it upwards on several thick poles, which bent considerably under this heavy weight. Thirty-six enormous *palm-mats* were necessary to protect it, and these well roped."

On its arrival, it appeared in the most perfect condition, and threw out flowers in a few weeks, from the crown, or top of the plant; but, in the present instance, these efforts, like the reputed song of the swan, were only indicative of its dying state. It had received bruises on the journey or voyage; the decay gradually extended; and, though its bulk and form may for a time remain, it can no longer be numbered among the *living* plants of the Royal Gardens.

We are sure it will be acceptable to our readers to see the representation of so extraordinary a vegetable production. The Garden still boasts of the former, or original "*Monster Cactus*," in high health and vigour, and which is reported to possess an antiquity of one thousand years.

Royal Gardens, Kew, Tuesday,
Oct. 13, 1846.



"MONSTER CACTUS," AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

HENRY LYTTON BULWER,

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE COURT OF MADRID.

Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq., the British Minister at Madrid, is a member of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, which has been distinguished in a remarkable degree by the talent of its present generation. The Lyttons of Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, trace an ancestry up to the first Kings of Wales, and through the Tudors are allied to royalty: the Bulwers of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, have been established there from the Conquest. The late General Bulwer married the heiress of the Lyttons; his three children were William Earle, who succeeded to the Bulwer property; Henry Lytton, the diplomatist; and Edward Lytton, the author of "Pelham," who, on the death of his mother, took her family name of Lytton in addition to his own, inherited her estate, and is now Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, a landed gentleman, writing no more novels, but, instead, making speeches at agricultural meetings; and, if the agriculture of Hertfordshire gains by the change as much as literature has lost, the alteration in the honourable Baronet's fortunes will be much to its advantage. It is not many families that have two eldest sons; but it chanced to Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer to be born into one that had, and of three brothers he alone engaged in professional and official life; as a diplomatist he has been very successful, having held a distinguished position under a Government of different politics to that by which he was appointed He has also won considerable distinction as a writer, from his "France, Social, Literary, and Political," and the "Monarchy of the Middle Classes;" the former work was for a time very popular, and may be still read with profit by those who wish to learn what France is under the new Dynasty Society is sketched with a cleverness and spirit not unworthy of "Paul Clifford" or "The Disowned" Mr. Bulwer sat for some time in Parliament for the Borough of Marylebone, but, on receiving a diplomatic appointment, he gave up politics, and proved himself as zealous and able in the service of the Foreign Office under Lord Aberdeen as when it was under Lord Palmerston, who appointed him. He has served, as Secretary, the Embassies of Constantinople, Brussels, and Paris: he is now Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and, during the agitation of the Royal Marriages, must have been in an embarrassing and difficult position. Personally, he is a

MR. HENRY-LYTTON-EARLE BULWER, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AT MADRID.

great favourite with the Royal Family, and, at the balls at the Palace, was frequently honoured with her Majesty's hand for the dance. He did not then anticipate, perhaps, that the selection of a Royal partner for a longer engagement would hereafter give him so much trouble. He seems to have done all that he could possibly effect under the circumstances. advised and warned, as long as advice or warning could avail; and finally wound up with a "protest" that England will not admit any claim on the part of the children of the Infanta to sit on the throne of Spain—a contingency at present rather remote.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 18.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity—St. Luke the Evangelist.
Monday, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745. Henry Kirke White died, 1816.
Tuesday, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Wednesday, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805: Nelson killed.
Thursday, 22.—Irish Massacre, 1641: 40,000 killed.
Friday, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
Saturday, 24.—Mercury sets at 5h. 5m. p.m., near W.S.W.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 24.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 20	1 37	1 53	2 8	2 26	2 44	2 59	3 18	3 33	3 50	4 9	4 26

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. T. N.," Liverpool, is thanked: we shall see.

"An Agent," Slough.—We cannot give any opinion as to the validity of Benefit Societies.

"J. N.," New Road.—"Corner's History of France, for Schools." "Bourne's Principles and Practice of Engineering," 15s.

"G. M. H."—We do not know the origin of the nomenclature of "Bubble and Squeak."

"Omega," Carlisle.—A letter addressed to the Colonial Office will, doubtless, reach Sir H. Pottinger.

"T. G.," Exeter.—"Bainbridge's Fly-fisher's Guide," (Longmans), is a good work.

"A Yearly Patron."—Grayson's Drawing Academy, 1, Banner-street, St. Luke's.

"F. S. H.," Cheltenham.—"Ibbotson's Handbook of Turning," a capital work.

"Harrott S."—Charles Taylor's Treatise on Drawing.

"T. E. E."—"The Guide," &c., 2s.; "Pope's Customs and Excise Laws," 30s. *The Engraving suggested will shortly appear.*

"A Tipperary Subscriber."—In Spanish, the S is pronounced at the end of the word "Blas."

"An Old Subscriber" (Charles I. farthings) should write to Mr. Webster, 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*

"Quereus."—The plural is preferable, "Government" being a noun of multitude.

"A. Z.," Banff.—We cannot assist our Correspondent.

"J. C."—"Knight's Pictorial Shakspere," 8 vols., seven guineas, if commentary and illustration be the objects.

"Opie Staite."—The project of Lighting the Thames below bridge was first named in our Journal, three weeks since.

"A Subscriber."—Sir John Key served the office of Lord Mayor two successive years—1830 and 1831.

"Timon."—B. must pay the organist's salary for the whole period of the performance of the duties.

"E. A.," Kennington.—We cannot answer as to the intentions of the West London Railway Company.

"J. F.," Torrington.—We do not understand the question: to what class of shares does it refer?

"A Constant Reader," Birmingham, will find an admirable portrait of Mr. Macready in No. 60 of our Journal.

"An Old Subscriber," Hungerford.—There are considerably more than thirty newspapers published in London.

"Major," New Newcastle."—"Gilbert's Sketches of the Experimental Squadron" are published at 15s. (Ackermann and Co.) "Inglis's Channel Islands" are published by Whittaker at 5s.

"A Constant Reader," Torquay.—Rubini sung last at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1842.

"M. Wilson."—The works of Auber and Onslow are published in Paris, but any Music Publisher would procure them on application. The English adaptations of the former Composer's operas are not to be trusted.

"D. W."—As we are not in communication with the Carlist Committee of London and Paris, we cannot give their address.

"W. T. H."—The Stock receipt is worthless, as far as receiving the money is concerned. If the Stock stands in your name, you must apply to a Broker, who will sell the Stock, and identify you as the party authorised to transfer it. You can, however, receive the dividend by stating the amount of Stock upon which it is receivable.

"A Subscriber."—A good Manifold Writer may be bought at Dixon's, 194, *Strand, for 20s.*

"Pryse," Oxford, will find the main dimensions of the Great Wellington Statue in No. 231 of our Journal.

"Henricus."—The third syllable in "Coadjutor" is long.

"Ignoramus."—Still Life is a term in Painting, applied to Fruit, Flowers, Dead Game, and Fish.

"An Old Subscriber," Plymouth.—A small and cheap Work on Gilding is published by Taylor, 1, *Wellington-street, Strand.*

"A. B. C."—The latest Edition of our Journal is published on Sunday Morning. The letter should be addressed to the Convict Establishment, Hobart Town.

"A Writer" should have prepaid his letter of inquiry as to the practice of other Journals, with which we have nothing to do.

"Marathon" may obtain a List of the University College Fees of the Secretary.

"J. B.," Lynn, is thanked for the suggested Fire Escape, though we have not room for the details.

"W. J.," Birmingham.—The leading characteristic of the "Pictorial History of England" is, that it is a History of the People as well as of the Nation: it is, certainly, written in a much more candid spirit than Hume's History. Lord Brougham's "Eminent Statesmen" is republished, verbatim, *in Knight's Weekly Volumes.*

"An Occasional Reader."—A handsome remuneration is made for the contributions.

"S. J.," Windsor.—Farmers.

"W. S. P.," Brighton.—We have not room for the Lines.

"H. F. R.," Coleman-street, is thanked for his obliging offer.

"A Constant Reader."—The "Abridgment of Bloxam's Glossary of Architecture."

"S. A. Z. E.," Cheltenham, is recommended to forward specimens to the Magazines. Our Correspondent informs us that the word Charpie *(Fr. Lint), in cookery, means any kind of meat "done to rags." The phrase is* Viande en charpie.

"Julz," Dundee.—We have not room for the translation.

"B. D. J.," Allahabad, is thanked for the Sketches, though we cannot engrave them.

"J. W. C.," Matlock, has made a wrong estimate of our resources, but he will please to accept our thanks for his good intentions.

"J. A.," Kensington.—The Lines are ineligible.

"E. J. T.," Umballah, is thanked for the Sporting article; but such a scene can only be faithfully represented by an artist being present.

"W. M. G."—The tile found at Peckham is, probably, Roman.

"R. B. B."—The pamphlet has been received.

"Miles."—The New House of Lords will be opened with the next Session of Parliament.

"Alice."—The proportions are correct.

"Gertrude" will find the requisite information respecting the flour of Maize, in a work just published, entitled "The Indian Meal Book."

"Beccles."—The Entomologist has not been Knighted.

"R. S.," Edinburgh, is thanked for the hint.

"P. P." (Land-Surveyor), should advertise. The Profession is much in request.

"W. J. B.," co. Donegal.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.

"Povertas" should send a specimen of his composition to one of the periodicals.

"A Dublin Reader."—The splendid Church lately erected at the expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury, is at Cheadle, Stafford. We shall, shortly, illustrate this superb structure, from drawings by our own artist.

"Peter X. Y. F.," Sunderland, may purchase a Portable Press of any Printers' Broker. Address Messrs. Harrild, City.

"A Subscriber," Dublin.—Print and MS. received.

"William H.," Manchester.—"Mon père" is right.

"S. G. L.," Jersey's hint is correct.

"Antingham" may inscribe his name as he pleases, in the title-page.

"A Subscriber," who has been so highly gratified by our "very well-executed and descriptive Sketches" of the Great Wellington Statue, will, probably, see the "further Illustration" next week.

"K. C." will find Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer engraved and described in No. 123 of the Illustrated London News.

"X. Y. Z.," City.—The rider sent, appears to be some fanatical ebullition.

"J. D.," Chichester.—Cuvier died at Paris, in 183[illegible] an excellent Life of him has been published by Mrs. Lee, price 12s.

"K."—The leader.

"J. H. W. J." is thanked: but we have not room.

"A Subscriber," Leeds, will find accounts of the Great Britain *steamer in Nos.* 63, 65, 144, *and* 146 *of the* Illustrated London News.

"H. B. S.," Liverpool.—The subject is interesting, but lacks novelty.

"Inquisitor."—It is not lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister.

"J. W.," Cork.—The Great Britain *steam-ship first sailed for New York in July,* 1845. *(See No. 164 of our Journal, for details.)*

"O. S."—The price of "Bourne's Principles and Practice of Engineering" is 15s.

"J. T.," Newcastle, we think, may find a better "emigration field" than Valparaiso.

"H. A. H.," Carlisle.—Consult "Sir Howard Douglas on Naval Gunnery."

*"*Pώμαη,*" Romsey.—There is a translation of the Koran published, price 12s.*

"F.," Liverpool, is recommended to apply to a Patent Agent, as Messrs. Robertson, Fleet-street. The Quadrature of the Circle is the finding some other right lined figure equal to the area of a circle, or a right line equal to its circumference. (See the article in the "Penny Cyclopædia.")

"E. G. R. D.," Manchester.—We will see: but the inquiry will involve some research.

"Hymen."—The duty of a Special Marriage Licence is Five Guineas.

"J. A.," Birmingham.—The cause of the catastrophe will, doubtless, be fully investigated.

"F. L.," Valparaiso, is thanked.

"Glastoniensis" is thanked for his ingenious suggestion, though we cannot entertain it.

"E. F. L." may, probably, hear of an Italian Greyhound at Herring's Menagerie, New-road.

Ineligible.—*"Lines by R. W."*

Books Received.—Pictures of Country Life. By Thomas Miller.—The Boy's Summer Book. By Thomas Miller.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1847
WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION
WITH THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

198, Strand, Oct. 16.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

The event that has disturbed the repose of diplomatists and editors for the last two months is accomplished; the marriages of the Queen of Spain and her sister "ower young to marry yet" have been celebrated. Forebodings of evil do not cease to be made; the entry of the French Prince into Madrid is described as having passed in silence and apathy; enthusiasm there was none, and any disposition to express a hostile feeling was repressed by the precautions of the police. It is said that the alliance is more unpopular in the provinces than in Madrid, and it is not improbable; the remote districts of Spain are the very citadels of prejudices, and the hatred of the people to the French has not died out since the last war. As to any danger to England from the alliance it is altogether a groundless fear; France and Spain have been even more closely connected when their Monarchs were all powerful, and when England was far weaker than she is now, and yet we baffled the attacks of both. Spain was once the mistress of a mighty Empire, the champion of legitimacy and the propagandist of Catholicism throughout the world; France was Catholic and absolute, and both were jealous of the rising power of England, of her sturdy and successful resistance to Royal despotism, and religious oppression, and were ready to unite to crush the insolent islanders who had beheaded one King and exiled another. Then a war to prevent the junction of the two greatest European crowns in one family was a necessary struggle for existence. Our efforts were not wasted, for we had a vital interest in the issue.

If, against two such foes, England maintained her place as a power, increased her commerce, added to her empire, and grew in revenue and credit, we shall find the chances of damage are exceedingly remote now, even if the Royal Families of France and Spain do form a matrimonial alliance. That event will not reconquer for Spain her colonies, and give her wisdom to govern them: it will not re-establish her European supremacy, or recal the days of Alva: it will not rebuild her mighty fleets, give her another Armada, or repeople her vast naval arsenals, where all now is desolation and decay: it will not give her people industry and perseverance, or endow those who rule her with common sense enough to take what commerce she has out of the hands of smugglers: it will not give her that revenue or credit which alone, in modern times, make nations powerful in war. and, above all, it will not revive those old religious and political hatreds in the people which, in two centuries, have perished and been "quietly inurned."

All these things have been changed, so utterly that the old Phillips and Charleses would not know the land they ruled; the Sovereign power is but the shadow of what it was; the wealth of the Church has been confiscated, and only the other day one of the highest dignitaries of that once all-powerful Hierarchy was heard pleading before the Cortes for support from the State, almost *in forma pauperis*. The greatness of Spain belongs to the past, and it is not by Royal Marriages that it can be revived.

To "refuse to owe" is a great improvement in case of financial difficulty, on the older plan of "refusing to pay;" the former is the more approved practice across the Atlantic; Mexico seems inclined to adopt it; the holders of its bonds are placed at present in a great difficulty; Mexico itself is almost in a state of anarchy; perpetual changes of Government take place, but none can rule; the country, richer by nature than any in the world, is, from mismanagement and corruption, bankrupt; and, to add to the confusion, there is an enemy on its frontiers, pouring down with the energy of the northern race, and overspreading province after province, without awaking the spirit of resistance. Indeed, it is hardly to be expected; five-sixths of the population of Mexico are of Indian blood; the policy of their rulers has kept them poor, and made them ignorant; they add nothing to the strength of the nation in such a juncture. There is also a mixed race; but, between them and the Colonists of pure Spanish descent there is a jealousy and hatred that prevent them from uniting in any common effort. The exact tenor of the despatches last received, said to come from the Provisional Government that existed between the retirement of Paredes and the return of Santa Anna, has not yet been made known, but it is reported to be akin to "repudiation." In the restoration of Santa Anna there may yet be a gleam of hope; we really believe the Mexican Government is rather unable than unwilling to keep faith with its creditors. But the loss to those concerned is, in either case, the same, and there is, unhappily, no remedy. Experience of the value of foreign loans has been purchased by the English public very dearly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Bankruptcy of Messrs. C. and A. Knight.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, a decision was given in the case of the Messrs. Knight. The bankrupts, Charles and Alfred Knight, carried on the business of wholesale stationers in Budge-row. The debts and liabilities amount to about £19,000. The dividend will be considerable. The following are the most remarkable items in the balance sheet. Capital, £482; debts, £8846; liabilities, £11,187; doubtful debts, £3254; profits, £9534; interest, £1843. The fiat was dated May, 1846. Mr Duncan, on behalf of the bankrupts, applied for their certificates, stating that the assignees offered no opposition. His Honour granted them their certificates.

The Bankruptcy of D. Maclean, Esq., M.P.—Mr. Commissioner Evans, on Wednesday, on the application of Mr. Lawrance, granted Donald M'Lean, M.P., further time to surrender to the Court, under his bankruptcy, on account of ill-health. Mr. M'Lean is at Lucca, whence his removal, it is considered, would be dangerous in his present situation.

The Revenue.—In our latest impression last week, we stated that the Revenue accounts for the quarter ending Oct. 10, so far as the results could be ascertained, were very satisfactory. This anticipation was borne out by the result. There appears to have been an increase on the quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1845, of £539,064, and upon the year, one of £88[illegible]. The items of increase stand thus:—Customs, £462,472; Excise, £226,820; Taxes, £8661; Property-Tax, £148,245; Post-office, £8000; Crown Lands, £1[illegible]; Imprest and other monies, £9224; Total, £878,422. There are but two departments of the national resources which exhibit a decrease—Stamps show a diminution of £5811 upon the quarter's calculation; but there is an increase from them upon the year of £21,759 over the receipts of 1845. Again, there is a diminution of the quarter's receipts from "Miscellaneous" sources, which amounts to £59,548, but there is an increase in the Revenue derived through this channel during the year, which amounts to £428,558.

The "Great Britain" Steamer. From the latest accounts received, it appears that all chance of getting the *Great Britain* off is nearly at an end. It is supposed she must at least wait for the high tides of the spring. A protecting breastwork is to be constructed round her. It is stated that she has been insured in London for about £20,000. An insurance has also, it seems, been effected at Glasgow, but to what extent we do not know. It is, however, believed that the whole insurances fall far short of her cost—that is, above £120,000; and beyond this, we hear that the underwriters refuse to pay, on the ground that the vessel was lost through negligence. Her condition is described as bad, no less than 14 feet of water in the hold.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Cabinet.—Lord John Russell has issued cards of invitation to all the members of the Administration to attend a Cabinet dinner at his residence in Chesham-place, on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The noble Lord arrived in town yesterday morning, from Wimbleton, and transacted business in Downing-street.

The New Governor of the Cape.—Sir Henry Pottinger, C.B., the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Cape of Good Hope, as successor to Sir Peregrine Maitland, takes his departure immediately for that destination, in her Majesty's steam-ship *Sidon*, Captain Henderson, now lying off Woolwich Dockyard.

Mr. Hudson, M.P.—The freedom of the city of York was presented to G. Hudson, Esq., M.P., on Monday last. This compliment was paid at the usual Michaelmas Court of the ancient Company of Merchant Adventurers of York, held at their Hall, in Fossgate. The silver box, containing a copy of the oath of admission, was very massive, and richly chased. It was of a very large size, and on the lid was the inscription "This box was presented by the Ancient Merchant Adventurers of the City of York, together with the freedom of their Company, to Geo. Hudson, Esq., M.P., as a mark of approval of his public conduct, and of great respect for his private character." After a complimentary address from the Chairman, Mr. Hudson expressed his grateful thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—According to a letter received yesterday respecting this unfortunate vessel, a strong south wind has shifted her bows from north-east to direct west, in which posture she now lies, hard and fast, in about ten feet sand, with a basement of hard rock. If she should move further to the north-west, she will shift on a ridge of rocks. All the coals have been sold, but the ship's stores remain on board. The Customs have sealed up all the excisable articles, not leaving even a glass of wine for the use of the Captain, his crew, or visitors.

Murder in Cornwall.—A brutal murder has been committed on a man named Samuel Hockin, a cooper, at St. Mabyn, in Cornwall. He was found on Saturday morning last lying in the road near St. Mabyn, and on being lifted up breathed once and immediately expired. Upon being examined, it was discovered that he had been struck on the back part of the head by a heavy instrument, which had broken the skull so that the brain protruded. Suspicion fell upon a woman named Ann Treverton, with whom the deceased had lived, and she has been taken into custody. A large stone had been discovered near where the deceased was found. An inquest was held on the body, which was adjourned.

Opening the Ports.—The citizens of Sunderland have followed the example of Manchester, and addressed a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, in which they dwell upon the misery and destitution of Ireland, and the rapid advance which is taking place in the price of wheat as well as in every other article of food. They suggest, as the only remedy suitable in such a crisis, that an Order in Council may issue, permitting the importation of grain duty free. Similar meetings to those at Manchester and Sunderland are to be held without delay in different parts of the United Kingdom.

Another Detection of Robbery by the Electric Telegraph. On Thursday evening, another instance occurred of the extraordinary working of the above important invention. A lady, name unknown, left Derby, taking with her £400, and in care of a gentleman. The telegraph was set to work, and the intelligence having been sent to Birmingham, Mr. Stephens, inspector of police, received information of her arrival, and she is now quite safe with her lover and the money in custody.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid of the 9th instant. The person suspected of a design to take the life of the Duke de Montpensier has been declared a maniac. The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, levying 25,000 recruits. Mr. Cobden has arrived at Madrid. M. Dumas, the wholesale novelist, has also arrived in that city. The British Minister has returned from Aranjuez. According to the accounts which are current in Paris, the cause of Count de Montemolin is hopeless in Spain. Cabrera had failed to penetrate into the country; and though his attempts were to be renewed, he was not confident of success unless aided by pecuniary means from some of the European powers. He is said to have received, during his stay in England, £500 from the Legitimists in France. There were rumours in Corunna, on the 4th, of a threatened movement from Portugal. All the forces disposable had moved from Gallicia towards the frontier.

Switzerland.—We have received the *Journal de Geneve* of the 12th. The only fact of interest in it is the announcement that the most perfect tranquillity prevails in the town of Geneva, and in the Canton. Though tranquillity prevailed, and business had been resumed, many families had left the city, apprehending fresh disturbances. The Provisional Government was completely organised, and the members of which it is composed had divided among themselves the different offices of the Administration.

Russia. Letters from St. Petersburg to the 5th instant state that the potato disease, prevailing generally through Europe, has extended itself to Russia, though in a small degree only. It has manifested itself partially in Esthonia, but nowhere else, that could be discovered.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

During the week her Majesty and Prince Albert have taken their early morning walks, and also carriage drives, when the weather permitted.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Princess Caroline of Hesse attended Divine service this morning between nine and ten o'clock, in St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Hesse, afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four this afternoon, proceeding through Old Windsor, and returning to the Castle by the Great Park and the Long Walk. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg Strelitz, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, were included in the dinner-party this evening.

PROPOSED VISITS OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The arrangements are now completed for the proposed visits of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, at Cashiobury Park, near Watford; and also to Hatfield House, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by a limited retinue, including the Lord and Lady in Waiting, and Equerries in Waiting, will leave Windsor Castle on Monday, shortly after luncheon, for Cashiobury Park.

The Queen Dowager has invited a select circle to meet her Majesty; but, from the confined accommodation at the mansion at Cashiobury, the Royal circle will not exceed thirty visitors.

The Queen and Prince Albert are to remain the guests of the Queen Dowager until Thursday, the 22nd inst., when her Majesty and the Royal Prince depart for Hatfield House, Herts.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived on Tuesday at Hatfield House, from his estate at the Isle of Rum, Inverness-shire, for the express purpose of superintending all the preparations for the Queen's reception at that splendid seat of his ancestors.

The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, and a distinguished party, have been invited to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort, by the noble Marquis.

A grand Ball is to be given by his Lordship, to which the leading nobility and gentry of the county will be invited, to have the honour to meet the Queen.

It is rumoured that the Queen Dowager will also come from Cashiobury with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Queen and Prince intend to stay at Hatfield House till Saturday, the 24th instant, and, on leaving, will return to Windsor Castle.

The contemplated visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, will take place the week after next.

It is expected that the Queen will the same week arrive at the Pavilion at Brighton, to make a brief sojourn there, but nothing is positively settled to justify us in asserting it to be the case.

The Queen Dowager.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse, and attended by her Lady in Waiting, arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon, on a visit to the Queen, from Cashiobury Park, Herts.

Visitors to Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth.—Among the guests on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, at Drayton Manor, are the following:—Sir James and Lady Graham, the Earl Talbot, Samuel Rogers, Esq., H. W. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A., C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A., Professor Owen, Baron Stockmaer, and Colonel Bowles.

Fashionables at Howick Hall.—The Earl and Countess Grey are entertaining a succession of visitors at Howick Hall, Northumberland. The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, and Lady Alice Egerton, arrived at Howick Hall on Monday last, from Worsley Hall, Lancashire.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—The marriage of Lady Charlotte Herbert, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Powis, and Mr. H. Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Antrim, is to be solemnized on Tuesday next.

Will of the Late Sir George Murray, K.C.B., G.C.B., K.C.H., P.C.—The will of the late Right Hon. Sir George Murray was proved in London on the 9th instant, by his executors, Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., of Merstham, Surrey; George William Hope, Esq., Curzon-street, Mayfair; and William Smythe, advocate, Edinburgh. The will was executed on the 5th of January last, together with a deed of settlement of the same date, in favour of his daughter and only child, wife of Lieutenant Henry George Boyce, of her Majesty's 2nd Life Guards, by which the deceased has settled upon her various sums, in the whole exceeding £26,000, besides the house in Belgrave-square; and further, by his will, he leaves her the furniture, pictures, prints, &c., as also the residue of his estate; to enjoy a life interest over the whole of the said property, money, and effects, and, at her decease, to descend to her children; but if no children or child should attain a vested interest therein, then in trust for the children that may be living of the late Hon. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. There are pecuniary bequests to his sister and aunt, and to his son-in-law, Lieut. H. G. Boyce, and legacies to his servants. He directs that all his papers, manuscripts, letters, and correspondence, official, confidential, and private, as it may be found necessary to preserve, may be selected by his executors, and thenceforth kept by the person entitled to the income arising from his estate so settled by him.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Death from Rat Poison.—An inquest was held on Monday by Mr. Mills, at the Rutland Arms, Rutland-street, Hampstead-road, respecting the death of Mr Charles Tatham, aged 41 years, recently resident at No. 52, Stanhope-street. The deceased was an army accoutrement maker, and for some time past had been in a low and desponding state. He was also subject to delusions. On Thursday he purchased at the shop of Mr. Starkie, chemist, of No. 4, Strand, a grey powder called "Butler's Vermin and Insect Killer." On his return home he was taken ill, and admitted that he had taken poison; he died in two hours. A *post mortem* examination fully proved that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic, and, from an analysis of the powders, the surgeon discovered that one of them contained sufficient poison to kill six men.—Verdict "Temporary Insanity." The Jury then added "they strongly condemned the sale of poisons in open shops, without the best precautions being adopted to prevent the frequent evil consequences of such sale. They regard the present instance as one which calls for severe reprobation; and trust that a public exposure of the fact will tend to prevent in some degree the mischief which they believe is frequently occurring from the sale of poisons in druggists' houses."

Another Detection of Robbery by the Electric Telegraph.—Another instance of the utility of the electric telegraph in detecting crime was afforded on Saturday last at Rugby. The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Rugby station from Derby at eight o'clock on Saturday morning: "Thomas Trotter, from Derby, states that he has been robbed by a man that slept in the same room with him at Derby last night of a silver watch (described), and £3 19s. in gold and silver." (Here follows a description of the party suspected, but as he, as well as the property missing, is in the hands of the police, it is unnecessary to give it.) The despatch goes on to state that "the person who committed the theft is supposed to have gone towards London." In consequence of this communication, Inspector Faulkner, in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Company examined the persons of the passengers who arrived by the next train (eleven A.M.) from Derby, when, from the description forwarded, he took the prisoner into custody on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and upon searching him, he found a watch, answering the description, and also a sum of money, exactly tallying with the amount stolen, *minus* the railway fare from Derby. Upon asking the prisoner his name, he said it was William Gilbert, but upon being taken before Mr. J. W. B. Leigh, Mr. H. S. Gibb, Mr C. M. Caldecott, and Captain Leake, he gave the name of William Eltinton, and said that he came from Newcastle-on-Tyne. He had for some time been employed on the Midland Railway as a stoker. Mr. Trotter appeared about five o'clock in the afternoon, and identified the watch, &c., upon which the prisoner was transferred to the custody of one of the inspectors of the Midland Railway police, the robbery having been committed at Derby. On Monday evening, he was taken before the magistrates at Derby, when the prosecutor again identified the property; whereupon the prisoner was committed to take his trial for the robbery. The Quarter Sessions being held the same day, before Mr. J Balguy, the Recorder, a bill was preferred before the Grand Jury, who returned a "true bill." The prisoner was then put upon his trial and convicted, when he was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The learned Recorder, in passing sentence, made some excellent remarks upon the efficiency of the electric telegraphs in detecting offenders, and trusted that they would be universally adopted on railways

Sudden Death.—On Monday afternoon Mr. John Vinall, many years master bricklayer of Chatham Dockyard, but who for some years past had resided with his son at Sutton, near Maidstone, had been to Chatham to see some of his family, and on his return rode as far as Maidstone, intending to walk from thence to Sutton, and while on the road fell down and instantly expired. The deceased was in the 85th year of his age, and apparently in good health.

Incendiary Explosion at the Castle Mills, Sheffield.—Another of those diabolical attempts at the destruction of property by explosive substances, for which the town of Sheffield has obtained a somewhat unenviable notoriety, was made on Saturday evening last. The facts are these:—The Castle Mills, situate on the bank of the Don, were erected, about seven or eight years ago, by Messrs Marshall, Brothers, for a grinding wheel, at an expense of from £15,000 to £20,000; and had become a principal resort for parties who choose to carry on their business unconnected with the "Unions," into which the vast majority of the workmen of Sheffield have enrolled themselves. On Saturday evening last, the works were stopped about twenty minutes before seven o'clock, soon after which time the premises were entirely cleared, and a watchman took charge of the building for the night. No circumstances of a suspicious nature were observed; but, about half-past seven o'clock, a most terrific explosion shook the building to its very centre. Mr. Marshall, jun., being near the spot, went to the premises, and, on examination, discovered that the cylinder belonging to one of the steam engines had been blown to atoms by gunpowder, and the shattered fragments were strewed in all directions, in addition to which the massive beam was broken into three pieces. The top of the steam chest was blown off, the piston considerably bent, and nearly every portion of the engine more or less injured. Upon further examination, it was found that the watchman, William Ibbotson, who ought to have been in the most central part of the building, was in a remote quarter, where no danger from an explosion of the engine could harm him. His conduct in other respects exciting suspicion, he was given into custody. On Monday morning, he was taken before the manager, and, after a short examination, was remanded. The injury done to the engine and premises is estimated at not less than from £1000 and £1200.

Lamentable Gun Accident.—Mr. Joseph Barnard, a highly-respectable farmer, at Great Burstead, Essex, met his death on Thursday evening (last week), under the following melancholy circumstances:—Mr. S. Baker, veterinary surgeon, of Chelmsford, had been shooting with Mr. Barnard, and was at that gentleman's door in his chaise about to leave, when Mr. Barnard attempted to shift Mr. Baker's gun, which had been incautiously left charged with the cap on, and put through the straps upon the dashing board. The hammer was consequently raised by the effort, and the charge exploding with the muzzle towards Mr. Barnard, it was lodged in his side, and he survived the occurrence little more than an hour. He was about forty years of age, and has left a widow and two children. An inquest has since been held, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death"

Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A dreadful explosion occurred on Monday night at the extensive iron works of Messrs. Lock, Wilson, and Bell, situate on the river Tyne, at Walker, about three miles below Newcastle. Three persons were killed, one by the force of the explosion, and the other two by inhaling the impure air before the explosion took place, and several others have been seriously injured. The Walker iron-works are the most extensive in the district, and give employment to upwards of a thousand men. The accident appears to have arisen from an accumulation of foul air in the reservoir, and the pipes designed to regulate the blast. On examination, one branch pipe that had been plugged was found with the plug out, and the blast escaping from the orifice. In the course of the efforts of the workmen to remedy the evil, an explosion took place, by which some damage was done to property, in addition to the afflicting loss of life and personal injuries above stated. An inquest on the unfortunate sufferers was opened on Tuesday afternoon, but the evidence did not supply any fact of importance in addition to the above statement, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Sudden Death While at Dinner.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was taken before Mr. Baker, at the White Hart, Old Ford, on the body of Archibald Richardson, aged 79, a British wine dealer, residing at Woodland Cottage, Old Ford. The deceased frequently complained of pains internally, but was able to perform his duties. On Monday last he appeared in excellent spirits, and sat down to dinner with his family. After partaking of some boiled beef, he suddenly exclaimed, "I am gone," and fell back and expired. Mr. Baker, a surgeon, attended him, and was of opinion that he died from a diseased heart. A verdict was returned accordingly.

Fatal Filial Affection.—On Monday evening Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Six Bells, Queen-street, Hammersmith, on the body of Eliza Rogers, aged 47. It appeared that the deceased, a person of very feeble health, had lost her father some time since, and was in the habit of visiting his grave, in Hammersmith Church, at all hours and seasons. On Friday morning (last week) she was found lying near her father's grave, and almost lifeless. Though she received prompt medical assistance, she expired in the course of the day. It was proved that on the previous night, which was a very tempestuous one, she stole from her bed, and, scarcely clad, visited the churchyard. Mr. Roy, a surgeon, was of opinion that she died from exhaustion, the result of exposure to the night air. Verdict accordingly.

Fatal Collision on the River.—On Tuesday afternoon, a coal barge called the *Gertrude* was proceeding down the river, a little below London-bridge, when she ran foul of a sailing barge, very heavily loaded with sand, and known as the *Opponent*. The jerk pitched the steersman of the former into the water; and, although every possible exertion was made both by his mates and the captain of the *Princess* steamer, he floated away with the tide and disappeared.

Fire and Loss of Life.—At nine o'clock Friday night (last week) a fire of a most distressing character broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. John Sharpe, printer and bookseller, No. 81, Kent-street, St. George's, Southwark. It appears that Mr. Sharpe has lately been manufacturing fireworks, and it is supposed that the explosion of some of the combustible matter caused the terrible disaster. Mr. Sharpe, who had been out, on his return forced his way through the smoke, and in the back parlour he found two of his children almost suffocated After considerable trouble, he succeeded in getting them out, but not before one was much injured. One of the firemen discovered behind the counter what he at first thought was a "dummy," but upon taking a light in, it was ascertained to be a human body. It was removed to the back parlour, and a medical gentleman sent for, but life was extinct. The countenance of the poor creature was dreadfully contorted, and it was evident that she had died from the effects of an explosion. She was the eldest daughter of the proprietor; her name was Ellen Sharpe, aged nineteen. It appears that when her father went out, she was sitting behind the counter, attending to the shop. The whole of the stock in trade was consumed; by which means, besides losing his child, Mr. Sharpe has been bereft of all his property, as he was not insured.

Death of Mr. Gillon, of Wallhouse. We are sorry to state that Mr. Gillon, late representative of the Stirling Burghs, died at his residence in Stirlingshire, on Wednesday (last week). The disease which has cut him off in rather an early career was typhus fever

Death of Viscount Allen We have to announce the [illegible] of the above Nobleman, who expired on the 21st ult., at Gibraltar, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The deceased was the sixth Viscount, and, having died without issue, we believe the title is extinct. His Lordship's only surviving sister is married to the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester, and Rector of Spofforth, in Yorkshire

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles announces the appointment of Reschid Pacha as Grand Vizier at Constantinople, and Ali Effendi as his successor as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Memorial* of Pau, of the 4th, states that the higher mountains of the Pyrenees, in that district, were already covered with snow.

A new set of fanatics, under the title of "Second Advent Christians," commenced preaching last Sunday at the late City Theatre, in Milton-street, and a small chapel in the neighbourhood of Finsbury, their principles being "the end of the world, the second coming of Christ, the first Resurrection, and the Judgment, in or about 1847."

The opening of the Havre and Rouen Railway for the transport of merchandise is announced for the beginning of November.

On Friday (last week), a soldier named Alexander Duncan, died in Aberdeen, at the great age of 111 years. He was a native of the parish of Cairney. He enlisted in the army in 1777, and was discharged in 1803, returning to his original craft of a shoe-maker, and drawing his pension for 43 years. Although his appearance bespoke the frailties of extreme age, yet he was able to step about until within a few months of his death.

Yesterday week the foundation stone of the new railway station in connection with the Huddersfield and Manchester line, was laid with great festivity, the Earl Fitzwilliam officiating as the chief guest at the ceremony.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Seaforth, has purchased the estate of Ruddery, N.B., for £39,000.

The Dutch papers state that on the 6th inst. the railway from the Hague to Delft was opened by a train which went to that place and back for the first time by way of trial, which was perfectly satisfactory.

Letters from Adrianople state that on the 12th of September a dreadful fire broke out in that city, which consumed upwards of 600 shops, 50 houses, besides caravansaries, baths, mosques, &c. This is the second conflagration that has taken place in that city in the space of a month.

Accounts from Athens to the 30th ult. allude to the usual run of murders, assassinations, robberies, and everything of that kind, which, under M. Coletti's administration, we are accustomed to hear of. The state of Western Greece is truly awful—brigands by land and pirates by sea. M. Coletti had been seriously ill, but he is said to be recovering.

It is rumoured that Lord Dalhousie will succeed Sir G. Arthur as Governor of Bombay. Mr. Charles Villiers is also mentioned for the appointment.

The Court of Common Pleas will exhibit some marked changes next term—a new Lord Chief Justice, a new puisne Judge, with a court open to the whole bar; the exclusive privileges of sergeants-at-law having been put an end to, after an existence of 600 years, by an act of the last session of Parliament.

The supply of grapes of home-growth has not, for many years past, been so great as in the present season, and so productive have they been that it was remarked by Dr. Lindley, at the meeting of the Horticultural Society last week, that, were every season as propitious, this might become a grape-growing country.

James Campbell, Esq., the Chief-Clerk to the Secretary of the General Post-office, has been promoted to the office of Assistant-Secretary, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Thomas Lawrance, Esq.

Letters dated from the Rhine, Oct. 2, state that the divorce of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his Consort is already accomplished. The Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz has resumed the title of Crown Princess, and every apanage. A new marriage will be immediately contracted, for it is still hoped, in this manner, to put an end to the dispute respecting the succession to the throne of Denmark, except at the last extremity.

The spinning factory of M. Damiens, at Rouen, has just been burned to the ground, with the exception of the building in which the Director lived. The fire broke out at nine at night, and lasted until three in the morning. Not less than 150 workmen are thus thrown out of employment. The property was insured.

The planet Saturn is now visible on clear nights, in the south-eastern quarter of the heavens, between ten and eleven o'clock.

The Sardinian Government has, it is said, entered into a negociation with Spain for the restitution of the ashes of Christopher Columbus. The mortal remains of this great man, after having been first deposited at Seville, were removed to St. Domingo, where they remained until 1795, when they were taken to the cathedral church of the Havannah, where they are now. As the King of Sardinia has no Ambassador at Madrid, it was through the Representative of the Two Sicilies that the application was made to the Spanish Government.

A man of the name of Hequet, aged 30, son of a labourer, residing near Abbeville, who had for some time past exhibited marks of mental alienation, but had been left at liberty by his friends, although the medical man had strongly recommended them to have him locked up, on the night of the 4th got up, and proceeding to his father's bed stabbed him to the heart with a knife. The parricide is in custody.

We stated last week that the celebrated Greek General Kalergi, who so admirably conducted the movement at Athens, on the 15th of September, 1843, was on his way to London. The General has since arrived.

A letter from Rome states that there will be six lines of railroad in the Papal territory, viz.: Rome to the frontier of Naples, Rome to Civita Vecchia, Civita Vecchia to the frontier of Tuscany, Bologna to the frontier of Tuscany, Bologna to Ferrara, and Forli to Ravenna.

We learn from Brussels that, on Saturday, the Ministers held a Council to discuss measures for providing employment for the poor during the winter, the high price of provisions rendering it imperative on the Government to come to the aid of the labouring population.

The last New York papers say that a romantic couple were married on the 2nd of September, *by torch-light, on the summit of the Natural bridge* of Virginia. There were nine groomsmen, all bearing torches, and nine bridesmaids clad in white. The scene is described as highly picturesque.

A Berlin letter, of the 6th, informs us that Princess Louisa of Prussia, who has been for some time ill at Genoa, is now in great danger. Her complaint is aneurism of the heart.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 29th ult., says, "The Viceroy is in perfect health, and will leave for Cairo in a few days. Ibrahim Pacha is still at a village in Upper Egypt, where he is gone to set up the machinery he has had brought from Paris.

Lieutenant Porter, of the American Navy, brought from Chili, in 1824, a small green bulbous root, about the size of a marble, which he planted, and in two years it produced a fine blue nosed potato, and this bulb is indigenous to Chili. Lieutenant Porter says that he has no doubt that the potato has actually run out, and unless this Chili plant is propagated the potato will disappear. He recommends the cultivation of the yam, cassada, and tara, as substitutes, all of which can be easily and profitably cultivated.

The Scotch papers mention the serious illness of J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., M.P., and state that, though now pronounced out of immediate danger, he is still in a very precarious state. The attack appears to have been one of gastric fever, and of unusual severity. From the last accounts from Killermont, it is to be feared that his recovery must be a work of time.

John Ball, Esq., of Stephen's-green, Dublin, has been appointed an assistant Poor-law Commissioner to act in Ireland.

We learn from Naples that a Hanoverian Minister Plenipotentiary has arrived there to negociate a commercial treaty.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, several towns have followed the example of Naumburg, in refusing to elect a deputy for the Provincial Diet. It is expected that Langensalze, Weissenfels, and Zeitz, and even Magdeburg, will arrive at the same conclusion

The mill operatives of the various manufacturing districts, after submitting to Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., at Manchester, the present position of their trade, have determined to work short time, and at a meeting of delegates held last Sunday, a memorial on the subject to the employers was agreed upon.

A letter from Philadelphia dated Sept. 29, says:—"This afternoon a row of small brick dwellings in George-street, west of Schuylkill Sixth, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were 22 in number, each of which was inhabited by several poor families—at least 80 in all—who are mostly left shelterless and destitute. The loss altogether is about 15,000 dollars.

During the week ending the 11th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 1575; at Calais, 567: total, 2142.

The trains of the Whitehaven Junction, between Workington and Harrington, destroy numbers of hares, which get upon the line from the adjoining preserves of Henry Curwen, Esq., thus enabling the gatekeepers to participate in the luxury of an occasional dish of hare soup.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 27th ult., states that the English fleet is still cruising between Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar. This letter adds, that a very active correspondence is kept up between Mr. Bulwer and Admiral Parker, by means of a steamer, which bears to and from the squadron the messengers sent from Madrid. It is confidently affirmed in the same letter that the squadron is at the orders of Mr. Bulwer

A letter from the Antilles states that the squadron stationed there, commanded by Admiral Laplace, is to proceed to the Havannah, where a rendezvous has been given to some of the vessels detached at Hayti. These forces, composed of the *Andromache* frigate, the *Blonde*, *Pylade*, and *Mercure*, corvettes, and the *Tonnerre*, steamer, are destined, it is said, for the Gulf of Mexico. The *Mercure* arrived at Cuba on Sept. 9

Letters from Trieste announce that the harvest on the banks of the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea has been excellent "We have not," says the writer of one of these letters, "to join the rest of the world in deploring the scarcity of corn; for a letter of the 19th ult from Galatz, states that 700 [illegible] have left the Bosphorus with a favourable wind from the south, bound for the ports of the Black Sea and the Danube. The quantity of corn in store is so great that a sufficient number of transports cannot be found, although they have everywhere been sought for."

It is in contemplation, we hear, that Government Schools of Design shall be established in Dublin and Belfast.

No less than three hundred informations were laid last week against the owners of tenements in Liverpool for cellars which were either defective as respects ventilation, or were of insufficient size for human dwellings.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Shelley told the Skylark, which he wrote an Ode to, that

> Chorus hymeneal,
> Or triumphal chaunt,
> Matched with thine, would be all
> But an empty vaunt;

and, without calling in any Skylark to aid us, we may safely say that never was more hollowness of heart, and idle boasting exhibited, than in the Royal Nuptials that have just been celebrated at Madrid, and in the political manœuvres that have produced and accompanied them. Queen Christina has succeeded in marrying off her two little girls, as the crafty King of the French prompted her; and England is supposed to have received

> A heavy blow and deep discouragement,

because a child of fourteen will, in future, figure at Versailles as the Duchess de Montpensier, instead of being shut up in the Spanish nursery as the Infanta Luisa. France and Spain are already looked on as virtually blended, by this match, into one snug rest for the Gallic Cock; their fleets are to unite, and crush perfidious Albion, in some future war; and great is the chuckling of the Parisians over us baffled Britons, and over Lord Palmerston in particular. We suspect, however, that,

> In spite of all their laughter,
> We still shall rule the seas;
> And France will find hereafter
> There still are Pyrenees.

The poor little child, who is thus sacrificed to imaginary political expediency, is most to be pitied: though, perhaps, anything that removes a person from such a focus of turbulence and trouble as Madrid, ought to be regarded as a benefit. We can fancy her, when told to lock up her toys and get ready to marry the nice new young French Prince that has come for her, addressing her Royal mother somewhat in the style of Tennyson's Queen of the May.

THE INFANTA TO QUEEN CHRISTINA.

If you're waking, call me early, rather early, mother dear
And you're mostly wide awake, mother, if all is true we hear.
To-morrow will be a merrier day than all the days beside;
I'm to be the French Duke's bride, mother, I'm to be the French Duke's bride.

I've had full many dolls, mother, and toys both new and old;
But they say that this is a real Prince, all dressed in lace and gold
All dressed in lace and gold, mother, on a long-tailed horse he'll ride—
And I'm to be his bride, mother, I'm to be the French Duke's bride.

Sister Bell will be married too, mother; and won't the church be full?—
And now you'll let me go, mother, to see them bait the bull.
I'll sit and see the bull-fight, mother, with my husband by my side—
I'm to be the French Duke's bride, mother, I'm to be the French Duke's bride.

I'm to take a trip to Paris, mother, and see King Louis Philippe,
Who's as sly as any fox, mother, though he seems as soft as a sheep.
They'll give me *bon-bons* nice, mother; show me sights on every side—
I'm to be the French Duke's bride, mother, I'm to be the French Duke's bride.

I need not fear the mountains, mother; we shall travel at our ease,
For they say that, when we're married, there'll be no more Pyrenees.
I shall come back here as Queen, mother, when sister shall have died—
I'm to be the French Duke's bride, mother, I'm to be the French Duke's bride.

Leaving the contemplation of these "*United States*" of Royal and noble personages in Europe, we turn our attention to the United States of America, and find their political morality little better than that of the Old World. The war which the Yankees began with the Mexicans in a spirit of most shameful rapacity, they are now desirous to compound in a spirit of the most dirty huckstering.

Such, however, has generally been the characteristic of Yankee heroism. The burden of one of the most popular of their national songs in the last war, ran thus:—

> Jump along Jonathan,
> Jig away, Jemima;
> War is come to Boston town,
> We'll get as rich as Lima:

and the sentiment of this exquisite lyric still guides their councils and arms. They are not troubling themselves with attacking St. Juan d'Ulloa, or any of the really strong parts of Mexico, but they are pouring a force, half-emigrant, half-military, into California, in order to secure the "annexation" of that valuable but ill-protected district. Indeed, they openly propose peace, on condition of their having California given up to them, and offer a few million dollars to boot, as a temptation to the leading Mexicans to make peace, and put something into their own pockets.

In furtherance of this policy, the American blockading squadron has most politely helped Santa Anna to return to Mexico, and resume the guidance of affairs there: an arrangement no doubt having been first made as to the terms on which he is to do President Polk's dirty work. He is issuing blustering proclamations, in which he talks of "gathering laurels on the Sabine river," which means, at least, reconquering Texas. All this rhodomontade is most likely a mere temporary pretext, and we shall soon hear, in the terms of a treaty of peace, how he serves his employers against his country. Some, however, think that he really means to show fight, and, out of roguery to the Yankees, to be honest to Mexico. We have little faith in him; nor is he worth having his name hitched into rhyme; but, as Horace gave an epistle to the renegade Menas, we will give a few

STANZAS TO SANTA ANNA.

Santa Anna, Santa Anna,
Lord of prairie and savannah,
Chief from exile long returning,
(As thou say'st) for glory burning,
Tell us for what secret juggling
Cam'st thou in by Yankee smuggling,
Like a contraband Havannah,
Worthy General Santa Anna?

Santa Anna, Santa Anna,
Dose of Ipecacuanha
Is not half so nauseating
As thy gasconade and prating.
"Gather laurels on the Sabine"—
Go and hide thee in some cabin—
Who, at St. Jacinto, ran a
Shameful race, like Santa Anna?

Santa Anna, Santa Anna,
Hang thee in thine own bandanna
Rather than be curse-pursued, as
Mexico's malignant Judas,
For the dollars and the "Thank-ye's"
Of these sharking, grasping Yankees.
Let not bribes seem sweet as manna
To thy fingers, Santa Anna.

The strangest news, after all, that we have heard about anything on the other side of the Atlantic, is the rumour that some of the South American Republics are to be attacked by an invading European force; and that the European power which is to make this mad attempt at conquest is, above all others, poor distracted, bankrupt Spain. Nelson used to say that you ought to be prepared for any enterprise from a mad Government; and, therefore, as the Spanish Government decidedly is mad, we should not be surprised if the rumour proved true, and her General Flores actually set sail on his Quixotic enterprise against Ecuador. Certain it is that war-steamers are being prepared in the Thames for some such purpose, to the orders of Spanish agents; and, under the pretext of emigration, recruits have been raised in Ireland for the purpose of being led against Ecuador. Wretchedly off as the Irish unhappily are, this adventure must be too insane even for them; and the judicious interference of the Mayor of Limerick and other authorities will probably stop it in time:

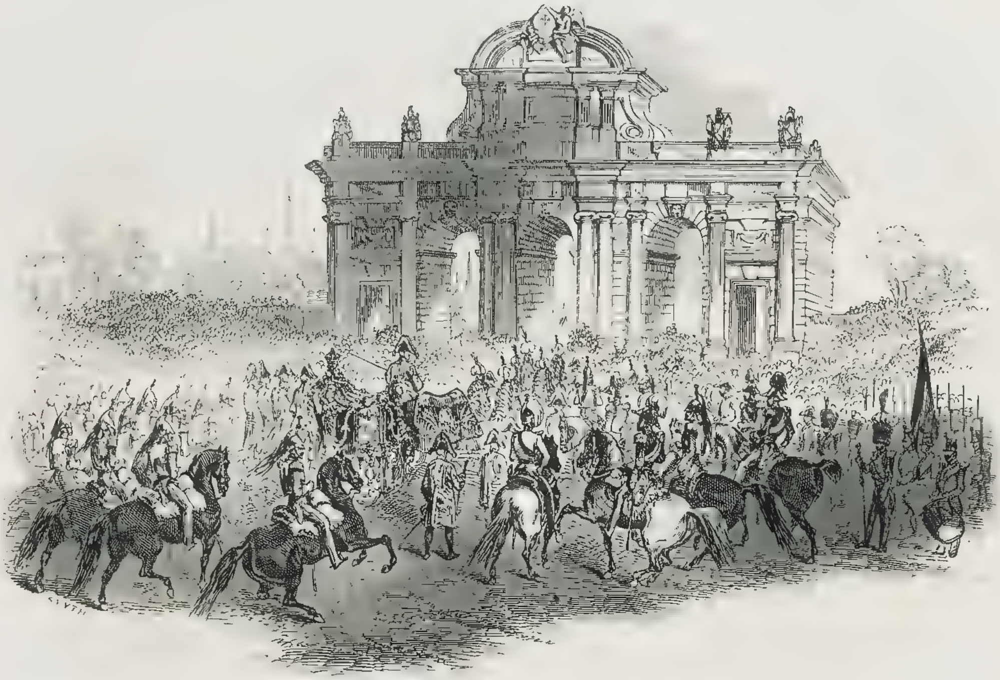
> Oh, Paddy, my jewel, though your lot is unaisy,
> And a mighty fine place this same Ecuador is,
> Don't go for to show yourself perfectly crazy,
> Or fight for such ninnies as General Flores

Improved Newspaper Envelopes.—Messrs. Delarue and Co. have just registered a very simple and effective method of securing the safe transit of newspapers by post. It consists of a paper wrapper, made adhesive at one end, and provided with a tape, secured inside. The mode of using it is to place the newspaper, folded as usual, in the wrapper, join the adhesive end, and tie the tapes. Some of the envelopes are, by a patented process, saturated with India-rubber, for the more secure transmission of newspapers to foreign countries. The envelopes are sold at a very cheap rate.

Loss of the Brig "Clifton," with Six of her Crew.—Mr. Robert Moorhead, master of the *Clifton*, of Newcastle, of 263 tons, arrived at Penarth Roads on Thursday (last week) in the barque *Secret*, and brought the mournful intelligence of the total loss of that vessel, as well as of six of her crew. It appears that the *Clifton* took on board at Buctush a cargo of timber for London; and on the 9th of September proceeded on her intended voyage. On the 19th of the same month she encountered violent gales, ranging from S. to W.S.W., at which period the vessel became water-logged, and turned bottom upwards; her masts then gave way, and she righted. Six men were drowned. After the survivors had [illegible] and three nights in the main-top, they were seen by Captain Gorwin, of the barque *Secret*, who took them on board. In this vessel they arrived at Penarth Roads.

Colliery Explosion near Wakefield On Tuesday morning (last week), between eleven and twelve o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place in Haigh Moor Pit, at Stanley-lane-end, near Wakefield, belonging to Messrs. Hudson and Co., of Leeds, by which three men lost their lives. The names of the sufferers were Norris Beaumont, James Sidebottom, and George Clayton, who were all shockingly burnt.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.—MADRID.



ARRIVAL AT THE ALCALA.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch has been received in Paris announcing that the marriages of the Queen to Don Francisco de Assis, and of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, were solemnised on the evening of Saturday last. There was a grand mass performed on the morning of Sunday.

As we stated in our latest impression last week, the French Princes arrived in Madrid on the preceding Tuesday (the 6th). Before they entered the capital, they breakfasted at the residence of the Duke de Ossuna and del Infantado, at Charmartin. An immense concourse of people filled the streets. At two o'clock, a courier galloped in with the news of the arrival of the Princes. At half-past two, a magnificent carriage made its appearance: it conveyed MM. de Arana, del Povar, and de Santa Cruz, who had been to receive the Princes at the frontier. At three, their Highnesses made their *entrée* on horseback, a detachment of horse Municipal Guards preceding them By their sides rode the Minister of War, the Captain-General of Madrid, and the French Ambassador (M. Bresson), who had been to meet them at Alcobendas. They were followed by a most numerous staff, four Court carriages, a municipal deputation, &c. The said carriages had been sent by the Queen in the event of the weather proving unfavourable. The Duke de Montpensier repeatedly saluted the crowd. Numbers of general officers, including Narvaez and Concha, accompanied the Minister of War, with their respective aides-de-camp and orderlies, and formed, as may be supposed, a very imposing and brilliant group. The reception of Narvaez by the French Princes was most cordial; they seemed to strive in every possible way to show the surrounding spectators how high the ex-Dictator stood in their estimation.

The entire *cortege* entered Madrid on horseback, by the Bilboa gate, and, passing through the Calle de Fuencarrel, descended the Calle de Montera, towards the Puerta del Sol, which was filled with Cuirassiers. The windows of each house were alive with people of every degree, age, and sex; whilst the streets lined with troops, resounding with martial music, crowded with thousands anxious to get a glimpse of the affianced husband of the heiress apparent to the Crown of Spain, formed a truly animated and picturesque scene, lit up as it was by the dazzling glories of an unclouded sun. Numbers of Frenchmen loudly cheered the Princes as they proceeded, shouting "Vive le Duc d'Aumale! Vive le Duc de Montpensier!" with right gallant enthusiasm, despite the lowering brows and scowling glances of the countless Spaniards around them. This fearless ebullition of feeling did credit to them, for the moment was somewhat critical, and made the demonstration perilous. The Spaniards present on this memorable occasion contented themselves with protesting against the Montpensier match by their silence and the frigid reception they gave Louis Philippe's sons. The French Princes evidently felt the coldness with which they were received, and vainly tried to appear unconcerned and cheerful. But they looked pale, and more than once a sad austere expression came over their features, which, however, disappeared in a moment, and was replaced by bright looks of gratitude and satisfaction, as they acknowledged the cordial greetings of their countrymen. It almost seemed as if they recognised old friends amongst the dark stern faces around them. The entire way from the Bilboa gate to the Royal Palace was lined with troops—a most unusual proceeding, and quite opposed to Spanish etiquette, the Sovereign being in the capital at the time. This can only be explained by supposing that the authorties, under the guise of doing the French Princes as much honour as possible, occupied every street with troops for the purpose of aweing the disaffected and preserving public tranquillity. The open space before the Palace was filled with troops, and several military bands struck up the Royal march as their Royal Highnesses dismounted and entered the Royal residence. They were received in the grand audience chamber by the Queen, her mother, and the Infanta, attended by the Court, and proceeded into her Majesty's private apartment.

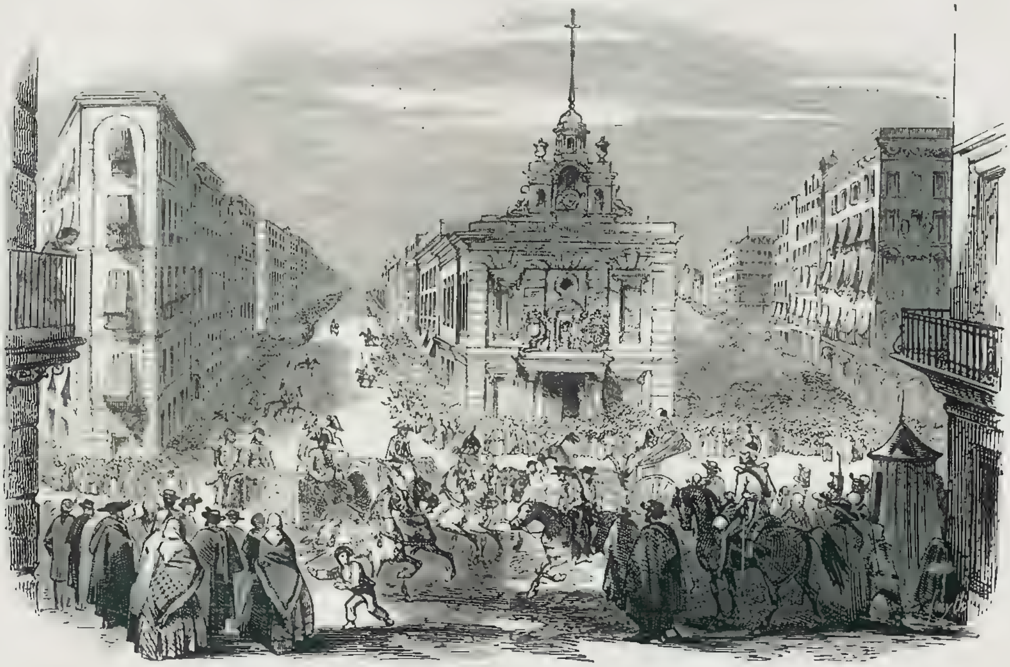
The two Queens, the Infanta, the whole of the Royal Family, and the French Princes, came on the balcony to witness the "defile" of the troops.

The Madrid Correspondent of the *Times* says, "I watched their progress a considerable way, from the Calle Fuencarrel to the Puerta del Sol, and *I did not hear one single cry*, either in their favour or against them. Not a hat did I see raised to salute them, notwithstanding that the Princes were continually lifting theirs. Not a handkerchief was waved from the balconies, which were crowded with well-dressed people! The Princes wore over their uniforms the Grand Cross of the

THE PRADO.

NEWSPAPER

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.—MADRID.



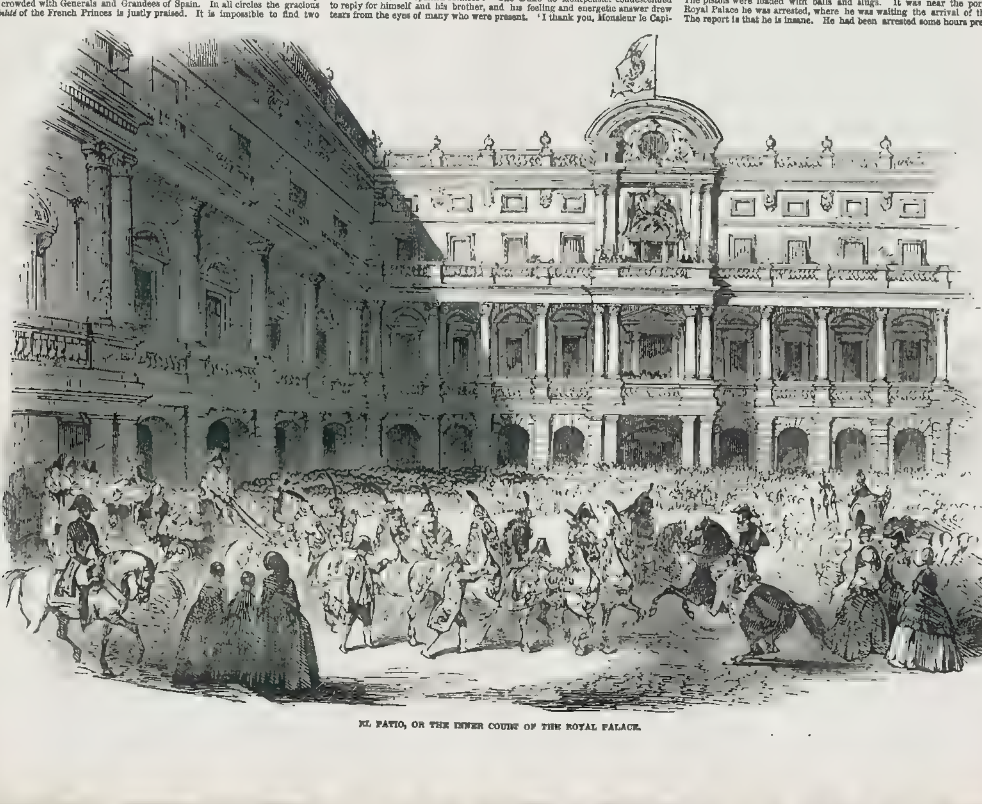
THE PUERTA DEL SOL.

Legion of Honour. They were attended by the Ministers and Captains-General, and followed by a numerous staff. The Minister of War rode at one side, and the Governor of Madrid at the other. The artillery was stationed outside the gate on the French road. The escort of the Princes was composed of the Hussars of Maria Christina. There were very few people outside the gates; the troops were there much more numerous. There was no demonstration of any kind".

The following additional details respecting the reception of the French Princes are from a Madrid letter, dated Oct. 8:—

"The French Princes, who are perfectly acquainted with the generosity of the Castilian character, display the utmost confidence in the people, and the latter acknowledge it. Yesterday forenoon they went about the capital in a berline, without any other escort than the French Ambassador, Baron Athalin, and some other persons of their suite. In the evening the French Ambassador's drawing-rooms boasted the presence of the noblest and highest company of Madrid. They were crowded with Generals and Grandees of Spain. In all circles the gracious *amabilité* of the French Princes is justly praised. It is impossible to find two young Princes better educated. The beauty of the Infanta of Castille appears to have made the deepest impression on the young Duke de Montpensier. It is said that when, on his arrival at the Palace, he stood before the Infanta, he turned to the Duke d'Aumale, and said, 'Oh! she is better-looking than her portrait!' This afternoon, at half-past three, the Dukes de Montpensier and d'Aumale have received the authorities of Madrid and the officers of the garrison. The Captain-General addressed them thus:—'Most Serene Lords, the garrison of Madrid have come to congratulate your Royal Highnesses. Yesterday they had the honour of receiving in their ranks the brave sons of a great King, our Queen's ally. Soldiers and Generals all have been proud to behold the warlike type on your noble brows. Their sympathies for your august persons have since increased, and I have come to assure you of them, in the name of the army of the New Castille. May God grant that your stay on our territory may be as agreeable to your Royal Highnesses as it is to all Spanish soldiers!' The Duke de Montpensier condescended to reply for himself and his brother, and his feeling and energetic answer drew tears from the eyes of many who were present. 'I thank you, Monsieur le Capitaine-General,' said he, 'for the sentiments you have just expressed in behalf o the Madrid garrison. They have deeply affected me. I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the brave officers who command the army of New Castille. I am more and more pleased with the ties that are about to connect me with this heroic Spanish nation, which, I doubt not, is destined to maintain the exalted rank it has ever held in the pages of history.'"

Some of the journals dwell in a contradictory way on an arrest that took place the day the French Princes entered Madrid. It appears that the person arrested is charged with meditating the assassination of the Duke of Montpensier. He is a retired military officer, named Olavarrieta. He was formerly editor of a Republican paper, called *El Huracan*—"the hurricane." When taken before the Minister of the Interior, he declared that he intended one pistol for the Duke of Montpensier, and the other for himself, as soon as the act was consummated. The pistols were loaded with balls and slugs. It was near the portico of the Royal Palace he was arrested, where he was waiting the arrival of the Princes. The report is that he is insane. He had been arrested some hours previously, in



EL PATIO, OR THE INNER COURT OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

a gambling house, but was soon set at liberty. His anxious inquiries in the Palace-square, and his great curiosity as to the identity of the Princes, attracted the notice of the police.

Mr. Bulwer has presented another protest to the Spanish Government on the subject of the Infanta's marriage. It is short, but strong and decided in character. This protest is to the effect that the British Government will refuse to recognize the claims of the children of the marriage to the crown of Spain.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter from Madrid of the 6th inst.:—"The description of Cabrera has been sent to all the authorities; he travels under the name of José Lopez, merchant, of Madrid. If he falls into the hands of justice, he is to be shot instantly. If he escapes the watchfulness of the authorities, he need not flatter himself that he will make many proselytes the Carlist party is dead."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE JOURNEY.

The first of our Engravings, upon the front page, represents the Duke de Montpensier, *en route* for Madrid; with a specimen of the mountain-ridges and sublime scenery of the Pyrenees.

THE ALCALA.

This scene shows the Royal *cortege* arriving at the *Puerta de Alcalá*, built in 1778, for Charles III., by Sabatini. This is the finest gate in Madrid, being merely ornamental; "for, the walls, a mean girdle to the only court, are of mud, and might be jumped over by a tolerably active Remus; but they were never intended for defence against any invaders, except smuggled cigars; yet, although they might be battered down with *garbanzos*, this architectural ornament was mutilated by the invader, whose sportive cannon-balls were especially directed at it;—*Te saxa loquuntur.*"—*Ford's Handbook of Spain.*

THE PRADO.

This is the *locale* of the Prado, the costumes and characteristics of which were engraved and described in No. 177 of our Journal. "Here," says Mr. Ford, in his lively "Handbook of Spain," "on the winter mornings and summer afternoons, all the rank, beauty, and fashion appear. It is a place to study costumes and manners, and to see those antediluvian carriages with ridiculous coachmen and grotesque footmen to match, caricatures, which amongst us would be put into the British Museum."

The *Prado*, "the meadow," in the time of Philip IV., was a wooded dip, renowned for murder and intrigue, political and amatory. It was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by José Hermonsilla in garden walks; the entire length is 9650 feet; and the most frequented portion, "El Salon," is 1450 feet long, by 200 feet wide. This fine promenade terminates with the fountain of Neptune; and there are seven other fountains in the Prado

Mr Ford discourses very pleasantly of this truly Spanish thing and scene, which is unique; "and, as there is nothing like it in Europe, and, oh, wonder! no English on it, it fascinates all who pass the Pyrenees."

"The Prado is a noisy, dusty scene, as no grass, no continental apology for English lawn, grows on this so-called meadow, a modest misnomer after the fashion of Les Champs Elysées of Parisian paradise. No flowers enamel this Prado, save those offered by impertinent daughters of Flora. Fire and water, *Candela Fuego! y quien quiere agua?* resound on every side; since these, long the essential elements for holy purposes, for the furnace of the Inquisition, and the *agua bendita* of the church, are equally necessary to light cigars and put out thirst: accordingly, Murillo-like urchins run about with lighted rope-ends for smokers, *i. e.* for ninety-nine out of one hundred males, while Aguadores follow the fire, like engines, with fresh water, for your Spaniard is as a-dust as his soil, and thirsty as Vesuvius.

"Strange as the Prado still appears, it is sadly fallen off from the good old times before the fatal invasion and the *nuevo progreso;* every afternoon the march of transpyrenean intellect is crushing some national costume and custom. Oh! the tyranny of English tailors and coachmakers, and of French barbers and *modistes!* Out upon the upper Benjamins and beards *a la Brutus*, which travestie this land of the cloak and Don Whiskerandos. Sad, in truth, is it to see the *gens togata*, once the models and masters of Europe, casting off their skins and *capas*, to put on the *paletot*, the livery pea-jacket of the foreigner: but Bonaparte never inflicted more injuries to Spanish man than your little French milliner has done to the daughter of the *saya y mantilla;* nor are even their precious organs of speech safe, their fans or tongues, for they fetter their glorious vernacular by exchanging it for what they fancy is the idiom of Paris, just as a similar want of judgment was displayed by their foolish ancestors.

"The Prado, as it approaches the Pa. de Atocha, becomes more umbrageous and quiet. This is the favourite site of bores, lovers, and button-holders. Those who remember Spain *when truly Spain* will miss the monks and real Mantillas, for the present Mantilla is unworthy of the name. Consult on some of these Prado particularities, Water-drinking, p. 71; Cigars, p. 293; Costume, p. 196. Walking, pp. 203 3.2: but the *paso Castellano* cannot be compared to the *aire y meneo* of a Gaditana's gait, nor the *gracia y piafar* of an Andaluza's amble.

"Advancing to the l. is the simple pyramidal monument of the Dos de Mayo, raised to the names of the victims of Murat. It was begun in 1814 by the Cortes, but was stopped by Ferd. VII., in whose eyes the senators and heroes of the war of independence found no favour, because of their reforming tendencies. Here a modest Castilian Leon puts its paw only on the whole globe. The anniversary of the 2d of May is celebrated like our 5th of November."

LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Madrid may be considered at this moment as the centre of political intrigue, and La Puerta del Sol may be fairly pronounced as the centre of Madrid; that is, the fruitful focus wherein concentrate and whence emanate the rays of party spirit which are supposed to enlighten Spain. The Gate of the Sun no longer exists, if it ever existed at all, but, in its stead, a handsome "Plaza" shines forth, into which several streets, and especially the Calle d'Alcala, debouch, thus naturally rendering it the common rendezvous of the capital. It is, moreover, contiguous to the Prado and the Royal Palace. It contains the Post-Office—a handsome modern building, and the adjoining streets teem with political *cafés*

Most preconceptions of national character are more or less false; that about the taciturn solemnity of the Spaniards is pre-eminently so, and one visit to the Puerta del Sol would more than suffice to prove the assertion. Not only the *cafes* are crowded with men in animated conversation, but also the shops of trades-people, such as mercers, hatters, &c., are similarly circumstanced, except, indeed, where these latter have *affiché*'d on their windows "A qui no hacier las tertulias," "No conversations allowed here;" a notice as common in the Calle d'Alcala as "Ici l'on parle Français" in Regent-street.

THE PALACE.

At this Palace, one of the most magnificent in the world, we have glanced in No. 179 of our Journal. The Illustration shows the Inner Court, a square of 470 feet by 100 feet high. The rustic base is of granite; the window work of white stone of Colmenar, which in the bright sun glitters as a fair palace of marble. The principal entrance, on the south, leads into a huge *patio*, of some 240 feet square with a glazed upper gallery. Between the arches are statues of the Spanish Roman Emperors—Trajan, Adrian, Honorius, and Theodosius. The interior is splendid: it is said, when Bonaparte ascended the staircase, he told his brother Joseph, "Vous serez mieux logé que moi." He laid his hand on one of the white marble lions, exclaiming, "Je la tiens enfin, cette Espagne, si désirée!"

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

Joy to the Royal Volunteers
Of Hymen's camp!
Not Isabella's (first of) April tears,
That joy can damp.
The deed is done,
The day is won,
Despite the threats of Progressistal tramp,
Or Carlist bore.
Joy to the Tricolor!
Poor Don Enrique and Montemolino
Vainly will bluster about the lost Queen, oh!
Cabrera, that Nero,
And Don Espartero,
"Arcades ambo," have tumbled to zero—
With all the rest; mere leather and prunello—
Let them tear their moustaches in rage and despair,
Montpensier marries Luisa the fair.
Io! Hymenæ!
Io! Pyrenæ!
Francisco espouses the Queen Isabella!

Joy to the Tuileries!
Its orange trees
Will bloom anew to welcome home the Bride;
Bravely its flag will flaunt the joyous breeze;
The Seine will burst her stays in triumph's pride!
The Champs Elysées
Will have a gay day
Mâts de Cocagne—plays—sausages—wine
Gamins and Grisettes,
In Terpsichore's "sets,"
Will be dancing and glancing from Caen to the Rhine.
Shout Pyrenees aloud!
Let every cloud
Around your summits wreathe in [illegible] smiles.

Shout every river,
From Bidassoa to the Guadalquiver,
And raise your waters lofty as the Nile's.
Your tribute pay
To Montpensier.
Who cares a fico for the British Isles?
Or testify respect
For the treaty of Utrecht—
"The Etente Cordiale" at the Château [illegible]
Joy to Bresson's skill,
And the tact of Louis Phil-
lip. Loyalty is certainly that Monarch's due!

Joy to "*the Dynasty*"—a triple joy.
Yet still the Pyrenees shall long exist,
Throned in the mist
Of Freedom's vallies, spite that Royal Boy,
Louis Quatorze,
Who look'd on wars
And human slaughter as a monarch's toy.
"'Tis only the first step that costs"—Alas!
Succeeding steps may cost a trifle more;
And therefore may Montpensier repass
Safely the hills where brave Pelayo bore
The flag that flamed confusion on the Moor.
The saw-like hills "Sierras"—which can sever
The yoke of bondage—for Iberia's shore,
Th[illegible] air and fertile, shall be free for ever
Joy to Montpensier! Happy, happy man!
Brilliant was the plan
A[illegible]ndant the idea
[illegible]ned the niece, with the Order of the Fleece,
And Spain is now at peace—Spain, Europe's Medea!

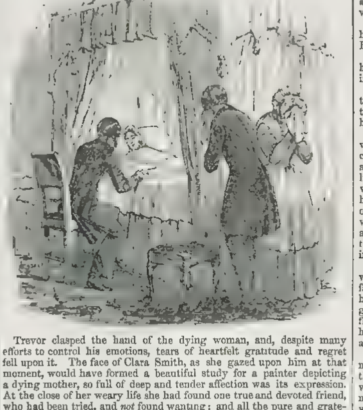
Marriage of Lady R[illegible].—Lady Rose Somerset, fourth d[illegible] the Duke of Beaufort, [illegible] Lovell, whose elopement from Badminton we noticed in last week's paper, were married on Sunday last. The persons present at the ceremony, and the place at which it was performed, suggest the agreeable inference that a reconciliation has taken place amongst all parties. The marriage took place at Wroughton, the seat of John Lovell, Esq., and was solemnised by the Rev. E. Everard, Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XIII.

Trevor Sefton stood in the chamber of death! Far away in that southern isle, whither, on the wings of hope, so many fading forms have been borne, to find, alas!—a grave. But, as the careless visitor to Madeira, startled for awhile to thoughtfulness, pauses beside the simple inscription which records the fate of youth and beauty, or the costlier tomb which tells of fortune's gifts, it is but a natural fancy to dream that the disembodied spirits have floated back with earnest love and longing affections, to the northern homes they so vainly fled, and that even the insensible clay rests not quite peacefully in that soft, but stranger-land!



Trevor clasped the hand of the dying woman, and, despite many efforts to control his emotions, tears of heartfelt gratitude and regret fell upon it. The face of Clara Smith, as she gazed upon him at that moment, would have formed a beautiful study for a painter depicting a dying mother, so full of deep and tender affection was its expression. At the close of her weary life she had found one true and devoted friend, who had been tried, and *not* found wanting; and all the pure and grateful affections of a warm and loving nature—long garnered, it would seem, rather than repressed—flowed forth with a sweet and consoling power. It seemed as if something in her destiny were completed—some want, at last supplied, for which her spirit had long pined. If Providence had willed her recovery, it would have been the sweetest task to have smoothed with her fortune his rugged path; to have loved for his sake the wife he had chosen, and the children he might have. But she knew that the vital powers of her mortal frame were failing, and that her days of life were narrowing to a close. Her soul was at peace with her Creator; and now must her satisfied spirit concentrate its human yearnings into one comprehensive revelation! A revelation; for not until so late a day had she left the actual fulfilment of an intention conceived without Trevor Sefton entertaining a suspicion of the fact.

The chamber of Death was rife with the evidences of wealth—seeming like vain and fluttering banners swiftly to be overthrown and bowed earthwards by the King of Terrors! The couch on which rested that sinking frame was of the richest damask; the pillows were covered with the finest lawn; and delicate but costly lace shaded the hollow cheeks, and fell in ruffles half over the emaciated hands. For many days articulation had been difficult and dangerous, and a tablet of ivory and gold remained by her side, on which to inscribe her wishes. Her faithful dog, with glistening eyes and patient face, nestled watchfully at her feet—not loved less warmly than of old, though a human friend was now prized yet more dearly.

The inscription which the changing face of the tablet at this moment bore, told Trevor Sefton that, with the exception of a few legacies, and three hundred a year to her worthless husband, he was, by a recent Will, the sole heir of her fortune!

It was quite evident from her words that, if she did not know in detail how truly and firmly he had been faithful to her, she felt the Truth by a spirit-knowledge, and she blessed him, as a mother might bless her son, for opening her heart to its holiest emotions. He had restored to her that which had wandered from her breast, like a lost dove from its home—her Faith in Humanity. Now, without doubt or trembling, she could indulge in fond hopes of the good on earth which her earthly possessions would effect in the future; the high purposes to which she had long willed them, though chained to inaction herself by sickness and circumstance.

It would be in vain to attempt a description of the thronging emotions which swelled at the heart of Trevor Sefton. A heart and imagination alike warm alone can picture them, understanding also, that the intelligence he had just received had come upon him as a most startling surprise. He had been cognisant of the Will made on board a ship, and had never suspected that a more recent one had been executed. Even had he guessed such a thing—as, from certain mysterious interviews with some of her Madeira acquaintances which he now recollected—a more inquisitive person might perhaps have done, he would never have thought of himself as her legatee, after her memorable words that it should be "his interest to keep her alive." Poor thing! unkindness had taught her tongue its bitterness; ingratitude had planted suspicion in a nature the most trusting and generous.

Mrs. Smith still lingered for a few days; during which time she not only communicated to her husband the disposition she had made of her property, but caused several precautionary measures to be taken which might facilitate the means to be adopted by Trevor in taking possession of it. Calmly as a wearied child falls asleep, she sank at last. She had seemed better in the morning, though well did Trevor know such really was but an expiring flicker. She had spoken a little; she had renewed her forgiveness to her husband kindly and earnestly; had given a little trinket which she constantly wore, as the last of many gifts to her weeping maid, and—feat most easily accomplished—had led the conversation to Margaret Clifford, if that could be called conversation which was rather a narration her written questions had drawn forth. A sweet smile rested on her wan features; for her parting spirit was refreshed by the knowledge that she had conferred happiness. Such were her last earthly thoughts.

The last sorrowful rites were over; and the house made sacred by the presence of Death, was once more so much of common space, in which men could talk of common things, and in a voice no longer hushed.

The husband and the heir were together! The eyes of the former were cast down, and it would have been hard to judge from features well disciplined to mask the soul's emotions, what passions were at play within. Remorse or hatred, penitence or revenge? Trevor Sefton did not pause to consider which of them swayed the hour; he could not have done it, for his own heart had been so melted and moulded within the last few days, that reason seemed to be in a state of chaos—but a chaos out of which was to evolve new and beautiful combinations—a chaos over which floated the spirits of pity, and hope, and pardon.

He rested his hand kindly on the shoulder of the other, as brother might lean upon brother. "Why will you not let me be your friend?" he said; and the voice was—the voice of the "Spirits."

"My friend!" exclaimed Geoffrey Smith, in a tone of bitterness. Yet his lip quivered.

"Yes, friend; unless you can think of a better term and adopt it."

The dark eyes were raised; eyes in which a lurking sarcasm seemed driving back the evidences of some more healthful emotion. It conquered, too, for the moment, for he said, bitterly, "What think you of *Judas?*"

"I am no Judge," returned Trevor mournfully; "there is One on High—One who will weigh Circumstance and Temptation in a balance more even than our frail fellow-mortals can hold."

The Evil doer for years, hardened in guilt, burst into tears!

That was a long and memorable interview, in which the wretched man poured out the Confession of his Life. It will be enough to take up the thread of the discourse towards its close. Hope spoke more loudly than her sister "Spirits" now, in the voice of Trevor Sefton.

"The first thing, then, to restore your peace of mind is to refund the thousand pounds, and recall that unhappy draft—"

"Which I forged," interrupted the other; "Oh! to be able to breathe that word of fire, that has burnt and branded itself into my heart for a dozen years!"

"This shall be done as quickly as my instructions—or myself—can reach London. Secondly, before entering some foreign service, you wish one parting interview with Hester Clifford. Is this wise?"

"It is selfish, perhaps," murmured the other, "but if you knew—if you could comprehend—how that one memory has dwelt in my soul, like a jewel amid corruption. Even now, imbecile, faded, as she is, if she would wed me—if I might, in part, atone—"

"Think not of it," said Trevor hastily, "I have told you Death is at her heart. And every letter I receive from England confirms my words. Believe me, she is fading like an autumn leaf."

But few preparations were necessary for leaving the island. Trevor had secured a berth in a vessel which was to sail for England almost immediately, but not the same in which Mr. Smith was to return.

It seemed to be tacitly understood that it would be pleasanter for them to part company, and be perfectly independent of each other, than to adopt the opposite plan. Trevor, anxious for all reasons, to return home, was to have been the first to quit Madeira.

It was the evening before the vessel was to sail—the evening of a warm spring day. All his effects were on board, except a valise, which contained some valuables and papers of importance. He had one last and tearful visit to pay—it was to the grave of his benefactress. He lingered and lingered, as if loath to quit the spot, till the sinking sun warned him that the sudden night of the South would be quickly upon him. What crowding memories of past trials, what tender recollections of the dead, what high resolves, what radiant hopes, swelled in his heart, words cannot tell. At last, as with a quick determination, he moved away, yet paused awhile to gather a few wild flowers which grew near the spot: these, as he perceived an acquaintance approaching, he thrust into his bosom.

The stranger was an Englishman, a white-haired man, but bowed with sorrow more than years. Ten years before, an adored wife had faded and faded before his eyes, till Death snatched her from his loving hold; a daughter, taken by the same Vampire-like disease, lay in a grave near that of Clara Smith; and now was he watching, with almost frantic love, his only remaining child, a youth of seventeen, whom he had brought hither, with the lost sister, for the winter, but was now about taking back to England.

"I suspected I should find you here, Mr. Sefton," he exclaimed, removing his hat, perhaps out of deference to the sacred spot, "when they told me you were from home. I come to ask a boon of you; a boon which Aged ignorance asks of Youthful knowledge; a boon which a month ago I would have bargained for with the yellow Gold—that which can purchase so much, and yet so little! But the world says you are richer than I now—and so—and so—I beg your Charity!"

Trevor Sefton was not of a nature to remain unmoved at such an address; and yet a terrible guess close upon the truth rushed to his mind. He had prescribed for the Youth in question on more than one occasion; and the dread Consumption, less deeply rooted than it had been in the sister's case, had yielded perceptibly to his remedies.

"What is it I can do," he replied, "for the few hours I remain on the island! The vessel in which I have engaged my passage sails to-morrow."

"No, no; it must not be," exclaimed the other. "One little fortnight—only two weeks—only fourteen nights and days—and then we all return together. I have striven for berths in the ship in which you were to have gone; but not one, not one to be found. Oh stay, and save my child. It is useless to bribe you with Gold: what, what can I say?" And then the old man clasped his hands, and burst forth in a torrent of passionate entreaties.

Trevor Sefton was grieved—grieved beyond expression, with a heart-sick disappointment. In his present mood, the delay of a fortnight seemed the delay of half a life; and yet, putting aside the exaggerated expressions and belief of the Father, he could not conceal from himself the fact that the Son was in precisely the condition when a single error in the treatment of his disease might prove fatal. One month ago! Yes: were he as poor in fortunes as he believed himself to be then, full well he knew that, for some comparatively trifling money payment, he would have bartered his freedom, deferred his hopes, and bent every endeavour towards the fulfilment of new duties. And was he to withhold that for Charity which he would have yielded for Gold?

Was Trevor Sefton to fall before the rich man's *first* Temptation?

No. "I will stay!" he exclaimed; and the grateful Father did not note the sigh which followed.

It was more fruitful in consequences than strange in itself, that Geoffrey Smith—almost equally eager to leave Madeira—should occupy the berth engaged for Trevor Sefton, and sail on the morrow!

(*To be continued.*)

COUNTRY NEWS.

Opening the Ports.—On Tuesday a meeting of the working men of Manchester took place, for the purpose of memorializing the Government to open the ports. The Chairman, Mr. Abel Heywood, alluded to the pressure for food which must arise, and gave his opinion that it was of urgent importance to adopt the course suggested. Several statements were made as to the prevalence of distress and the scarcity of food, and a memorial to Lord John Russell was agreed to.

Opening of the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction.—The ceremony connected with the opening of this important connecting link took place on Monday. The line is only about eight miles in length, but it forms the connecting link between the York and Newcastle and Clarence Railways, and affords the best and shortest medium for the transit of the coal and iron of the western parts of the county to the important port of Hartlepool. Mr. George Hudson, on behalf of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company, having agreed for the purchase of this railway, together with the line, docks, and other works belonging to the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company, Monday was the day appointed for that gentleman entering upon possession.

Railway Meeting. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston.—On Thursday, 8th October, the shareholders held a meeting, to receive the Report of the Directors, and other business. The Secretary read the Report, which states that, so far from the Midland guaranteeing the Ambergate stock, the Midland Counties had "stagged" 10,000 shares and forfeited the deposit of £5000. We have since learned that the Midland Counties have surveyed a line from Newark to Spalding. This line, if successful, must materially damage the Ambergate Company.

A Cotton Mill Destroyed by Fire, at Stalybridge.—Last Sunday morning, the extensive cotton mill of Messrs. W. Bayley and Brothers, at Stalybridge, near Ashton-under-Lyne, whose firm employs upwards of 1000 persons caught fire. The fire broke out in the second story of the large warehouse adjoining the factory, in which were from 9000 to 10,000 pieces of calico, besides a large quantity of twist, waste, &c. Such was the rapidity of the fire, that the building, which is three stories high, and seven windows in length, was, in the course of about two hours from the time of the fire being found out, completely gutted, the whole of the interior being destroyed. It is generally supposed that the fire must have originated from spontaneous combustion. The whole of the 10,000 pieces, together with every other article, was destroyed, save the burning remnants of the cloth which was carried out by the men who daringly ventured their lives for the purpose. The estimated damage of the stock is £2500, which, with the destruction of the building, will be between £3000 and £4000. Both the building and stock is insured in the Phœnix fire-office, but the insurance will scarcely cover this amount.

Cruelty to an Insane Pauper. An adjourned Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday, at Havenhill, Suffolk, before Mr. Wayman, on the body of John Webb, an old imbecile inmate of the Risborough Union Workhouse, who had died in the infirmary; and it was alleged that his death had been accelerated by [illegible]es practised on him by Abraham Slater, who attended him in the infirmary. The inquiry excited a great sensation; but the result proved that, though the deceased had been treated with great cruelty, he had died from natural causes. It appeared that Slater is an old pauper, aged seventy-six, and that he was employed in the infirmary as nurse, without receiving any remuneration or gratuity for attending the patients, when living, but that he had a shilling for "doing" every dead man. The Coroner summed up at great length. The Jury expressed a wish to retire; and, having been absent about half an hour, they returned into court, when the foreman declared the following to be their unanimous verdict:—"The verdict of the Jury is 'Natural death,' but they cannot consider they have discharged their duty without wishing to record their horror and detestation of the cruel and inhuman treatment which it has been proved the deceased received from the nurse Slater; that gross negligence has been exhibited by the late master, in allowing such treatment to pass unnoticed and unreported to the Board."

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

We had only space last week to record the success of "Which Mr. Smith?"—the two-act farce produced at this house on the preceding Thursday. It has since been played every evening with increasing favour, and a few judicious alterations have much improved the progress of its action; so that, without a doubt, the inquiry will be made in the bills for some time to come as to the identification of the Mr. Smith in question. Any one who has a Directory or a Court Guide at hand, by turning to the proper letter will find how many of the large family of the Smiths are resident in London; and upon this circumstance, as may be almost anticipated, the *equivoques* of the present piece turn—the story being of that description which, whilst it gives rise to a continuity of situations, almost precludes the possibility of detailing its plot under a few columns of a newspaper. But we have the brightest recollection of Mr. Frank Matthews as a respectable married gentleman—*the* Smith of the piece - much more addicted to looking after young ladies in Cranbourne-street, than he ought to be; and Mrs. Woolledge as his injured, but not forgiving wife; and we have, also, Mr. Emery, as a "Yorkshireman just come to town"—a gentleman in search of a wife; giving us one of those capital bits of character which this clever actor occasionally presents to us. There is, besides, in the piece, plenty of bustling situation; some smartly-pointed dialogue; and just so much comical improbability as is necessary to call forth the loudest laughter of the audience; so that, it may be imagined, it goes capitally. "Which Mr. Smith?" is the maiden dramatic effort of Mr. Angus B. Reach; and it is creditable to the management of the Lyceum to state that he is the fourth or fifth untried dramatic author who has made a successful *debût* on the boards of that theatre.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday evening the new comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Planché, called "Queen Mary's Bower," was successfully produced at this house.

Most of our theatrical readers, without doubt, recollect the opera of Halévy, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," which was performed by the Brussels company during their late campaign at Drury Lane. Well; Mr. Planché has taken the libretto of the opera and adapted it to our stage—not merely translating it, but turning its incidents to English interest and characters, as "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu" was altered to "The Court of Queen Anne." And Mr. Planché has also honourably stated the source from which he has derived his plot. The dialogue is spirited and appropriate; the allusions are either entirely new or cleverly altered to parallel occasions; and the action of the piece is made to be perfectly in accordance with English History. At the same time, we are bound to confess that the omission of the music tends to render somewhat flat the situations; the intrigue, although ingenious, being scarcely in itself strong enough for a three act comedy. In point of writing, however, the original drama is not to be compared to it. The action, which has all the neat ingenuity of the French pieces, and much of their prolixity that is to say to English audiences passes at Hampton Court Palace in the year 1685, and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" are altered to officers of the Queen's troop of Life Guards, whilst the scene of the appointment with the Lady in Waiting is made to be Queen Mary's Bower—an arbour in the private garden, named after Maria Beatrice, the Queen of James the Second. *Lady Arabella Mordaunt* (Mrs. Seymour) is the heroine of the piece, who meets *Captain Hector O'Donoghue* (Mr. Hudson) at the trysting place, believing him in the dark to be *Lieutenant Ormond* (Mr. Howe). This mistake, which, by the lady's self-devotion in confessing that she had made an appointment, is the means of saving *Ormond* from a charge of treason and manslaughter, brings about the various dilemmas in which the *dramatis personæ* are placed, the most amusing being the intended duel between *O'Donoghue* and *The Laird of Killicrankie* (Mr. Webster), a Major of Scotch Dragoons; in fact the *libretto* of the opera is closely followed, with the variations we have above alluded to.

Mr. Hudson is entitled to most praise for his spirited acting as *Captain O'Donoghue*, and for a pleasing song he introduced to the air of "The Groves of Blarney." The rampant hilarity generally made the attribute of stage Irishmen was subdued, and a very agreeable performance was the result. Mr. Webster's old Scotch Major, so fond of the duello, was admirably conceived, but we think we have seen this clever artist more at home than when playing in the fetters of Scotch accent. Mr. Howe always plays carefully and with effect. We have hitherto left Miss Fortescue unnoticed. Her impersonation of the Maid of Honour, *Miss Lucy Desborough*, was graceful and unaffected. There is a simple truth and gentleness in the acting of this young lady, which always makes her welcome. We were less pleased with Mrs. Seymour. With many natural advantages, there is a want of expression and light and shade in her delivery which somewhat wearies.

The piece is nicely put upon the stage, and Mr. Planché's well-known taste is perceptible in all the accessories. The scenery reflects great credit upon Mr. Morris; the "Clock Court" at Hampton Court Palace, is especially effective.

All praise to the farce of "Spring Gardens," produced here on Thursday evening—one of the most spirited, unflagging, and, withal, elegant pieces it has been for some time our lot to witness. It is an admirable adaptation of the French vaudeville, "Le Cabaret de Lustucru;" but is so cleverly worked out, that there are few translations we have seen, even of those pieces which have made the greatest noise in Paris, at all to be compared to it. The time is the reign of Charles the Second. *Scoreup* (Mr. Buckstone), the keeper of an ordinary in Spring Gardens, has a very pretty wife—very pretty indeed (Miss Julia Bennett), who has attracted the notice of *Lord Courtington* (Mr. H. Holl). *Scoreup*, anxious to get his wife out of the way of the courtly Libertine, sends her to Brentford as he imagines. But *Courtington*, by means of his valet *Lightfoot* (Mr. Clark), intercepts her, and carries her to his Lordship's house, whence she escapes in a suit of patrician clothes. Meanwhile, the *Lady Clarissa* (Mrs. Buckingham), who is affianced to *Courtington*, mistrusting his truth, comes in disguise to *Scoreup's* inn, and takes the disguise of a waiting-maid, to watch him. *Mrs. Scoreup* returns, but masked, to find her husband with a strange young lady in the house, who says she is his cousin. *Scoreup* almost suspects that it is his wife, from a few words she drops. *Courtington* meeting a friend, *Sir Arthur Lovel* (Mr. Howe), asks him to dine at the table he has ordered, with both the ladies; and out of this confusion arises a series of the most amusing situations that can possibly be imagined, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter throughout the piece - and a good, honest, hearty roar it was, from the time when *Scoreup* first put his head up through the quaint little trap in the stage, and when he said "Farewell! remember me! as the ghost said to the omelette," to his final appearance before the curtain.

The acting was first rate; one has only to imagine Buckstone jealous of his wife, and that wife Julia Bennett, to conceive his comical distress. And Miss Bennett played charmingly; her very smiles and appearance brought down a hearty round of cheering, when Mr. Buckstone presented her to the audience. We have seldom witnessed so satisfactory a first representation. The farce was announced for repetition amidst the loudest cheering; and we can heartily recommend our readers to go and see it—a course we only adopt when we are convinced they will thank us afterwards for having done so. It was said in the house to be another emanation from the sparkling pen of Mr. Planché.

ADELPHI.

One of those ultra-absurd comicalities which set every kind of criticism at defiance has been produced at this theatre, under the title of "The Jockey Club," taken, as we hinted, from a French piece, "Le Sport du Turf." To detail its extravagances would be next to impossible; but, presuming that the end of the adapter was to keep the audience in fits of laughter by a succession of broadly-conceived incidents, which never gave them time to reflect upon the probability of what they were witnessing, we must own that he has succeeded in his intention, albeit some slight disapprobation was expressed on Monday evening, when its first representation took place, at the fall of the curtain. The *rôles* allowed full scope for the various leading members of the Adelphi company to display their *vis comica*. Miss Woolgar played a fashionable sporting gentleman, the first new part since her return to these boards, after her recent illness. Mr. Wright is *Acis Macassar, Esq.*, a jockey hair-dresser; and Mr. Paul Bedford enacts *Philander Heavyswell*, whose appearance, towards the end of the piece, as a jockey, in the proper costume of that class of mortals, may readily be conceived as something enormously droll—far more provocative of laughter than the offensive assumption of female dresses by male actors, unfortunately imagined, by the management of this theatre, to be funny. Few actors make us laugh more than Messrs. Wright and Bedford, in their proper sphere—none excite deeper disgust than they do when dressed up as women. Mr. Selby, as a foreign gentleman, is everything that can be desired; and the efforts of these artistes are well seconded by Mrs. Frank Matthews, whose natural acting is always welcome; Miss Ellen Chaplin, and Miss Harding. To Mr. Bedford may be given the chief praise for carrying the piece through; for at one time it "hung," somewhat on a dangerous balance. It is, however, played every night.

Mdlle Flora Fabbri appeared at **Drury Lane** on Wednesday evening in Carlotta Grisi's part in "The Devil To Pay," and succeeded admirably.

At **Sadler's Wells**, the revival of "Virginia" has been most satisfactory; and it has served to bring a very deserving actress, Miss Cooper, once more before the audience, as the heroine. We noticed the performance of the play in this Journal, when it was first produced at Sadler's Wells, some months ago; and can only repeat our commendations. Miss Laura Addison's star is still in the ascendant. We were present at the representation of "The Patrician's Daughter," on Wednesday evening, and rejoiced to find, from the little available room in the auditory, that her attraction continued.

The [illegible] is still crowded to the ceiling on the evenings of Mr. Macready's appearance; indeed, so great has been his attraction, that we believe the engagement has been extended. We witnessed his performance of "Richelieu," on Monday evening, and were much gratified at observing the wrapt attention of the house, and the judicious applause awarded to the acting.

The **Lyceum** announces the close of its present season on the 11th of November. Previously, however, to shutting up, one or two novelties will be produced; the first being the appearance of that hitherto fictional lady, "Mrs. Harris," in flesh and blood reality, by the agency of Mr. Keeley. The piece is, we understand, a clever adaptation, rather than a translation, of a French vaudeville, "La Garde Malade." At Christmas, the management will depart from its usual practice, and bring out a comic pantomime, instead of a burlesque.

At the **Haymarket**, a new five-act comedy, and a new drama, are in active preparation. The comedy is, we hear, from the pen of Mr. Lovell, the author of "The Provost of Bruges;" and the drama by Mr. Morris Barnett.

It is rumoured, in the theatrical and musical circles, that M. Jullien is about to become the proprietor of the **Pantheon**, in Oxford-street, and open it on the *Valentino* plan, for concerts and balls. This species of entertainment is singularly on the increase in London. We were present one evening this week at Laurent's Casino, formerly the Adelaide Gallery, which was crowded.

The **Olympic** opens for the winter season this evening; and Mr. Bolton, profiting by past experience, seems likely to carry on a very successful campaign against the pockets of the play-loving public.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

EATABLE BIRDS' NESTS.

Of these nests several descriptions have been given, though no one has yet satisfactorily explained the nature of the substances of which they are composed, or how it is that they are reckoned so great a delicacy in China. That they are highly prized, however, may be inferred from this, that clean nests of the first class sell customarily for more than their weight in silver, that is, for about five guineas and a half per pound; and in some instances where the article is of a very superior quality, that is, peculiarly white and transparent, it is known to fetch its weight in gold. The epicures of the West have not yet entered into competition with the Chinese for this costly luxury, though when the various parts of the Archipelago become better known, and the supplies of nests considerably more abundant, we should not be at all surprised to find nest-soup replacing that of turtle on the table of the opulent. It is said to be exceedingly nourishing, and when properly seasoned to possess a delicious flavour. Many circumstances are told both respecting the manner in which the sea-swallow collects the materials of this nest, and of the way in which it is constructed. Those among the natives who are most observant say, that the juice of agar agar, a submarine plant, enters into its composition; that the basis of the fabric consists of a fine transparent exudation from certain rocks on the sea-shore, which, when heated intensely by the sun, emit a moisture which coagulates at the mouths of the crevices, and is collected by the swallow. It is added that the bird, constantly in building time, inserts its sharp bill into the pulp of certain delicate fruits, and thence extracts that exquisite material which imparts so fine a flavour and perfume to its nest.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

KING JOHN SIGNING MAGNA CHARTA.

The eventful morning arrived, when John cantered quietly down from Windsor Castle, attended by eight Bishops and a party of about twenty gentlemen. These, however, were not his friends, but had been lent by the other side, "for the look of the thing," lest the King should seem to be wholly without attendants. The Barons, who had been stopping at Staines, were of course punctual, and had got the pen and ink all laid out upon a table, with a Windsor chair brought expressly from the town of Windsor for John to sit down upon. It had been expected that he would have raised some futile objections to sign; but the crafty sovereign, knowing it was a *sine quâ non*, made but one plunge into the inkstand, and affixed his autograph. It is said that he dropped a dip of ink accidentally on the parchment, and that he mentally ejaculated "Ha! this affair will be a blot upon my name for ever." The facility with which the King attached his signature to Magna Charta the great Charter of England's liberties—naturally excited suspicion; for it is a remark, founded on a long acquaintance with human nature, that the man who never means to take up a bill is always foremost in accepting one. Had John contemplated adhering to the provisions of the document he would have probably discussed the various clauses, but a swindler seldom disputes the items of an account, when he has not the remotest intention of paying it. Though Magna Charta has been practically superseded by subsequent statutes, it must always be venerated as one of the great foundations of our liberties. It established the "beautiful principle" that taxation shall only take place by the consent of those taxed a principle the beauty of which has been its chief advantage, for it has proved less an article for use than for ornament. The agreeable figure that every one who pays a tax does so with his own full concurrence, and simply because he likes it, is a pleasing delusion which all have not the happiness to labour under. It was also provided that "the King should sell, delay, or deny justice to none," a condition that can scarcely be considered fulfilled when we look at some of the bills of costs that generally follow a long suit in that game of chance which has obtained the singularly appropriate title of Chancery. It may be perhaps argued, that the article delayed and sold is law, whereas Magna Charta alludes only to justice. This, we must admit, establishes a distinction—*not* without a difference.—*The Comic History of England.*

REFINING BLISS.

Certainly, there is a subtle power of refinement in happiness; a something elevating and purifying in that expansion of the heart. Sudden bliss invests with sudden grace; and gives to homeliness itself a look of sweetness. The soul, for a brief time, flashes forth with brighter light; asserting itself—as human pride is sometimes apt to think in the vulgarest, oddest sort of people.—*Douglas Jerrold, in the Shilling Magazine.*

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Sir Henry has, we understand, a fine head and powerful frame. He is a first-rate horseman, and has been always fond of field sports, to which circumstance he was, indeed, a good deal indebted for his life when he escaped from the Mahratta cavalry in 18.6. He was married, in 1822, to Miss Cooke, the daughter of an officer in the army, and has three children, still very young. He is greatly beloved in private life, and though long engaged with heavy cares, has been at all times marked by the charm of a lively manner. "How can a person with your serious occupations," said a pompous Major to him once—"how can you share in the folly of these young men?" "My grave friend," was the reply, "I have my folly for every day's use, and my wisdom for state occasions."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MORNING IN LONDON.

The early rising goddess, whom those comical, but observant fellows, the poets, endow with rosy fingers from the chilly state of the tips in the sharp, early air had brought the chariot of the sun to the break of gauge between night and noon; and, having turned on the light, prepared to make a day of it. In fact, to descend from high class writing, it was near ten o'clock, A.M.; and Mr. Gudge was about to tear himself from the bosom of his affectionate family, and his love and cottage near Brompton. It was morning in London; and, just at this period, at Brompton as well; but the divisions of the day do not always run together in town and its suburbs. For, as we see in those ingenious diagrams which form the frontispieces to school geographies, and turn round on a knot, that when it is midnight at Botany Bay, the sun may be literally going like one o'clock at Greenwich; so it may be still morning in Grosvenor-square, when it is even after tea in Thistle Grove; or the hardy natives of Brompton-row may be gaily leaping from their French beds at the very time when the delicate children of Belgravia are falling into their first dream-laden slumbers within perfect houses of rustling brocade and French-polished mahogany. Morning in London. Bed-room windows are open; door-steps are drying in patches; and fresh polished brass plates and bell-pulls make your eyes blink in their brightness. People walk with a business-like air, neither looking to the right nor left: and all appear hurried. Cabmen seem to think that lacquer is produced by friction, and rub the brass-work of their vehicles until the very metal disappears; and waiters in coffee-rooms have the air of country medical assistants, called up in the middle of the night. Cattle pervade the thoroughfares; and long barrows of flowers, still wet with country dew, are pushed along the road. Shopmen in shirt-sleeves are arranging their windows; boys in caps are playing fantasias on bits of slate to housemaids at the doors; and governesses, with rolls of music and Berlin work reticules, are tripping about the pavements near the squares. The Bank-bound omnibuses are crowded, and all with men; people hail them from the pavement, but to no effect; and expectant travellers look with despair at the five abreast outside, seen in the distance of the street, high over the cabs and waggons, as they emerge from the morning haze of a great city.—*Christopher Tadpole*, by Albert Smith.

SIR C. HAWKINS.

The late worthy Baronet, of Trewithen, who possessed immense estates, and great borough influence, was well known for his parsimonious habits; and the following quaint lines, written by some facetious person on the wall of his demesne, are still remembered in Cornwall:

A large park with no deer,
A large cellar with no beer,
A large house with no cheer,
N.B.—Sir Christopher Hawkins lives here.

The Patrician.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPAIN.

Of all the glorious forms of nature, nothing can rival in richness of colouring, and splendour of effect, the crimson glories of the sun of Southern Spain in his decline; it is as superior to the soft argent light that precedes the gaudy glare of noon-day splendour, as the golden orange tints and ruby fruitage, in yellow autumn, decking with saffron and purple hues of orient beauty the fragrant groves and perfumed paths, that skirt the waters of the Guadalquiver in Seville, surpass in richness and effect the vernal flowers, smiling parterres, and budding roses of the bocages of France.

* * * * * * *

There is no other country, in my opinion, whose varied scenery blends, in so striking a manner, like the language of the soil—originally formed on the majestic structure of the Latin, and partaking, on the decline of the Roman Empire, and the invasion of the Goths, under Alaric, the fire, the copiousness, and the strength of that rude speech; and, subsequently, on the invasion, in the seventh century, of the Moslem hordes of Mauritania, who imparted to it oriental dignity and figurative splendour of expression, as well as florid imagery, and the exquisite melody of the Arab dialects; blends, I say, in so great a degree, the sunny gorgeousness and variegated luxuriance of tropical splendour, with Alpine ruggedness and sublimity; and, at the same time, whose romantic annals replete with so many a tale of love, heroism, and knightly encounter—are so eminently calculated to affect the heart and the imagination, and to beget enthusiasm in the mind of the visitant.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

COLTON'S "LACON."

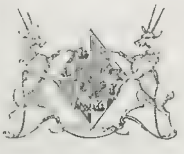
Lacon was written on covers of letters and scraps of paper of every species nearest at hand; the greater part at the house next door to Westwood, the watchmaker, in Prince's-street, Soho, who was subsequently murdered. *Lacon* was composed in all sorts of places and companies; much of it in his town lodging, as I have before said, a penurious second-floor, upon a common deal table, with a stump of a pen.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE BEST TODDY.

A Correspondent of the *New Sporting Review* notes: "I have generally observed that the Highlanders, from habit, no doubt, induced by the keenness of their mountain air, invariably mix their toddy twice as strong as the lowlanders are accustomed to do. This seems to be the opinion in all parts of the north; and as I was once sitting on the box of the Aberdeen and Banff coach, by the side of "Charley," the well-known and respected dragsman, one very cold morning, on my way to pay a visit to a sporting friend, now no more, we stopped at a small inn to change horses, where Charley informed me we could get a real *drap* of good whiskey, and asked me if I would prefer having it highland or lowland fashion: for, said the facetious Charley, in his broad lingo—"The hillman says a glass of *wuskey* and a glass of *warter* make very good toddy, but a glass of *wuskey* and a glass of *wuskey* make far superior toddy."

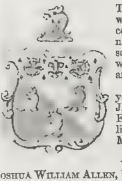
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY ANNE HAMILTON.



This lady, whose death has just occurred in humble but respectable obscurity, was at one memorable time much before the public, in consequence of her being a principal personage attached to the household of Queen Caroline. The Lady Anne Hamilton was the eldest child of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, by his wife, Harriet, fifth daughter of Alexander, Earl of Galloway. Lady Anne was born on the 16th of March, 1766. Her life has been one of many changes and vicissitudes, but it has also been one of uniform integrity and benevolence. Of her generous nature, a strong instance is related. When she received the Duke of Queensberry's legacy of £10,000 though she was herself at the time far from being in a state of easy affluence, she made over the whole sum to her brother, Lord Archibald. It was rather against the consent of her family that her Ladyship became a Lady of Honour to the Princess of Wales, and an inmate of her Royal Highness' household. When the Princess went abroad in 1814, Lady Anne did not accompany her; but, on her becoming Queen Caroline, and returning to this country, Lady Anne joined her Majesty on her way back to Flanders, and entered London in the same carriage with her. The Queen, indeed, took up her abode for a few days in Lady Anne's house, in Portman-street, Portman-square: the rest of that eventful period, with which her Ladyship is connected, is matter of public history. After Queen Caroline's death, Lady Anne Hamilton retired once more into private life. A portion of her remaining days was embittered by the fact of a person having insinuated herself into her confidence, obtained many of her letters and papers, and having then daringly published without her sanction, a work entitled "A Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George III., to the Death of George IV., by the Right Hon. Lady Anne Hamilton." The legal difficulties that ensued in consequence of this cruel artifice, caused her Ladyship much serious vexation, and obliged her to reside for a time in France. She afterwards returned to the metropolis, and latterly retired to a small house in White Lion-street, Pentonville. Here she expired on the 10th inst., after a short illness, aged 80. It will be satisfactory to the friends of her Ladyship to know that this eminent and amiable daughter of the ducal house of Hamilton and Brandon, continued as good, as happy, and as cheerful in adversity as in prosperity; and death found her fully prepared for that brighter existence which her virtues have deserved.

SIR HENRY RYCROFT.



This gentleman, who died on the 3rd inst., was Knight-Harbinger to the Queen, and received the honour of Knighthood on being nominated to that office in 1816. He was second son of the Rev. Dr. Richard Nelson, who assumed the surname of Rycroft in 1778, and was created a Baronet in 1783.

Sir Henry had just completed his 70th year, having been born in 1776. He married Jane, daughter of Ferdinando Tracy Travell, Esq., of Upper Slaughter, and relict of William Naper, Esq., of Loughcrew, county Meath.

VISCOUNT ALLEN.

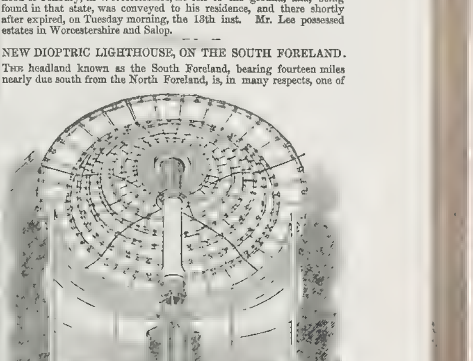
Joshua William Allen, Viscount and Baron Allen in the Peerage of Ireland, was the only son of Joshua, fifth Viscount, by his wife, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Gayner Barry, Esq. John Viscount Allen succeeded to the honours, as sixth Viscount, on the demise of his father the 1st Feb. 1816; he never married, and consequently by his demise, which occurred at Gibraltar, on the 21st inst., in his sixty-fourth year, the title becomes extinct. The now only surviving members of the family are his Lordship's younger sister, and her children. This lady is married to an uncle of the present Earl of Carnarvon, the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester, and Rector of Spofforth, in Yorkshire, and has issue.

F. VALENTINE LEE, ESQ.

This gentleman, a distinguished member of the Oxford Circuit, was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 6th February, 1829. Mr. Lee displayed great industry and activity in his profession; he was a ready and fluent speaker, and had a very fair knowledge of law. He was just rising into extensive practice on his Circuit and in Westminster Hall, and expected soon to attain the honour of a coif or a silk gown. Mr. Lee's death occurred from a sudden attack in the region of the heart. While out shooting in the neighbourhood of Tenbury, in Worcestershire, he fell to the ground, and, being found in that state, was conveyed to his residence, and there shortly after expired, on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst. Mr. Lee possessed estates in Worcestershire and Salop.

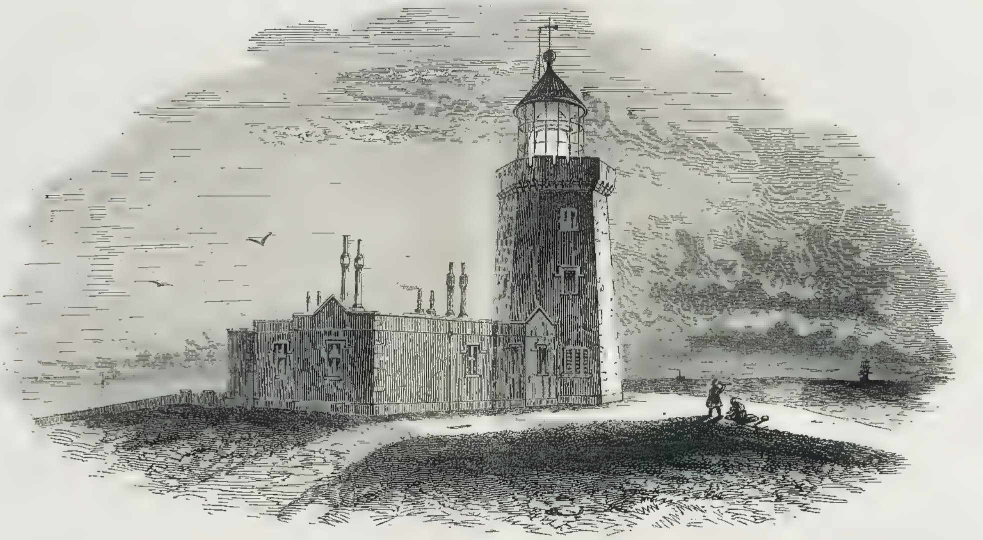
NEW DIOPTRIC LIGHTHOUSE, ON THE SOUTH FORELAND.

The headland known as the South Foreland, bearing fourteen miles nearly due south from the North Foreland, is, in many respects, one of



THE LAMP, AND THE DIOPTRIC APPARATUS, IN SECTION.

THE NEW SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.



THE UPPER SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.

our most important Channel Lighthouse stations; for, opposite to the coast which extends from this point to the Isle of Thanet, lies the Goodwin Sand, the channel between which and the Kentish coast is the well-known roadstead of the Downs. The Goodwin Sand, though not possessing "the voracious and ingurgitating property" of wholly swallowing up ships of the largest size, has been the scene of many a fatal wreck; and the sand is stated to be considerably on the increase. This peril, and the vast amount of human life and property constantly exposed in this part of the Channel, have rendered the improvement of the South Foreland lights an object of immense importance; and, accordingly, a Lighthouse, upon a principle new to this country, has lately been constructed upon the cliff, at the point shown distinctly in the second Engraving. It is named "the Upper Lighthouse," from its being situated at a short distance above the old Light. The lantern and tower of the New Light are shown, in elevation, in the accompanying Illustration; the height of the Tower is about 50 feet.

The main novelty, however, lies in the light itself, which is the kind used in French Lighthouses, and termed *Dioptric*. It consists of a powerful oil lamp, placed in the centre of a series of lenses of a peculiar construction; thus magnifying and refracting, or dispersing the light, instead of collecting it; and employing one lamp instead of a greater number, as in the old method in English Lighthouses. The rays of light pass upward and downward from the lamp, and being caught by the prisms, are split into thousands of beams, and then converged on eight immense lenses, whence they flash with the intensity of the most vivid sunlight.

The advantages of the new method may be thus further illustrated. The lens employed is plano-convex, and formed of separate rings or zones, whose common surfaces preserve nearly the same curvature, as if they constituted portions of one complete lens. To form a lens of such magnitude of one piece of glass would be hardly possible; and, if it were possible, the necessary thickness of the glass would greatly obstruct the light: the merit of the invention consists in building it of separate rings. The light thus obtained is found by experiment to be equal to that afforded by nine common reflectors; and it is calculated that, by a consumption of oil equal to that of seventeen common argand lamps, with reflectors, an effect is produced equal to that of thirty lamps and reflectors. There is this further advantage in the French over the English apparatus, that, in the English Lighthouse of equal illuminating power with the French, there would be the daily employment in trimming thirty lamps, and cleaning an equal number of reflectors, which, having a very delicate silver surface, require much care and attention; while, in the French Lighthouse, there is only one lamp to trim, and the lenses, being of glass, require little or no labour to keep them bright. On the other hand, these Dioptric lights have not the wide dispersive range which is so necessary in fixed lights.

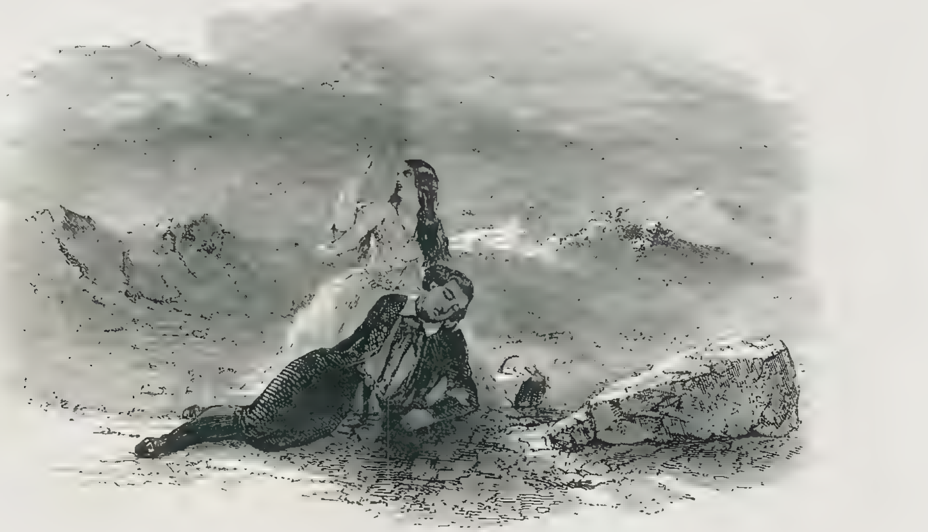
The New South Foreland light is inclosed in a vast lantern of plate-glass. The Tower, as the exterior view shows, is divided into three floors: in the lower one is stored the supply of oil; in the second is a stove, which, being kept burning, preserves the atmosphere of the Lighthouse dry, so as to prevent the lantern and glasses being obscured by damp; and in the third, the shaft of the stove being continued, and the floor pierced with draught-holes, the temperature in the tower is maintained at an even point in all seasons. The improvement of the heating and ventilating of lighthouses has, of late years, occupied some of our most distinguished *savans*; and this application we believe to be one of the best results of their scientific labours.

The Lamp, which, with the Dioptric apparatus, we have engraved in section, has an automatic contrivance, which gives an alarm in case of the oil running low, or the machinery being out of order.

Adjoining the Tower are premises for the accommodation of the keepers; and, altogether, the new building is not of that isolated, solitary description, which gave rise to keeping a lighthouse for a fortnight being prescribed as a remedy for misanthropy.

We are persuaded that these Illustrations of this new provision for the preservation of life and property on one of our coasts will be acceptable at the present season, when the public journals record so many fatal wrecks: the gales and hurricanes of the last fortnight have been truly terrific.

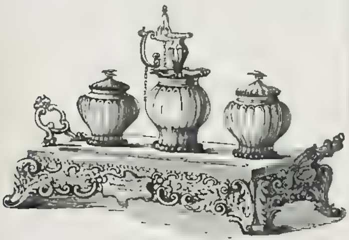
THE SOUTH FORELAND, WITH THE UPPER AND LOWER LIGHTS.



THE "DESERT SCENE," FROM "THE MAID OF ARTOIS," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE REV. B. C. SANGAR.

On Monday evening, the Vestry-room of St. Luke's Church, Old-street, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony—the presentation of an elegant memorial of the high esteem of the congregation of the above church, for their late Curate, the Rev. B. C. Sangar. The origin of the Testimonial is briefly as follows The reverend gentleman had been in the curacy about two years and a half; and, about a year since, on the death of the late Rector of St. Luke's, the congregation got up a memorial to the Bishop (Landaff), signed by 600 influential parishioners, requesting that the vacant living should be given to Mr. Sangar. The Bishop was gratified with such testimony to the zeal of the respected Curate, but replied that he had no control over the presentation, adding that he would not forget the circumstance. The Bishop has, accordingly, just presented Mr. Sangar to the vacant living of St. Paul's, Shadwell; and, on Monday evening, the Churchwardens of St. Luke's, and a committee of gentlemen representing the congregation, met in the Vestry-room, and there presented the Rev. Mr. Sangar with the above Memorial. It is a superb Silver Inkstand, richly chased weighing 64 ounces, and bearing the following inscription:—



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE REV. MR. SANGAR.

"Rejoicing in his bettered fortunes, while regretting his departure from among them, the Congregation of St. Luke's Church present this INKSTAND to the Rev B. C. SANGAR, their late Curate:—not so much in token of their esteem, which such a Gift but inadequately represents, as in hope that it may serve to keep them in his remembrance as his Christian virtues will surely preserve him in theirs"

The Reverend Gentleman was highly popular in the parish as a plain but faithful preacher: his affability had endeared him to all classes of his Parishioners; and, in unison with the present respected Rector, the Rev. J. Saunders, M.A., his kindness and attention to the poor, both in sickness and in health, will long be remembered throughout this large and populous parish.

THE LATE WILLIAM BOND, ESQ.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the Rev. William Bond, rector of Steeple, with Tyneham, and Prebendary of Bristol Cathedral, by his wife, Jane, only daughter of Henry Biggs, Esq., of Stockton House, Wilts. Mr. William Bond, the son, having adopted the legal profession, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 26th November, 1824: he subsequently practised, with fair success, on the Western Circuit, and there became Recorder of Poole and Wareham. In October, 1842, he was nominated the successor of Mr. Gregory, as a Metropolitan Magistrate, at the Westminster Police Court. The duties of this office he fulfilled with invariable assiduity and ability, and his humane and charitable disposition caused him to be generally esteemed. Mr. Bond had been in a delicate state of health for some time, though he was not supposed to be in any immediate danger. His death occurred on the 11th instant, at his chambers in Fig-tree-court, Temple. Mr. Bond was unmarried. His youngest brother, Mr. Thomas Bond, who resided with him, is also a member of the Bar, and practises as a conveyancer.

The family of which Mr. Bond was a scion, is one of great antiquity and respectability; its present head is his first cousin, John Bond, Esq., of Grange, in Dorsetshire, formerly M.P. for Corfe Castle, and High Sheriff of Dorset in 1830. One of the deceased gentleman's uncles was the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, Q.C., Judge Advocate General, a Lord of the Treasury, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, who died in 1823. The family itself springs from the Bonds of Cornwall, who possessed there the estate of Earth, at a very early period. A descendant of the house, Sir George Bond, was Lord Mayor of London in 1587, and was ancestor of Sir Thomas Bond, created a Baronet by Charles II. Among other distinguished members of the family, may be mentioned John Bond, Captain of the *Isle of Portland*, at the time of the Armada; Denis Bond, a stanch and able Parliamentarian during the Civil War and the Protectorate; and Nathaniel Bond, King's Sergeant, and M.P. for Corfe Castle, and afterwards for Dorchester, in 1707.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

As Madame Anna Bishop's engagement is only to sing three times per week, and the lessee has extended the number of her representations to five, it may be presumed that the "Maid of Artois" has drawn good houses, and that, in the character of *Isoline*, the new *prima donna* has fixed the attention of the town. How far her triumph, for such it undoubtedly is, will be permanent, remains to be solved by her appearance in other parts. But it is quite evident that, for the future, it would not be safe for Mdme. Bishop to appear in characters in which speaking is required. She must sing in recitative, unless the operas are to have the air of a burlesque. It is almost impossible at times to resist a smile in the "Maid of Artois," such a remarkable difference is there between her singing and speaking powers. We cannot but think that *Rosina*, in the "Barber of Seville," or *Adina*, in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," are parts better adapted for Mdme. Bishop than those exacting great dramatic energy. She has exquisite sensibility; but it is palpable that she is not the child of genius, but the child of tuition. She has acquired, since her opening performance, more vigour; but the voice is certainly very weak, and at times muffled. It is necessary to be frank in matters of art, for there is danger of this really clever *artiste* being misled by inordinate puffing.

There is but one opinion as to the superiority of her style over that of any other English vocalist; but then her compass is so limited, and her physical strength so deficient, that she must ring the changes eternally in about six upper notes to produce any effect. In short it is in a smaller arena that the vocal gymnastics of Madame Bishop would tell to greater advantage. We have heard her sing the *finale* three times, but it has always been with painful sensations. Not that any fears need be entertained of a break down; she is too good a musician ever to be thus seriously compromised; but the feeling that her vocalisation is the result of sheer labour, and that in the vocal outbreaks she is feeble, is unpleasant. The audiences have received her very cordially on each representation; there is not a *furore*, certainly, but the applause is genuine at her best attributes. She sings and performs so admirably in the scene of the Desert, with Harrison, (of which our artist has supplied an Illustration,) that it is almost a pity that a chorus does not conclude the opera, instead of the bravura "The rapture dwelling," that nobody has been able to render effectively since Malibran, except Pauline Viardot Garcia, her sister, and our own once celebrated singer Mrs. Wood. Madame Bishop delivers the recitative and air in which *Isoline* watches over the inanimate body of her lover *Jules*, superbly; and her description of the horrors of thirst coming over her, until she sinks exhausted to the ground, is very touchingly given. When she sings, she acts well; but from the moment that she speaks, all scenic illusion is destroyed

It is not yet known what will be Madame Bishop's second part. The *Prima Donna's* character in Lavenu's new opera, which is now in preparation, is stated to be full of speaking points. If this be the case, there is only Miss Romer capable of playing it. The "Sonnambula," "Lucia," &c., have been dreadfully hacked, it is true; but as there are recitative versions of these operas, Madame Bishop might try them, the more especially as she was successful in them at the San Carlo in Naples. Why not revive, by the way, Dr. Arne's "Artaxerxes," with Madame Bishop as *Mandane*, the music for which is for a high soprano, and has been the *cheval de bataille* for Madame Mara, Mrs. Billington, Miss Stephens, Miss Wilson, and a host of other eminent vocalists.

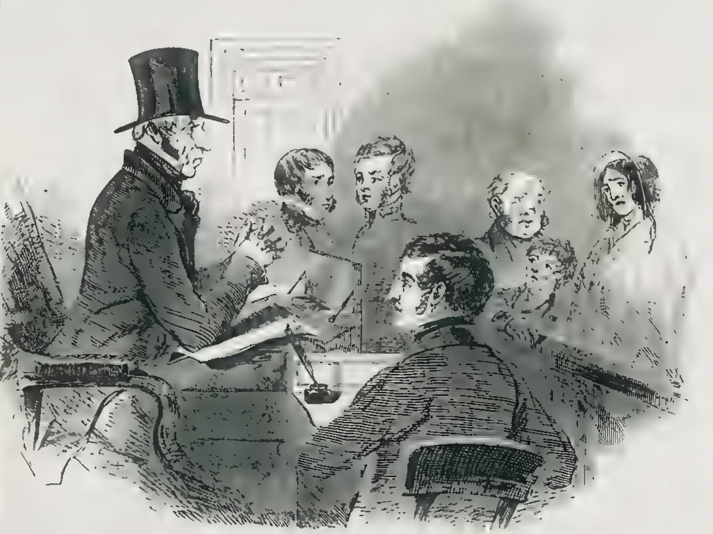
On Wednesday night there were symptoms of an *emeute*. Owing to Mr. Harrison's hoarseness Mr. Barker was announced for the part of *Thaddeus*, in "The Bohemian Girl," but, it appears that owing to his absence from town, the customary "call" of the manager was not obeyee. At the eleventh hour Mr. Rafter, the new tenor, a pupil of Crevelli, undertook the character, and, for so short a notice, acquitted himself very creditably, although the audience by no means relished the change in the cast.

Sussex Hall.—A Concert was given by the Literary and Scientific Institution on Tuesday night, which was attended principally by Hebrew amateurs. The programme comprised glees by Attwood and Webb, sung by Messrs. Lowick, Dudley, and Salwood; and ballads, executed by Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Messrs. Harrison, Leffler, and Edney. The selection was from the works of Donizetti, Pacini, Bellini, Benedict, Balfe, Linley, Beethoven, Lindpainter, John Parry, Paer, Hatton, *alias* Czapek, Rossini, F. Romer, Dibdin, &c. The Hall was crowded to excess, and there were five encores out of twenty pieces. Mr. Maurice Davies was the Conductor, and performed a pianoforte and violin concertante duo with Mr. Case, who ably executed *soli* on the concertina as well as violin.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Musical Entertainments.—Mr. Morley, the bass singer, begins his "Tour in America," with songs, next week, at the Strand Theatre. Mr. Edney comes forward at the Sussex Hall, as a singer of Dibdin's songs and as an imitator of John Parry. Mr. Lover is now in the United States; Mr. Wilson is in Scotland; and Mr. Phillips in the south of England.

Parisian Musical News.—A great discussion is going on, touching the performance of Italian operas at the Académie Royale de Musique. The critic of the *Journal des Débats* having attacked M. Leon Pillet, the Director, for not producing original works, he has addressed a long letter in reply, contending for the legality and propriety of the course that he has pursued in bringing out "Lucia" and "Otello," and in proposing to produce a French version of Rossini's "La Donna del Lago," under the title of "Robert Bruce." It appears from this correspondence that Rossini has really not composed anything new for the *pasticcio*, but that to the original music of "La Donna del Lago" is added pieces by the Swan of Pesaro—rarely heard, or that have remained among his MSS. M. Pillet promises a new opera by Auber before the end of the season, and one by Meyor



THE LATE MR. BOND, THE WESTMINSTER POLICE MAGISTRATE.

beer, expressly composed for the present company, in the course of next year. An opera from Burgmuller, the *libretto* by M. Leon Gozlan, had been accepted for the Opéra Comique. Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine" had been most successfully produced in Vienna and Frankfort. Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, the sister of Malibran, was engaged for Berlin and Frankfort, to sing, both in Italian and in German, the "Sonnambula," "Desdemona," "Fidelio," and in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." It is not at all improbable that this gifted *artiste* will appear this season at Drury Lane Theatre, to sing in English. Donizetti's "Gemma di Vergy," had been performed at the Italian Opera-house in Paris, Grisi and Ronconi creating a great sensation in the leading parts. Mdlle. Ernesta Grisi sang in *Arsace*, in "Semiramide," for one night, owing to Brambilla's indisposition.

Italy.—On the 4th instant, the San Carlo at Naples was opened for the season. A new opera by Mercadante, one by Pacini, and one by the young and promising Battista, will be produced, and two new ballets. The leading vocalists are Mdme. Frezzolini, Teresa Brambilla (who was last season in Paris, and is a sister of the contralto Brambilla), and Luisa Buccini, as *prime donne*; Fraschini and Malvezzi as tenors: and Balzar and Avati as bassi. The San Carlo has been redecorated. For the Scala, in Milan, four new operas and two new ballets are promised. Perrot is the ballet-master, with Rosati, Vendt, Monti, and Vouthier, as chief *danseuses*. Catarina Hayes (an Irish lady), Elena Angri, the contralto, Steffanone, are the *prime donne*, and Luigi Mei, Martini, and Masset, the male singers. Rovere is now the great *buffo* of Italy, and is the star of the Felice at Genoa. La Barbieri Nini, and Poggi, the tenor, will open the Fenice, in Venice, in Verdi's "Attila." An interesting letter from Mdme. Pelissier-Rossini, as to her late marriage at Bologna, has just appeared in an Italian journal. It runs thus: "Je vous écris au sortir de l'eglise, avec tant d'emotion au cœur, qu'à peine je puis tenir ma plume. Je suis presque effrayée de ce que Dieu a fait pour moi, en permettant que je devinsse la femme de *Rossini*. Puisse ma vive réconnaissance lui rendre tout le bonheur qu'il mèrite! Je croirais être ingrate envers vous si vous appreniez mon mariage, vous, le meilleur ami de mon mari, par tout autre que par moi!"

Opera at the Princess' Theatre.—Mr Maddox has announced his intention of resuming his operatic performances with the new work of "Giselle," by Edward Loder. The vocalists engaged by the lessee are Mdlle. Nau, from the Académie Royale de Paris, who created such a sensation in the "Syren"; Mdme. Albertazzi, Miss G. Smithson, and Miss Sara Flower; Mr. Allen, Mr. Delavanti, a new tenor, from America; Mr. Bodda, a new baritone, from the Royal Academy of Music; and Mr. Leffler. The manager is quite right in producing original operas.

IRELAND.

EXCITED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The general condition of Ireland, according to the most authentic accounts, is anything but consolatory. More troops have been ordered to some parts of the counties of Mayo and Galway, where opposition has been made to the transit of provisions. It appears that oats and Indian corn had been sent into Galway from Tuam and other places, to be ground into meal; but owing to the determined resistance of the populace, the meal could not be sent back when ground, and great scarcity was caused in the places from which it had been forwarded.

The *Galway Vindicator* contains an account of an outbreak in Galway, arising out of this system of resistance, in which a poor woman lost her life, having been trampled to death by one of the horses employed in conveying provisions. The occurrence took place at Boherbeg, one of the thoroughfares leading out of the town, yesterday week. It appears that the men of this street having proceeded to the cross-road at Bohermore, to arrest the carts which the Rev. Mr. Roche and the other parties forming the escort induced them to permit to pass in safety, the women determined upon stopping any which, in the meantime, might come that way; and accordingly, when four or five other carts, laden with flour and meal, were proceeding through Boherbeg, the women, frantic with hunger and the cries of their famishing children, rushed upon the provisions, and endeavoured to plunder some of them. In doing so, we regret that one of the starving creatures, whom we have been credibly given to understand had nothing but one meal a day and a-half previous, met a violent and untimely death. She laid hold of the head of one of the horses, exclaiming she would have some of the meal, or lose her life. The driver, at the same moment, struck the horse with his whip, the result of which was that the unfortunate woman fell, when the wheel of the cart passed over her throat, killing her on the spot. Next morning some more carts laden with flour, while passing through the same thoroughfare, were also attacked, and three or four of them plundered. The magistrates, in consequence, have determined to escort them in future on Mondays and Thursdays, with a large military force, and thus prevent trade from being obstructed.

MURDER, AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER, IN TIPPERARY.

Another terrible murder (possibly two murders) has been committed in the county of Tipperary. The victim was for a considerable time regarded as a marked man, whose life was constantly in danger. He was often advised to leave the county, but if he had done so he would have perished of want. He seemed to think himself that he had assuaged the vengeance of his enemies, as about a year ago he was fired at, wounded in the hand, and suffered the loss of one of his fingers. The wretched man was mistaken, and, on Friday night (last week), he was shot dead, near his cabin, within a few miles of Nenagh.

The next act of bloodshed may by this time be designated a murder: and, like the foregoing, it is attributed to the fell spirit of revenge which has so often brought disgrace on the whole nation. The wretched sufferer in this case was alive on Saturday night, and told his sad story to the authorities, but little hopes were then entertained of his recovery from his wounds. It appears from his statement, that, as he was passing along the road, he heard the *click* of a gun-lock, and, on turning round, he saw a man within ten yards of him, with a blunderbuss pointed at him. He had barely time to bend his body, when he received the charge in his right breast. He fell to the ground, and became senseless from the shock and the effusion of blood. The assassin fled, but his victim described him with such particularity that hopes are entertained he will be made amenable to justice, if the poor man live. Shortly after this outrage, a medical gentleman was in attendance from Nenagh. He found that ten slugs had entered the unfortunate man's right shoulder, the muscles of which were fearfully torn, and two slugs were lodged in the lung at the same side.

A letter from Borrisokane states that the two men fired at are named Gaynor and Cleary.

Hostilities Between Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. J. S. Lawlor.—A hostile correspondence has taken place between Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. John Shea Lawlor, the originating cause of which may be thus briefly stated:

In consequence of the recent resolutions adopted by the Repeal Association in reference to the seceding members from that body, Mr. Lawlor, as one of the parties put under ban, and whose letter of resignation was declared by the committee to be "couched in terms of most unbecoming discourtesy," that gentleman wrote to Mr. John O'Connell, as the proposer of the obnoxious resolution, requiring a satisfactory explanation. Mr. John O'Connell considered some of the letters sent by Mr. Lawlor as personally insulting to himself, and calculated to excite him to a breach of the peace. He, therefore, procured a warrant against Mr. Lawlor, and the case was heard at the College-street Police-office, Dublin, on Monday. The result was that Mr. Lawlor was bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. O'Connell.

Alleged Attempt to Destroy Lord Rosse's Telescope.—An account has appeared of an alleged attempt to destroy Lord Rosse's telescope, but we are happy to hear that the account is founded on some mistake, and that no such attempt has been made.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Penfold.—The Rectory of Trinity District Church, Marylebone, and the Rectory of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Saxby Penfold, D.D. The Rectory of Trinity, Marylebone, is in the gift of the Crown, the annual value being £943. The annual value of the Rectory of Kingswinford is £900: the patronage is in Lord Ward.

Death of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon.—Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon expired a few days since, at his seat, Princestown, county of Fermanagh, at the advanced age of 79, out of which he was forty-one years in connection with the British army.

More Accidents on the Eastern Counties Railway.—During the present week, two accidents of a rather serious nature have taken place on the Eastern Counties Railway. The first occurred on Tuesday afternoon, under the following circumstances: It appears that on the arrival of the quarter-after-two train from Hertford, within a few yards of the Broxbourne Junction, the engine, which was moving at a rate of eighteen miles an hour, suddenly got off the line, and carried with it down the embankment the luggage truck placed immediately between the engine and the passenger carriages. The jerk caused the coupling-iron connecting the luggage van with the passenger carriages fortunately to break, or most fatal results might have ensued. The engine ran down the embankment, and then turned over into a pool of water. The stoker, seeing the danger, had previously jumped off the engine; but Lomax, the engine-driver, kept his position on the tender and was immersed in the water. The guard was also thrown into the water, but the injury received by them was very slight. The engine was a new one of great power. It still lies embedded in the mud and water. On Wednesday, another accident occurred on the Hertford branch, which had the effect of detaining the same train. Several trucks, drawn by a ballast engine, got off the line near Ware and upset, and the greatest confusion prevailed in consequence. The first accident is attributed to the sharpness of the curve at the Broxbourne Junction; and the second to some of the material for constructing the double line getting on the rail.

Atrocious Cruelty.—On Wednesday, at Tonbridge, Kent, Henry Jenkins, a carman in the employ of Barnett, a carrier at Tonbridge Wells, was charged by Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with having, on the 30th of September last, at Southborough, Kent, brutally beaten a horse with an iron "ridger" over the fore and hind legs, and, failing to get the poor animal on by such means, then lighting a fire under the belly of the horse and burning it. The case was satisfactorily proved; but, owing to the mistaken leniency of the magistrate, the ruffian was discharged on paying a fine of 14s. and 26s. costs.

A Policeman Dangerously Stabbed.—On Wednesday, Benjamin Wood, City police-constable 526, was sitting at dinner with his wife, at their lodgings, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, when some words arose between them, which ended in the wife throwing with great violence a sharply-pointed table knife, which struck him on the neck, beneath the right ear. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he now remains in an almost hopeless state from the loss of blood. Immediately after the occurrence the wife gave herself up at the station-house, Garlick-hill. Benjamin Wood is a mild inoffensive man, and is deemed a very excellent officer.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Although our statement of arrivals at foot shows the receipt of a full average supply of English wheat, the number of samples of that grain on show to-day was small. For most descriptions the demand was firm, at fully Monday's quotations. There was more inquiry for free foreign wheat, and, in some instances, selected parcels produced rather more money, the value of other kinds being readily supported. We were but moderately supplied with barley, the sale for which was very firm, at extreme currencies. There was a steady business doing in malt, at very full prices. The supply of oats was miserably small, while the oat trade was firm, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 6070; barley, 3190; malt, 3580; oats, 3820; flour, 37[illegible]. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 910; Flour, —. Foreign: wheat, 870; barley, 440; malt, —; oats, 6260; flour, [illegible]

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s [illegible], 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s, distilling, 31s to 33s, malting [illegible] 35s to 40s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s, brown ditto, 55s to 56s, Kingston and Ware, 66s to [illegible]; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and [illegible] Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to [illegible], 27s to 30s; tick beans, new [illegible]; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s, maple, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 56s [illegible] Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free [illegible], 60s to 66s per quarter. *In Bond.*—[illegible] —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per [illegible]

[illegible] 39s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new £21 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £[illegible] 10s to £12; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s, extra, 25s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s, extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s, white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 56s 10d; barley, 37s 2d; oats, 24s 7d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 43s 7d; peas, 46s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 4d; barley, 35s 3d; oats, 23s 9d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 42s 1d; peas, 42s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Very little business has been doing in any description, yet prices rule about stationary. Sound common Congou, 9¼d to 9½d per lb.

[illegible] Most kinds of raw sugar are in sluggish request, and prices are with difficulty [illegible]. Refined goods dull, at 62s 6d to 63s for brown, and 63s 6d per cwt for standard [illegible]

[illegible]—This market has a steady appearance; but no improvement can be noticed in the quotations.

[illegible] All kinds are flat, and we have no buyers, except at lower rates.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is not quite so active as last week; yet prices are mostly supported. The finest brands are producing 100s to 102s per cwt, landed. Dutch butter is heavy, at a decline in value of from 4s to 6s per cwt. The best Friesland may be quoted at 100s to 106s per cwt. English butter—the supply of which is good—moves off slowly, at from 100s to 106s per cwt, for the best Dorset, and 10s 6d to 13s per dozen for fresh. There is very little doing in bacon. Prime Waterford sizeable, on board, this month, 60s and heavy, 52s to 56s per cwt. Bale and tierce middles are quite as dear. All other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—This market is active, and prices are on the advance. P.Y.C., on the spot, fetches 47s to 47s 3d for small, and 47s for larger parcels. For delivery 46s 6d to 47s has been paid. Town tallow brisk, at 45s per cwt.

Oils.—There is a good business doing in oils, at higher rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4 0s; clover, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 10s per load.

Wool.—Privately, only a moderate business is doing, yet we can report no alteration in prices.

Potatoes.—The best parcels are scarce, and command £5 to £6 10s per ton. In other kinds, very little is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 15s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 19s 3d; Holywell Main, 17s; Ord's Redheugh, 15s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Gosforth, 18s; Tees, 20s, and Stewart's, 20s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Farnham Fair—at which 8729 pockets of hops were pitched, and only a small number disposed of, at £5 to £6 10s per cwt on the average—having proved heavy, the demand here is in a very inactive state, and prices have a downward tendency. The duty is called from £215,000 to £220,000. Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 4s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 12s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 15s to £6 0s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer here, this morning, was tolerably good as to number, but of very middling quality. The primest Scots, &c., moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other kinds met a slow inquiry, at late rates. There were in the market 260 beasts, 200 sheep, and 19 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were scantily supplied while the sale for them was firm, at fully Monday's improved currencies, and a good clearance was effected. [illegible] the supply of which was good, moved off slowly, at a decline [illegible] the quotations of [illegible] per 8lb. In pigs, only a moderate business was transacted, yet prices were supported. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 804; cows, 115; sheep, 4360; calves, 275; pigs, 480.

[illegible] *and Leadenhall* (Friday).—The general demand was in a sluggish state at our [illegible]

[illegible] the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the commencement of the week there was rather an increase of business, arising from the opening of Bank Stock and Reduced. The settlement, however, has afforded the principal occupation for all parties, and terminated rather unfavourably for the Bull party. The failure of a party not in "the house," threw a large amount of Consols on the Market, just as the settlement was progressing to a close on Wednesday. This, coupled with some large sales by an eminent firm, depressed Consols to 94⅞ to 95 for money. A slight disposition to rally was, however, apparent on Thursday, but the price has since receded to 94⅞ to 95 for Money, and 95¼ for Account. Bank Stock is firm at 205½ to 206½. Exchequer Bills are a shade flatter, quoting 14 to 17 premium. There is, however, a probability that, as the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that £650,000 of the surplus revenue will be appropriated to the purchase of Supply or Deficiency this quarter, some improvement in the price of these securities may result. Reduced is 93¾ to 94. Three and a Quarter per Cents 95⅞ ⅛, and Long Annuities 9 15-16.

Mexican affairs have afforded the only topic of interest in the Foreign Market during the week. A Senor Gomez Farias, brother to the Finance Minister of Mexico (up to last post), has arrived in London with a dispatch repudiating the last conversion of Mexican Bonds. Messrs. Scheiders, the agents for the Government that existed at the period when the conversion commenced, have stated that no official disclaimer has been received by them, and are, consequently, continuing the operation. It was remarked, however, at the period that the present terms were agreed to by the meeting of bondholders, how short the interval was between the rejection of the first offer and production of the second. Mr. Murphy, the financial agent for the Mexican Government here, it was thought, had proved very accommodating in so readily and speedily altering his propositions. If the present despatch brought by Senor Gomez Farias is to be credited, Mr. Murphy had no power to alter the original offer, and this fact is made the ground of the present repudiation, in addition to which it removes him from office. Time will, however, show the real state of the case, as both parties are very confident. But the bonds, of course, are now nearly unsaleable, having fluctuated between 24½ and 22¾ to 23. The news that the American offer of peace had been rejected produced a slight fall, but the business done was so very limited that the closing prices remained 22⅞ to 23 for Money, and 22⅞ for next Account. Spanish has been very little dealt in; the last transactions were in the Three per Cents, at 37½ to ⅝; Portuguese are about 41 to ½. Dutch Four per Cents, 91⅝ to ¾. Venezuelan, 41½, and Brazilian, 84¾.

There has been a better feeling in the Share Market during the past week, orders from the country to purchase in the established lines having, in many instances, been received. The state of the other markets has, however, checked any advance in prices, except in a few instances, as the accompanying list will show:—Aberdeen, 14⅛; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5¾; Buckinghamshire, ¾ dis; Caledonian, 21¾; Cambridge and Oxford, 1⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 23⅞; Churnet and Blythe, 1¼; Direct Northern, 1¼; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 1½; Eastern Counties, 21¼; Ditto, New, 6⅝ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 1⅝; East Lancashire, 18⅛; Ditto, New, 8½; East Lincolnshire, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 68; Ely and Huntingdon, 5¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29½; Great North of England, [illegible]; New, 21; Great Western, 137; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto Fifths, 30½; Ditto New, 7; Hull and Selby, 107½; Leeds and Bradford, 74½; London and Blackwall Extension, 5½; London and Brighton, 59⅝; London and North Western, 192; Ditto Quarters, 22; Ditto ditto, New Shares, 16; Ditto Fifths, 19; London and South Western, 68; Ditto New, 29¾; London and York, 1⅝; Lynn and Dereham, 12½; Ditto Quarters, —; Ditto Fifths, 8½; Ditto Extension, ⅞ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 72½; Manchester and Birmingham Quarters (C), 8; Midland, 134¾; Ditto New, 35; Newcastle and Berwick, 25¾; Norfolk, 131; Do, Extension, 7½; North British, 36½; Do, Half Shares, 14½; Do, Quarters, 3; North Staffordshire, 1⅜ pm; Portsmouth Direct, 4½; Preston and Wyre, 30½; Do, Half Shares, —; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1⅝ dis; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Shropshire Union, ⅜ dis; South Eastern and Dover, 38¾; Do, No. 1, 22½; Do, No. 2, 14½; Do, No. 4, 2⅜; West Riding Union, 1½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 42½; Do, New, 12½; York and North Midland Extension, 38½; Do, East and West Riding Extension, 13; Boulogne and Amiens, 14⅝; Northern of France Constituted, 12¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7¾; Rouen and Havre, 27½.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market was more active yesterday, and the closing price was 95⅛ for money and 95¼ ⅜ for account. Mexican Stock was flat, at 23½ to ¾. Senor Gomez Farias has published an extract from a dispatch brought by him to Mr Murphy, by which the recent conversion is annulled, and he is directed to immediatly restore the old bonds to the holders, in exchange for those recently issued. He is also held liable for all loss sustained by the Republic. A letter from Mr. Murphy, in reply, was handed about late yesterday, stating that a communication was preparing for the bondholders, "that would place matters in their true light, and give full satisfaction." The Share Market was decidedly better.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

WAR OFFICE.

List of Casualties by Death of Non-commissioned [illegible] Her Majesty's 60th (1st Battalion), and 86th Regiments of Foot, in the East Indies, during the month of June last:—

60th Foot (1st Battalion): J. Arnold, M. Ainsworth, W. Ancant, S. Abraham, W. Brittle, T. Buttery, W. Brookes, J. Budden, W. Buddle, G. Bool, W. Buley, H. Canning, G. Cob[illegible] head, W. J. Charlton, W. Chew, S. Charel[illegible], J. Clark, W. Crain, M. Co[illegible], T. Callahan, G. Davis, P. Dowdle, W. Dowers, T. Edges, M. Edwards, C. Farmer, J. Fletcher, J. Forbes, W. Forbes (sergeant), J. Gahagan (bugler), A. Geddes, J. Gibbs, C. Grant, F. Gore, A. Guthrey, T. Harrison, T. Hart, W. Hastings, J. Heywood, J. Hendry (sergeant), P. Hughes, J. Inglis, W. Keating, J. Kelly, T. Keogh, J. King, H. Lipscomb, D. Logan, J. Maloney, J. M'Ewen, J. Milner, J. Molyneux, F. Moore, S. [illegible], J. Mullen, T. Murdock, J. Nickoll, J. Noble, J. Nutt, J. Picken, T. Pollock, J. Pr[illegible], J. Rees, M. Reilly, R. Reynolds, D. Romey, J. Shea, J. Shea, T. Sheldrick, C. F. Smith [illegible], S. Smith, F. Stevens, E. Stevens, R. Stewart, J. Tennent, A. Thompson, [illegible] T. Thompson, H. Topham (corporal), W. Tough, S. Turnbull, G. Vernon, C. Webb, J. Webb, T. Williamson, M. Wilson, W. Wright, H. Yarwood.

86th: W. Armstrong, W. Bindley, J. Brown, T. Brown, W. Brown, G. Brown, J. B[illegible], M. Burns, H. Beatty, W. Brennan, J. Bows, A. Brough, J. Brusey, O. J. Byrne, J. Byrnes, [illegible] Blotch (corporal), J. Bowker, J. Black, W. Carre, J. Curtess, M. Collins, P. Carroll, G. Clarke, P. Cummins, J. Cranshaw (sergeant), J. Clarke (sergeant), P. Clancy, J. Campbell, W. Co[illegible], P. Carey, J. Clabbon, B. Cahill, L. Conroy, M. Condon, J. Crimmins, P. Colum, T. Curran (sergeant), P. Coleman, W. Campbell, J. Chitty, J. Cullen, S. Cuttle, M. Chamberlain, J. Cline, T. Caffery, R. Donlan (sergeant), M. Darcy, E. Donohoe, J. Doyle, M. D[illegible] (corporal), M. Doyle, M. Doyle (corporal), J. Dorby, T. Dunn, P. Donnelly, T. Doran, J. Dryden, T. Donelly, M. Duggan, M. Daily, R. Fales, J. Farrell, J. Flynn, J. Finnety, M. Fitzgerald, [illegible] Fleming, J. Fleming, M. Fay, J. Flanagan, P. Farrell, P. Fitzpatrick, J. Fannon, T. Fury, M. Ford, J. Farmer, S. Fawcett, J. Garner, J. Gates (corporal), I. Green, J. Gallagan, [illegible]nn, S. Graham, J. Graham, J. Gorman (sergeant), J. Gorson, J. Gregson, T. Gowland, M. Gleeson, S. Hannon, M. Higgins, H. Harman, H. Hardinge, J. Harnan (sergeant), R. Hornby, R. Hall, J. Harrison, R. Henderson, J. Haggard, J. Hume, E. Hatferee, P. Healey, D. Hawthorn, W. Harris, T. Hopkins, E. Hughes, W. Jackson, W. Jamison (quartermaster-sergeant), W. Jordan (corporal), J. Kennedy, E. Kashie, J. Kenney, C. Kelly, P. Kenn, M. Kenny, J. Keeley, C. Killea (sergeant), W. Key, P. Landers, J. Lanty, T. Lyons, S. Lynch, M. Lynch, J. Lynch, M. Lynch (corporal), L. Lambert, R. Litter, P. Larken, J. Lackey, S. Lennan, M. Lawless, I. Lee, C. Larking, W. J. Larmour, T. Lee, W. Lavray, T. Lewis, T. M'Bride (sergeant-major), W. M'Cormick, J. M'Darby, M. M'[illegible]nell, J. M'Nally, J. M'Donald, E. Marshal (corporal), B. Marcroft, P. [illegible], J. M'Mahon, J. M'Call, T. Malone, R. Milne, J. Morgan, W. M'Neill (se[illegible]), R. M'Intyre, P. Morriss, W. Moyers, J. Murray, P. M'Dermott, M. Meery, W. M'Grath (sergeant), D. Mahony, P. Naughton, M. Nowlan, J. Newman, J. Nevin, F. E. O'Connor, J. O'Brien, J. O'Neill, O. O'Neill, P. O'Neill, J. O'Neill, E. O'Sullivan, T. O'Sullivan, W. Parker, J. Price, E. Pinnen, J. Pearson, T. Patterson, A. Pimblett, H. Piper, J. Patterson, J. Plumb, J. Quarter, J. Ramsey, J. Rees, P. Reilly (sergeant), O. Reilly, M. Reilly, B. Reilly, T. Reynolds, E. Rhatigan, J. Roche, W. Rhodes, D. Rhodes, G. Robinson, E. Robinson, P. Rooney, J. Ross, H. Rodgers, T. Rourke, C. Rourke, P. Roundtree, W. Rutledge, S. Ryan, P. Ryan, W. Sancred, I. Saunders (corporal), J. Shaw (corporal), J. Shaw, T. Shea, P. Sheridan, N. Sheeky, J. Sinnott, W. Smith, B. Smith, J. Smith, D. Smith, G. Smith, J. Smith, H. Simpson, J. Simpson, J. Sipper, J. Sykes, J. Taylor, J. Telford, P. Thompson (sergeant), J. Thompson, [illegible] Thompson, D. Vernon, T. Vincent (corporal), P. Ward, W. Ward, B. Wheeler (c[illegible]), [illegible] W. Whitfield, J. Wood, T. Wright.

BANKRUPTS.—S. JOYCE, London-wall, stove manufacturer. C. BINDLEY, Chapel-street, Spitalfields, trimming manufacturer. J. PITKEATHLY, 1, Gloucester-street, Regent's-park, timber merchant. The TRING, READING, and BASINGSTOKE RAILWAY COMPANY, late of 26, New Broad-street, City. W. H. LEREW, Upper Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, apothecary. J. KEARRY, Stratton-ground, Westminster, cheesemonger. W. [illegible]KER, Tottington Higher-end, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. C. C. CLANCEY, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, saddler. T. CROWTHER, Liverpool, wine merchant. J. WHEELWRIGHT, [illegible]ke St. Milborough, Shropshire, farmer. J. VOWLES, Compton Bishop, Somersetshire, teazle dealer. J. DUMBLETON, Hotwell, Bristol, spirit merchant. C. H. PURNELL, Liverpool, coal merchant. J. HEAVEN, Bristol, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. ROBERTSON, Edinburgh, jeweller. L. COLLINS, Edinburgh, merchant. J. LINDSAY, Glasgow, share dealer. [illegible] H. MACKENZIE, Glasgow, iron merchants. A. HAIN, Cupar-Fife, merchant. J. FINLAY, jun., Newlands, Kinross-shire, farmer. E. GLASS, or SEATON, Perth, hotel-keeper.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George Pape[illegible]anni, as Consul at Liverpool for his Majesty the King of Greece.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. David Smith Rae to the united parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and shire of Perth, vacant by the deprivation of Mr. Thomas Clark.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 14.

[illegible] Royal Engineers: First Lieut. A. H. Freeling to [illegible] and Captain [illegible] Lieut. A. R. V. Crease to be First Lieutenant, vice Freeling. Second Lieut. [illegible]son to be First Lieutenant, vice the Hon. W. Napier.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia: Capt. G. C. Loftus to be Major, vice [illegible]acob; J. Davis to be [illegible] W. A. Biddle to be Lieutenant. J. Golop to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.—T. MOORE, St. Albans, furniture-broker. G. L. HARVEY, Rood-lane, City, wine-merchant. T. THOMPSON, Brighton, grocer. J. B. HILLYER, Leeds, dealer. G. CRASHAW and G. DAVISON, jun., Leeds, soap-boilers. T. SHAW, Stoke-upon-Trent, victualler. J. H. FREEMAN, Birmingham, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M. BEATTS, Dundee, merchant. R. MAXTON, Devon-bank, Alloa, Clackmannan, coal-master. W. LANG and G. BROWNE, Glasgow, stock and share brokers.

BIRTHS.

At Malta, the wife of Major Jeffreys, of the 88th Regiment, of a son.——At Eton, Mrs. E. H. Pickering, of a daughter.——At Syston-park, the lady of Sir John C. Thorold, Bart., of a [illegible].——At 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of a son.——At Ken[illegible], Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of a daughter.——At Dalkeith House, the Duchess of Buccleuch, [illegible].——At Coventry, the lady of Major Inigo Jones, of a daughter.——At Hooley-[illegible] of Charles Henry Stedman, Esq., of a son.——At Kensington, the wife of Richard Valpy, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Stotfold, Beds., Thomas Josson, jun., Esq., to Anne Frances, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., of Kemp-town, Brighton.——At Plymouth, William, son of Thomas Gill, Esq., M.P., to Georgina, daughter of Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B.——At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Robert Alexander, Esq., to Caroline Skeaton, eldest daughter of George Murray, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir George Murray, K.C.B.——On the 8th inst., at Willeybroke, Warwickshire, Thomas Knowles, Esq., solicitor, of Birmingham, to Helen Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Arnold, Esq., of Hoppesford Hall.——On the 7th inst., at Edinburgh, Major Arthur Morison, Royal Marines, Portsmouth, to Roberta Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Finlayson, Mid and South Yell, Shetland.

DEATHS.

At Peckham, in the 66th year of his age, John Pimlott, Esq., for many years Deputy Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.——At Holywell-hall, in the county of Lincoln, Etheldred Frances, the wife of Henry Champion Partridge, Esq.——William Bond, Esq., one of the magistrates of the Westminster police-court.——At Dover, Richard Peckover Harris, Esq.——At Broughton-hall, the Rev. John Clowes, M.A., in his 70th year.——At Eywood, Herefordshire, Mrs. Holman, of Bath.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to state that his Annual Series of Concerts will [illegible] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1846, and be continued for ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has great regret in announcing that he is imperatively called upon to terminate this Series of Concerts at a period so unusually early, but the new proprietors of the Theatre having stipulated for possession [illegible] demolition and rebuilding of the interior for their grand Italian Opera, M. JULLIEN has no alternative. The last Concert will, therefore, most positively take place on SATURDAY, NOV. [illegible]

Notwithstanding, however, the shortness of the Season, M. JULLIEN has determined to present [illegible] possible attraction, and has made such arrangements as will afford [illegible] unparalleled Musical Entertainment. During the recess he has composed a [illegible] Descriptive Military Quadrille, to be entitled

"THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE,"

and intended as a companion to "The British Navy," which was, last winter, honoured with [illegible]

In order to render complete the Grand and Novel Effects introduced in this Piece of Music, M. JULLIEN has (by the kind condescension of the Military Authorities) succeeded in engaging (entirely in addition to his own complete and numerous Orchestra),

FOUR DISTINCT MILITARY BANDS,
viz.,

The Band of HER MAJESTY'S 2nd LIFE GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. WAETZIG (by the kind permission of COLONEL WILLIAMS);

The Band of HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL HORSE GUARDS, BLUE, under the direction of Mr. TUTTON (by the kind permission of COLONEL SMITH);

The Band of HER MAJESTY'S GRENADIER GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. SCHOTT (by the kind permission of COLONEL HOME); and

The BAND of HER MAJESTY'S COLDSTREAM GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. GODFREY (by the kind permission of COLONEL SHAW).

These Four Grand Military Bands will, during the progress of the Quadrille, be combined with the Concert Orchestra, and form a Musical Ensemble at once novel and extraordinary.

The whole conducted by M. JULLIEN.

The immensely increased expense incurred by the above arrangement is evident. The prices [illegible] however remain as formerly; M. JULLIEN having considerably enlarged the space allotted to the Promenade, intending to trust for his remuneration to an increased number of Visitors, rather than to an augmentation in the prices of admission.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

[illegible] .. .. .. [illegible]
[illegible] .. .. .. 1s. 0d.
[illegible] .. 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and £1 11s. 6d.
[illegible] be shortly announced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. [illegible] duced with all its original [illegible] be repeated for a fortnight longer, [illegible] on the stage and in the circle.—MONDAY, Oct. 19, and During the Week, at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA, with Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship by [illegible] Company of Equestrian Artistes, Trained Steeds, &c. Herr [illegible] Equilibrist, and other grand productions. Mr. Batty has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected engagements with several Continental Artists—Mons. Joseph Paul Cone, Laurent Wolff, Rosaline Wolff, Pulaski, with the popular Vaulters, Messrs. T. Henderson and T. Lee. Box [illegible] open from Eleven till Five. [illegible] and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1846, will be performed A SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC, from the Works of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Handel, Mozart, Leo, Hummel, &c.; with Spohr's Oratorio "The Last Judgment."

This being the commencement of a new Season, a favourable opportunity offers for persons desirous of becoming Subscribers, who are requested to apply at EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, from Eight till Ten o'Clock (during the Rehearsal, which will be held in the Large Hall), or to Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing Cross.

The Subscription is One Guinea, or for Reserved Seats in the Gallery or Area Two Guineas per annum. During the past year the number of Subscription Concerts was Eleven.

THOS. BREWER, Hon. Sec.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Five.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

THE WALHALLA, late MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Madame WHARTON begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that she has OPENED the above spacious Gallery with a series of Tableaux Vivans and Poses Plastiques, having, during her recent visit on the Continent, engaged a Troupe of Eminent Artistes, and been favoured with admissions to the studios of several celebrated painters and sculptors. She is enabled to produce in a classical and authentic manner this truly popular exhibition.—Morning Performance at Three, Evening Ditto at Half-past Eight. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. Stalls, 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A LECTURE on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. A beautiful Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. A Selection of MADRIGALS of the 16th Century will be performed by a Sax-Horn Band, under the Direction of Dr. Wallis, Daily and in the Evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

THE WESTMORLAND NOVELIST.—On the First of December, 1846, will appear, in Monthly Parts, price 6d., ADVENTURES OF AN AUTHOR, with a Sketch of his Sayings, Doings, Lectures, and Correspondence with the Mighty Men in the Days of Queen Victoria; with Plates, by QUIZ. [illegible] W. STRANGE.

Will be Published on November the First, Price one Shilling, Part I. of

ROWLAND BRADSHAW; or, The Way to Fame. By the Author of "Raby Rattler." Dedicated to the Young Men of England. Illustrated by S. P. FLE[illegible]. London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PI[illegible] Paternoster-row.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer [illegible] 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bou[illegible].

FIELD'S JUVENILE and GENERAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. The largest and best-selected Stock of Juvenile Books in London; also, an extensive and miscellaneous Collection in every department of Literature, at a great reduction from the published prices. Illustrated Works, for Presents, or the Drawing-room Table; Bibles, Prayer-books, Church Services, Albums, and Scrap books, in every variety of binding.—Field's Cheap Stationery Establishment. Lists forwarded [illegible] Quadrant.

BOY'S OWN LIBRARY.—A Series of Books for the Young, profusely and Beautifully Illustrated. Now Ready, the BOY'S SUMMER BOOK, by THOMAS MILLER; descriptive of the Season, Scenery, Rural Life, and Country [illegible] ments, with nearly 40 beautiful Wood Engravings, and Title and Frontispiece [illegible], Colours in imitation of Water Colour Drawings. Price 2s., in ornamental stiff cover; or 3s. cloth. Shortly, the "Boy's Autumn and Winter Books," by the same Author. CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent street.

MR. LEIGH HUNT'S NEW WORK

This Day is Published, in Post 8vo., price 9s. boards, or 10s. 6d. el[illegible] bound in cloth, (Uniform with "Ima[illegible]")

WIT AND HUMOUR—Selected from the English Poets. [illegible] London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill. Of whom may be had, "IMAGINATION AND FANCY." By LEIGH HUNT. [illegible] Edition, 9s. boards, or 10s. 6d. cloth elegant.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Price Three Halfpence, the 51st Number of

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading, printed in large octavo, sixteen pages, double columns, with elegant Wood Engravings, for the week commencing October 17, contains—A Ramble upon Railways—Borax and the Boracic Acid Lagoons of Tuscany. Mary Beatrice of Modena—Popular Year-Book—Isabella Morgan; or Rich and Poor—Account of a Jewish Wedding—Poetry. Description of a Summer's Eve (with Illustration)—Childhood's Sorrow. Miscellaneous.

Part XII., containing the four Numbers for October, with Title and Index to Vol. II., price only 8½d., in ornamental wrapper. London: T. B. SHARPE, 15, Skinner-street; or any Bookseller.

SURENNE'S PRONOUNCING FRENCH DICTIONARY.

In large [illegible] no, Price 10s. 6d. bound, the Fourth Edition of the

STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES. In Two Parts. Part I., French and English. Part II., English and French. By G. SURENNE, F.A.S.E., French Teacher in Edinburgh, Corresponding Member of the French Grammatical Society of Paris, &c., &c.—"It is accurate, critical, and comprehensiv[illegible]."

OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London. Of whom may be had, New Editions of SURENNE'S PRONOUNCING FRENCH PRIMER, 12mo, 1s. 6d. bound. SURENNE'S NEW FRENCH MANUAL and TRAVELLER'S COMPANION, 12mo, 4s., half-bound. [illegible]NNE'S FRENCH READING INSTRUCTOR, 12mo, 4s. bound.

[illegible] ENGLISH SCHOOL DICTIONARY

In [illegible] 6s. 6d., strongly bound, the Third Edition of

A DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing the Pronunciation, Etymology, and Explanation of all Words authorised by Eminent Writers, to which are added, a Vocabulary of the Roots of English Words, and an Accented List of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. By ALEX. REID, A.M., Rector of the Circus Place School, Edinburgh. "The most complete School Dictionary we have yet seen."—Academic and Collegiate Circular. "This work is, beyond dispute, the best of its class that has yet appeared."—Christian Witness.—OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.—Of whom may be had, New Editions of REID'S RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 6d. REID'S RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH COMPOSITION, [illegible] REID'S RUDIMENTS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, 1s. REID'S ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, 7s. REID'S OUTLINE of SACRED GEOGRAPHY, 6d.

In Foolscap 8vo., Price Five [illegible]

POEMS: BY CAMILLA TOULMIN. "She has learned the secret of writing to the age, by writing about the age."—Critic. "Miss Toulmin [illegible]erally sings because she has first thought, and puts the Muse forward only because the Muse has something to say. * * * For the most part her lightest essays are [illegible]ive."—Athenæum. "They are penned in the right vein of poetic fervour, beneath [illegible] a strong current of philanthropy, ever aiming to exalt the condition of humanity."—[illegible] London News. "Occasionally there is a pensiveness in the strong and earnest sympathy of Miss Toulmin, which is singularly touching."—Sun. "True is the ring of both (sincerity and sympathy) in these fugitive poems."—Examiner. "Her 'Astrology and Alchemy' is striking. * * * No mere mocking-bird melody."—Dublin University Magazine. "In 'The Death of the Pauper Peasant,' 'The Cry of the Felon,' the lines to 'Night,' and 'To the Brave Hearts,' as well as in many other of the poems, here given, she embodies and enunciates those truths which are but now beginning to be understood and acted on."—Kentish Independent.

London: WM. S. ORR and Co.; Dublin: JAMES M'GLASHAN; Glasgow, DAVID CHAMBERS, 98, Miller-street.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

Now Ready, the NINTH VOLUME of

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

Comprising the Life of

MARY OF MODENA, CONSORT OF JAMES II.

OPINIONS OF THE P[illegible].

"One of the best Biographies we owe to Miss Strickland's pen."—Literary Gazette.

"This volume is one of the most interesting of Miss Strickland's very interesting series."—Weekly Chronicle.

"A delightful piece of biography. No words can sufficiently express the sense which every intelligent reader must feel of the research and labour which Miss Strickland has bestowed on her attractive and interesting work."—Observer.

"The most satisfactory volume of the series. Miss Strickland, through the intervention of M. Guizot, has had access to a variety of unpublished documents, deposited in the secret Archives of France; and some exceedingly curious details, obviously never intended for the world, have thus been brought to light."—Court Journal.

"A most charming biographical memoir. We conclude by expressing our unqualified opinion, that we know of no more valuable contribution to Modern History than this Ninth Volume of Miss Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England.'"—Morning Herald.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES is published every Saturday, price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.

A CONSPECTUS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIAS OF LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN, PARIS, AND THE UNITED STATES,

Was commenced with No. 4, September 26, and will be continued weekly. It is proposed to conclude the whole series—unabridged—in fifty-two numbers of the Journal, so that subscribers will receive for One Guinea, in addition to two volumes of the PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES, a collection of authorised formularies, difficult at all times to be procured, never to be procured before in the eligible shape of a single volume, and which, if purchased in the ordinary way, would cost little less than three guineas.

To make this Conspectus as ready of access and useful as possible, this portion of the Journal is published with separate pages, and with an index and title-page of its own, so that it can be severed from the Journal, and bound up into a handsome volume by [illegible].

To produce this Conspectus as accurately as possible, and to make it, in fact, a standard authority, its Editorship has been placed in the hands of a gentleman eminent for his practical acquaintance with the subject, and who is daily engaged in the most complete pharmaceutical laboratory of the Metropolis.

It need only be added that, while this Conspectus, value 3 Guineas, will cost no extra charge to subscribers, the usual contents of "The Pharmaceutical Times" will be upheld in the highest position which the appliances of the most approved scientific literature of the present day will admit of.

To give gentlemen an opportunity of judging of the probable value of the two volumes, which, in addition to the Conspectus, is covered by the Year's Subscription of One Guinea, the following is the

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER JUST PUBLISHED.

CONTENTS OF No. IV., Published September 26.

Part I. of Five Pharmacopœias.

ORIGINAL PAPERS, SERIAL.—On the Manufacture of Leather (No. 2). By Professor Dumas. English and French Systems: Process of Tanning Heavy Leathers.—The Changes which Mercury undergoes when in Glass Vessels, hermetically closed. By H. C. Oersted. Professor Daubeny's Paper on the Rationale of certain Manures.—On the Properties and Composition of Coffee. By M. Payen.—On the Action of Water, in the Suburbs of Southampton, on Lead. By H. Osborne, Esq. The Artesian Well on Southampton Common. By R. Keele, Esq.—On the Late Trial, Gerard versus Muspratt. By a Practical Chemist.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—On the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On the Advantages of Chemistry to the Farmer. [illegible]fication of Recent Chemical Patents. State of the Drug Trade in the City.

REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Proceedings of the British Association. Abstract of and Discussions on, the following Papers:—Mr. Grove's Paper on the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat, with Diagrams, Sir David Brewster on a new Property of Light; Dr. Carpenter on the Physiology of the Encephalon; Professor Powell on Certain Cases of Elliptic Polarization of Light by Reflection, On the Fairy Rings of Pastures, by J. T. Way, Esq.; On a Modification of Professor Whewell's Anemometer, by Dr. Robinson, &c.

MISCELLANEA.—Boiler Incrustations, The Iron Manufactures of Britain; Manchester Baths and Washhouses; Explosion at the Gas-Works at Stokesley. Volcano in the Red Sea, Remedy for Potato Disease.

*** In consequence of a Reprint, Subscribers may [illegible] order on Mr. Carfrae, obtain all the numbers published.

Price 5d., Stamped, 6d.; or sent free by Post for Twelve Months, £1 1s.

JAMES A[illegible]GERSTAIN CARFRAE, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.—Now Ready, delivered Gratis, A NEW PLAN FOR READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM. This Plan provides an unlimited supply of Standard Works—all the New Books—and the right of members to purchase any work desired, as soon as the first demand has subsided, at one-half the published price. Delivered gratis, and sent post free to order, inclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr. BULL, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-[illegible].

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever [illegible] (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton,) followed by numerous certificates from [illegible] physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

JUST Published, price 2d., or 4d. by post, a STATEMENT of some of the CURES performed by MORISON'S PILLS, the vegetable universal medicine of the British College of Health, New-road, London, [illegible] dresses of the parties cured, together with the doses of pills taken. May be had at the College as above, and the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand, London; also of all the accredited [illegible] Agents throughout the Kingdom. N.B. The British College of Health is now in possession of upwards of 500.000 cases of cure, which amply prove the truth of the Hygeian, or Mor[illegible]ian system, viz., that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, at 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; 85, King William-street, City; and the Royal [illegible] Institution, Regent-street.

NEW SECURE ENVELOPE for NEWSPAPERS.—DE LA RUE and CO.'S New Registered Envelope for Newspapers, price 1s. per Hundred. [illegible]

RICH SILK VELVET BONNET, 21s., Unequalled—the most Fashionable Style. Show-rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHT'S, 1? Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate). Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for 15s.; or 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts [illegible], 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

LONDON PIANOFORTE MART (76, Strand, near the Adelphi.)—The best Instruments procurable, and warranted, are to be had at the lowest possible ready money prices, a clearance being required for the introduction of new patent improvements.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy [illegible]. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on W[illegible]. Terms may be had on application [illegible].

RIDING TAUGHT to LADIES or GENTLEMEN of ANY [illegible] JOHN HAWKINS, [illegible] Academy, 22, [illegible] School is very light, spacious, and airy, and free from dust and damp. Ponies for Children's use. Horses and Ponies to let for any period. Horses broke to carry Ladies, and taken to stand at Livery. Improved Saddles, &c.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. [illegible]LL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of [illegible] Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

LAMPS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.—T. TUCKER invites purchasers of Lamps to view his new and extensive Stock of Candle Lamps, from 3s. each; also Camphine Lamps, Solar and Sperm Oil Lamps, from 20s. each, on pedestals of plain patterns to the most costly and elaborately ornamented [illegible] cut glass, and papier maché. Also Palmer's Candles of every [illegible] Spirit; Sperm, Patent Vegetable, and Solar Oil, of very superior quality, and every other article appertaining to artificial light, at TUCKER'S Old Established Lamp [illegible], Oil and Candle Warehouse, 267, Strand, London, corner of St. Clement's Church.

DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES, for giving the keenest edge to the bluntest Razor, Knife, or other Cutlery, in Boxes of 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each. DIAMOND DUST TABLETS, charged for use for Razors, Knives, and other Cutlery, at 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each; and for Carving-knives, 10s. DIAMOND DUST SOAP, impregnated with Diamond Dust, in cakes of 6d. and 1s. each. —DIAMOND HISTORY; or, History of the Diamond, and Uses of the Diamond Dust. To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and Co., at the Diamond Mine, No. 1, Angel-court (opposite Somerset House), Strand, London; and of all Diamond Dust [illegible].

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has ordered COFFEE to come in from all parts of the world, paying a duty of only fourpence and sixpence a pound. We have the best procured from

Batavia,	Cuba	Jamaica,	Padang,
Bahia,	[illegible],	La Guayra,	Porto Rico,
Berbice,	[illegible],	Malabar,	and
Ceylon,	Havannah,	Mocc Mocha, or	Saint Domingo.
Costa Rica,	Java,	Turkey,	

The prices per pound are from Ninepence to Two Shillings, by the pound or hundredweight. DAKIN and CO., Tea-merchants.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Manufacturers and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable OVER-COAT is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for winter wear so as much as that which has obtained general approval during the past summer.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

THE SIKH WRAPPER, a new and extremely beautiful long Cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold in perfect harmony with any coloured bonnet or dress. Secured by recent Act of Parliament. Invented and sold only by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, at whose Warehouse all the novelties in Continental and British-manufactured Shawls, Cloaks and Furs; Silks, Satins, Velvets; useful Dresses, Damask Table Linen, &c., are sold upon entirely new principles of business, the advantages of which are now well known to some thousands of the Ready Money portion of the community. [illegible] marked in plain figures, from which no deviation can be made.—GEORGE SMITH (of the late house of Everington), removed to 32, Ludgate-hill, the premises formerly occupied by Rundell and Bridge.

BERDOE'S NEW WATERPROOF PALLIUM, and other WINTER OVER-COATS, of every kind.—The long-established reputation of W. B.'s well-known OUTSIDE GARMENTS renders recommendation now almost needless. It was by him the VENTILATING WATERPROOF, also the LIGHT OVER-COATS (now so universally worn) were originally introduced; and Ten Years' trial has placed their complete success beyond contradiction; as, notwithstanding the numerous competitors the extensive sale of W. B.'s celebrated WATERPROOF OVER-COAT has produced, it unquestionably [illegible] the most permanently popular Garment ever invented. A LARGE STOCK for the W[illegible] and of Outside Garments adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclu[illegible] rain whatever; also of SHOOTING JACKETS, now ready, or made to order at a day's notice. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.

WHARFEDALE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Ben Rhydding, near Ilkley, Post Town Otley.—"Here is a locality the very counterpart of Gräfenberg, with a more bracing Air than that of Malvern, and Water quite as pure." DR. HUNTER. Terms for Patients, including Servants and all other charges, excepting the [illegible] Consultation Fee, £3 3s. per Week; for Visitors not under Hydropathic Treatment, [illegible]. The Piazza, for exercise in wet and stormy weather, with many other important additions to the Establishment, and provision for the comfort and amusement of the Visitors, are now completed.

A Coach for Ben Rhydding leaves Leeds every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Four P.M.; and Bradford every Thursday, at Five P.M. Post Horses and Carriages to meet Visitors, and Prospectuses, with any other information required, may be had on Application to the House Steward.

PARIS.—Madame MARTIN-LIGHTFOOT, having resided at Paris above twenty years, where she has taught the most distinguished families, offers to Ladies who may honour her with their confidence, a good table and well furnished [illegible], in the finest quarter of the metropolis (formerly the residence of Voltaire), in full [illegible] Tuileries Gardens, a considerable extent of the Seine, Champs-Elysées—in short, the most admirable Panorama of Paris. Those who seek for comfort, will find a handsome Drawing-room, select society, literary soirées, and everything to render it a desirable abode. Madame Martin will take charge of young Ladies who have not entirely completed their studies in the different accomplishments, and will employ for them the most eminent Professors of the capital. The highest references given both in England and on the Continent. [illegible] guineas per annum (including all extras). For further particulars, apply to Madame Martin, 39, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, every day between ten and one o'clock, until the ?th instant, after which, address No. 1, Rue de Beaune, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer. The following are the present prices of new feathers:

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto ..	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto .. .. 3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, [illegible], (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-[illegible].

THE NEW CENTRAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER SQUARE.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

MORRISH and MORRISH, in taking the Premises in Leicester-square which will henceforth be styled "Linwood House," are induced briefly to state the principles upon which they intend to conduct their business; and in strict adherence to which, they confidently rely on receiving the unlimited support and extensive patronage of their friends, "the Ladies," both resident and visitors; to the latter of which, from its central position and contiguity to the City and West End, will be found most particularly convenient.

From the peculiar advantages in the purchase of Goods, and the experience M. and M. possess, they will be enabled at all times to submit for inspection a large and well-assorted Stock of every description of Manufacture connected with their trade, inclusive of the costly and elegant, as well as the economic and useful, and their prices shall be uniformly so low as to defy the keenest com[illegible].

M. and M.'s distinguishing principles are thes[illegible]

1st. To sell for the lowest possible profit.

2nd. In the purchase of cheap goods, to gi[illegible]

3rd. To pay the utmost attention and civility to [illegible]

To enable them to carry out the above with a remunerative profit, they must secure a large and increasing business upon the system of cash terms only.

In conclusion, M. and M. would request the favour of an early visit to their New Establishment, as they have purchased from the manufacturers, at reduced prices, in consequence of the lateness of the year, an extensive, varied, and tasteful Stock of all the Novelties of the Season, to which they beg to call the especial attention of Ladies procuring their Winter Costumes—consisting of Silks, Shawls, Furs, Plaid, Orleans, and other Dresses. Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves; in order to make room for which, every article comprising the late Stock of Garrard and Rotherham, bought in one lot by M. and M. at less than half its cost, will be kept entirely distinct from the New Goods, and marked in plain figures, at such nominal prices as must effect an immediate clearance.

The Sale will COMMENCE at Linwood House on MONDAY, the 26th October, at Ten o'Clock.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free. —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes. Book-cases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN [illegible]

IRONMONGERS' STOCK SELLING OFF, 77, REGENT'S QUADRANT.—As these premises must be cleared by the 24th December, an Enormous Sacrifice is submitted to. It comprises all kitchen and household requisites, stoves, ranges, fenders, &c. Papier maché goods in every variety. The glass cases, forges, bellows, and tools, are all for sale. No reasonable offer refused. Arnott's Stoves, at 20s. each. 77, REGENT'S QUADRANT.

BELT BAND DRAWERS.—The important benefit, combined with peculiar ease and comfort, derivable from wearing the BELT DRAWERS of SANDLAND and CRANE'S invention, recommends them to the notice of all gentlemen. They have now been in extensive use for a number of years, and the gratification they are always found to continue to give to every one who adopts them is satisfactory proof of their excellence. Patterns of materials, with instructions to measure, can be sent by post.—SANDLAND and CRANE, 55, Regent's quadrant.

LADIES

DEFER YOUR PURCHASES FOR WINTER COSTUME.

MORRISH'S LINWOOD HOUSE, Leicester-square,

Will open MONDAY 26th OCTOBER.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

The Entire Stock of Garrard and Rotherham, at ONE THIRD ITS COST.

An Extensive New Stock. FASHIONABLE VARIETY. CHEAP.

REQUIRED, BY A LADY, an Engagement as USEFUL COMPANION to an Elderly or Invalid Lady, or to undertake the domestic arrangements of a Family, and assist in the plain education of young children. Would not object to travel with, and administer to the comforts of, an Invalid, who may require the attentions of a useful friend. The Advertiser has had much domestic experience, and would be useful in any capacity where trust and confidence are required. Salary a minor consideration compared with kind treatment. Unexceptionable references given. Address to A. Y., Mrs. Fisher's (linen-draper), opposite the Church, Greenwich.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden, and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and in improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine.—Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice; a white Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. The breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the Odonto, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. All others are fraudulent counterfeits.

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one do[illegible].

[illegible] 2s. 6d.

Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

[illegible]

ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA, the most successful liquid pre-[illegible] ent in its [illegible] y or gentleman with the [illegible] is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will [illegible] properties (usual in hair dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s. Prepared by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Per[illegible].

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist	
Size round top of Arm	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..	

TROUSERS.	Inches.
From top of Trousers to bottom ..	
From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Size round Calf	
Ditto Waist	
Ditto Hips	

HAT

Measure [illegible] Head .

READY MADE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis from .. .	0	4	6
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1	5	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, [illegible] make	0	8	6
[illegible] Trousers, lined	0	4	6
Doeskin	0	10	6
Dress Coats, ...	1	0	0
Frock Coats, ...	1	5	0
Double Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	0	18	6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	0
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
W[illegible] "[illegible] water proof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	6	0
Tweed Over Coats	0	18	0
Tweed Trousers	0	8	6
Winter Trousers, in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Best of Dress Trousers	1	6	0
Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Best Quality Made	2	15	0
Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
Best Quality Made	3	3	6
Fancy Waistcoats	0	8	0
Satin, Plain, or Fancy	0	12	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

[illegible]—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of [illegible] immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SON'S, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock.

*** The Entrance to the Fur Department, which will open on Tuesday, the [illegible]th inst., at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had, on application or forwarded "POST [illegible]."

OPENING OF E. MOSES AND SON'S FUR DEPOT, 157, MINORIES; Entrance, 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories, opposite Aldgate-church.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1846, will be opened to the Public a "New Branch" in the Business of E. MOSES and SON, on entirely "New Principles." The Proprietors have [illegible] had in contemplation what may be termed "An Universal Attire Depot," and the new feature about to be added is a decided advance towards the accomplishment of this most comprehensive [illegible]. The extensive Fur Warehouse of E. Moses and Son will be stocked with an im[illegible] of Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, possessing every possible recommendation. [illegible] consist of "Sable," "Musk," "Ermine," "Chinchillas," "Koleuskoy," and [illegible] of Fur Materials adopted in Modern Winter Attire.

Prior to manufacturing the Fur, E. Moses and Son subjected them to the closest scrutiny, and special care was observed that no materials were made up but what were thoroughly well seasoned. Equal attention has been bestowed by E. Moses and Son on the making-up of the Furs and an examination and trial of the Boas, Flat and Round Capes, Cardinals, Muffs, Visites, Victorines, Cuffs, Operas, &c., &c., &c. It will be seen that none but "first class" goods are offered to the Public by the Proprietors. Economy in this new feature of E. Moses and Son's trade will be strictly adhered to. The "Fur Trade" (let it be distinctly understood, like that of Tailoring,) has long taxed the public with most extortionate and unwarrantable prices. But a new principle shall distinguish this new branch of business at E. Moses and Son. Large profits shall be succeeded by small, and high prices by low. Every article, according to its relative value, will have marked upon it in plain figures, the lowest price, at which it can be sold, from which no abatement can possibly be made.

THE 3RD REGIMENT (BUFFS) MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY OF LONDON.

PASSAGE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT (BUFFS) THROUGH THE CITY.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd Regiment (Buffs) left Portsmouth for Ireland. On this occasion, the gallant Colonel, Sir James Dennis, K.C.B., availed himself of what is considered the exclusive privilege of this celebrated regiment, namely, to march through the City of London with drums beating and colours flying; and we believe the Lord Mayor to have been apprised of this intended exercise of the Regiment's right.

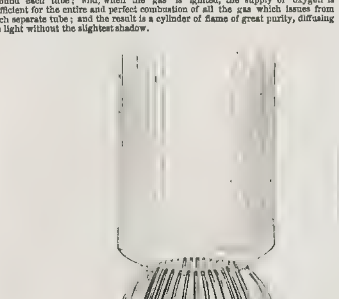
Accordingly, a division of the Regiment marched into the City by Blackfriars-bridge; and our artist has engraved this peculiar exercise of privilege. At the time, a drove of bullocks from Smithfield-market was passing towards the bridge; and in Chatham-place, one of the beasts, irritated by the noise of the drums and the glare of the red coats, dashed among the soldiers; considerable confusion ensued, and a young girl was struck to the pavement by the infuriated animal, her skull dreadfully fractured, and she expired.

On Tuesday, an inquest was held on the body, before W. Payne, Esq. From the testimony of City police-constable 398, and other witnesses, it appeared that about half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon the 3rd Regiment of Foot (Buffs), having come from Portsmouth per rail, marched from the terminus at Vauxhall, in the direction of the Euston station, *en route* for Ireland, and, having arrived on the City side of Blackfriars-bridge, the colours were flying, and the band had struck up a lively air, when an ox, which was being driven along Bridge-street in a contrary direction to the military, became alarmed by the music, and dashed suddenly towards the footpath by Chatham-place, where the soldiers were marching. Several of the men met the ox with their bayonets; one stuck into the animal's skull, and became bent; the other pierced one of his nostrils, from which the blood flowed profusely; and the beast became so enraged that he again charged the military, broke their ranks, knocked down some of the men, and threw the arms of others to the ground. Passing the pavement, he threw down the deceased with great violence, her head coming in contact with the curb. The poor girl, Sarah Kelly, aged nine years, lived in Duke-street, Stamford-street, and was on her way to see her mother, a nurse in St. Bartholomew's Hospital She was promptly taken by the police-constable to Mr. Hutchinson's, surgeon, of Farringdon-street, where she shortly expired. Her face was covered with blood, which flowed from a fracture of the skull, and injuries to the chest, which caused death. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by their urgent and unanimous recommendation to the proper authorities, that the dangerous practice of driving horned cattle through the public thoroughfares, to and from Smithfield, may be discontinued.

LESLIE'S NEW PATENT ETHEREAL GAS BURNER.

This elegant apparatus produces from the ordinary coal gas, when supplied at a pressure of seven or eight-tenths of an inch (to overcome the friction of the small tubes, through which the gas is made to pass), a light of great brilliancy.

The gas, being contained in each separate tube, causes a current of air to play around each tube; and, when the gas is ignited, the supply of oxygen is sufficient for the entire and perfect combustion of all the gas which issues from each separate tube; and the result is a cylinder of flame of great purity, diffusing its light without the slightest shadow.



LESLIE'S NEW GAS BURNER.

It prevents the nuisances of smoke and dirt depositing on the ceilings and furniture. There is no radiation of heat from the metal burner, which is easily attached to any ordinary gas fittings. This improvement has already been introduced into the following large establishments: The banking-houses of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Halifax, and Co.; and Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths; the London Coffee House; Brookes' Club-house, &c. The Office of the Agency is at 59, Conduit-street.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Philibeg.*" *Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz have already began their contest, and this, it is eagerly expected by the Chess world, will be followed by another of still greater import and excitement, Mr. Staunton having put forth a challenge, offering to play Mr. G. Walker twenty-one games, upon the same terms as those of the match just terminated between Mr. S. and Mr. Harrwitz—*i. e., *for seven of the games, Mr. S. offers to give the odds of Pawn and two moves; in seven, to give the odds of Pawn and one move; and, in seven more, to play without giving any odds Should this challenge be accepted by Mr. Walker, it is proposed that one half of the games shall be played at the St. George's Club, and the other moiety in the rooms of the Old London Club. You will get the whole of the games in the late match, in the October and next month's Number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*Rev T. M.*" *Sir Frederick Madden's "Historical Remarks on the Introduction of Chess into Europe," originally appeared, we believe, in the "Archæologia," vol.* xxiv. *It was subsequently republished, in the 1st and 2nd Volumes of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*A Lancashire Witch.*"—*The one hundred end-games on Diagrams, by Mr. R. A. Brown, of Leeds, may no doubt be got of any Bookseller there; if not, you can obtain it from the London publisher, Hastings, Lincoln's Inn.*

"*Novice.*"—*The Games and Problems published in the* Illustrated London News *are obtained exclusively for this paper, and cannot be got in a collected form in any other publication.*

"*H. G. G.*" *A piece interposing to cover a check may yet give "check" to the adverse King.*

"*A Birmingham Subscriber.*"—*The volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" already published form of themselves a library for reference and instruction. As the funds of the Club increase, you can add the works of Jaenisch, Bilguer, Lewis, Walker, &c. &c.*

"*A Beginner.*"—"*Gambit," in Chess, is said to be derived from "Gambetto," an Italian word, signifying "to trip up" in wrestling. The Gambits are those games in which the opening player sacrifices a Pawn at the beginning, for the purpose of speedily bringing his chief pieces to bear upon the adverse King.*

"*H. S.*"—*Your little Enigma shall be given hereafter. The games you mention have already appeared in the Daily Papers You will get them complete, with Notes by the Players themselves, in the "Chess Magazine."*

"*Sopracitta.*" *You have failed in No. 59.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Clifton.*—*You have omitted to mark the situation of White's King on the Diagram. The solutions are given at the end of the volume.*

"*A. B. C.*" "*White,* not having lost any piece, *pushes a Pawn to his 8th square,—Is he entitled to call for a Queen or any other piece?*" *He may call for any piece he chooses.*

"*Attention.*"—"*A. S.*," "*H. M.*," "*Alpha,*" *see the Solutions in to-day's Paper.*

"*Marazion.*"—*If your opponent took a Pawn illegally, you had a right to compel him, at your option, either to take that Pawn with a piece which could legally take it, or to make him play his King; but you could not force him to capture a Pawn* (en passant) *with a piece, that being an inadmissible move. Mr. Bolton's Enigma must be solved in four moves.*

"*Fair Play.*"—*We are indebted for the Problem in question to a celebrated German player. The collection mentioned we never saw, but understood such a work was published in Paris.*

"*Long, Long Ago.*"—*Many thanks They shall have a niche in our column.*

"*K and A.*" -*In all such cases, it is better for each party to retract his moves up to the time when the King was placed in check*

"*T. J. C.*" *Your little Club has our best wishes. We have not at the moment time to go through the variations you suggest in Mr. Bolton's position, but they shall be carefully examined.*

"*C. R., a Member of the Metropolitan Circle,*" *is warmly thanked for his obliging communications. The promised MS. games will, indeed, be acceptable.*

Solutions by "D. W.," "H. S.," "G. H.," "Philo-Chess," "H. P.," "M. P.," "Marazion," "Caerphilly," "M. M.," and "Dombey, Jun.," "Styk," "H. M.," "U. H. C.," "Alpha," are correct. Those by "P. W." and "A. Z." are wrong.

*** At the request of several Correspondents, we withhold the Solution of Mendheim's fine Problem another week.

☞ Any *young* Amateur or Amateurs wishing to play a Game or two by Correspondence may hear of an Opponent by addressing a note to "L. B.," 207, Upper Thames-street.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 142.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Q takes B (ch)	K takes Q	5. Kt to K's 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
2 R to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 4th (*a*)	6. B to Q's 2nd (ch)	Q takes B
3. R to R's 5th (ch)	K to B's 5th	7. Kt to Q B 6th—mate	
4. K R to Q B's sq (ch)	Q to B 7th (best)	(*b*)	

(*a*) It must be quite evident that if the King retires, he will be mated immediately.

(*b*) This is the Solution by Professor Forbes. If we mistake not, however, the *coup de grace* may be given, though less elegantly, in five instead of seven moves, as follows.—

WHITE.	BLACK
1 Kt to Q's 8th (ch)	B takes Kt (best)
2. R to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq. (The interposition of the Q and then the B will not prolong the mate.)
3. Q to her B's 5th, and Black cannot possibly, we think, prevent mate in two moves.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 64.—By Mr. S. Angas.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at Q 4th
R at Q B sq	P at Q 5th
B at K Kt 4th	
Kt at Q 3rd	
P at K B 2nd	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 65.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 2nd	K at Q 5th
R at K B 5th	P at Q B 3rd
Kt at K 5th	
Kt at Q R 3rd	
P's at K Kt 3rd, and K B 4th	

White playing first mates in five moves.

No. 66.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q Kt 3rd	B at Q B 8th	B at K R 4th
Q at her Kt 3rd	Q at her R 6th		Kt at K sq
R at K 7th	R at Q R sq		P's at Q's 3rd Q B's 4th & Q Kt 4th
R at Q B 7th	R at Q R 4th		

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MM. HORWITZ AND HARRWITZ.

Through the spirited intervention of the London Chess Club, the preliminaries of a Match, the best of fifteen games, between these two distinguished players, were arranged last week, and the opening game "came off," before a numerous assemblage of Chess amateurs, in the rooms of the Club, on Monday, the 12th. The following are the moves

Game the First.

Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	20. Q to her 5th	Q takes Q
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. P takes Q	K to Q 2d
3. Q B P one (*a*)	Q P two (*b*)	22. B takes B	K takes B
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th (*c*)	23. K R to Kt 5th	K R to K 4th
5. Q to her R 4th	B takes Kt	24. P to K B 4th	R takes Q P
6. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	25. Kt to Q 2d	R to K B 4th
7. Q takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd (*d*)	26. R takes R	P takes R
8. P takes B	K Kt to B 3rd	27. Kt to K B 3rd	K to his 3rd
9. Q Kt P one (*e*)	Q to her Kt sq (*f*)	28. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K takes P
10. Q B to R 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq	29. K to Q B 2nd	R to K Kt sq
11. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K sq	30. R to K sq	R to K Kt 7th
12. Q takes P (ch)	B to Q 3rd	31. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
13. Q P two	P takes P	32. R to K 2nd	K to B 3rd
14. K P one	K Kt to B 3rd	33. P to K B 3rd	R to K Kt 2nd
15. P takes Kt	R to K sq (ch)	34. K to B 3rd	K R P two
16. K to Q sq	K Kt P one	35. Q R P two	K R P one
17. Q B P one	R to K 4th	36. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
18. Q takes K B P	Q to her Kt 2d	37. R to K R 6th	
19. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	R to K sq		

And White resigned.

(*a*) The opening adopted by Mr. Staunton in his last even game with Mr Harrwitz, and which the latter found so difficult to defend that he resolved to try the effect of the attack against his present opponent.

(*b*) We like this better than K B P two.

(*c*) This is a very bad move.

(*d*) From this early stage even, White's game is quite irretrievable

(*e*) Black follows up his advantage with unerring pertinacity.

(*f*) Vilely played, locking up both Queen and Rook.

*** Since the above was prepared for the press, we have been favoured with the moves of another, and a much better contested game between the same players, which was won on Wednesday last by Mr. Horwitz.

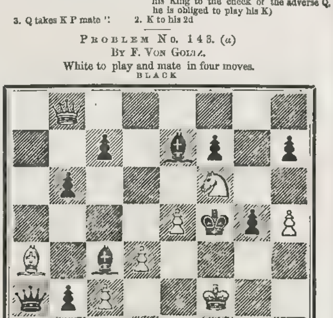
Our next game, perhaps the briefest which ever occurred in actual play, came off a short time back at the Café de la Regence, between MM. X and Y.

White. (M. X.)	Black. (M. Y.)
1. K P two	1. K P two
2. Q to K R 5th	2. K B P one (This being what is called an "impossible move," because it exposes his King to the check of the adverse Q, he is obliged to play his K)
3. Q takes K P mate !!	2. K to his 2d

Problem No. 143. (*a*)

By F. Von Goltz.

White to play and mate in four moves.



(*a*) From the Berlin *Schachzeitung*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 17, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

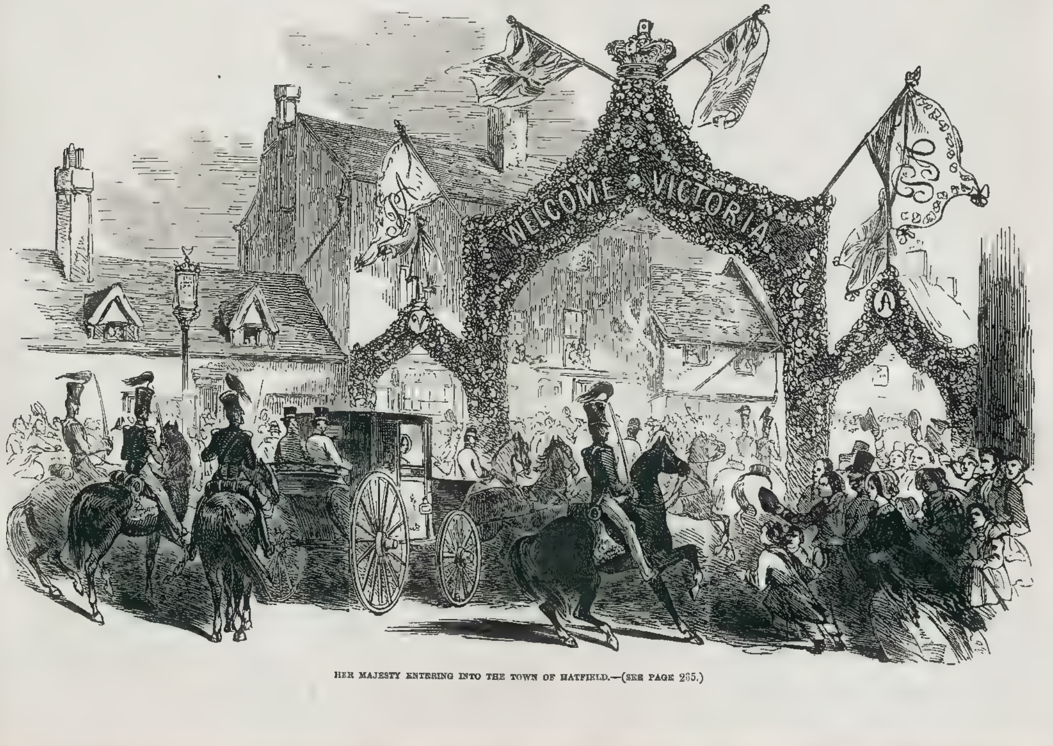
No. 234.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE Border Lands of all States have always been the Theatre of tumult and war; the "Lords of the Marches" of Wales held no sinecure when they were compelled to repress the incursions of the then unfriendly inhabitants of the Principality; the frontier between England and Scotland was for centuries a battle-ground for the two people, led by the Baronial freebooters on both sides the Tweed; and this predatory spirit continued to exist down to comparatively a recent period. If such were the case between people of the same island, with no great differences of language, religion, and manners, we must not be surprised to find the ill-defined territory between the domains of the civilised man and the savage almost always in a state of war. The life and death struggle in which the English colonists in South Africa are at present engaged with the Kaffirs, is the same that all the settlers of new countries have had to sustain, when they became the neighbours of the aboriginal inhabitants. The last accounts represent the state of things as most critical: all the ordinary business of life seems to be suspended, and every energy tasked to the first great necessity of self-defence; the population is converted into a levy *en masse*, and the sudden conversion of civilians into soldiers must give society there an outward aspect, of which we can have but a slight notion. The perusal of the Cape of Good Hope papers takes us back to scenes and events which we have been accustomed to associate only with remote times and ages; but the truth is, the barbarous tribes of the human family are now what still greater sections of it were at an earlier period; they are our contemporaries, but divided from us by a "great gulf;" they are antiquity made present to us, and in contact with them we are compelled to act the past over again; many a peace-loving man will, doubtless, be shocked at all the bloodshed recorded in the sheets that visit our quiet breakfast-tables; but those same pacific individuals "located" on the Kaffir border, with their houses burned over their heads—their cattle driven off with a celerity and skill that Rob Roy might have admired—would do precisely as our countrymen are doing there at this moment—take down the rifle, and turn out in military array to do battle for existence itself, recognising the validity of the old law of the "strong hand," by which alone in such regions property and life can be secured. The most sincere conviction of the superiority of peace as a general condition of existence is neutralized by such stern cases of exception; and, under certain circumstances, we believe a whole congregated Peace Society would feel a kind of relief and satisfaction at the sight of a regiment or two of bayonets.

It is this that makes war, and the means of waging it, so continual a necessity. A colonising Empire never is at peace; the pressure of life drives men from the crowded centre to the distant points where there is yet room for effort and chance of reward; where toil is not yet, by numbers and competition, rendered "cheaper than the trodden weed." Then comes the contact with barbarism, and all its consequences: there is scarcely an exception to the rule that the earlier history of Colonies is one of war and violence. The "Pilgrim Fathers," who founded what is now a great Empire, were good, devout, and pious men; but they understood well the necessity of making strong the "arm of flesh;" they fought no less earnestly than they prayed. In our own times an experiment has been made of the possibility of living in peace with the uncivilised man, on his own lands, surrendered to purchase, not taken by force—and it has failed. All kinds of causes have been assigned; mismanagement, incapacity of Governors: but still the undeniable fact remains, that, with the best intentions in the world, fighting was the issue.

"A great country cannot wage a little war," is a sentence often quoted; it comes from a high authority, and yet we must question its truth; England always has some little war on her hands; at one time with Canadian rebels, at another with a knot of Ameers in Scinde; India alone is a constant seat of wars, of all degrees of interest and success, from the reverses of Affghanistan to the victory of Sobraon—from the storming of Seringapatam to the reduction of some petty hill fort on merely showing the muzzles of our cannon; and we now and then get involved in some minor hostilities with the head of a South American Republic; all these are "little wars," in defiance of the above quoted dictum. But if a "great country" gets plunged into a quarrel with its equals, then a "little war" is certainly impossible, for the shock will be proportionate to the meeting forces. A European war would be an awful calamity, but the course of events tends to diminish the chances of it. Civilised nations become like the members of a polished society; differences are discussed and "arranged" by Governments retained and paid to understand such matters, as a gentleman turns over a troublesome piece of business to his attorney. Blows and violence are becoming vulgar and out of place in the drawing-room of the world; and, besides, the glass and furniture are costly and would be likely to get damaged in a row: so the *élite* of nations are tolerably polite in their intercourse, and a kind of public opinion among them restrains each at present from knocking down his neighbour. But this pacific forbearance does not extend to the servants' hall and the out-offices; there the conventional proprieties are



HER MAJESTY ENTERING INTO THE TOWN OF HATFIELD.—(SEE PAGE 265.)

not recognised; there is quarrelling always, and open violence and murder whenever they are possible to be committed with a chance of success or profit. The measures of self-defence that the rulers of the world may individually be compelled to adopt against these distant disturbers of their repose, are not considered wars, in the general sense of the word; they criticise each other's conduct, sometimes sharply enough, but never interfere actively. Thus, we look on while France chases Abd-el-Kader and his Arabs; and France contemplates with equanimity our difficulties with the Sikhs and Kaffirs But, to the colonists of Algiers, and the settlers of South Africa, these wars are evils of terrible magnitude. To them, peace is impossible, and will remain an impossibility till the contest is decided.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Political are just like ordinary sinners in this respect—that they commit their grossest peccadilloes with full confidence they will have time and courage to make amends; and weak repentance always follows immediately after the delinquency. Louis Philippe offers an excellent example in point: now that the blow in Spain is struck home to his purpose, and to your Queen and nation, all he dreams of night and day is to curry favour once more with his fair and august visitor at Eu. The most anxious question he puts to M Guizot, as each new despatch arrives from England, is to ask, "Has Jarnac been invited to Windsor?" One of the devices which have floated across his mind, is to change his present worthy Ambassador at the Court of St. James the ultimate reversion, when the present *brouille* is forgotten, being promised to Count de Bresson. He thinks a new representative would, at first, be less open to reproach.

It is very singular to observe what is the peculiarity attending the personages who, in the opinion of the diplomatic body, will sooner or later occupy this high diplomatic office at the English Court. The present able Chargé d'Affaires, himself a nephew of that excellent nobleman the Duke of Leinster, is married to an English lady, his cousin, sister to Lord Foley; he will infallibly, when old enough, be Ambassador in England. The first of the immediate aspirants, as I told you once before, is the present representative of France at Vienna, the Count de Flahaut, whose wife—whom the witty Princess Metternich, in one of her *boutades* has christened *Madame Fléau* is also an English lady, being Baroness Keith, in her own right, and being the mother of that lovely lady, the Countess of Shelburne. The last aspirant, who is most eager, and who has some chance, is the Duke de Montebello, present Ambassador to Naples; he, likewise, is married to an Irish lady! Although these parties, and other of their colleagues, are said to be moving heaven and earth to accomplish the object of their wishes, there is little doubt that to that clever and mercurial veteran of diplomacy, Count de St. Aulaire, and to his Countess, a model of every feminine perfection, the post will remain for another year; and that they will return as soon as the British Lion will have smoothed his mane and his ire—which the political wiseacres here consider will require only three months: the dearth of food at present reigning all over Europe having a most calming effect, in all quarters, over national susceptibility and irritation, however well founded. What be tokens that M de St. Aulaire is not as yet *hors de combat*, is that he and his Countess dined at the recent official dinner for the inauguration of Lord Normanby's assumption of his diplomatic post; and the noble Marquis expressed, at this dinner, the great regard borne to the noble pair in England.

We expect, here, great things from your Ambassador; for the Marquis of Normanby is an agreeable and accomplished cosmopolite, who thinks, in spite of the prevalent selfish political economy, that large emoluments are received by Ambassadors to deal out nobly the hospitality of their country. He is, moreover, I know, of the opinion of the famous diplomatist, Count de Stackelberg, "that, of all arguments, none are so persuasive as those which are insinuated at table, and seize upon the stronghold of the head through the covered way of the stomach" He has, consequently, summoned from his country manor the celebrated Louis, who, like Cincinnatus, was modestly ruling his acres, after his European triumphs, when a call not to be resisted summoned him once more to deeds of glory. The veteran Louis is the greatest pupil of the immortal Careme; he was head cook, in England, to Prince Talleyrand; and, thanks to his irresistible dishes, at that time I myself saw the greatest, the noblest and most virtuous personages bow once more to the shrine of the perjured Bishop; for Louis is indeed a *Cordon Bleu*—the very incarnation of the spirit your Ben Jonson dreamt of, not "armed in ale" alone, but—

> A Master Cook!—He's the Man of Men
> He designs he draws,
> He paints he carves, he builds, he fortif
> Makes citadels of curious fowls and fish,
> Some he dry dishes, some motes round with broths;
> Rears bulwark pies, and for his outer works
> He raiseth ramparts of immortal crust!

Need I say that the present British Ambassador will command the sweet voices of all Paris, and that if M. Guizot and his ever inseparable Egeria, the old Princess Lieven, should essay new tricks, they will lose themselves, submerged in a "Mediterranean Sea of Soup," without even that "Crust of Bread," for consolation, which moved so deeply Massinger's *Justice Greedy* But truly, if we rely, as we must—for the evidence is unanimous—on the private accounts we receive from Madrid, M. Guizot is not likely to take another leaf out of Machiavelli's book. Our great Poet says.—

> Le silence du peuple est la leçon des Rois.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers discuss in an excited tone the news recently received from Germany, according to which there was a probability that some of the Northern Powers were by no means pleased at the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. This view of the matter is corroborated by the following paragraph from the *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 15th inst., being an extract of a letter dated

"Frontiers of Poland, 7th inst.

"Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government has received the protest of the British Cabinet against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, and has regarded it favourably. It appears that the Russian Cabinet is determined to march in the same line with England in this affair, and to rely upon the treaty of Utrecht. We know that on a recent occasion, respecting the affair of Sleswig-Holstein, the official journal of the French Ministry pretended that the Treaties of Vienna were alone obligatory, whilst all other treaties had fallen into disuse"

The *German Universal Gazette* of the 16th instant publishes the following letter, dated from the Oder, the 13th instant:—"We regret to find that the Great Powers of Germany have determined to observe neutrality with respect to the Spanish marriages. But we believe, however, that Austria and Prussia will protest, although the union of the two crowns of France and Spain on the head of 'an Orleans' is not probable. Not only Germany, but all Europe, would be forced in this case to arm, as in 1813 against Napoleon."

Among the Spanish officers transferred to the citadel of Blaye, in consequence of the flight of Count de Montemolino, is the Marquis de Valdespina. The *Guyenne* states that the Marchioness, who was residing at her seat at Marquina, on hearing of the incarceration of her husband, was struck with apoplexy, and died instantaneously. "On learning this dreadful intelligence," pursues the *Guyenne*, "the Marquis de Valdespina remained without sensation for several hours. A physician was obliged to visit him twice during the day, and at present he is confined to his bed. The Marquis is upwards of 70, and wants the right arm; his health, previously delicate, is much impaired by the humidity and unwholesomeness of the citadel of Blaye"

The returns of the revenue in France for the first nine months of the present year have been published. The total amount is 601 millions of francs. This, compared with the corresponding months of 1844, gives an increase of 27 millions. Compared with 1845, the increase is 13 millions. Thus there would appear a regular annual increase amounting to a little above two per cent. of the gross annual revenue. Of the 13 millions increase of the present year upon the last 3½ millions are upon the customs, and 3½ millions on the duty raised on the manufacture of beet-root sugar in France, and another 3½ millions on the manufacture of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly. Of these augmentations, that upon home-manufactured sugar has been produced, not by increased consumption, but by an augmented rate of duty imposed on it. The increase of 3½ millions on the customs is owing to the insufficient harvests rendering necessary the importation of food. This is manifested by the fact that the amount of the import duties on grain in the first three months of the present year amounted to ten millions, whereas, in the corresponding quarter of last year its amount was only two millions. On the whole, notwithstanding the augmentation of the gross revenue, the financial and commercial situation of the country is not considered satisfactory. The heaviness of the market for the public securities and shares indicates this.

Baron Davillier, honorary governor of the Bank of France, died at Paris on Sunday, in the 88th year of his age.

A letter from Tunis, of September 28, states that the Bey intended to embark on the 15th, on his voyage to France. In announcing this decision to the French Consul-General, the Bey declared that he was so much gratified by the benevolent solicitude of the King of the French, and so sensible of the value of the present made to him of the steamer *Dante*, that he wished to express to his Majesty in person his deep acknowledgment, and to assure him of his devoted attachment. The Bey added, that he was most desirous of returning the visit of the French Princes, who, when they came to Tunis, expressed so much interest in the prosperity of his country. The Bey communicated this intention to Sir Thomas Reade, the English Consul, and informed him that he would go to London, and pay his respects to her Britannic Majesty.

SWITZERLAND.

We are glad to see by the latest accounts from Geneva that tranquillity has been restored.

The *Journal de l'Ain* of the 16th says:—"We learn this morning that French troops have been ordered to advance upon the Swiss frontiers. A division of artillery from Lyons was to go a part to Nantua and a part to Ferney, to remain until further orders. Two batallions of the 68th Regiment, in garrison at Lyons, are ordered one to Nantua and the other to Gex. Two companies, detached from these batallions, were to reinforce the garrison of the Fort of Ecluse. It is said that Austria and Sardinia were also about to march troops upon the Swiss frontiers. The frequent and agitated movements of the most ardent patriots raise an apprehension that some new attempt is about to be made, either against Basle or Fribourg."

The Federal Directory of Zurich, on receiving intelligence of the recent events at Geneva, sent the Federal Secretary of State, Gonzenbach, with despatches for the Governments of the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva.

The Government of Berne sent Colonel Ochsenbein to Geneva to offer the Provisional Government all the succour it may require, in conformity with the Federal compact.

In the same manner as at Lausanne and other parts of the Canton of Vaud, the fall of the late Government of Geneva has been celebrated throughout the Canton of Berne with salvos of artillery.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland opened the ordinary Session of the Dutch Legislature at the Hague, on Monday last, in a speech, which he commenced by expressing gratification at the continuance of amicable relations with other countries. His Majesty gave a favourable account of the prospects held out by the state of education, the sciences, and the fine arts. The speech then intimated that the crops of articles of food were less abundant than usual, and, therefore, it was necessary to continue in force the laws encouraging the importation of provisions. In conclusion, his Majesty announced that various projects of law would be proposed for social imprvoements.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon, dated the 12th instant, announce the important fact of a counter Ministerial movement, which, however, had been effected without bloodshed, and indeed without difficulty. The Queen appears to have taken a very prompt and unusual course.

At ten o'clock at night, on Tuesday, the 6th, couriers were sent round to all the Ministers, summoning them to a Council of State, to be held immediately at the Palace; and, on the Duke of Palmella and his colleagues presenting themselves before the Queen, in obedience to her summons, she at once asked them, in rather an abrupt manner, whether they were prepared with any measures to arrest the progress of the evils which were threatening to overwhelm the country, and involve it in anarchy and ruin—from the rapid encroachments of democracy on the one hand, and the pecuniary embarrassments of the Government on the other? To this question the Duke replied in the negative; upon which her Majesty rejoined, "If you are not, I am You must resign a task to which you confess yourselves unequal. I have called upon the Marquis of Saldanha to form a new Cabinet, and you will sign the decree appointing him." The Duke said that he must send for a clerk to draw up the decree; but it was, in fact, ready cut and dry, as were also those appointing the other Ministers, and the orders reinstating all the civil and military authorities displaced at the downfall of the Cabral Ministry. The signing of the decree, like the touch of Harlequin's wand, effected an instantaneous transformation. Then came pouring forth from their lurking-place, within the precincts of the Palace, all the Colonels and other Field Officers, and all the high civil functionaries, who were to be restored to their posts, and who had been secretly assembled for that purpose. The military officers, accompanied by the Duke of Terceira, and, it is said, by the King Consort *incognito*, proceeded at once to resume the command of their respective regiments, which was done without any difficulty, except in the Queen's regiment of Grenadiers, where a scuffle took place, in which a young officer of the name of Lucena was shot dead by a sergeant attached to the now fallen Ultras, and who was immediately arrested. All this time the citizens of Lisbon were snoring in blissful unconsciousness of what was going forward, so quietly was everything done. Before dawn, all the troops had assembled in the Black Horse Square, where they remained under arms till late in the day, rending the air with "*vivas*" to the charter, in which very few of the people joined. An embargo was laid upon all the passage-boats going up the Tagus; but before this could be done, or, more probably, before it was thought of, the ex-Commandant of the Municipal Guard, Cesar Vasconcellos, succeeded in making off, together with many of the dismissed officers, to join, as it is supposed, the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, which had been ordered down from Santarem, and the men of which being recruited from the district of Torres Novas, where Colonel Vasconcellos's estates are situated, are greatly under his influence. It is apprehended, with much reason, that he will induce them to follow him into the provinces to spread the flame of insurrection, and afford a nucleus around which the disaffected may gather

The new Ministry is thus composed:

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marquis Saldanha.
Minister of the Kingdom, and, *ad interim*, of Finance	Viscount d'Oliveira.
Justice	J. J Valente Farinho.
Marine and Colonies	D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.
Foreign Affairs	Viscount da Carreira.

No member of the Cabral Administration entered into this combination, but the policy of the new Administration would be nearly identical with that of the Cabrals. Most of the Palmella policy had been revoked by this dexterous change.

Count Tojal was talked of as Minister of Finance

The liberty of the press had been suspended, and the principal partisans of the Cabral Administration had been restored to office. Lisbon was quiet, but resistance was expected through the provinces

It was reported that the Duke of Terceira, who had been sent to Oporto, had been made prisoner, and that Viscount das Antas had declared himself Regent - but it was not known whether on the part of the Queen or on behalf of the Prince Royal as Don Pedro V.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Severn* has brought the usual West India mails. The dates of the papers and letters are Demerara, the 18th; Trinidad, the 20th; Barbadoes, the 24th; Grenada, the 26th; St. Jago de Cuba, the 19th; Jamaica, the 23rd; Jacmel, the [illegible]; Porto Rico, the 27th; and St. Thomas's, the 29th of September; and Fayal, the 11th inst.

The West India papers are chiefly occupied by articles and discussions on the new Sugar Duties Bill. Public meetings were about to be held throughout the colonies, and it was intended to memorialise the home Government on their present critical position, and pray the adoption of the most stringent measures for the total suppression of slavery all over the world.

At Trinidad a severe shock of an earthquake had been felt on the 6th of September, during the hours of divine service; it was preceded and accompanied by a rumbling noise; the motion was at first tremulous, but ended with a violent vibration sufficiently strong to set the bells of the churches ringing. It lasted more than a minute. On the 13th a still more severe shock was experienced, and some part of the congregation in Trinity Church had a narrow escape of being killed by the falling of a portion of the building. Happily no serious accident occurred at Trinidad, but it was rumoured that Dominica and some other islands had sustained serious damage from the earthquake and a hurricane.

Our papers from Barbadoes are to September 14. They make no allusion to the earthquake of the 6th. The weather and the crops are favourably reported. The markets were abundantly supplied with every description of native esculents. The heat was intense, but the general health of the island is stated to be good. A Correspondent has favoured us with an account of a violent storm at Bridge-Town, which did much damage to the shipping, but happily no life was lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE KAFFIRS

We have papers from the Cape so late as the 19th of August last.

The events detailed are not very important, yet are not without a certain interest. On the 8th August the Governor was at Pierie, ready to move either upon the Amatola or upon Buffalo.

A day or two more were expected to bring all the divisions upon the Buffalo Poort, where it was confidently believed that the main body of the Kaffirs would be assailed and brought to action.

There had been a good deal of skirmishing with the Kaffirs, but no general engagement. The results do not appear to have been very important. The accounts mention 70 of the enemy as killed by Colonel Hare's division, and 57 by Sir A. Stockenstrom's, while the loss on our side is said not to amount to more than ten or twelve killed, and a few wounded. Both Colonel Somerset and Capt. Wright, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor, had been struck with spent balls, but not injured. A rather sharp affair took place on Sunday, Aug. 9th, between some Stellenbosch Burghers and the Kaffirs, in the notorious Kloof called Hell Poort. The handful of brave men were hemmed in by the Kaffirs in a narrow footpath. from both sides of which the savages poured upon them a deadly fire, and five fell mortally wounded. We learn by this arrival that Sir Cornwallis Rickets, of her Majesty's ship *Helena*, had recovered from his severe indisposition; but several of his crew were seriously ill in the hospital. We are also apprised of the death of Lieut. Lewes, 27th Regiment, at Fort Cox

The annexed is from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 19

"The latest intelligence from head-quarters is dated 7th August. The forces, estimated at 3000 infantry and 2000 horse, were moving in three columns on that district of rugged country at the sources of the Buffalo, where the main strength of the Gaika Kaffirs is supposed to be concentrated. A few days more will settle this point. In the meantime, it is reported that a body of Kaffirs are attempting to interpose themselves between the troops and the colony, with the view of intercepting convoys, and acting by small parties on various parts of the frontier. In this last they have been, unhappily, successful; for, though their parties generally suffer great loss in killed and wounded, they have carried off great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the loss of life on the side of the colonists has been unusually severe—five brave young men of the Stellenbosch levy having fallen in one skirmish. At the above date, the General was encamped on the Buffalo Mountains On the 5th, Colonel Somerset left head-quarters to co-operate with Colonel Hare, in a movement on the Kaffirs in the Amatola. Very little seems to have been done by the troops. Colonel Somerset was expected at Fort Peddie. All the troop horses were to be sent there, being quite unfit for service. The General, it is stated, was going into winter quarters in Kreili's country."

THE RIVER PLATE.

Important despatches have been received from the River Plate, by the *Ipswich*, which left Monte Video on the 27th of August. The despatches are said to be from Mr. Hood.

The *Ipswich* bring dates from Monte Video to the 27th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of August. Mr. Hood had arranged everything satisfactorily both with the Buenos Ayres Government and General Oribe; but it is stated that the late Ministers, Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, appeared to be throwing every obstacle in the way of a final settlement, and consequently there were some doubts as to an immediate peace.

The following is an extract of a private letter dated Monte Video, August 26:—"Mr. Hood is said to have fulfilled his object here, and it now rests with the Ministers to carry out his work, which they do reluctantly. The *Stephen Wright*, laden with guano, had been wrecked on Flores, previously to the 23d of August; [illegible] ship *George IV* had arrived at Monte Video in distress, from Patagonia, [illegible]ed, would be condemned. The *Mars* would bring her cargo to England."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE PRICE OF FOOD.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, Sir C. Marshall presented a petition from the baker who is serving the contract to supply the City prisons with bread. It stated, "that in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, which caused so unlooked-for an advance in the price of flour (nearly £1 per sack, and a further advance expected), the price to the petitioner now serving amounted to little more than half the price now charged for bread at many bakers' shops in London, in consequence of which he daily lost to a considerable amount, and he prayed that the Court would take the matter into consideration, and allow him an advanced price, so that he might be able to supply bread of the quality he would wish to keep up, and at the same time to lessen the great loss he was sustaining." Sir C. Marshall thought the application was a very reasonable one under the well-known existing circumstances of the high price of the commodity, and the fact that the petitioner, as well as his father, had performed every contract they had taken perfectly to the satisfaction of the City authorities.

Alderman Farebrother said he was anxious to do all in his power to remove the impression which had been very generally made, that a failure to a very fearful extent had taken place in the potato crop and in the corn crop. He knew from the best authority that the grossest exaggerations had been made in the condition of these two articles of food, no doubt by parties interested in raising the prices for the purpose of deriving an unreasonable profit from the panic which the apprehension of famine would naturally excite. (Hear, hear) It was cruel to excite alarm of the kind. The corn would prove to be, according to information procured from those well qualified to judge, an undoubted average crop, and the growth of potatoes, which was spoken of with such despair, would turn out to be very different from the public expectation. The fact was, that immense quantities of potatoes were kept back from the market last year until they were completely spoiled, in consequence of the calculations of the monopolists His object in rising to speak was not to diminish any claim which the petitioner might have upon the consideration of the Court, but to prevent it going forth to the world that scarcity was expected without accompanying the statement with his denial. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lucas said he thought it was reasonable in people, when they found that the price of grain and other necessaries of life had risen all over Europe, to feel some alarm for themselves. (Hear, hear) For his part, he hoped there would be enough for all; but certainly his opinion was, that the cultivation of the soil did not bear a fair proportion to the increase of the population. (Hear, hear.)

Sir P. Laurie said, that Alderman Farebrother and he had been lately visiting the Corporation estates in Yorkshire, and they had ascertained that one farm had not one bad potato upon it. (Hear, hear.) The crops were very large. It would be found, upon the authority of the *Edinburgh Review*, that double the ordinary quantity of corn had resulted from the agricultural cultivation.

Alderman Challis said, it appeared to him that the present question was not famine to the community, but famine to the contractor and his family. (A laugh.)

Sir Chapman Marshall said he did not apprehend a famine, but he thought that the unexpected dearness of food gave a claim to the petitioner. (Hear, hear.)

The petition was then referred to the Gaol Committee.

New Hall at the Mansion-house.—A number of workmen were recently engaged at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of constructing a new entrance-hall, the present one having been found, by the hospitable Lord Mayor, much too confined for properly receiving his numerous guests. The preparations having been completed, Wednesday was appointed for laying the foundation-stone, the ceremony having been performed by his Lordship, assisted by Alderman Moon. The new entrance will be a very capacious one, situate about five or six yards from the present hall.

New Stock and Share Exchange.—A meeting of the members of this society took place on Tuesday at the Royal Exchange, for the election of a board of management, and the adoption of certain rules and regulations for the guidance of the members of the society

Improvements in the City.—The re-paving of Cheapside with granite, which has rendered that great thoroughfare—the most crowded in the metropolis—almost impassable for several weeks, is now nearly concluded. The houses in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, which are about to be taken down for the purpose of allowing that handsome structure to be seen to greater advantage, are expected to be wholly removed in less than a fortnight, when that part of the City will present a very different appearance from what it has hitherto done. Great progress has been made in the work of pulling down the houses westward of the Hall of Commerce. Another great improvement talked of, is the erection of a handsome viaduct extending from Snow-hill to the top of Holborn-hill.

Subterranean Electric Telegraph in London.—Some interest has been excited in the scientific world and the several railway companies whose lines run into the metropolis, by the announcement that the Electric Telegraph Company intend forthwith to establish a central telegraph station in the Strand, by means of which communication will be obtained from one point to all parts of the country. The extension of the telegraph on the South-Western Railway will be first commenced Mr. Hatcher, the company's engineer, attended a meeting of the Lambeth vestry, a few evenings ago, for the purpose of explaining the route it will take through the streets of the district. After leaving the terminus at Nine Elms, it will pass through Kennington lane and road, Oakley-street, Waterloo road, over the bridge, and thence to the station in the Strand. The plan proposed to carry out this extraordinary project is as follows: In the first place the wires will undergo a process of cooling, so as to preserve them; they then will be fixed in metal tubing, which will be laid underground about 18 inches from the surface. Every quarter of a mile proving posts, which in size and appearance will be similar to the present street posts, will be erected, thereby ensuring the proper connection of the wires. On the sites being fixed the telegraph will forthwith be laid down. In the course of three months it is anticipated that it will be completed. A much longer period, however, will transpire ere the wires on the other lines are extended. Latterly the Government have directed the company's officers to report the practicability of extending the "main" telegraph to the principal Government depots. The result has not as yet been ascertained.

Another Rise in the Price of Bread. On Tuesday, the bakers in the metropolis again advanced the price of the 4lb loaf one halfpenny. The price of what is termed the best bread is now by most of the full-priced bakers charged at 11d per loaf of 4lb, though some charge but 10d., the lowest price is 9d. These prices are upwards of one-fourth higher than twelve months since

Temperance in the Metropolis.—On Monday evening, the ninth anniversary of the Walworth and Camberwell Total Abstinence Society was celebrated by a public meeting in the School Room, Newington. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended. The Rev. W. W. Robinson, M.A., presided. The report stated that 400 persons had joined the Society, and that amongst these were several of the most inveterate drunkards in the district; that 500,000 persons in Great Britain were notorious drunkards; that no less than £60,000,000 were spent annually in intoxicating drinks; and that 50,000,000 of bushels of grain were used to manufacture them, and that at a period, too, when one of the great articles of human sustenance had been destroyed, and thousands were on the verge of famine. Resolutions to support the Society, and promote the cause of total abstinence, were agreed to.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths within the bills of mortality in the week ending on Saturday last was 821 a number which exhibits a favourable contrast to the average either of the last five autumns or of the last five years The autumn average is not less than 1000 deaths weekly, and the average of five years, including, of course, the more healthy seasons, is 968. A decrease is to be observed in the number of deaths under most of the heads under which the rate of mortality is registered. In epidemic diseases the actual mortality is 166, the autumn average 206; in sporadic diseases, the decrease is from 104 to 91; in diseases of the brain, from 151 to 130; of the lungs, from 313 to 230. In those complaints which affect the stomach and other organs of digestion, however, there is an increase of deaths from 70 to 82.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Postponement of the Opening of the Bedford Railway.—This line, which branches off from the North Western at the Bletchley Station, was to have been opened in due form by a party of Directors and their friends on Monday. On a careful inspection of the whole line since its completion, it was however discovered that one of the embankments had suffered a slight depression, in consequence of heavy floods, or some other proximate cause, and being fully alive to the high importance of securing the safety as well as the pleasure of their guests and future customers, the Directors very judiciously postponed the celebration, until the faults referred to had been cured.

Meeting at Norwich for the Repeal of the Malt-Tax.—On Saturday last, a meeting of the tenant-farmers of Norfolk was held in Norwich to hear a deputation from the "Total Repeal Malt-Tax Association," explain the principles and objects of that Society, and express their opinions upon the subject. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Lemon was called to the chair. The result was, that the meeting unanimously resolved to co-operate cordially with the Central Committee, in carrying out the objects of the Association. This was the first of a series of meetings of the same kind about to be held in the agricultural districts.

Snow in the Country.—Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, have all been capped with snow within the past week.—*Cumberland Pacquet*

Cruelty to a Pauper at Haverhill, Suffolk.—In our paper last week, we gave an account of the death of a poor man named Webb, an imbecile inmate of the Risbridge Union. Various acts of cruelty were alleged against a man named Slater. Sir John Walsham, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, was consequently sent down to collect evidence upon the subject. The result was, that at the close of the proceedings on Wednesday, Sir John Walsham gave his opinion that Slater had acted very improperly to the paupers under his charge. He (the Assistant Commisioner) should therefore submit the case to the Board of Guardians of the Union, and if they would not proceed against Slater, he should feel it his duty to do so himself.

The Gun-Cotton.—An English surgeon, Mr. Thomas Taylor, has discovered that the gun cotton can be made with equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid. The cotton, when immersed in this mixture, quickly becomes whiter, more opaque, and loses its elasticity. After having assumed this appearance, which it does in the course of a few minutes, it is to be taken out and well washed in water, to remove the slightest trace of acid. It may then be squeezed in a linen cloth, dried, and carded. Thus prepared, the cotton differs very little in appearance from ordinary cotton, except that it is more harsh to the feel. On the application of an ignited body, it explodes, without leaving the slightest residue, as well as readily when struck by a hammer, and could be fired over gunpowder without igniting the latter.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

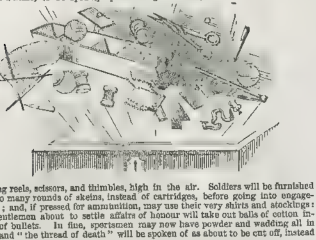
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XV.

THE GUN-COTTON.

HOWEVER much we may have thought of gunpowder and its explosive powers, we find that they are all about to be cast into the shade by a newly discovered agent. We allude to the Gun-Cotton of Professor Schönbein

It is terrible to contemplate the effects of what we had hitherto considered such a very harmless article. Being "laid by in cotton" is now equivalent to sitting on a barrel of gunpowder by the fireside. Real percussion caps to be worn at night, will go off with a bang at certain hours, and blow the person adopting them out of bed. Aurists will find it an admirable cure for deafness to put gun-cotton in their patients' ears, and then box them. And every young lady's workbox will become a mine, to be sprung upon the slightest hurry in shutting down the lid,



blowing reels, scissors, and thimbles, high in the air. Soldiers will be furnished with so many rounds of skeins, instead of cartridges, before going into engagements; and, if pressed for ammunition, may use their very shirts and stockings: and gentlemen about to settle affairs of honour will take out balls of cotton instead of bullets. In fine, sportsmen may now have powder and wadding all in one; and "the thread of death" will be spoken of as about to be cut off, instead of its long used antithesis.

Nursery education will be entirely changed, and children will be severely blown up if they play with reels or winders surrounded by the dangerous substance. The consumption of wool, in fireworks alone, will be something enormous. Thread papers will be turned into crackers, cotton-wicks will convert the simplest moulds into Roman candles: Jacks in the work box will be found on every table; reels will make the Catharine wheels: and every knot will form a little Maroon: whilst cheap handkerchiefs will be used, not merely to blow the nose on, but, perhaps, to blow it off.

We propose that all trimming shops and milliners' houses should be insured as doubly hazardous—that no needle-work be allowed by candle-light: and that long cloth magazines be built expressly to guard against danger, as those for powder are at present.

As cotton enters so largely into the formation of numerous domestic articles, there is no telling what a pitch of explosiveness me may ultimately arrive at. This very sheet may detonate with a bang, whilst the "constant reader" is enjoying it at the fireside; mail-bags will spontaneously burst: and, even bank-notes may go off much quicker than they have been long known to do. In fact, just at this present time, one violent, sudden, and utter annihilation appears to stare the world in the face. We again caution all to be on their guard, as to how they handle

A BALL OF COTTON.

CON HEARD IN THE TRAIN.

Why are French novels like French fortresses?—Because they're not *read-outable.*

AN OPERATIC ECLOGUE,

IN ENGLISH RHYMING HEXAMETERS.

Lumleius, of the Market. **Bealæus**, of the Garden.

My Massa's name was Beale.—*Lucy Neal.*

BEALÆUS.

Lumleius! thou, 'neath thy own colonnade, Just detain'd by the weather:
Ho! man, arise! Hast thou heard of the *troupe* I've collected together?

LUMLEIUS.

Papers have hinted of powerful forces about to oppose me;
Yea, but from fear I don't tremble you'll hear so from each one that knows me.
Oh! my Bealæus! I shudder to think of the mull you will make on't.

BEALÆUS.

How! dost suppose I would e'er risk a mull, with so heavy a stake on't?
Doth it not strike thee that people will flock, at a crown, to my wickets?
Dost thou not dread they will all cease to buy eight-and-sixpenny tickets?

LUMLEIUS.

No, not at all; I can picture each stall most deserted and lonely;
None will subscribe to go night after night for an opera only.
What! dost thou think they will come to thy house if thou hast not a ballet?
Hop'st thou to find all the Lords about town in the *Omnibus* rally?
Lov'd are the flaunts of the gauze petticoats of the fairy Cerito;
Matchless her bold *rondes des jambes*, and the points of her airy and free toe.
Thronged are the doors when they look for the legs of the lovely Carlotta,
Bought are the casts that they sell of her form, either plaster or *cotta.*
Loud are the shouts at the antelope Grahn, or the fair Taglioni;
Courted each style, whether Real and plump, or Ideal and bony.

BEALÆUS.

All very true, but it's widely confess'd, that the ballet's expensive.

LUMLEIUS.

Yes! that I know. but the furor it makes is immensely extensive.
Families staid, or of high or low grade, than whom none could be prop'rer,
Music adore, but—the ballet no more—would'nt come to the Op'ra.

BEALÆUS.

Well! you will see, they will all flock to me: you'll be call'd an imposter—
Have I not Grisi and all, save Lablache, with the powerful Costa.
What do I care, though the Court isn't there? Folks may deem it a pity;
But all the gold from the West don't weigh more than the gold from the City.

LUMLEIUS.

Mighty is Bunn, and his *corps* is the one, if there's money, to bring it.
Wallace and Co. will write music, you know: Anna Bishop will sing it.
Fabbri, his pride: and Fuoco beside, who is graceful and pretty,
Turning the brains of Parisian swains in the ballet of "Betty."
You'll to the wall—

BEALÆUS.

Oh, pooh! pooh! not at all. But to quarrel I'm loth now
Dost thou not think in our different lines there is room for us both now?
May the best man do the best: with Italians, or Germans, or Flemings.

LUMLEIUS.

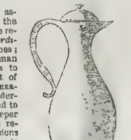
True, my Bealæus; come let us imbibe Sherry-cobler at Hemming's.

[*They cross to the Cáfe de l'Europe.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that Term has commenced, and the 'Undergrads' at the different college, are beginning to coach for what the dons call their responsions and examinations we, who are not of the Universities, beg to present our Oxford and Cambridge readers with our own notions of the "Little Go" and "Great Go" most popular at the seats of learning.

A LITTE GO.



A GREAT GO.

Mr. Straggles, of Oxford, assures us that he has passed the Great Go—which, as we have represented, is filled with *Cardinal* and *Bishop* several times; that is to say, to the gentleman on his left. He also begs to add, in a miserable spirit of punning, that the gin which the artful examiner sets to entrap the weak-minded undergrad in his little go, is not to be compared to the gin which the intelligent innkeeper measures out in the same vehicle. The remainder of his letter is filled with six allusions to "wining in my rooms," and thirteen to "having a weed with a man;" from which we infer that such is the conventional hilarity of the University 'gents,' if such classes there, be in those time-honoured academies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Country Subscriber.*"—*Hoyle is no authority upon Chess. See the Laws of the Game in the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle,*" *or Mr. Lewis's last Treatise; and you will find that, no matter how often a King may have been checked, provided he has never moved, he retains his privilege of Castling. At the same time, you must understand he cannot Castle while in check, but must either interpose a piece, or move himself.*

"*Badmansir.*" *We have not room to give them. Try once more.*

"*T. N. W.,*" *Fulham.—Pretty enough in actual play, but too simple for a Problem.*

"*Alpha.*"—*We cannot look at Problems which come unaccompanied by their solutions.*

"*G. H.*"—*It is a reproach both to your skill and patience to* "*give up*" *a Chess Problem only three moves deep. The following is the solution of the Enigma (58) which has baffled you:—1. Q takes Q Kt's P; P takes Q (best.) 2. Kt to Q B 6th (ch); K to R sq. 3. Kt takes P; Mate.*

"*The Rev. H. J. S.*"—*See the next Number of the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle,*" *in the page of Problems for Young Players.*

"*M. J. A. M.*"—*See the Solutions in the last week's paper.*

"*J. G.,*" *Worcester.—As we have* not *received any communication on the subject of Enigma No 4 from the author, for the simple reason that he has left his residence for the season, and we are ignorant of his address, we do trust the expression of our opinion that the mate* may be prolonged beyond four moves, *will be sufficiently satisfactory to free us from further importunity on a matter so very unimportant.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Enigma No. 63 is correctly printed. The conditions are not to mate in four moves, but* "*to win*" *—i. e., to obtain an undeniably winning position. Try it again.*

"*J. B.,*" *Furnival's Inn.—The moment your Pawn reaches the eighth sq., it must be exchanged for a capital piece, either Queen or Rook, &c., at your choice whether you have lost such piece or not, so that you may have two or more Queens, &c., upon the board at once.*

"*H. P.*"—*When your Pawn is first moved, it has the privilege of making two steps; but if, in doing so, it passes an adverse Pawn, that Pawn is allowed to take it in passing, if your opponent chooses. To make this clear, suppose your adversary's King's Pawn to stand at his 5th square and your Queen's Pawn unmoved. If you attempt to play that Pawn two squares, he may, if he please, take it as it passes, precisely as if you had moved it one square only.*

"*Badmansir.*"—*The shortest solution is the best; but every one of yours is unintelligible, from your erroneous manner of describing the moves of the pieces*

"*G. A. H.,*" *Leeds. You have not succeeded in solving Problem 143. The solution of Enigma No. 1 is—1. B to Q Kt 6th, P takes B; 2. B to Q B 4th, P one step; 3. B to Q Kt 3rd. mate.*

"*An Amateur in Chess.*"—"*Double Chess*" *is very little practised: we never heard of a match at it. Games and endings of games, if good, are always acceptable*

"*H. P.*"—*We shall gladly receive the proferred end games when you have thoroughly examined them.*

"*Bou Maza.*"—*Problems by acknowledged masters we* can rely on, *and therefore publish them in preference to the productions of amateurs, who seldom devote sufficient time and attention to their construction. Your last two Diagrams should have undergone long and patient examination before they were sent for publication: with hundreds on hand, it is impossible for us to undertake the correction of every position received. In reply to your first query, White is bound to mate with the Kt which was on the board at the time he made his wager, and cannot be permitted to do so with one subsequently obtained. To your second, Having pushed a Pawn to his 8th square, you may call for a King's or Queen's Bishop, although you have both on the board. Your solution is incorrect.*

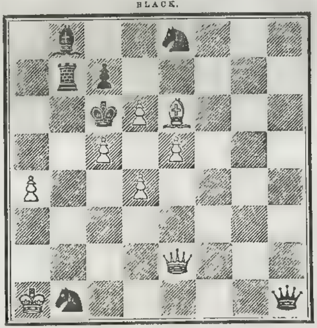
Solutions by "*A. B. C.,*" "*G. H.,*" "*D.,*" "*Kite,*" "*L. S. D.,*" "*Jonathan,*" "*Philo,*" "*Echo,*" "*J. A. G.,*" *Tunbridge;* "*H. P.,*" *Newcastle;* "*J. N. T.,*" "*Cur,*" "*Sambo,*" *and* "*——,*" *Guernsey, are correct. Those by* "*Tiddy Widdy,*" "*Alfred,*" "*Alpha,*" "*Walter,*" "*Badmansir*" "*Arthur R. S.,*" "*J. B. C.,*" *Portsmouth;* "*W. W.,*" "*P. P.,*" "*Omega,*" *and* "*Amateur,*" *are wrong*

PROBLEM No. 144. (a)

This clever stratagem is by **Andersen**, of Breslau.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

(a) From the "Deutsche Schachzeitung" of Hirschback.

SOLUTION OF MENDHIEM'S PROBLEM, No. 141.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q R 2nd	Kt takes Q (best)	5. P takes Kt	R takes R (ch)
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Q R sq	6. K takes R	B to Q B 4th (ch)
3. B to Q B 8th	R to Q R 5th (ch)	7. K to Kt 3rd	Anything
4. R to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 6th (ch) (a)	8. B to Kt 7th	
			MATE.

(a) If Black for his fourth move take the Rook, he will be mated in one move less.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 143.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B's 8th (ch)	B to K 3rd	3. Kt to K Kt 4th	Anything he can
2. Q takes B (ch)	P takes Q	4. Kt to K 3rd or R's 6th—checkmate	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 67.—By Mr. S. Angas.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 8th	K at K 2nd
Q at Q B 6th	Q at Q R 4th
Kt at K B 4th	R at K 8th
Kt at K 4th	R at Q Kt 7th
	B at Q R 7th
	B at K Kt 2nd

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 68.—By R. A. B.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 4th	K at Q R 4th
Q at her Kt 3rd	Q at Q B 3rd
R at K 8th	B at Q 2nd
Kt at Q 5th	Kt at Q R 5th
Pawns at Q B 4th, and Q Kt 2nd	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 69.—By Mr. Kling.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3rd	K at his 4th	P at K 4th	Kts at Q B 2nd, and Q R sq
Q at K B 7th	Q at her R 3rd		Ps at K R 5th, and Q Kt 3rd
Bs at K B 5th and 8th	R at Q B 3rd		
Kts at Q B 8th, and Q R 3rd	B at Q sq		
	B at Q R 5th		

White playing first, mates in three moves.

The Fine Arts in Bavaria.—On the 12th instant the King of Bavaria laid the first stone of the new Pinacotheca, or Gallery of Modern Paintings, which he is about to erect at his own expense, and into which no picture is to be admitted that was painted before the commencement of the present century. On placing the stone, his Majesty delivered a short but impressive address, in which he said that the art of painting in its highest acceptation had become dead, but had been revived in the nineteenth century by the Germans; and that not painting alone, but all the plastic arts, had raised their noble heads. He added that the arts ought not to be treated as mere luxurious indulgences, but should be used to perpetuate all that occurs in the history of a nation worthy of being transmitted to posterity. The labours of statesmen would, he said, quickly pass away and be forgotten, did not those of great artists perpetuate them. With the stone were deposited the plan of the building engraved on stone, the charter of the establishment on porcelain, the portrait of the King, and 36 Bavarian coins and medals

Important Change in Omnibus Travelling—On Wednesday a number of omnibuses commenced running between the Bank and Paddington and intermediate stations for the conveyance of passengers at the low rate of one penny per mile. Several were also started from the Strand to Paddington, the charge being twopence the entire distance.

Immense Trains. Two luggage trains passed by the Rugby station on Saturday last, on the London and North Western Railway, one of which consisted of 96 carriages, containing nearly 400 tons of goods, impelled by one of Stephenson's six-wheel engines, and two others; the other train consisted of 84 carriages, and contained 384 tons of merchandise, &c., drawn likewise by three engines. The length of the first train was upwards of a quarter of a mile.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR BROOK TAYLOR.

The Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., died at his residence in Eaton-place, on the 15th inst, after a short illness. He was next brother of the late Sir Herbert Taylor, being third son of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret, his wife, sister of Thomas Watkinson Payler, Esq.; and derived his descent from a most respectable family, settled at an early period in Shropshire. The first ancestor resident in Kent was John Taylor, Esq., son of Nathaniel Taylor, Esq, M.P. for Bedfordshire, and Recorder of Colchester during the usurpation of Cromwell. He married Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., and had two sons, Brook Taylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., a distinguished mathematician, and the Rev. Herbert Taylor, of Bifrons, grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir Brook Taylor was born in 1776, and at an early age began his career as Private Secretary to Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He commenced his diplomatic services as Minister at Hesse Cassel, and shortly after represented his Sovereign at the Court of Wurtemberg. Subsequently, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich; and finally acted in the same important capacity at the Court of Berlin. In 1822, while Envoy to Bavaria, he received from George IV. the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order; and in 1828, being then in Prussia, he was nominated a member of the Privy Council. Ill-health, at length, compelled him in 1831 to resign his important office; and from that period he did not again enter on public service. Until his death, the right hon. gentleman enjoyed a pension. He never married.

SIR EDWARD GEORGE THOMAS PAGE TURNER, BART., OF AMBROSDEN.

This gentleman, the possessor of a large landed estate, and patron of seven livings, died on the 10th inst. He was born 12th September, 1789, the second son of Sir Gregory Turner, Bart., who assumed the additional surname of Page in succeeding to the fortune of his grand-uncle, Sir Gregory Page, Bart., of Wricklemarsh, in Kent. Both families, Turner and Page, owed their position to success in commercial pursuits, and the ancestors of both were influential members of the East India Direction. John Turner, Esq., the second son of Sir Edward Turner, Bart., of Ambrosden, married Elizabeth Dryden, great great grand-daughter of John Dryden, the poet, and, adopting his wife's surname, was grandfather of Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, the present Baronet of Canons Ashby. Sir Edward Page Turner, to whom this notice refers, was nephew of Mr. Turner, who took the name of Dryden. He succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his brother, Sir Gregory, in 1843, and the title now descends to Edward Henry, his eldest son and heir.

BENJAMIN DEALTRY, ESQ., OF LOFTHOUSE HALL, CO. YORK.

Mr. Dealtry, a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for the shire of Lincoln, possessed property to a considerable amount in those northern counties, partly inherited from his father, the late James Dealtry, Esq., of Gainsborough, and partly acquired by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hanson, Esq, of Ford House, Devon. This lady's mother, Martha Procter, was elder sister of Catherine, Countess of Effingham, and represented the ancient Yorkshire families of Procter and Gascoigne of Thorp.

Mr. Dealtry's death occurred on the 12th instant, at his residence, Great Gransden House, Cambridgeshire. He has left two daughters, Catherine and Dinah; and one brother, the present Rev. George Nicholas Dealtry, M.A., Rector of Stoke, and Vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire.

LADY LIVERPOOL.

Mary, Countess Dowager of Liverpool, was the daughter of Charles Chester, Esq.; the niece of William, first Lord Bagot; and the second wife of the Prime Minister, Robert Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool, who died the 4th December, 1828, without having had issue by either of his marriages. Lady Liverpool was born on the 24th June, 1777; and was wedded to the Earl the 24th September, 1822. Her Ladyship died suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the 18th instant, at Norbiton Hall, Kingston, Surrey, aged 69.

Death of the Hon. Harriot Grimston.—We have to announce the decease of the Hon. Harriot Grimston, who expired at an early hour on Sunday morning, at her residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 70th year. The deceased was the only surviving sister of the late Earl of Verulam.

M Ouvrard, the celebrated French financier, died somewhat suddenly, on Thursday afternoon. A fine Portrait of "this Napoleon of Finance," as M. Ouvrard has been styled, accompanied by an interesting memoir of his eventful life, will be found in No. 202 of the Illustrated London News.

The Wellington Statue.—The whole of the scaffold is removed, so that the statue can now be viewed distinctly.

The Evangelical Alliance—The committee appointed by the recent great conference in London, "to ascertain and convene the members of the Alliance, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in order to form the British organisation, at a time and place to be determined by them, have fixed upon Manchester as *the place*, and Wednesday, the 4th of November, as *the time* for that purpose.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES IN SPAIN.

Last week we stated that the Royal marriages were solemnised at half-past ten o'clock at night on the 10th instant, at the Royal Palace in Madrid. We have since received copious and interesting details of the ceremony.

Before the entrance of the Queen and Royal Family, the following arrangements were made by the masters of the ceremonies. On the right of the Throne were placed five chairs, destined for the Infanta Luisa Fernanda, the Duke de Montpensier's intended; the Infante Francisco de Paula, the Infante Francisco de Paula Antonio, the Infante Francisco de Assis, the Queen's bridegroom, and the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier.

On the left of the Throne, and a little distance from it, stood a sumptuous altar surmounted by a cross; upon it lay the insignia of the Patriarch of the Indies. On its right were ranged the six honorary chaplains of the Queen, to assist that prelate.

Behind, and a little to the right of the Throne, the Chiefs of the Palace, the Intendent General of the Royal Household, and the General Commandant of the Albaderos, or Body Guard, stationed themselves in their State uniforms.

In a line with the chairs destined for the Infantes, and on their right, were the seats of the Grandees of Spain, their eldest sons, the Cabinet Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Congress, with a deputation of twelve individuals from each, and behind them were located the Gentiles Hombres de Casa y Boca

On the left of the Throne were stationed the Ladies of Honour and the French Ambassadress, and, beyond, the Archbishop of Toledo and Barcelona, and the Bishops of Salamanca and Pampeluna, with their respective chaplains, with a Commission of the Royal Council.

Facing the Throne were the foreign diplomatic corps and the Introducer of Ambassadors, with a crowd of palace functionaries, Generals, and the Political Chief and Alcalde of Madrid, and Ladies in Waiting, &c. Beyond stood the senior officers of the Royal Body Guard, the First Alcalde of the Palace taking his station on the right of the grand entrance, and the suites of the French Princes on the left.

The Queen and her sister were richly dressed in white.

Don Francisco de Assis wore the rich uniform of a Field Marshal, which was understood to have been a present to him from the Queen-Mother. He was decorated with the insignia of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Dukes of Montpensier and d'Aumale were dressed in the uniform of French Generals, and they also wore the Collar of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Queen and her sister were given in marriage by their mother, and the same office was rendered by Don Francisco to his son. The Duke d'Aumale acted as father to the Duke of Montpensier The witnesses on the part of Spain were, Cartanos Duke of Bailen, and the Dukes of Castroterreno and Rianzares; on the part of France, the Duke d'Aumale, M. Bresson, and Baron Athalin, Peer of France

The officiating Prelate commenced his functions by saying :—"Señora Doña Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, I demand of your Majesty, and of your Highness, Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.—MADRID.

THE VELACION.

of Spain, in case you know of any impediments to this present marriage, and why it could not and ought not to be contracted that is to say, if there exist between your Majesty and Highness impediments of consanguinity, affinity, or spiritual relationship, independently of those impediments that have been dispensed with by his Holiness—if you have made vows which prevent it—and, finally, if there exist impediments of any other kind—that you forthwith declare them. The same I demand of all here present. For the second and third time I make the same demand, that you freely discover any impediment you are aware of."

After some moments of silence, no one replying, the Prelate addressed the Queen thus:—"Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, do you wish for your spouse and husband, as the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church directs, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain?"

The Queen kissed her mother's hand, and, being again asked the same question by the Bishop, replied, "Yes, I wish."

He then said, "Does your Majesty give yourself as spouse and wife to his Serene Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon?"

The Queen answered, "I do."

"Does your Majesty receive and accept the said Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, for your spouse and husband?"

"Yes, I receive and accept."

The Bishop then addressed the Infante.

"Most Serene Sir, Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, does your Highness wish for spouse and lawful wife Her Majesty Isabella II, of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, as the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church directs?"

The Prince answered, "Yes, I wish."

"Does your Highness give yourself," &c.—"Yes, I do."

"Does your Highness receive and accept, as your spouse and lawful wife, Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain?"

"Yes, I do receive and accept."

Then joining the hands of the Queen and Infante, and taking his crozier, the Bishop repeated, in a slow and solemn voice, "And I, on the part of Almighty God and of the happy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and of our Holy Mother Church, join in matrimony your Majesty Senora Donna Isabella II., of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, and your Royal Highness Don Francisco de Assis Maria of Bourbon; and this sacrament of matrimony I confirm in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

He then sprinkled holy water on the heads of the Queen and Prince, and performed the same ceremony—its words only varying according to the different ranks of the parties for the Infanta and the Duke de Montpensier.

This concluded the ceremony, and immediately after, Queen Christina, who was observed to raise her handkerchief to her eyes more than once during its continuance, embraced her daughters, and kissed the Duke de Montpensier and the Infante Francisco de Assis upon the forehead; at the same time the brides and bridegooms received the congratulations of the Royal Family, and the Queen and her sister retired with their husbands.

The religious ceremony customary on the marriage of the Kings of Spain, called the *velacion*, took place on Sunday, the 11th instant, agreeably to the programme. At twelve o'clock the Royal Family left the Palace for the church of Atocha. The Patriarch of the Indies, attended by the Royal chaplains, awaited her Majesty at the entrance, in cope, mitre, and crosier in hand. As soon as the Royal personages arrived, he laid aside the crosier, and pronounced a blessing of welcome. The term *Velacion*, which gives its name to the ceremony, comes either from *velo*, the scarf or veil which is placed on the heads of the newly-married during the recital of the prayers; or from *vela*, the wax taper held in the right hands of the bride and bridegroom, and the witnesses.

"All the houses on the passage of the *cortège*," says a French letter, "were adorned with flags and presented a gay appearance, except one—the hotel of the Minister of England. In the morning Mr. Bulwer was seen in a job-coach, wrapped up in his cloak, which covered him up to his eyes."

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 12th contains a decree of the Queen, conferring the honorary title of King upon her husband, Don Francisco de Assis. The decree states that the King is to take no part in the affairs of the Government. The *Gazette* also publishes a Royal decree, conferring upon the son of Count Bresson (a child ten months old) the rank of Grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duke de Santa Isabel, for him and his successors.

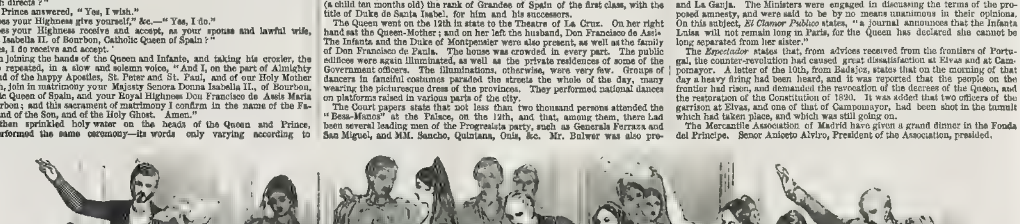
The Queen went on the 12th in state to the Theatre of La Cruz. On her right hand sat the Queen-Mother; and on her left the husband, Don Francisco de Assis. The Infanta and the Duke of Montpensier were also present, as well as the family of Don Francisco de Paula. The house was crowded in every part. The public edifices were again illuminated, as well as the private residences of some of the Government officers. The illuminations, otherwise, were very few. Groups of dancers in fanciful costumes paraded the streets the whole of the day, many wearing the picturesque dress of the provinces. They performed national dances on platforms raised in various parts of the city.

The Court papers state that not less than two thousand persons attended the "Besa-Manos" at the Palace, on the 12th, and that, among them, there had been several leading men of the Progresista party, such as Generals Ferraza and San Miguel, and MM. Sancho, Quintana, Onis, &c. Mr. Bulwer was also present. According to a letter of Orleanist origin, on passing, in his turn, before the Queen and the Duchess de Montpensier, he respectfully exchanged some words with them. The following is the *Espanol's* version: "The presence of the British Minister at the Queen's "Besa-Manos," among the other members of the *corps diplomatique* who were in her Majesty's apartment, excited the attention of the company, and gave rise to a thousand comments, which were very natural, since the representative of England had carefully abstained from figuring in any of the ceremonies where his presence might have been construed into an approbation of the Infanta's marriage. Thus, although invited by the introducer of Ambassadors to attend the two marriages, he had abstained from doing so; but, in the invitation addressed to him by the same functionary, on the eve of the "Besa-Manos," it was stated that her Majesty had ordered the ceremony on the *occasion of her happy marriage*. It is to this circumstance that the presence of the English Minister is ascribed; and it was said that he had thereby wished to give fresh proof of his Government's approbation of the Queen's marriage This was confirmed by Mr. Bulwer's conduct, which several persons in the Royal apartment observed. He again congratulated her Majesty on her marriage, but paid not the same compliment to the Infanta; and when her Highness inquired after the health of his Sovereign, he merely replied that her Majesty Queen Victoria was very well, and added nothing more.

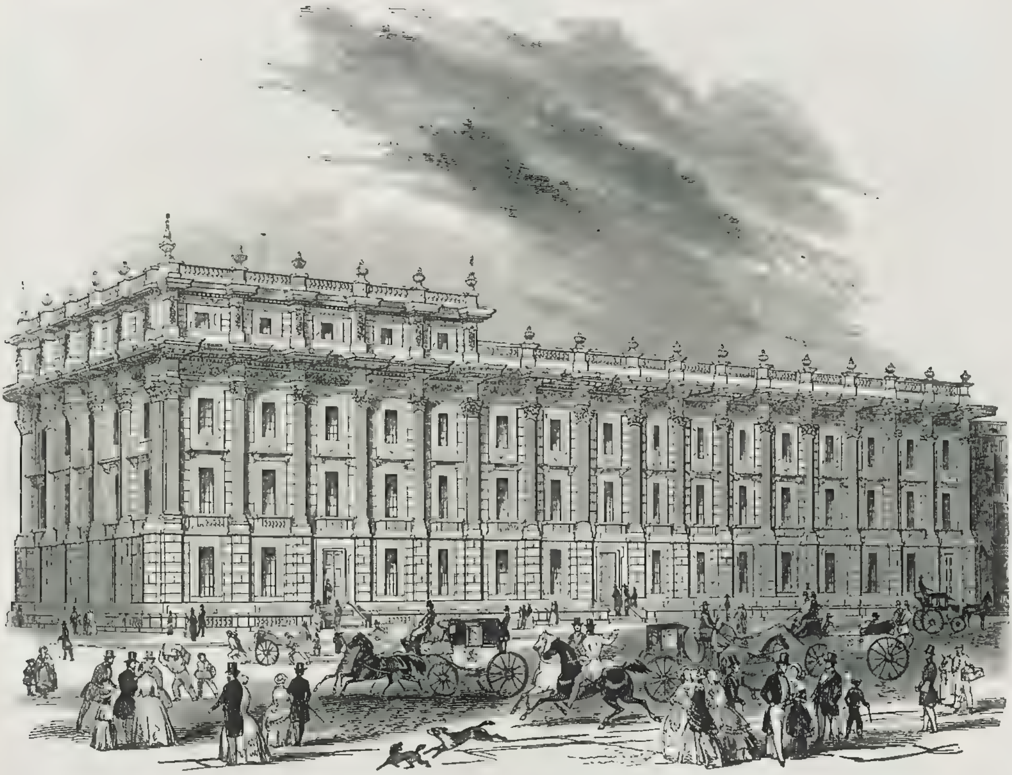
The Madrid journals of the 14th inst. state that on the previous day the Royal Family were all assembled at the bull fights. The French Princes appeared to take great pleasure in this entertainment. In the evening the Royal party went to the Theatre del Principe. On the 14th, the Queen, Don Francisco, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duke d'Aumale, left Madrid for the Escurial and La Ganja. The Ministers were engaged in discussing the terms of the proposed amnesty, and were said to be by no means unanimous in their opinions. On this subject, *El Clamor Publico* states, "a journal announces that the Infanta Luisa will not remain long in Paris, for the Queen has declared she cannot be long separated from her sister."

The *Espectador* states that, from advices received from the frontiers of Portugal, the counter-revolution had caused great dissatisfaction at Elvas and at Campomayor. A letter of the 10th, from Badajoz, states that on the morning of that day a heavy firing had been heard, and it was reported that the people on the frontier had risen, and demanded the revocation of the decrees of the Queen, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1820. It was added that two officers of the garrison at Elvas, and one of that of Campomayor, had been shot in the tumult which had taken place, and which was still going on.

The Mercantile Association of Madrid have given a grand dinner in the Fonda del Principe. Senor Aniceto Alviro, President of the Association, presided.



RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.



THE NEW FAÇADE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL—DESIGNED BY BARRY

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

Now that Mr. Barry has completed his new *façade* of the Privy Council Office, as regards the Southern Wing, we cannot do better than present this portion to our readers, without waiting for the completion of the entire design.

Our active contemporary, *The Builder*, has the following admirable remarks and criticism upon the execution and taste of this highly embellished public work.—

"Little did Sir John think, when he finished his Privy Council Office in 1825 or 1826 (with the exception of the north wing), that the artistical part of it would so soon give place to the work of another; indeed, a much less partial witness, if appealed to, could scarcely have expected that such would be the case. So quietly and quickly, too, has it been done, that the public have been asked how they like the alteration, before they had inquired whether it was necessary or desirable. The want of greatly increased accommodation, and the required alteration of the line of front, appear conjointly to have led to it; and, unquestionably the metropolis is a considerable gainer in consequence.

"The front is exceedingly ornate above the ground-floor, and displays the

CHEAPSIDE.—THE WOOD PAVING REMOVED.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

carefulness in the details apparent in all Mr Barry's works. Attached Corinthian columns (a long series), on rusticated piers brought out from the front wall to receive them, carry a highly-enriched entablature, which is crowned in the centre portion of the composition by a balustrade. The wings have an attic story, terminated with a similar balustrade. An enriched frieze is introduced under the cornice of the attic, and on the face of the attic pilasters are carved 'drops' of fruit and flowers. The pedestals in the balustrade carry urn-shaped vases; those at the angles of the wings are more lofty than the others. The entablature breaks over every column, as does the attic cornice over the pilasters; and with the piers on which the columns stand, the pilasters, pedestals, and vases, give that predominance to the vertical line which obtains in the greater number of Italian structures raised during or soon after the Revival, and which resulted almost necessarily, from the employment of adventitious columnar decoration.

"These numerous breaks in the entablature produce a certain degree of flutter, not altogether free from objection. A stronger ground of objection, however, for those who are anxious to cavil, is a want of unity. We do not mean to say it can be urged justly that the parts are in any degree discordant—quite the reverse; all are homogeneous, and in good agreement, but that it fails to point itself out as one public building. It may appear to the stranger to be a range of Government offices, or a series of private residences; and this we hold to be a failing; but then it is a failing which belongs rather to circumstances than to the architect."

The taking down of the old Treasury Offices has been commenced for the northern wing. The whole length of the front, when completed, will be 295 feet; the height of the centre part, 56 feet 6 inches; and of the wings, 67 feet 6 inches. The latter is made out thus:—

Height from pavement to base of column	18ft.	0 in.
" of columns	25	6
" entablature	7	6
" attic	11	0
" balustrade	4	6
	67	6

RE-PAVING OF CHEAPSIDE.

The Wood-pavement, ever unpopular in the City, has just been removed from the roadway of Cheapside; and its place supplied by granite, grouted with concrete, nearly as was done in the streets of Pompeii, upwards of 2000 years since.

The taking up of the Wood gave rise to many a ludicrous scene. It was notified that the blocks might be taken away by such persons as chose to fetch it; and, accordingly, there was many a "robustious struggle" and scramble for the eleemosynary fuel. Our Artist has grouped one of these incidents; and, thus, with the distance of his picture, he has recorded a great change, we hope an improvement, in one of the main arteries of the metropolis, through which daily pours the life-stream of its vast trade. In re-paving this roadway, only one half of the thoroughfare has been stopped at a time: this is an improvement upon the old plan; but, surely, some still better mode might be devised, by which the public convenience might not be so materially interfered with.

The citizens, by the way, have devoted unceasing solicitude to the paving, cleansing, and lighting of their streets, from the date of their earliest records There is a very ancient precept to keep the carriage-ways, such as they were, from being absolutely destroyed; for which purpose it was ordered that "no carts shod with sprig-nails" should come upon them; and that "no carts or cars using daily carriage in the City should have wheels shod with iron, but bare, under pain of six shillings." Of course, this expenditure must be provided for; thence the prescriptive tolls, which are still taken at the several gates, bars, or entrances, into the City and liberties; though the objects for which they appear to have been always levied have long been otherwise provided for.

The paving in our times is a very costly item of the City Expenditure. In the year ending September, 1844, the expense of paving and repairing the City Pavement was £20,706 5s.; and the wages to workmen for breaking and dressing stone, £901 5s. 9d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Oct. 25.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 26.—Great Riots at Bristol, 1831—Hogarth died, 1764.
Tuesday, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
Wednesday, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
Thursday, 29.—Morland died, 1804
Friday, 30.—The Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841.
Saturday, 21.—Allhallows Eve—Hare Hunting begins.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending October 31.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 23	5 50	6 18	6 45	7 17	7 56	8 38	9 20	10 1	10 40	11 14	11 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Novis.*"—*A musical box playing six different tunes in rotation three times does not play eighteen tunes, but only six.*

"*S. A. E. E.,*" *Cheltenham. Possibly "Bentley's Miscellany." Our Correspondent is mistaken as to "Brand's Popular Antiquities."*

"*F. P. J. E.,*" *Edinburgh.—The children of George the Third and Queen Charlotte were fifteen in number; nine sons and six daughters. The decorum of the private conduct of the King and Queen made the domestic virtues fashionable even in the circles where they are most apt to be treated with neglect.*

"*Eolus.*"—*We have not the particulars of Wylie's game. The Portrait is in No. 76 of our Journal.*

"*Amateur,*" *Lynn. Next week, we expect to be enabled to enumerate the colours of Mulready's fine picture—"Choosing the Wedding Gown."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Steyning.—The question is unintelligible.*

"*M. M.,*" *we fear, cannot claim the widow's pension.*

"*Philo Junior.*"—*The Pianoforte was invented in London, by M. Zumpe, a German, about 1766.*

"*A. E.,*" *Tiverton, will require a Game Licence.*

"*Julia.*"—*The notice must be given from Thursday, &c.*

"*W. G. G.,*" *Hammersmith. "Ernest Maltravers" is, certainly, one of Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton's most finished works: a fair estimate of its merits will be found in the "Athenæum" of the date of the publication of the work—1837.*

"*A Sufferer.*"—*We cannot give an opinion, from experience.*

"*Octavia H.*" *The Emperor of Russia visited Queen Victoria in June, 1844: full details of the Visit will be found in Nos. 110 and 111 of* The Illustrated London News.

"*I. A. F.*"—*Three balls were the Lombards' sign in the fourteenth century; and, as they were the first money lenders known in England, their sign has descended to pawnbrokers generally.*

"*A Constant Reader and Admirer*" *is thanked for the hint as to the South-Western Railway Extension.*

"*J. H.*" *admits the "extreme interest" of our descriptive articles, but objects to the smallness of the type in which they are printed. We do not see how their completeness can be maintained and the type enlarged, without sacrifice of illustration.*

"*Juliet.*" *See the four Portraits (Spanish Marriages) in our Journal of the 10th instant.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*1. Mathematical Geography relates to the form of the Earth, its movements, place in the Solar System, division, &c.—2. Physical Geography treats of the substances which cover the Earth's surface, the elements which compose and surround it, as rock, earth, water, air, &c. 3. Political Geography applies to the various quarters and countries into which the world is divided, their government, &c.*

"*D. F.,*" *London Road, is thanked: we will see.*

"*A. D.*" *British Museum.—We have not room for the Sketch.*

"*Patria.*" *Address (private), Carlton House Terrace.*

"*L. S.,*" *Birmingham.—The French works named have not been translated into English.*

"*Adolescentulus.*" *Apply for a Depilatory, to any Vendor of Patent Medicines.*

"*T. V. D.,*" *Brookfield, is thanked; but we have not room for the subjects.*

"*J[illegible]*" *Liverpool. The comparison between a daily and weekly paper is not tenable: our aim is completeness.*

"*A Country Subscriber*" *will find an Engraving from the "Maid of Artois" in our Journal of last week.*

"*An Inhabitant of Newnham*" *must excuse our replying in full to his letter of four folios: the Post Office and Railway Officers are the parties to be appealed to.*

"*R. A.,*" *Dublin.—Adhere to Gurney's System.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Cardiff.—The address of Mr. S. Low, publisher of "The Metropolitan Charities," price 5s., is Lamb's Conduit street.*

"*[illegible]*" *Dr. Baxter's "Manual of Photography."*

"*[illegible] Correspondent,*" *Covent Garden. Mr. Macready's noble efforts to "wake up the dormant Drama" were made, as Manager, at Covent Garden Theatre, in [illegible]; and at Drury Lane in 1840. How are both these national Temples of the [illegible] now occupied!*

"*J[illegible]*" *The bill was sent with the order to Cooper, at Birmingham. We will write to him again.*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Wootton, asks: "Can you inform me which of the planets is that bright star which rises in the East about eight o'clock in the evening just at this time under, and to the West of the Little Bear?"—Jupiter rises in N.E. by E., Oct. 25 at 6h. 37m., P.M.; Nov. 1, at 6h. 8m., P.M.; and Dec. 1, at sunset. See "Calendar for the Week," in our paper of Oct. 10: "On Monday, 12, Jupiter," [illegible]*

"*[illegible]*" *The degree of B.A. can be taken at the London University, and would be recognised by the Inns of Court as equivalent to one taken at either Cambridge or Oxford.*

"*Caroline.*"—*The daily expenses of an officer on foreign service depend on his own habits of economy as well as on the country in which he happens to be stationed. One or two hundred a year additional to his pay would amply suffice for the requirements of an officer's expenditure.*

"*[illegible]*" *The 16th Lancers are expected very shortly from India. An application [illegible] Horse Guards will put our Correspondent in the way of obtaining the [illegible] he seeks.*

"*[illegible]*" *All the children of a person bearing arms are entitled to the usage of the paternal shield.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*An account of Friday's Corn Market is inserted in as large a portion of our Country Edition as possible. We repeat that Subscribers who desire the latest intelligence should order the last edition, which contains all news that transpires on Saturday night.*

"*A. M. F.*"—*The name of the place in question was not alluded to in* The Illustrated London News. *We do not find it in the "Gazetteer."*

"*A Subscriber and Constant Reader,*" *Dublin. The Railway intelligence to which our Correspondent alludes would intrench too much upon our general space, and would be more appropriate for a Railway Paper. It would be impracticable to give the prices of all Railway Shares, many of which are merely nominal. Those quoted are the last dealt in, and are selected as representing most truly the existing state of the Market. The line complained of as omitted is quoted in our last Number.*

Agricultural Pictures—Thatching.—*We have received several letters alleging that our Picture of "Thatching" is incorrect, in the Thatcher beginning at the top of the roof instead of the bottom. We have received from our Artist the following explanation: The Scene was sketched at Fleet Farm, near Farnborough, Hants. The cart is laden with* heath; *the man on the barn is putting on a layer of heath preparatory to the layer of straw. Heath is constantly used for this purpose, as it is more economical than straw; and, in such case, only a top layer of straw is wanted. The heath is commenced at top.*

⁂ A few Replies are deferred for want of space.

Her Majesty's Visit to Hatfield.—Next week we shall Illustrate, in a series of Superb Engravings, the **Queen's Visit to Hatfield House**, Views of the principal Apartments, with the Restorations for the Royal Visit, &c.—The best account of this noble Palace will be found in Mr. Robinson's excellent "Vitruvius Britannicus;" with splendid plates, by Shaw.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.
With the November Magazines will be published, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge
Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals, Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated)
Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water—Equation of Time, &c.
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences—Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets, Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c.
Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847
High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales
The [illegible], with Engravings
A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland
Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass
Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart
Holidays kept at Public Offices: Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.
British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time
Stamps and Taxes, &c.
The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company [illegible]—Law Courts: Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers
Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations
New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act
New Domestic Hints
Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)
Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices

Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

Nothing is more hazardous than beginning to repair an old fabric; one change necessitates ten others that were but little anticipated. It is something the same with old systems; any change in them places other parts, yet untouched, in a new relation with the altered state of matters, and more extensive alterations can alone establish the necessary "fitness of things." Thus the partial revision of our Customs Tariff, by which the whole of the duties were abolished on a long list of articles, makes it more difficult to levy the duties on those articles on which they are enormously high. Between no duty at all, and one of 1200 per cent. on the value of the article, there is a difference so great that a door has been opened for fraud on an immense scale; those "Correctors of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," as Sir Robert Peel called them—the smugglers—have hit on an ingenious plan of playing one set of articles against another; and actually make the Custom House the most efficient agent in cheating itself. They disguise tobacco in the garb of "duty-free" goods, and it passes in through the very doors of the great fiscal barrier, unchallenged and untaxed. It is impossible to prevent smuggling in an article on which the duty is so immense as tobacco. The most vigilant Coast Guard is of little use against the inducements of large profits; but that the contraband trade should find it practicable to "do" the Custom House, without the collusion or connivance of the officers, is a marvel indeed. The practice has been exposed by a correspondent of a morning paper, and the statement is, as yet, therefore, only worth so much credit as it may derive from its probability; but a little consideration shows something of the sort to be at least possible, this being the explanation:—"Coincident with the liberation from duty of so many articles above alluded to, a reduction of the effective force at the Custom House took place, a proceeding perfectly natural and justifiable. The consequence has been, that little or no inspection takes place on the importation of duty-free articles, the revenue officers feel the impossibility of an effectual survey, and it is, therefore, imperfectly done or omitted altogether."

Of course the power of examining remains; but, practically, with respect to a great number and variety of articles, it has ceased to be exercised, or is exercised to an extent merely nominal. This is, no doubt, well known to those who watch such matters keenly, and the following is stated by the same authority to be the *modus operandi*:—

> The permanent revenue of the Customs, after all deductions have been made, mainly depends upon sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, and wine. Three of these articles, viz., sugar, tea, and wine, are out of the reach of the smuggler; spirit is an article of difficult introduction; but tobacco may be, and it is, every day so ingeniously made to resemble most of the articles imported free of duty, or packed in the interior of those bulky articles to which it bears no resemblance, that the smuggler has found a more direct, a more secure, and a more economical channel than formerly for his trade, by passing his goods directly through the Custom-house; he has been relieved from all dread of seizure, of penalties, of imprisonments, and all the beautiful inventions of fiscal exaction, and has been enabled not only greatly to reduce the price of his article in the market, but so to methodise his imports as to insure a constant and never-failing supply.

An increase of vigilance may for a time check this practice; but, without an increase in the staff of the Custom House, it cannot be maintained, as there is quite enough to be done in examining those articles from which a revenue is derived; and relaxation in the degree of inspection will inevitably be followed by a revival of the fraud. It seems, then, impossible to unite two principles in our fiscal system—that of having no duties at all on some articles, and excessively high ones on others. The rule and the exception cannot be worked well together: the heavily-taxed product is disguised in the form of the tax-free commodity, and comes in under its name. It is another illustration of the certainty with which excessively high duties tend to defeat their object. The contraband trade in tobacco is great and increasing, and will soon force itself on the serious consideration of the Treasury, by whom the facts above stated should not be overlooked.

Victoria Park.—Since the accession of Lord Morpeth to office as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, some important changes have been made in the plans for the completion of the Park. Amongst others, two portions, of about twelve acres at either end, are to be appropriated as cricket grounds, with which it is proposed to connect a gymnasium. A plan for the erection of a museum is also under the consideration of the Commissioners. The utmost vigour is now shown in the preparations for planting, which will, it is expected, be completed in the ensuing spring.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

Upon the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to Windsor Castle, after honouring the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk with a visit, which is expected to terminate on Thursday, the 29th instant, the Court will remain at Windsor until after the 9th of next month, which will be the fifth anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on which occasion a grand entertainment will be given by her Majesty at the Castle, in celebration of the event. According to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will leave Windsor for the Isle of Wight within a few days after the 9th of November. The Court is expected to remain at Osborne House for about a fortnight or three weeks, should the weather at that late period of the autumn continue favourable. This will be her Majesty's last visit to Osborne House during the present year. The Court, on its return to Windsor, will remain at the Castle for the winter season.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, left Frogmore this morning, in a close travelling carriage and four, for Clarence House, St. James's. Her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore House this evening to dinner. The Royal Family were taken out for their usual airings this afternoon, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton.

The Duchess of Gloucester.—Last Saturday, the Duchess of Gloucester paid a visit to Seaham. This port was constructed some years ago by the Marquis of Londonderry, at an enormous cost, for the purpose of shipping the produce of his numerous and extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Her Royal Highness, who was a guest at Wynyard, was accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Lord Adolphus Vane, Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, and several other distinguished individuals. Great preparations had been made for the reception of the illustrious Duchess. Her Royal Highness has since returned to her residence at Richmond.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from visiting Viscount Melbourne at Brocket Hall, near Hatfield. We hear that the noble Viscount and Viscountess do not return to Broadlands, Hants, until early in December. His Lordship has, we understand, taken Mr. A. Hope's mansion in Carlton gardens for a term.

Lord Brougham.—Lord Brougham has arrived at his seat, Cannes, in the south of France, where he intends to reside during the winter.

Aristocratic Marriage.—The marriage of Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Herbert, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Powis, and Mr Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Antrim, son of the late Mr. William and Lady Amelia Montgomery, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The Earl and Countess of Powis gave a sumptuous *déjeuner* to the wedding party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 21.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—George Smith Drew, St. John's College; Robert Whytehead, St. John's College; Robert Evelyn Roy, Corpus Christi College.

B.A.—Charles Edward Douglass, Trinity College; Frederick James Abbott, Corpus Christi College; Samuel Prince, Jesus College.

The following appointment has taken place:

The Rev. William Selwyn, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vicarage of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire; Patron, Dean and Chapter of Ely; value, £250.

The Bishop of London's Charge.—The Lord Bishop of London delivered, on Monday, his triennial charge to the clergy of his diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a large number of the clergy present, and nearly all in the Archdeaconry of London. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, from 3rd chap., 2nd Timothy. The usual formalities having been disposed of, the Right Rev. Prelate proceeded to deliver his charge, which was of great length. He commenced by expressing his regret that the recommendations contained in his last charge had not been more generally carried out. He confessed that to the propriety of those recommendations he still adhered. He had been convinced, and he was still convinced, that a much more strict adherence to the Rubric than had hitherto been observed was extremely desirable; but yet as ill-informed persons had taken offence at what they regarded as the introductoin of new forms, he would not recommend the clergy in such cases to oppose themselves to the wishes of their parishioners. In no case, however, could he condemn the clergy for adhering strictly to those laws which, by their ordination oath, they were bound to obey. His Lordship proceeded to express his reasons for condemning the newly-formed Evangelical alliance. He recommended the general principle of kindly concession, but deprecated the means adopted to secure that end by the alliance. After enlarging upon the necessity that existed for increased church accommodation, and referring specially to what had already been done in Bethnal-green by the munificence of the laity and others, his Lordship proceeded to remark upon the Government scheme of education. He condemned, in the strongest terms, the idea of the State providing a secular education for the people, and leaving their religious instruction to the voluntary exertions of the clergy, or the ministers of other sects. He contended for the necessity of all education being based upon religion. With regard to the recent conversions to Popery, his Lordship remarked that, though they could not but be regretted, he had much rather that men entertaining the inherent notion of an infallible church should at once go out from amongst them, and appear in the ranks of their opponents as open enemies, than that they should remain with them under the mask of friends. Though there was much to regret in the events which had transpired since he last addressed them, yet there was undoubtedly much cause also for rejoicing to be found in the increased and increasing munificence of the laity as a body, in the extraordinarily devoted and continuing energy of the clergy, and in the great measure of success which, as a consequence, had attended the ministration of their labours. His Lordship concluded an affectionate address by calling upon his reverend brethren to root out all animosities from their minds, and to unite in furthering the good cause of the Gospel.

Consecration of a New Church.—The chapel of St. John the Evangelist, at Stoke-row, in the parish of Ipsden, near Wallingford, was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship preached a most eloquent sermon from John vi., v. 2. The collection, which was in aid of a fund for a parsonage-house, amounted to £93.

Testimonial to a Clergyman.—The congregation of the chapel of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, Southwark, have presented to the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Society's morning preacher, a very handsome service of plate, consisting of a very large and magnificent salver, a beautiful inkstand, and various other articles of silver of elegant workmanship, to an amount of upwards of £200.

IRELAND.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT MALLOW.

The following letter from a Correspondent at Mallow, dated October 19, will give an idea of the temper of the peasantry in that part of the country:—"Early this morning a number of the peasantry, to the amount of 200 or 300 persons, entered the town for the purpose of seeking employment on the railroad now in progress between this and the city of Cork. On applying to the contractor they were informed that the work was impeded by a proprietor on the line, who refused to allow the road to pass through his lands until certain terms of his own were complied with, and that they could not be employed that day; whereupon they pillaged some bakers' shops, and proceeded, in military order, armed with spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c., to Mr. Flinn's residence, within a mile and a half of the town, and soon returned with him a prisoner, marched him through the main street, and compelled him to enter into such arrangements as to enable the work to proceed to-morrow. Mr. Flinn is an old man between 70 and 80; he was mounted on a horse in the midst of the mob, who were all on foot, and marched in quick time through the streets. They appeared to be of the lowest and most miserable class. They stopped at a baker's shop which escaped the plunder this morning, and compelled Flinn to buy them two or three pounds' worth of bread. Loaves were thrown in showers from the upper windows of the house to them, when the scene became awful though ridiculous. They then took him before the contractor."

The Repeal Association.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were not very interesting. Another letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, containing suggestions upon the subject of the present distress, and inclosing the munificent subscription of four pounds from the O'Connell family; being one pound from Mr. O'Connell, and one pound each from three members of his family. The Hon. Cecil Lawless returned to the Association, and was very enthusiastically received. He was unanimously elected a member of all the Committees. It is reported that Mr. O'Connell has resolved to suspend the Repeal Association for six months.

Death from Starvation at Skibbereen.—From a report of an inquest on the body of a poor man who died of starvation at Skibbereen, we learn that he actually died from want, occasioned by the shockingly imperfect machinery of the Board of Works. Eight days was he in the employment of that most unpopular body, but not a penny of wages could he obtain during that long period. The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, handed in the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Jeremiah Hegarty, has met his death in consequence of a want of sufficient sustenance for many days previous to his decease, and that this want of sustenance was occasioned by his not having been paid his wages on the public work, where he was employed for eight days previous to the time of his death."

The Late Murder in Tipperary.—Gaynor, the poor man who was wounded in the shocking manner described in our paper last week, died in the most excruciating agony. A Coroner's Jury has found a verdict of "Death from gun-shot wounds, inflicted by some person or persons at present unknown." The father of Gaynor is about ninety years of age, and rents a farm of one hundred acres, at ten shillings an acre.

The Newmarket and Chesterford Railway and the Jockey Club.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the Jockey Club took place, when resolutions were passed in favour of this company's proposed extensions from Newmarket to Thetford, and from Newcastle to Bury, with a branch to Ely, coupled with assurances of the support of the Club in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Potatoes and Coals.—Potatoes on Wednesday rose in price ¼d. to ½d. per lb. at Spitalfields market and the eastern parts of the metropolis. Coals also were increased in price 1d. to 2d. per cwt., and candles rose ½d. per lb., on account of the advance in home and foreign meat.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

The following reached us last night.

CAPT. HOSKEN'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP COMPANY

Great Britain steam-ship, Oct. 13, 184

Gentlemen,—Captain Claxton's letter will have put you in possession of the leading [illegible] relating to the stranding of this ship, but I feel called on to give you an account of the disaster more in detail, both for your satisfaction and that of the proprietors, as well as in my own justification. It is possible you may have expected this before, but from the 22d ult. to the middle of last week, my whole time and energies were devoted, in the first instance, to the attempt to get the ship off, and then in trying to stop a heavy leak near the stern, both, I grieve to say, ineffectual. During that time, my occupation was as much in the water as out of it, the few spare hours I had I found absolutely necessary for rest, and Captain Claxton can tell you how much I required it when he was here; I was, therefore, totally unfitted to give you this statement until now.

Our pilot left a little inside the Bell Buoy [illegible] ten minutes past one we were fa[illegible] under way abreast it; all plain sail was set, with a fine breeze from the S.E., at times S.S.E. I determined to go by the North Channel, in consequence, as the wind was certain to be south-westerly in the South Channel, after passing Holyhead; and I have frequently taken the North Channel before, and think it the best under those circumstances; indeed, I would take it [illegible] preference, were all things equal. My reasons are, in thick weather (and I have gone out of the North Channel in a fog) you meet one vessel in that channel to twenty in the south; indeed, with the first of a south-wester, one to fifty. You cheat the tides, and have less against and more for you. You get clear of the land in much less time. You shorten the distance to New York a little; and you get a great advantage by being north, as the set of the Atlantic generally is to the southward, indeed almost invariably; and a slant of wind sometimes, as the wind hangs more to the northward than it does farther south. On the whole, it is [illegible] opinion that a day is saved in the passage by going through the North Channel, when the season for the meeting field ice is over, and the icebergs drift to the southward.

The log was hove regularly, and gave a speed of 10½ to 11 knots per hour, and I ascertained from the first officer, Mr Hedger, by direct inquiry, that the line and glass were correct; 11 knots, with the ship deep, is as much as could be fairly expected. At about half-past five I caught a glimpse of the Isle of Man, but what part of the island exactly, or how far off I could not decidedly say, as it was then getting dark, and the weather becoming thick. Immediately after, or about six o'clock, it came on to rain and blow harder and the weather very thick, and it threatened to be, as it proved, as vile a night as could be experienced. I have no doubt this would be corroborated by any one at sea on that night. (The *Sea Nymph* would not start from Warren Point, a most unusual thing.) About seven o'clock I remarked to the first and second officers (both of whom were with me on the forecastle, looking out, where I had been, and continued there and at the compass, with the exception of from five to ten minutes, from half-past five to the time the ship struck), that we must be well up with the Calf, and that I might safely allow her 10½ knots per hour since leaving the Bell Buoy; soon after this, I told the first officer to shorten sail at eight o'clock, take in top gallant sails, two reefs in foretop sail, one in the main, and haul the foresail up, as as I should alter the course to N. by E. (which is higher than the North Channel course), and go easy all night, feeling sure the ship was past the island. The course was altered at eight, and sail shortened accordingly, at about a quarter past eight I was standing by the wheel, watching the steerage while reefing, when the officer looking out on the forecastle reported a light on the port, or larboard bow, I said immediately, it must be a vessel's light, the light was lost sight of in the thick weather for a short time, and again [illegible]lf as a revolving light. I immediately kept the ship off her former course, N.W [illegible] exclaiming, "How is it possible she has not run her distance; what can have held her back?" taking the light for one of the Calf of Man lights, and supposing the other hidden by the thick weather, which is often the case, as many seamen well know. I have been cruising on that station in a man-of-war, some years since, and frequently have seen but one light. I then continued by the compass watching the bearing of the light, and trying with a glass to make out the second light, but a glass on that night was useless, from the continued rain; I could not help thinking we must be past the Island, at the same time there was a revolving [illegible] before my eyes to tell me *we* were not past it, and I did as I believe [illegible] situation would have done (not knowing there was any other revolving light in the direction we had been running from the Bell Buoy, as my chart, new, and dated 1846, does not show any light on St. John's Point), stood on until I got the right bearing for rounding the Hen and Chicken rocks, lying off the Calf of Man. I then hauled the ship up to north gradually, and to N. ½ E. ultimately, when I was surprised to find, [illegible] inquiring the time, that it was a quarter past nine, I ran down for a moment to look at my chart, and back again to the helm, when I heard a loud hail from the forecastle, and at the same moment I saw what appeared and proved shoal water alongside. I instantly sung out hard a port—stop her; this was done. I ordered a back turn, braced the yards by, and shifted the helm, all without effect. The sea began to break over us, and the engineer told me [illegible] could not move the engines; this made our case for the time hopeless, as it was near high water on a spring tide. I then ordered an anchor to be got clear; the sky-lights, hatchways, companions, &c., to be secured, the boats to be looked to, to be ready in case of need. I went below to assure the passengers that I believed there was no danger of loss of life, provided they did as I wished them, namely, remain quiet until daylight should show us where we were, and what was best to be done. I also consulted my chart, but could not make out to my own satisfaction clearly where we were, but believed we were not far from Ardglass, near Gun Island, and that the light in sight was that of the South Rock; and at daybreak, when the Coast Guard people and others came off, I would not believe we were in Dundrum Bay, and that there was a light on St. John's Point, for some time. The ship was now forging a-head with the sea, and I was afraid to let an anchor go, lest it might go through her bottom, and do more harm than good; besides the farther the ship went the greater chance there was of saving everybody. Towards daybreak it moderated, and I immediately lowered one of our life-boats, and commenced landing the passengers, the ladies first. The tide soon ebbed out to the ship, and the passengers got on shore in a variety of ways—by ropes, by carts, on men's shoulders, &c., and then their luggage, only one or two packages of which have, I believe, been lost. There was a great rush among the poorer people for jobs, for which they took good care to be well paid, but no ill-treatment to any of the passengers has come to my knowledge. The Coast Guard, with Capt. Fisher at their head, gave every possible assistance. Lieut. Morris, the officer in charge of the station, was early on board and did all he could do to help us. Also Hugh Purdy, chief boatman, who was among the first persons on board, and answered the signals we made in the course of the night very promptly. I cannot say sufficient for the great kindness we all experienced from Lady Matilda Montgomery, who gave shelter under her own roof to several of the passengers, and obtained shelter for many more in the cottages of the peasantry around. Capt. Despard, a magistrate, was also here early, and of great assistance [illegible] securing the passengers' luggage in the Coast Guard Watchhouse, and settling disputes as to amount for carriage, &c. &c. The constabulary force, under Mr Jannes, were here as soon as possible, and afforded valuable assistance, which they have continued until very recently. There are many others in the neighbourhood who have offered assistance; and I may say, generally, that all has been done for us that could be done anywhere, under our trying circumstances. Our thanks are particularly due to Sir James Dombraine, the Inspector-General of Coast Guard, who, on hearing of the disaster, sent two boats' crews (eight men), with the mate of the *Royal George*, revenue cruiser, to our assistance. Mr. Brown, the chief mate, proved a valuable and efficient officer, and we are indebted to him for good service, as well as his party of men, whose assistance we found most valuable in the boats. I [illegible] much gratified in being able to say that Mr. Hedger, the chief, and the whole of the [illegible] and crew, behaved themselves in the most exemplary manner during all their very hard work, and conducted themselves with the same spirit and obedience to orders that could be shown by any men in the most ordinary routine of duty.

I need not go into the failure of all our attempts to get the ship afloat: this you know from Captain Claxton, and my letters. I must remark that it is clear there must have been a westerly set, which placed the ship more than a mile and a half an hour ahead of what the log gave, this is clear from the distance run, from Liverpool (Coburg Lock Gate), to where we are; about 120 miles in 9⅔ hours, gives 12½ knots per hour; the log gave rather less than [illegible] knots, and this set also prevented our seeing the Calf of Man Lights, as we passed more to the S W than we ought to have done by the course steered, which I find to be the same (N.W. by N) as steered by the regular trading steamers between Liverpool and the ports near this. I must also observe that I cannot attach any blame to the compasses or steerage. I tried the compasses a day or two after we got here, and found them correct to a quarter of a point: in fact, I take the whole blame, if there be any, to myself, for it is I alone who had anything to do with the navigation of this ship, or any other I have ever commanded.

Overwhelmed by the occurrence, mortified at the issue of our great effort, it is still not without confidence that I leave my case in your hands, first claiming permission to look back on the occurrences of the past fifteen years, and more particularly to the time I have been connected with your company.

In the year 1831, I first commanded a ship, one of the Falmouth Post-office packets, and in 1832 I commanded another Falmouth packet, in both those I kept my own reckoning, although I had officers there for that express purpose. From 1832 to 1837, I commanded merchant sailing vessels in a foreign trade, and a steamer in the coasting trade, those vessels I navigated myself, of course. In 1837, I took command of your ship the *Great Western*, and that good ship I navigated, entirely myself, sixty-four times to and from New York, for which I obtained your high opinion, and the offer of the command of the *Great Britain*, as well as a complimentary letter, and a valuable present from the Underwriters at Lloyd's, "for nautical skill and seamanship." During that time, the numerous presents and testimonials from passengers, I am sure, were given for the care with which I navigated your ship principally, and the whole credit formerly, or discredit now, is all my own, but I feel a firm conviction that you, gentlemen, will acquit me of blame in this important matter, and, if so, I trust, will publicly declare your, I hope, unanimous opinion to that effect. That will materially lessen the severe blow I have received—more severe, in every way, to me than to any other person.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES HOSKEN

Narrow Escape of the Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington had a very narrow escape of what might have proved a serious accident, as the Royal carriages drove up to the door of Hatfield House on Thursday. It will often have been observed that his Grace is careless as a rider, and that he merely passes on in whatever direction he desires, regardless of what may be either before or behind him. But for his occasional military salute to passers-by, it might also seem that he is in a state of total abstraction to all that is passing round. It was this habit which gave rise to the danger to which he was exposed on Thursday afternoon. He had ridden on before the Royal carriages, but, on their approaching the mansion, he pulled up to let her Majesty's carriage stop at the entrance; but there was another carriage, the second of the whole *cortège*, immediately behind, and coming up at a very rapid pace. Unfortunately the Duke did not hear the noise of this carriage behind him, and the consequence was that he was very nearly driven over by the postboys. A very little more, and he would have been overthrown entirely, and trampled by the horses. Happily their speed was arrested at the critical moment, or the consequences might have been more fearful than we like to anticipate. His Grace was warmly congratulated on his escape.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Belgium. A Brussels paper says:—"We are sorry to announce that, far from declining, the prices of provisions of every kind in the capital continue to rise, notwithstanding the large supplies which arrive from all quarters.

Poland.—The railway from Warsaw to the town of Petrikau was opened on the 9th inst. The distance is about 90 miles English, which was accomplished in less than four hours and a half, including stoppages at several stations. The Prince-Governor and the principal local authorities were present at the opening.

Switzerland.—Some bread riots took place at Berne, on Saturday last. The rioters broke into the bakers' shops, but the armed force prevented much mischief. The riots were quelled without bloodshed, but it was thought that they would recommence on the following day.

Cape of Good Hope.—Further accounts arrived yesterday from Graham's Town, of as late a date as the 25th of August. The *Graham's Town Journal* contains an official despatch from Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, detailing a combined attack made upon the Kaffir positions in the Amatola mountains, by the forces under his command and those of Colonel Hare. The Kaffirs did not succeed in concentrating their force, as was evidently their intention in the first instance, but they made a bold stand in detached positions, but were finally dislodged from them all in the most gallant manner, with comparatively little loss on the part of the colonists. Driven from all the gorges of the Amatola range of mountains, they were in full retreat towards the Kei River, and the cavalry horses were so completely exhausted by the fatigues they had undergone, that they were not in a condition to follow up the advantages gained until they obtained rest. In the meanwhile Sir Andreas Stockenstrom had resolved upon remaining with the force under his command in one of the valleys of the Amatola range until he received supplies from the rear to enable him to advance to the Kei, in order to convince the Kaffirs that it was not a mere temporary inroad into their territory, but a fixed determination to punish them effectually for their unjust aggression on the colony. The loss on the part of the force under the command of Sir Andreas was four killed and four severely wounded, but the number that fell on the side of the Kaffirs could not be ascertained. Thirty-nine dead bodies were, however, seen at one point, and many more fell in the different skirmishes in the ravines.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.

An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Three Tuns, Kingston, by Mr Carter, on the remains of Mary, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, relict of the late Earl of Liverpool, who died suddenly at Norbiton Hall, the residence of her nephew, R. H. Jenkinson, Esq., on Sunday last.

Mary Hawkes, her Ladyship's waiting-woman, deposed that on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, she went into the deceased's room, and, on looking at the bed, she observed that the deceased looked very pallid, and that she had not moved from the position in which she had left her on the previous night. She was so struck with her Ladyship's appearance that she ran down stairs and gave an alarm, and another domestic returned with her to the bedroom, when they found that their mistress was dead.

Mr. W. S. Roots, surgeon, of Kingston, deposed that he had known the deceased lady for twenty-four years, and during the last twenty years he had been her medical attendant. He considered her of very sound mind, but her health was at times delicate, in consequence of her suffering from a disease of the heart and lungs, and which he was satisfied would sooner or later end fatally. He had expressed an opinion to this effect to her Ladyship, and had pointed out to her the necessity of having some one always in attendance upon her, particularly at night, but she always objected to it, and appeared extremely averse to having any one constantly with her. When he was called in, on the alarm being given, he found her Ladyship quite dead, in a perfectly composed position, and she had died comparatively without a struggle. He was perfectly satisfied that her death was occasioned by natural causes.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died a natural death from disease of the heart.

Fire in Cheapside Caused by a Rat.—Last Saturday morning, smoke was seen issuing from the premises of Mr. Joseph Baker, tobacconist, situate opposite Bow Church. Upon breaking open the front door, it was proved that about 5000 fusees had become ignited, and there is little doubt if the discovery had not been so opportunely made, that the whole of the premises would have been consumed. As it was, the fire was speedily extinguished, the damage not being very considerable. After the fire was got out, an examination was made to find out the cause, when it was found that a rat had worked its way from the bottom of the flooring, and had got amongst the fusees, when, in nibbling them, the friction had caused them to explode, and hence the disaster.

Accident to the "Ripon" Steamer.—The following is an extract of a letter from a passenger on board the steam-ship *Ripon*, dated Torbay Harbour, October 21, 9 P.M.—"On the evening of the 20th, a few hours after we left Southampton, a gale sprung up, and soon after the engines were found not to work properly; we passed the night and the morning very uncomfortably, the water coming into many passengers' cabins. This morning the gale increased, and the rudder as well as the engines, were found deficient. After some consultation, and at the desire of the Superintendent of the Post-office, we put about ship, and determined to run for the nearest harbour. Soon after the rudder broke, and we were left at the mercy of the waves, the sea making a complete breach over her, and the water pouring in at every direction, nearly every cabin being saturated. Providentially, we managed to run in here with the loss of rudder, one boat, paddle-box, and sundry other damages. It has been a most providential escape."—In consequence of this accident, the despatch of the Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles, is postponed to Tuesday.

The late Robbery of Bank Notes at Rogers and Co.'s.—A few days since a £1 note, the number of which does not appear in the list circulated, but which was stolen at the time, was forwarded to the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., the party sending it requesting its receipt to be acknowledged to H. F., in the *Times* newspaper, and stated that the whole of the notes would be restored upon the payment of £10,000. The receipt of the note was acknowledged, but the offer of compromise was not entertained. From circumstances which have transpired, it is expected that the whole of the stolen property will be recovered, and at the same time such evidence adduced as to lead to the conviction of the offender.

An Awkward Position.—Mr. B. Arthur, of Bath, on his way from Taunton to the former city, a few nights ago, found himself in a very awkward situation. Being with another gentleman, on leaving Highbridge Station, he heard something running down on the seat and bottom of the carriage. Supposing the gentleman unwell, he inquired, but received no answer. Immediately after, the gentleman made a most strange noise, something between a cry and a groan, and fell across the bottom of the carriage. It was quite dark, and no person was on either of the seats next to them. On arriving at Banwell, it was discovered that he had attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pen knife, which was lying on the seat. A man was placed with him, and he was brought on to the Bristol Station, where he was recognised and taken off to one of the hospitals.

Fire at Messrs. Erard's Pianoforte Factory.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Erard and Company, harp and pianoforte manufacturers, 15 and 16, Marlborough-mews, and extending through the mews to the front house, numbered 18, Great Marlborough-street. The flames were first discovered, by one of the workmen, issuing through the windows of the veneering-shop. No time was lost in forwarding information to the engine-station, and very speedily the brigade and other engines attended, and, there being plenty of water, instantly the flames were arrested. Both compartments contained a large number of instruments partially finished; but we are happy to hear that the injury done was confined to one small workshop, the contents of which were of trifling value.

Destitution and Death.—On Tuesday police-constable G 118 was called to the house No 3, Pear-street-court, High-street, Spitalfields, and on proceeding to a room on the ground-floor, the door of which had been broken open, he discovered, in one of the corners, the dead body of a woman, covered with filth and rags. There was no furniture in the room. A portion of dirty scraps of old rags, mixed with a little straw, was all that could be discovered, and upon which the body was then lying. The deceased, whose name was Ann Lovell, 45 years of age, having frequently been heard to exclaim, that she would starve herself rather than go into a workhouse, and having been missed for a day or two, her door was broken open, and her body was found as above described.

Extensive Burglary at Brighton.—A burglary was committed a few nights ago on the premises of Mr. Morganti, jeweller, 50, Grand Parade, Brighton, and property to a large amount carried off. It appeared that Mr. Morganti retired to rest soon after eleven o'clock, leaving everything safe. He sleeps himself at the top of the house; the floor immediately above the shop is used as an office by Mr. King, solicitor; and the floor above that is let to lodgers, who state that they heard no noise during the night. Next morning, however, on the servant coming down at half-past six o'clock, she found the shop in a state of great confusion—the glass-cases open, the glass-sash in the front window drawn aside, the shutters of the room behind the shop undone, and two panes of glass broken. Here, it was apparent, the thieves had effected an entrance. The thieves must have taken their time, for they literally stripped the shop of its most valuable contents, taking them from their cases, which they left behind, and sweeping them from the rods on which they hung. Seven gold watches were carried off, the only remaining one escaping by being covered over by some other articles, also several silver watches, four gold chains, a gold box and several silver ones, three silver guard chains, eighteen gold pencil cases, five diamond and ruby rings, and about 100 ladies and gentlemen's gold rings with stones, about thirty-six gentlemen's pins, eight gold lockets, five gold brooches, six gold cord guard chains, a diamond earring, silver spoons and forks, and a variety of other articles of value, which the owner estimates altogether at upwards of £500. Many articles of value, as cameos, gold brooches, &c., were left behind; the object of the thieves evidently being to get as much booty within as small a compass as possible. They left by the same way they entered, leaving the back door unfastened.

Serious Accidents.—On Wednesday forenoon, a very serious occurrence took place in Old-street-road, near Shoreditch Church. It appears that the Rev. Richard Cruttwell, rector of Spexhall, near Wickham Market, was driving a spirited horse. At the corner of Hoxton Old Town, the horse took fright at a railway carriage placed on a truck, and, dashing on the road, the animal came in contact with a brick cart belonging to Mr. Webb, of Stoke Newington, by which concussion the gig was upset and broke, and the persons in the cart were thrown out and injured. The horse, with the gig shafts at its heels, ran furiously towards Shoreditch, knocking down several persons by the way, and then into Shoreditch Churchyard, leaping over the boundary wall, from which the iron railing has been lately removed. Mr Cruttwell, who had been conveyed to the house of Mr. Brackell, a surgeon, was found to be terribly injured, his collar-bone and two ribs being fractured, and he was afterwards removed to his residence in Thavies Inn, Holborn. An old lady named Powell, and a man named Goodwin, who had been knocked down, were also taken to Mr. Brackell's, but fortunately were not so seriously hurt.

Fire and Loss of Life at Newington.—On Wednesday, William Carter, Esq., held an inquest at the Duke of Suffolk Tavern, Brandon-street, Newington, respecting the death of Thomas Herbert Thorn, aged eight months, who lost his life at a fire which occurred on the premises of Mr. Thorn, a grocer, residing at No. 1, Church-row, High-street, Newington.—Susan Taylor, the housemaid, stated that the deceased and his parents, who resided near Colchester, had been on a visit at Mr. Thorn's house since Wednesday, the 14th inst. On Sunday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, witness had just placed her master's two children in bed, in the back room on the second floor; and, as she was leaving the apartment, her attention was drawn to the screams of children, which appeared to come from the front room, occupied during the last week by her master's brother. Witness ran and opened the door, and found that the place was on fire; the flames and smoke being so powerful, she was unable to force an entrance. Witness instantly raised an alarm by crying "Fire! fire!" which brought her master and others up stairs, and by great difficulty the elder child was dragged out from under the bedstead, where it had rolled. The deceased could not be found until a young man gained an entrance from the upper part of the adjoining house, when he found the body of the deceased lying on the burning remains of the bedclothes. The child was frightfully disfigured, being dreadfully burnt and charred. The deceased was carried to the nearest surgeon's, and was subsequently taken to the house of Mr. Thorn, where he lingered until Tuesday morning. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Burglary in Walbrook.—Between eleven o'clock on Tuesday night and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, a daring burglary was committed in Bird-court, Walbrook. The robbery was effected by opening the door of the room on the second floor, in the occupation of Mr. Needle, the landlord of the house, which is let out in offices, and the thieves succeeded in carrying off a brass bound mahogany writing desk, upon which was a brass plate, engraved with Mr. Needle's initials, "W. N.," and which contained notes and gold to the amount of £300, as also valuable memoranda. It is supposed that the robbery has been effected by some persons well acquainted with the premises. Unfortunately, the numbers of the notes have not been at present ascertained.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASSIOBURY.

About six weeks since, we recorded and illustrated in our Journal, the arrival of her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Cassiobury, in formal phrase, to "take possession" of that delightful domain, which her Majesty is understood to have engaged of the noble owner, the Earl of Essex, for a term. Soon after this period (probably, during one of the Queen Dowager's recent sojourns at Windsor Castle), the picturesque attractions of the Cassiobury domain suggested themselves to her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert as a relief to the stately splendour of Windsor; and the Royal visit to Cassiobury was, accordingly, arranged. We believe her Majesty to have been not altogether unacquainted with the rural beauty of Cassiobury; for, if we mistake not, the Queen, some years before her accession to the throne, accompanied her august mother, the Duchess of Kent, on a visit to the late Earl of Essex.

Monday was the day fixed for the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Queen Adelaide, at Cassiobury. The Royal *cortège* consisted of three carriages and four: the Queen and the Prince occupied the first carriage, and were escorted by a Captain's guard of the 1st Life Guards. Another chariot and four followed, with the Equerries in Waiting; and a third carriage and four, with the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Morton) and the Maid of Honour (the Hon. Miss Dawson; the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. G. E. Anson, Private Secretary to the Prince Consort. The weather was fine; and, as the Royal cavalcade, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, moved slowly down the Castle Hill, into the town, the Queen and the Prince were received with respectful greetings by the spectators. The *cortège*, having crossed Windsor Bridge, passed on through Eton at increased speed, amidst the loud cheers of some hundreds of the Eton boys, assembled outside the College.

The route laid down for the Royal *cortège* was by Slough, and across Iver-heath, to Uxbridge. At the latter place, some festive preparations were made for the anticipated progress of her Majesty through the town. On the tower of the Market House was hoisted an union jack, and, from the George Inn to the opposite side of the road, were suspended three similar banners. Mr. Lake, printer, also displayed a banner, on which was inscribed "Long Life to the Queen and Prince Albert"; and Mr. Burgiss exhibited a streamer, on which was an Imperial crown, having on either side the initial letters "V. A.," with the word "Welcome," in large letters.

Before two o'clock, the road from Iver Heath to Uxbridge was lined by respectable persons; while that portion of the High street which commanded a view of the White Horse Inn, where her Majesty's horses were stationed, was lined by carriages filled with ladies.

At five minutes to four o'clock, the Royal *cortège* entered the High-street, accompanied by an escort of the 12th Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant Mansell, and preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries. The cheering was very loud, and was reiterated by the throng who surrounded the Royal carriage during the changing of the horses; and, on the cavalcade again starting, a simultaneous burst of loyalty was raised by the spectators, which both the Queen and Prince Albert acknowledged by repeated bowing.

From Uxbridge, the Royal *cortège* proceeded direct to Harefield, where the junction of the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Buckingham takes place: here the Royal party were met by an escort of the Herts Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Halsey, M.P. for the county of Herts, which accompanied her Majesty thence to Cassiobury.

Passing Pinner, Ruislip, and Batchford Heath, the Royal party entered Moor-park, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, which was thrown open expressly for her Majesty's accommodation. The *cortège* left the Park by the Watford Lodge, and avoided that town by passing down Hayden-lane, from which the Cassiobury demesne is entered.

This route was taken from the express desire of the Queen that the visit should be as private as possible. This arrangement becoming generally known, crowds of persons made at once for Cassiobury; the park-gates, by the considerate permission of the Queen Dowager, were thrown open to the public, and long before the arrival of the Royal party, there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, waiting to greet her Majesty.

The carriages entered the park by the Cassio Gate at a few minutes past five o'clock. Sir Andrew Barnard, Clerk-Marshal to the Queen Dowager, was in attendance on horseback at the boundary of the Royal domain; and accompanied her Majesty and the Prince Consort thence to the mansion, where the Royal party arrived at about twenty minutes past five o'clock.

On alighting from her carriage, her Majesty was received in the entrance-hall of the mansion by the Queen Dowager, the Princess of Hesse, and the Lords and Ladies in Waiting.

Before entering the mansion, her Majesty recognised the services of the yeomanry escort by her gracious acknowledgments.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived at Cassiobury from London, at half-past six o'clock, and joined the Royal circle.

At eight o'clock, dinner was in the banqueting-room; the circle comprising her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Princess of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Earl Howe, the Earl of Denbigh, Lady Clinton, Baron Meysenbach, Baroness Scheel, the Earl of Morton, Sir Horace Seymour, the Hon. Miss Dawson, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel Buckley, Colonel Seymour, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Miss Mitchell. His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat on the Queen Dowager's right hand, having on his right the Princess of Hesse. The Queen sat opposite to Queen Adelaide, with Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Earl of Denbigh on either side.

TUESDAY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort rose at an early hour this morning, and walked in the pleasure-grounds adjoining the mansion.

Shortly before ten o'clock, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Earl Howe, and the youthful Ladies Adelaide and Emily Curzon, proceeded to inspect the extensive gardens, and subsequently visited the orangery. The Royal party then went to the dairy at the Home Farm.

At two o'clock, luncheon was served; and, at half-past two, the august party left the mansion in three pony-carriages and four, with outriders, the Queen Dowager being accompanied, in the first carriage, by the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Princess of Hesse.

The Royal party proceeded direct to the Grove, to honour the Earl and Countess of Clarendon with a visit, and remained there nearly an hour. The Earl of Clarendon received his illustrious visitors, and personally conducted the party over the house.

The carriages were then ordered to the Priory at Stanmore, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn; and, after viewing all the attractions of that beautiful retreat, her Majesty, with the Queen Dowager and party, returned to Cassiobury Park, at half-past five o'clock.

The Royal dinner circle this evening was the same as the previous day, with the addition of the Earl and Countess Spencer, who were on a visit at the Grove. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon were, also, honoured with an invitation to meet her Majesty; but were absent, owing to the demise of her Ladyship's aunt, the Hon. Harriet Grimstone.

WEDNESDAY

In consequence of the unfavourable weather, the Queen and Prince Albert did not take their accustomed early walk.

At eleven o'clock, the Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by Sir Horace Seymour, Colonel Seymour, and Mr. G. E. Anson, went on a shooting excursion to the Cashioland preserve, over which they shot for more than an hour, at the expiration of which period the return of killed by the Prince Consort's gun was as follows—pheasants, 31; hares, 4; rabbits, 2.

After luncheon, at a quarter past three o'clock, the Royal party left the mansion in three carriages, and proceeded across the park to the Cassio Gate; thence, by picturesque lanes, to Moor Park, the seat of the Marchioness (Dowager) of Westminster. Here the Royal party alighted, and in the absence of the noble hostess (who, we regret to learn, is confined in town by indisposition) they were conducted over the mansion by her Ladyship's agent, Mr. Elliot. The Queen and Prince Consort, after inspecting the house, walked for some time in the gardens, and at length re-entering their carriage returned to Cassiobury.

The dinner circle in the evening, in addition to the two Queens, with their respective *suites*, included the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord and Lady Beauvale.

The banquet was served at eight o'clock in the principal dining-room: the table presented an elegant display of plate, a superb candelabrum, the base being Saint George, in combat with the dragon.

During the evening a select number of instrumental performers were in attendance to enliven the Royal circle by a choice selection of music.

The mansion of Cassiobury belongs to the modern-antique class of edifices; but, the site possesses considerable antiquarian interest. About nine years since, Mr. Britton published a splendid folio volume, illustrating and describing the entire property, then possessed by the late Earl of Essex. To this accredited source we are indebted for a few of the accompanying details. The Engravings are from Sketches by our own Artists.

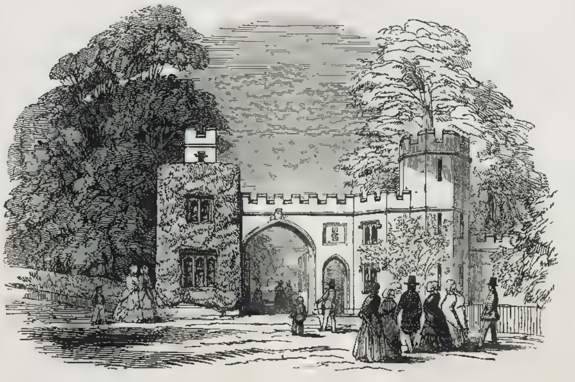
Cassiobury lies within the hundred and manor of Cassio, and county of Hertford, sixteen miles north of London, and one mile from the town of Watford, with which it is ecclesiastically connected. Although its name has not been found in any document older than the sixteenth century, yet the affix *bury* is alone sufficient to denote its antiquity. It was the only bury within the manor of Cassio, during the Saxon era; and Mr. Britton considers that it might have been either the seat of justice for the hundred, (for the name *bury* will admit of this construction,) or an occasional retreat of some of the British Princes, of whom Cassibelaunus was one. The latter view of the subject is more probable than to state, (as Chauncy and Clutterbuck have not scrupled to do,) that Cassiobury was the actual seat or home of Cassibelaunus. "That Cassiobury," Mr. Britton adds, in a note, "*was* the seat of justice for the hundred is rendered more probable by the fact that the *hundred courts* are now held at Watford, to which place they would

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASSIOBURY.

naturally have been transferred, when it assumed the rank of a town."

We next find the manor of Cassio among the numerous possessions with which Offa endowed the celebrated monastery of St. Alban's, adjoining the ancient town of Verulamium; and the manor remained a part of the possessions of this Abbey until the Dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. On August 29, 1546, only five months before Henry's death, he granted the manor of Cassio to Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, in exchange for certain property in Yorkshire and Worcestershire, and a sum of money. Sir Richardsoon commenced building "a fair and large house, situated upon a dry hill, not far from a pleasant river in a fair park;" his works were in progress in 1553, but the house was not completed untill 1599, by his son, Sir Charles Morrison. On the marriage of Elizabeth Morrison, (the only surviving child of Sir Richard's grandson), the family property passed to her husband, Arthur, Lord Capel; from whom the present possessor of Cassiobury, (the Earl of Essex,) is lineally descended. The first Earl of Essex rebuilt the mansion, except the north-west wing; and employed Moses Cook to lay out the garden in the formal style of those at Versailles. Some writers state Le Notre to have been employed at Cassiobury, and Clutterbuck says that Rose laid out the grounds and gardens: the latter was head gardener to the Earl, at Essex House, in the Strand.

John Evelyn gossips pleasantly enough of his visit to the quaint old place, on April 18, 1680. He describes the house as "a plaine fabric," built by his friend, Mr. Hugh May. He tells us, too, of carving by Gibbons, "especially the chimney-place of ye library;" the porch painted by Verrio; a room parquetted with yew; the chimney-mantels of Irish marble, "not much inferior to Italian;" "the tympanum, or gabal at the front, a basso-relievo of Diana hunting, cut in Portland stone, handsomely enough;" the oval hall with a cupola; altogether, "a very noble palace." Evelyn is, however, more at home when he discourses of the grounds and plantations—"walks, ponds, and other rural elegancies;" the stream, he tells us, is fitly called Coldbrook, "it being indeede excessive cold, yet producing faire troutes." He condemns the situation of the house, "built just where the old one was;" "the land about is exceedingly addicted to wood, but the coldnesse of the place hinders the growth." Black cherry-trees flourish, "some being eighty foote long;" and we hear of "treble rows of Spanish chesnut-trees." "The gardens were rare, and there was an excellent collection of the choicest fruit." There is a bird's-eye view of Cassiobury, at this period, in Kip's series, well known to print-collectors. In 1715, it was eulogised as "one of the first places in England where the polite Spirit of gardening shone the brightest."



THE CASSIO GATE.

The house remained nearly as it was left by the first Earl of Essex until the beginning of the present century, when it was mostly rebuilt by the late Earl of Essex, from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq.

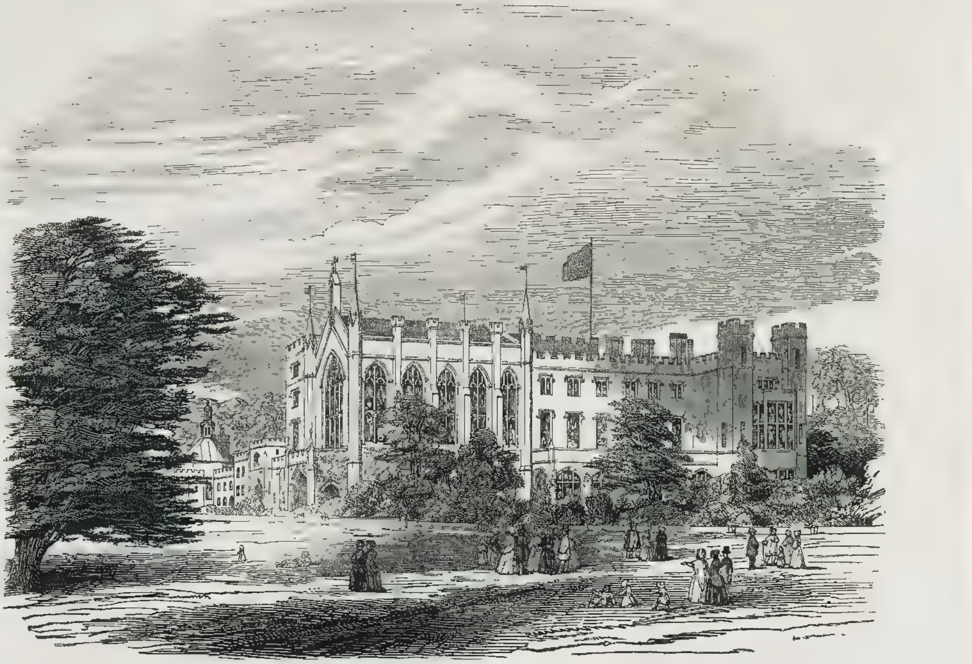
THE PARK AND GROUNDS

Comprise 693 acres, divided by the river Gade into the Home Park and the Upper Park; and wood walks, lawns, and gardens immediately around the mansion. Parallel with the river, and in one place forming part of it, is the Grand Junction Canal; and at a very short distance is the line of the London and Birmingham Railway. The parks are well wooded with beech, oak, elm, and fir; and north-east of the home is a plantation which resembles an old Norway forest, with its large and lofty stems and picturesque branches. The artificial clumps, avenues, and other geometrical formations of Cook's time, remain; and some of the forest rees are truly gigantic: the branches of a single beech have a diameter of 130 feet.

THE MANSION,

As our Illustration shows, retains some of its monastic features, in its lofty gable, clustered chimney-shafts, and bay windows: and any one of antiquarian taste will identify the lofty kitchen roof with the celebrated kitchen lantern of Glastonbury Abbey. The greater portion of the pile is, however, the work of Mr. Wyatt; and, though intended to assimilate with the castellated edifice, this modern re-edification is, by no means, a happy specimen of the Old English style.

The ineffective architectural character of the exterior is, however, somewhat made up by the excellent arrangement of the interior. "As a suite of rooms," says Mr. Britton, "adapted for a noble family, and for various companies, their disposition and sizes are calculated to afford every domestic comfort, combined with luxury; but there are neither finishings nor fittings-up to correspond with the exterior character of the building." In plan, the apartments surround an open court-yard, the entrance being to the west, the chief rooms to the south, the private or family rooms to the east, and the kitchen, servants' offices, &c., to the north. A small porch screens the entrance doorway, which opens into a narrow cloister, on the right of which is a small vestibule and inclosed staircase. Eastward of these is the great cloister, its windows partly filled with stained glass, and its walls hung with paintings, among which is a head of King Henry IV., pronounced by Walpole to be an "undoubted original;"



CASSIOBURY HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

and this is supported by the inscription upon the frame. Branching from the Cloister is the Saloon, between the Dining and Drawing Rooms. Its ceiling is painted by Verrio, and formerly adorned the hall of the old mansion, mentioned by Evelyn; the composition is chiefly allegorical figures of Painting, Sculpture, Music, and War. The walls are hung with portraits of distinguished personages.

The Dining Room commands a fine view, through the large western window, of the distant Park, and its long and lofty vista. This room is wainscoted, and hung with family portraits; among which is Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, an original, by Vandyck

The principal Drawing Room is a handsome apartment richly furnished; and hung with six fine and interesting pictures, by Turner, Callcott, Collins, &c.

The Great Library is classed into four compartments, or rooms:—1. Classic History, Travels, and Philosophy; 2. Topography and Archæology; 3. Poetry and Novels; 4. Dramatic and Miscellaneous. Around the apartment are ranged the book-cases, upon which are placed busts; and above are portraits of personages of the Essex family. Over the fire-place is a picture of the late Earl, when ten years old, and his sister, afterwards Lady Monson, a fine specimen of Reynolds's composition and colouring; the frame is charged with some of Gibbons's superb carvings, noticed by Evelyn. The Small, or Inner Library (topography and antiquities), is hung with portraits, and carvings by Gibbons.

The Dramatic Library is adorned with miniatures, bronzes, ivory, and other carvings. Among the bijoux, is a miniature of Lord Coningsby, who applied his handkerchief to the wounded shoulder of King William the Third, at the Battle of the Boyne, in 690; the identical handkerchief is preserved here.

The other apartments, north of the former, contain a fine collection of pictures, by modern artists. Among them, is Leslie's "Don Quixote, the Duchess, and Sancho;" a small Landscape by Gainsborough; Wilkie's "Highland Warrior Returned from Battle;" Landseer's "Cat's Paw;" Sir Joshua Reynolds (the spectacles portrait), painted by himself; a "Musical Party" (portraits), by Hogarth; Zoffani's "Garrick, as *Lord Townley*;" besides several pictures by Morland, Cooper, Jones, Good, and other eminent British artists; collected by the late Earl of Essex, who not only encouraged men of genius, by the purchase of their works, but made his delightful seat the resting-place and temporary home of artists, and men of science and letters.

GARDENS.

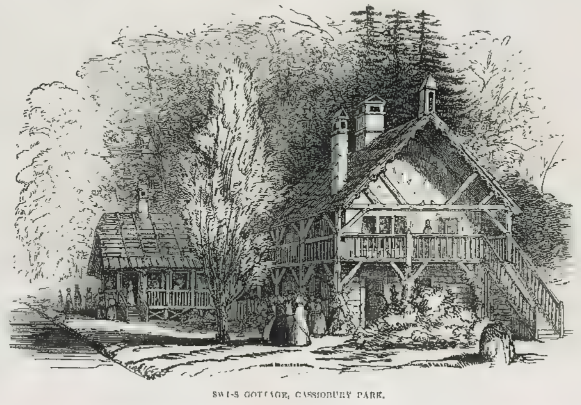
To the east and south of the house, the ground is laid out in lawns, with choice shrubs and trees, beyond which are openings to the park and distant country; whilst a conservatory screens the library and drawing-rooms. The Pleasure-Garden, to the north-east, occupies nearly eight acres, in lawns, winding paths, and shady dells. Then, we have a dell filled with rock-plants, surrounded by evergreens; a Chinese garden; and greenhouses and hothouses interspersed among the plantations. The collection of plants rivals that at Chatsworth.

COTTAGES.

The most interesting feature of Cassiobury, to the lover of English rural life, is the series of cottages scattered throughout the domain; distinguished by their external picturesqueness, and bespeaking our liveliest sympathies in the domestic comfort they afford to their humble occupants. They are rent and tax free, and are tenanted by men and women who are employed by the noble landlord in various offices about the park, the gardens, and the house: thus, the park-keeper, a game-keeper, a shepherd, a lodge-keeper, a gardener, a carpenter, a miller, a lock-keeper, &c., are accommodated. Most of these cottages are simple in form, and economical in construction, being of brick nogging and timber, with thatched roofs. They were built by workmen regularly employed on the estate, whence the timber was also obtained.

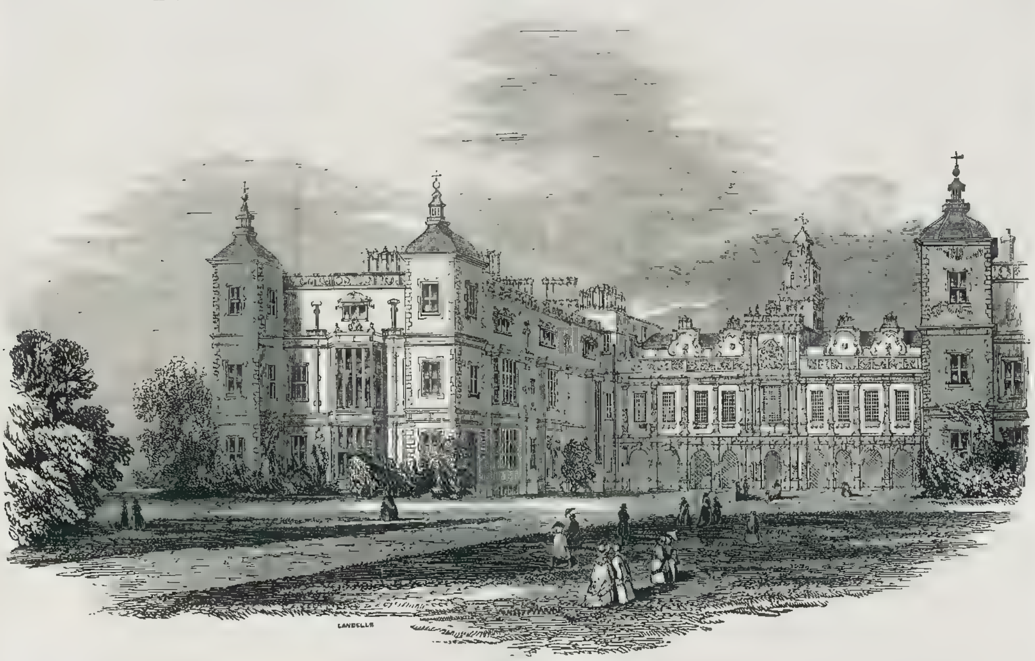
There are, perhaps, few Parks in which more subjects could be found suitable for the pencil of the artist than Cassiobury. There are so many little leafy nooks, and "shadows brown that sylvan loves," and the little river Gade adding its rippling to the scenes, constitute a series of spots that Hobbima or Ruysdael might have envied.

A green drive from the house leads to the Swiss Cottage (*See the Engraving*), a beautiful little timber house, on the banks of the Gade, a shallow but sparkling streamlet. The house is in the midst of a small plantation, fenced in from the Park; and a covered gateway of timber, surmounted by a bell, permits of ingress to the plantation. A notice is affixed to the gate that visitors are not permitted to take refreshments into the cottage, without first obtaining permission of the housekeeper at Cassiobury, and to leave their names there. Entering the time-greened gate of the plantation, the eye and the ear are both captivated. The tall trees mingling their branches together; the half-hidden, picturesque form of the Swiss Cottage, with the flowers gracefully curling about the rustic pillars, which support the galleries round the house; the gravelled paths, and the flowers gemming the borders; and the rippling of the Gade, as it passes swiftly on, form a picture of great beauty. The *Entrance Lodge*, which we have also engraved, is partly from Mr. Wyatt's designs, and forms a pleasing feature in a finely wooded road.



SWISS COTTAGE, CASSIOBURY PARK.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.



HATFIELD HOUSE.—SOUTH FRONT.

HATFIELD HOUSE.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the truly palatial mansion at Hatfield was honoured with the presence of the Sovereign. In 1800, it was visited by King George the Third and the Royal Family; and, at the moment we write, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and her august consort, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are the guests of the noble owner of Hatfield, the Marquis of Salisbury.

Hatfield has been a palace, episcopal, regal, and noble, for upwards of seven centuries. The mansion occupies the airy summit of a hill, on the steep slope of which lies the old town of Hatfield. The house stands in a fine park, watered by the river Lea; and the demesne is distant twenty miles north of the metropolis, six from St. Alban's, and seven from Hertford. Probably, however, neither of our fine old country mansions is better known than Hatfield: its elevated situation and bold architecture, rendering one of the most striking on the Great North road, from which it is situated but a short distance.

The present mansion was built by John Thorp, in the reign of James I.; but, a portion of the Bishops' Palace of the Twelfth Century, remains to this day. It became Royal property late in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1550, Edward VI. granted this palace to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth; and here, upon the breaking out of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the reign of Queen Mary, Elizabeth was committed to the care of Sir Thomas Pope, having been removed thither from Woodstock. From various records, it appears that the Princess lived in splendour and affluence at Hatfield; that she was often admitted to the diversions of the Court; and that her situation was by no means a state of oppression and imprisonment, as it has been represented by some historians. Here Elizabeth received the news of her sister's decease, and of her own accession to the throne.

It does not appear that Queen Elizabeth often resided in, or visited, Hatfield during her long reign. The north end of the building, which formed the western front of the old palace, and still remains here, is traditionally said to be that in which the Princess resided; and, it is possible that the apartments now standing might at one time have been occupied by the Princess, who, before her final settlement at Hatfield Palace, under Sir Thomas Pope's care, was occasionally removed to various seats, of which Hatfield was one.

That part of the ancient palace which was latterly occupied by Elizabeth, most probably, fronted the south, and upon building the present mansion was entirely taken down. The privy garden, which adjoined her apartments, still remrins, on the western side of the present house.

Hatfield House occupies a grand parallelogram, 280 feet in length, which is the extent of the northern front of the edifice; and is 70 feet in width. On the southern front, two wings project at right angles, each 100 feet, with a breadth of 80 feet, forming, together with the centre division, three sides of a court, 140 feet in extent; the extreme length of the southern, or principal front being 300 feet.

We shall, on this occasion, only describe the Southern Front, the two wings of which are connected by a magnificent centre, raised in the Palladian style, with two orders of architecture, but with an entrance-porch highly enriched. The basement story comprises an arcade, or corridor, extending the whole length between the wings, and resembling the ancient conventual cloister, but constructed upon the Italian plan. The shafts of the Doric pilasters rest on pedestals, and are partly fluted, and partly covered with arabesque ornament, common in the Elizabethan age. The windows of the principal story, which give light to the long gallery, are square-headed and mullioned, and are admirably proportioned to the spaces between the Ionic pilasters, here introduced to relieve the plainness of the surface. The entablature is surmounted by an elegantly-pierced parapet at the height of 50 feet from the ground; and above this are seen the gables of the roof; these, however, are ornamented with Flemish taste, and constitute the only portion of the building not deserving of high commendation.

Each wing has an enriched entrance-porch; and the breadth of their fronts, between the massive turrets, is broken by projecting oriel windows, which properly belong to the Tudor style. The square corner turrets, 50 feet high to the parapets, are crowned by cupola-formed roofs rising 20 feet to the pinnacles, which are terminated by gilded vanes, representing small banners charged with the Cecil crest.

The centre tower, in which is the grand entrance-porch, rises to the height of 70 feet, and is divided into three stories, having a bold projection, which breaks the long and uniform line of the front; above this, in the middle of the roof, is the clock-tower, and cupola, 15 feet in height, completing the pyramidal effect of the whole. In the third story of the tower, which is of the Corinthian order, are the full armorial bearings of the noble founder of the mansion: above the parapet, which exhibits the date of the completion of the building, in the year 1611, is his Lordship's crest, with the coronet.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We now proceed to the details of the Royal Visit on Thursday.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Cassiobury immediately after luncheon, for Hatfield about three o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Herts Yeomanry.

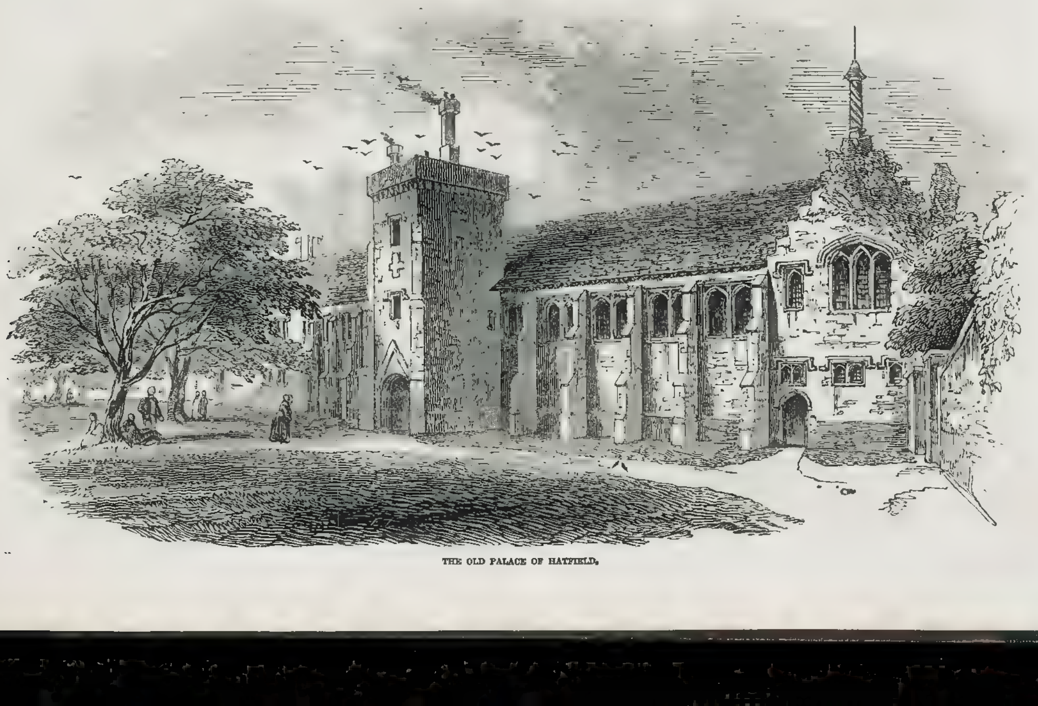
The route lay through St. Alban's; and the Royal *cortège* arrived at the town of Hatfield at a quarter past four o'clock; the Marquis of Salisbury, who had met his illustrious visitors, preceding her Majesty's carriage.

At Hatfield, the festal preparations were picturesque and in appropriate taste. The display commenced at Puttock's Oak, where was erected a triumphal arch of laurel, studded with fuchsias.

At the junction of the Great North Road with the St. Alban's Road, a numerous body of the tenantry of the Marquis of Salisbury, wearing blue rosettes, joined the procession.

Facing the house of Dr. Thomas was a pretty arch of evergreens and garlands of flowers, flanked with union-jacks, and surmounted with a smaller flag. On the arch was inscribed in dahlias, V. R.; and the same in illumination lamps, on Dr. Thomas's residence.

At the foot of the hill was another evergreen arch, surmounted with a Royal crown, various flags, &c., as shown in our Illustration on the front page.



THE OLD PALACE OF HATFIELD.

On the arrival of the Royal procession at this arch, the Welwyn band played "God Save the Queen." The scene up the hill was truly exhilarating: flags and evergreens were displayed from every house, and the street was filled with groups of delighted and loyal people.

At the summit of the hill was a fourth arch of evergreens and flowers, with crowns, flags, &c.

The Royal *cortège*, preceded by the Marquis of Salisbury, and escorted by the Herts Yeomanry, proceeded entirely through Hatfield, passing the entrance to the mansion near the church, and advanced along the London road to the southern lodges, through which the Royal Visitors passed by the long avenue to the principal front of the mansion.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Charles Wellesley, having previously reached the mansion by the entrance near the church, were in readiness to receive her Majesty: the Duke rode a fine chesnut horse, which was struck by the second carriage, in entering the court-yard; the horse became restive, and nearly threw the noble rider.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were received at the mansion by the daughters of the Marquis of Salisbury—the Ladies Mildred Hope, and Blanche Balfour.

At the moment of her Majesty's arrival, the Royal standard was hoisted on the mansion; and the standard waved, also, on the tower of Hatfield Church throughout the day.

Her Majesty was received everywhere with the warmest demonstrations of applause and delight: it was, in every sense and sound, too, a fine Old English welcome.

In the evening a banquet was served in the Great or Marble Hall of the mansion; where covers were laid for forty.

Among the nobility invited to meet her Majesty were the following:—The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Brownlow, the Earl of Strathmore, Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Viscount Ingestre, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Sandys, Mr. and Lady Blanche Balfour, Mr. and Lady Mildred Hope, Captain Halsey, M.P., &c.

After the arrival of the Queen, the Herts Yeomanry repaired to the Riding School, where they were entertained at dinner.

At Hatfield, on the cricket-ground, a fine Hereford ox, weighing 100 stone, (furnished by Mr. J. Simpkin,) was roasted whole, and distributed to the joyous people.

Next week we shall illustrate and describe the Royal Visit; and endeavour to furnish our readers with some idea of the magnificence of Hatfield House, which possesses, perhaps, the most superbly embellished interior in the kingdom. Extensive restorations have been made for the Visit of the Sovereign, which are alike honourable to the loyalty, taste, and munificence, of the head of the noble House of Cecil.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The apocryphal *Mrs. Harris* made her first appearance at this theatre on Thursday evening; and, to judge from the welcome she experienced, bids fair to continue therein domiciled beyond the usual monthly engagement. The piece, which, as we stated, is a pretty close translation of the French vaudeville, "La Garde Malade," has little plot in it; indeed, the interest hangs on such a very slender thread, that it is constantly in danger of breaking down altogether whenever the principal performers are not on the stage. A young gentleman (Mr. Wigan), and an old gentleman (Mr. F. Mathews), are both in love with a little milliner (Miss Arden). The intentions of the former are more honourable than those of the latter; but, as his uncle (Mr. Turner) is opposed to the match, he pretends to suffer from catalepsy, and *Mrs. Harris* is engaged to nurse him. It so happens that an old friend of the nurse, one *Sairey Gamp*, has a present of a goose and sausages from the country, and invites her "pardner" to partake of it. The little milliner offers to take her place and watch the sick man. The old gallant, overhearing this arrangement, contrives to change places with the invalid, but is sadly punished by being powerfully electrified instead. An explanation, somewhat confused, takes place; the uncle gives his consent to the nephew's marriage with the little milliner, and *Mrs. Harris* comes in just at the end, considerably the worse for *Sairey Gamp's* hospitality.

It will be seen there is literally nothing in all this; but the admirable acting of Mr. Keeley as the heroine kept the house in a roar of laughter the whole time he was on the stage. His impersonation was fully equal to that of his immortal *Sairey Gamp*, but altogether a different creation. He played it inimitably, never allowing the least tinge of coarseness in scenes which in other hands might have been most dangerous, to mar the exquisite humour of the performance. Mr. Wigan's cataleptic patient was also exquisitely pourtrayed. There was a quaint drollery in his attitudes and manner that elicited continued laughter and applause. Few actors now on the stage have so rapidly attained a high position as this gentleman. Mr. Meadows had a dry *rôle* as a chilly physician, which he made the most of; and Mr. F. Mathews's assumption of youthful gallantry was well sustained. Miss Arden was a trim little milliner. The applause at the fall of the curtain was most enthusiastic; and *Mrs. Harris* distributed her cards, and announced the farce for repetition every evening.

THE OLYMPIC.

On Saturday evening Mr. Bolton, as we announced, opened this theatre for the season. The play was the "Hunchback," and it was excellently performed—the cast being well arranged to bring forward the principal members of Mr. Bolton's company. Mrs. Walter Lacy was the *Helen* of the play—her original character; and the mere sight of her brought back many pleasant recollections of former charming impersonations, not unmingled with surprise that so welcome an actress should have been so long away from the public. *Julia* was performed by Mrs. A. Gordon—a lady comparatively new to the London boards, but in whom, at the Queen's Theatre, during Mr. Abington's management, we discovered a perception and judgment, coupled with a certain grace of delivery and action, that will be fully and generally recognised ere long. Mr. Lacy's *Lord Tinsel* is well known as an artistic, and withal very amusing, performance; and Mr. Leigh Murray's *Sir Thomas Clifford* afforded new proof that this gentleman has in him the germs of a leading actor. It will be his own fault if he does not at some time take the highest rank in his art. Mr. John Howard—a name, we think, new to the London boards—played *Modus* very respectably; and the old Adelphi favourite, Mr. Wilkinson, contrived to invest the character of *Fathom* with much quaint importance in the distribution of *rôles*. We were less pleased with Mr. Henry Betty's *Master Walter*. His delivery was ultra-energetic and ineffective; and nothing could be more devoid of artistic care than, technically speaking, his "make-up."

The "Hunchback" was very carefully put upon the stage. The scenery did great credit to Mr. Brunning and his assistants, and the dresses were all that could be desired. On Monday, the "Rivals" was played with equal success; and Mrs. C. Jones, as *Mrs. Malaprop*, received a right hearty welcome. A Mr. Hammersly, who made his *débût* as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, did not strike us as likely to attain any very leading position as a representative of the Irish character. But, in justice to Mr. Hammersly, we wish to see him in another character, before we give a decided opinion on his chances of success.

So far, everything was good—very good; but here our commendation must end. The burlesque—it certainly was one—of "The Civil War of Poetry," was, without exception, a succession of gross absurdities. We will not deny that it was exceedingly entertaining. The unceasing hissing, hooting, and comical jocularities of the audience; the ludicrous incomprehensibility of what they were looking at; and the unmitigated effrontery that could bring such a piece before the public;—all combined to beguile the time in a manner that we have never before experienced, and it has been our lot to be present at a few condemnations. The plot is of no consequence; inasmuch as nobody was able to understand it; but the curtain rose upon a view of the outside of Drury Lane Theatre, with the Statue of Shakspeare upon it, represented by a performer who made the imaged bard look, for all the world, like a pantaloon very ill. Then the old dramatists came in, with placards round their necks to tell the public who they were—a necessary proceeding; and they ground most miserable music upon hurdy-gurdies, and prevailed upon *Shakspeare* to come down a ladder, and be put in a box, and then nothing more was heard until the curtain fell; so, of all that followed, the synopsis must be gleaned from the pantomime we witnessed. The scarecrow dramatists came in and went out, and fought on basket horses, and a very surly looking gentleman who represented the *Public*—and well he might be surly at such an infliction—sang some dreary songs, and was hooted in proportion; and a character called *Ephemera* (Mr. S. Cowell) partially restored good humour by a few cleverly vocalised medleys, but which, at the same time, were dangerously long; and inscriptions were let up and down and whistled at; and choruses were given, in which the voices of the audience had the best of it; so that, altogether, the fun of the burlesque amply repaid all who had paid for admission to a place of amusement. The credit of restoring temporary good humour to the audience rests entirely with the ballet. Their dances were very cleverly arranged and executed; and the artistic groups throughout, and especially in the last scene, were really beautiful. But even this agreeable change in the features of the new grand burlesque was only fleeting; the scenes in front met; the poets reappeared again; and again the storm of disapprobation broke on their heads. The condemnation was complete.

On Monday the riot was continued as vigorously as ever, but in a facetious spirit, which rendered the auditory the most amusing part of the theatre. Nothing was heard but shouts of "Apology!" "Manager!" "Insult!" and the like, and the curtain again came down, amidst a roar of derision. On Tuesday, although nearly the whole of the dialogue had been cut out, the appearance of the luckless poets called up a fresh storm. And so "The Civil War of Poetry," which terminated in a very uncivil war of prose, fell into a very effective divertissement, which ought to have been the original entertainment. The dresses were very elegant—remarkably so; and the stage business generally reflected the highest credit upon the directive powers of Mr. Walter Lacy.

The theatres, generally, are doing well; and a few cold evenings, with the rapid shortening of the days, have had a good effect upon the numbers of the audiences. Commend us most especially, just at present, to the HAYMARKET, where the laughter provoked by "Spring Gardens" is absolutely painful. It is long since so admirable a piece of fun has been seen upon the stage. The various playbills have undergone but little change during the week, which proves that their programmes are still sufficiently attractive.

Miss Harriet Walcott—an actress formerly in the Lyceum company—has been giving a series of musical and dramatic entertainments, in the provinces, with much success. She is assisted by Miss Friedel, whom the papers speak of as an accomplished pianiste and vocalist.

Rodwell, the composer and dramatist, is engaged upon two new romances, to appear soon after the conclusion of "Woman's Love," which terminates on the 1st of November. "Old London Bridge" is the title of one of his new works.

MUSIC.

MR. MORLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

This vocalist was the leading bass at Covent Garden Theatre some years since. He has been making a long tour in the United States, and is now at the Strand Theatre, presenting an entertainment which is styled "novel," but the materials for which are pretty familiar to the public. Mr. Morley's "Down East Yankee" is, of course, very inferior to the sketches that have been given here by American artists. We think he has mistaken his powers, which neither dramatically nor vocally are sufficiently varied to fix the attention of audiences for two hours. He has a fine voice, but his style lacks refinement: still, as a bass singer at any lyrical theatre, his services would really be of value. His didactic matter, or lecture, was very indifferently concocted, and the illustrative songs had, in the majority of instances, nothing in common with his travels. Some clever songs, however, had been composed for his budget by Blewitt, Hatton, Emanuel, Edward Loder, and Stephen Glover, and some of Henry Russell's works were interpolated.

The finest composition of this collection was a descriptive *scena* of a poet's madness; but it requires a declaimer of a higher order of vocal excellence than Mr. Morley to give it due effect. The song of "Philip the Falconer," with Mr. Bellamy's quaint words, and some common-place music by E. Loder, seemed to amuse the auditory the most; and the speech of the Yankee orator in Congress, on the Oregon question, although delivered with a Cockney twang, was the best histrionic effort. Mr. Morley had an able accompanyist in Mr. Louis Emanuel, and had no reason to be dissatisfied with his reception on the opening night; although we suspect he has attempted higher game than his abilities will allow him to play successfully.

Eastern Harmonic Society.—This excellent Society, which meets every week for the practice of choral singing, had a strong muster on Monday, at the Literary Institution, Commercial Road, when Mozart's 12th Mass and Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" were performed in a very creditable manner, by a band and chorus of upwards of 150 performers; Mr. Arthur being Leader, and Mr. Davis, Conductor. The solo parts were sung by Miss Sabilla Novello, Miss Felton, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. J. A. Novello.

Mr. Edney's Entertainment.—This vocalist gives an Entertainment, with songs by John Parry, Lover, and Dibdin, this evening (Saturday), at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street.

M. Jullien.—Next Friday this Napoleon of musical enterprise opens his last and brief campaign of a month, at Covent Garden Theatre, as, on the 1st of December, the entire re-decoration of the interior, for the Royal Italian Opera, is to be commenced. M. Jullien announces that he has engaged four military bands besides his regular orchestra, to give due effect to a new Military Quadrille. The report that M. Jullien has taken the Pantheon is incorrect.

The Society of British Musicians.—The first Concert is announced for Monday, November 2.

The Sacred Harmonic Society.—On Wednesday, November 4, the Exeter Hall amateurs commence their season with Spohr's "Last Judgment," and a selection of sacred compositions, amongst which is an Anthem by Prince Albert.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Beale, of the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., music publishers, has concluded, as Acting Manager and Director of the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden Theatre, for the seasons 1847, 1848, and 1849, the necessary arrangements for the plans and decorations of the interior. Our Paris letters announce that M. Habeneck, the celebrated conductor of the Conservatoire Concerts and of the band at the Académie Royale, has retired on his pension. It was this great musician and violinist who first introduced Beethoven's Symphonies in Paris. He was at the head of the great Instrumental Concerts for upwards of forty years. M. Girard, of the Opera-Comique, succeeds Habeneck at the Académie. The place at the Conservatoire will not be filled up until the meeting of the members. M. Tilmant, now conductor at the Théâtre Italien, replaces M. Girard at the Salle Favart, but M. Tilmant's successor is not yet named. The directorship of the Royal Concerts, held by Habeneck, is to be divided between Girard and Tilmant. M. Battu and M. Deldevez remain second and third chiefs in the Académie band, Valentino officiating as conductor, until the production of Rossini's "Robert Bruce," when M. Girard will enter on his duties. Habeneck, as a conductor, was unrivalled. No artist, with the single exception of Costa, ever exercised a more potent sway over an orchestra, the result of moral, as well as intellectual, influences. In a few seconds, the players became inspired, such was Habeneck's extraordinary fire and energy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hark! heard ye not those hoofs of dreaded note?—*Childe Harold.*

Close at hand are the days in which the turf season of 1846 shall be brought to an end. But one meeting more, and we must bid it "good speed"—haply, with some such symbolic anticipation as that which served as the watchword of the most memorable occasion of modern annals—"Il reviendra aux printemps."[*] The Houghton week commences on Monday at Newmarket, and will, doubtless, be a busy, if not a particularly agreeable anniversary, of the last race meeting of the year. To use the technical way of speaking, the town is full of horses, as also of their representatives, all anxious that their studs should board and lodge themselves for the next six months. Consequently, of this will come abundance of industry, in the shape of small handicap, and other sweepstakes—matches upon the strict diamond-cut-diamond principle; populous entries for plates, and every contrivance by which a penny may be turned with some prospect of profit. That this will most probably not be the forlorn hope, which many now regard it, is the crowning attribute of the course. Its especial charm is, that the race is not always to the swift. Where is the excitement of a foregone conclusion? Last week we saw the Clearwell and the Prendergast—two influential two-year-old stakes run for at Newmarket—or we were much to blame if we didn't. For these stakes, the courses and the weights are the same; the T.Y.C., and 8st. 7lbs. The former was won by Glentilt, beating Clementina easily; the latter was won by Clementina beating Glentilt easily. This is the stuff of which your turf analogies are composed. Yet in the face of this, and such as this, since the date of the first Olympiad, we find racing speculation conducted as if its *data* were matter mathematical. So soon as a horse performs better than other horses that have not had an opportunity of performing at all, he is carried to market at an "upset price," as they say in Scotland, and customers in plenty bid for him. Thus there is Van Tromp at these presents quoted at Tattersall's at 8 to 1 for next year's Derby—a race for which there are *one hundred and ninety-one* nominations—and, probably, an effective force in training little short of a hundred and eighty. Now a hundred of them may be quite as good as Van Tromp—fifty of them better—and all so much the better for those who have got the Dutchman up, and would be right glad to see all his foes in as great force. Should the Herald's Office ever be required to furnish arms and a mitre for modern chivalry, what could be more appropriate than a race horse for the *device*—and for the posy, "What's the odds, so long as you're happy?"

Until late years, the racing season used to have but "a lame and impotent *conclusion*:" it was a drama of stirring incident, and considerable interest, wound up without a catastrophe. During its progress we were accustomed to many energetic passages, indeed; but it went out as unpoetically as a self-consumed rushlight. Now, matters are ordered more classically; and, as a set-off against the small personalities engaged in for the lucre of hay and straw—the huckstering half-hundred matches and five sovereigns sweepstakes—there is the Cambridgeshire—a great fact for traffic, and the exercise of the science of modern alchemy. On Monday last the professors of the philosopher's-stone school mustered in strength at Hyde Park Corner. There they laid three to one that Alarm did not win the ultimate handicap; and, as they laid all the odds that anybody would take against anything else in the race, well will it be for them should Alarm prove their tranquiliser.

Because such was the state of the odds, we do not suppose the reader to conclude that such was the state of the properties, or the proprieties of the market, but rather the reverse. Did we so imagine, we might ask how is Alarm likely to run, as he will be situated, faster for a mile and a little bit than Iago, weighted and distanced just to his content. If so beguiled, we might carry our catechism through a list, which will supply its own deductions to those whom it may concern.

For our parts, we must decline picking out the winner, even for those best of friends, our subscribers and constant readers, because, if we could lay our hands upon it, we should, most assuredly, keep it for home use. But, in lieu of this, a supererogatory service indeed, seeing that the sporting journals will each help him to two or three apiece, we propose for his acceptance a dotting from the Delphic, which will be found of very general utility. . . . .

Victrix causa diis placuit sed *victa* Catoni
Cato's system was always to back the field for a "pony."

---

[*] The countersign of the Napoleonists in 1814—*apropos* to Bonaparte's pet *sobriquet*, *le petit caporal*,
"Aimez vous le caporal Violet?"
"Il reviendra aux printemps."

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very full attendance this afternoon, and a fair amount of business transacted on the Cambridgeshire, for which Alarm, the Sis. to Joanna colt, Alexa, and Best Bower were in increased favour, at improving prices; beyond this, there was no improvement worth remark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

Even on the Field
3 to 1 agst Alarm
8 to 1 —— Sis. to Joanna colt
10 to 1 —— Iago
15 to 1 —— Conspiracy
20 to 1 —— Sting

20 to 1 agst Red Robin
20 to 1 —— Best Bower (t)
25 to 1 —— Lady Wildair
25 to 1 —— Garry Owen
25 to 1 —— Alexa (t freely)
25 to 1 —— False Report

25 to 1 agst Refraction
30 to 1 —— Sis. to Fergularia
33 to 1 —— Laundrymaid
33 to 1 —— Buttress
40 to 1 —— Tom Tulloch
9 to 2 —— Iago and Sister to Joanna colt

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb colt (t)

40 to 1 agst Projectile (t)
50 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)

50 to 1 agst Miss Iris c. (t)
66 to 1 —— West India Planter

66 to 1 agst King of Morven

Thursday.—The room was again very fully attended, and again, as at a trunk-maker's, was there more noise than work. The changes were few, the investments, in the aggregate, small, and the movements confined to an improvement in Sting, consequent on a trial with Dulcet, and a decline in the sister to Joanna colt, not, however, until a good deal of money had been laid out on him at 8 and 9 to 1.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Alarm (take 7 to 2)
10 to 1 —— Sis to Joanna c (t)
11 to 1 —— Iago
14 to 1 —— Sting (t)
15 to 1 —— Conspiracy (t)
15 to 1 —— Red Robin (t)
20 to 1 —— Best Bower (t)

25 to 1 agst Garry Owen
25 to 1 —— Refraction
30 to 1 —— Lady Wildair
30 to 1 —— Alexa (t)
33 to 1 —— Laundrymaid
33 to 1 —— Sis to Fergularia
35 to 1 —— False Report

40 to 1 agst Evenus (t)
40 to 1 —— Terrier (t)
50 to 1 —— Kesheng
50 to 1 —— Sorella
1000 to 10 —— Cherry (t)
1000 to 10 —— Tour de Force (taken)

CRITERION.

7 to 4 agst Planet (t)

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)
50 to 1 agst Miss Iris colt
66 to 1 agst West India Planter (t)

The Great Steeple Chase for £1000.—The match made between a noble Earl, connected with the turf, and J. R. Cornwall, Esq., is now fixed to come off on the 30th of December, over four miles of Market Harborough country. The stakes, £500 aside, are in the hands of C. Richardson, Esq.

LE VERRIER'S PLANET.

To the Editor.

Sir,—You did me the favour, on Le Verrier's Planet being discovered, to insert a notice of that event in your paper. The circumstances under which the discovery has been made are highly interesting and quite unprecedented. I beg you, therefore, to insert the following brief history of it, chiefly compiled from translations I have made of M. Le Verrier's own papers. I may remark here, that, since my first notice to you, the Planet has been frequently observed, both in England and on the Continent.

The planet Uranus was discovered on the 13th of March, 1781, by Sir William Herschel, who, at the time, was examining some small stars in the feet of Gemini, and he observed one to have a sensible magnitude, and to have less brightness than the others. This proved to be the planet. Afterwards it was found that it had been observed before, as a star; first, by Flamstead, on the 23rd of December, 1690; and, between that time and its discovery in 1781, by Flamstead, Bradley, Mayer, and Lemonier, it had been observed no less than sixteen times; and classed, by each astronomer, as a star of the sixth magnitude. In the year 1820 we possessed forty years' regular observations of this planet, and it was hoped that sufficient data existed to calculate tables of its motions which would agree with observations. This task was undertaken by M. Bouvard, a member of l'Académie des Sciences; but, in his progress, he met with unforeseen difficulties, he found that, if he combined ancient and modern observations together, the former might be tolerably well represented, whilst the latter were not represented at all; and, if he rejected the former, and used only the latter, in the construction of the tables, they would be as correct as need be, with respect to modern observations, but they would not agree at all with ancient observations. He ultimately decided that the ancient observations were erroneous, or that the planet had been acted upon by a strange and unknown force, and constructed tables from the observations taken between 1781 and 1820.

M. Le Verrier remarks:—"Twenty-five years have passed since this epoch, and we find that the actual tables, which do not represent the ancient observations agree no better with the observed positions in 1845." He then asks the following questions:—Ought we to attribute this disagreement to the theory not being sufficiently exact? Or, has this theory been sufficiently compared with the observations in the work, which has served for the base of the tables themselves? In short, can Uranus be subjected to other influences than those which result from the action of the Sun, Jupiter, and Saturn? And, in this case, might it not be possible, by attentive study of the troubled movements of the Planet, to discover the cause of these unforeseen irregularities? Might we not then determine that point in the heavens, where, by the searching of astronomical observers, we might discover the unknown body, the source of so many difficulties.

Such was the embarassing situation in which the theory was placed, when M. Le Verrier, in 1845, undertook to scrupulously investigate every part of this theory, and, at this time, not one of the above questions had received a satisfactory answer.

On the 10th of November, 1845, he made known the first result of his researches, and he proved, up to this epoch, the neglect of many essential terms, in calculating the disturbing effects produced by Jupiter and Saturn, the influence of which it was impossible to discover, and which were sufficient to prevent the obtaining immediate and accurate results from the tables themselves.

He was thus obliged to investigate everything anew with the utmost rigour, and he reduced for himself all the ancient observations, and, setting aside the elliptic elements of Uranus, already approximately known, he computed new elements from all the published observations to 1835; and from unpublished ones of M. Arago between 1835 and 1845. With these corrected data, he compared the calculated places with the observed places of the Planet, and he still found the difference between them to be great. Of these differences, a small part only could be accounted for, leaving the much larger amount charged to a strange, unknown influence.

M. Le Verrier then remarks:—"On the the suspicion of the movements of Uranus being modified by some unknown cause, then all possible hypotheses were hazarded as to the nature of this cause. Each person, it is true, simply followed the bent of his inclination, without supporting his assertions by any considerations. Some talked of a resisting medium; others spoke of some great satellite, by which he might be accompanied, or rather of a Planet still unknown, whose disturbing force should be taken into consideration; others even went so far as to suppose that from its enormous distance from the Sun, the law of gravitation might lose some of its force; and others thought that the rapid flight of a Comet may have disturbed the movements of Uranus."

Upon these several hypotheses M. Le Verrier remarks:—

"I cannot for a moment allow myself to think that the laws of gravitation could cease to be rigorous on account of the vast distance between Uranus and the Sun."

He then shows that the other hypotheses are inadmissible, except that relating to a new Planet; and remarks, with respect to the shock of a Comet:—

"Can it then be a Comet which, falling upon Uranus at a certain time, has changed the magnitude and direction of its motions? I have already said that the movements between 1781 and 1820 may be accounted for without having recourse to any extraordinary force. This remark, which seems to prove that the disturbing force has not exercised any sensible influence during that time, would conform to the hypothesis of a sudden alteration in the movements of the Planet; but then the series between 1781 and 1820 would either agree with the preceding or subsequent series of observations; and it is found to disagree with both. He then says:—"There remains no other hypothesis to try, than that of a body acting continually upon Uranus and very slowly changing his situation." This body from our knowledge of the solar system can be no other than a Planet of which we are ignorant.

He then shows that the Planet must be beyond Saturn; because, if a large body, it would disturb Saturn's orbit, of which there is no trace; and if a small body, it would not account for the disturbance at Uranus.

He then proves that it cannot be situated between Saturn and Uranus; but that it must be beyond Uranus, and at such a distance that it could act on Uranus and not on Saturn.

He then asks the following questions:—

"*Is it possible that the inequalities of Uranus are owing to the influence of a Planet, situated in the Ecliptic, at a mean distance from the Sun the double of that of Uranus? And, if so, where is this Planet situated? What is its mass? What are the elements of its orbit?*"

This problem thus proposed he proceeded to solve, and succeeded in so doing; and found that the body must be in 325 degrees of heliocentric longitude, within the limits of 10 degrees.

He then concludes his paper of June 1, 1846, in the following words:—

"In the year 1758, the illustrious geometrician Clairaut declared, with reference to the perturbations affecting Halley's Comet, that a body which traverses the most distant regions must be subjected to forces as much unknown as the actions of planets at distances too great to be perceived by us. Let us, then, hope that the stars of which Clairaut speaks may not be invisible to us; and that, if chance has discovered Uranus, we may succeed in finding the Planet whose position I have now ascertained."

In a third paper ("Comptes Rendûs," August 31, 1846) he determined the elements of the Planet's orbit as follows:—

Its period	217 years
Semi-axes Major	36.154
Eccentricity	0.10761
Longitude of Perihelion	284° 45′
Mass	$\frac{1}{9300}$ of the Sun's mass
Heliocentre Long., Jan. 1, 1847	326° 32′

Distance from the Sun 33.06—more than 3000 millions of miles. That it would appear as viewed from the Earth with a diameter of three seconds and three-tenths of a second of arc, and that it is about five degrees East of the star Delta Capricorni.

By reference to your paper of October 10, it will be seen that in less than a month after this time the Planet was found, occupying the predicted place, and having the predicted appearance.

Blackheath, Oct. 16.

James Glaisher

P. S. It is our intention to insert in next week's paper another chart, showing its motion, &c., since its discovery.

Another Comet.—Mr. Hind has discovered another Comet, of which he gives the following description in a letter dated Monday morning:—"About four o'clock this morning, I detected a telescopic comet in the constellation Coma Berenices on the Confines of Leo and Virgo. The positions resulting from instrumental comparisons with Beta Leonis are as follow:—

	Greenwich, M. T.			R. A.			Declination.			
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.				
October 18,	16	15	11	11	59	49.1	+	14°	59′	32″
	17	2	23	11	59	57.5	+	14	59	5

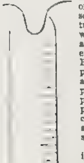
The diurnal motion in right ascension is about three minutes twelve seconds increasing, while the declination diminishes twelve minutes. The comet is a faint nebulosity, two or three minutes in diameter, with a bright spot in the centre. I cannot say positively that this is not the object found at Rome in Ursa Major on September 23; but, judging from the particulars published by Mr. De Vico, it is most likely to be a new comet."

DECOMPOSITION OF WATER.

One of the most striking papers read at the recent Meeting of the British Association, at Southampton, was the contribution by Professor Grove, "On the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat;" for the following illustrated abstract of which we are indebted to the *Pharmaceutical Times*, No 4:-

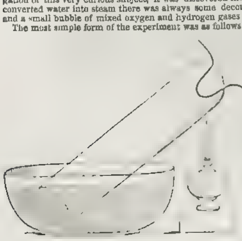
The composition of water, it is now well known, was synthetically proved by Cavendish, who, by exploding oxygen and hydrogen gases in closed globes, produced a quantity of water equal in weight to that of the mixed gases. The experiment was afterwards tried by the French philosophers on a large scale, and the weight of the water, produced by burning hydrogen in oxygen, proved to be exactly that of the gases employed.

Having given a sketch of the progress of eudiometry from the time of Priestly to the present, Mr. Grove went on to explain a form of Volta's eudiometer, which he constantly used in his researches, and which he considered offered many advantages over any other form. It is represented in the accompanying figure, being simply a graduated tube, into the closed end of which is fused a piece of platinum wire, which, when connected with two cells of a Grove's nitric acid battery, becomes immediately white hot, and consequently effects the combustion of gases in a most manageable manner. By an apparatus of this kind, ammonia, camphor, the compounds of oxygen and nitrogen, had been most accurately analysed. It was a curious fact that hydrogen gas when exposed to the influence of this ignited wire always exhibited the presence of some oxygen gas; and it was found impossible to pass pure hydrogen gas through water without its becoming combined with some oxygen. This may be proved by placing a small chip of phosphorus in it, when it will be found that sufficient oxygen is present to render it luminous in the dark.

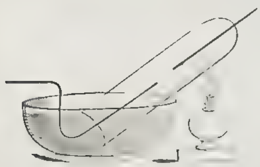


When hydrogen and carbonic acid were exposed to the ignited wire, there was a contraction of one volume of the gases, and carbonic oxide was formed in the tube with some water. If, on the contrary, hydrogen and carbonic oxide were exposed to the heated wire, the gases expanded in volume, and the carbonic oxide was converted into carbonic acid Here are two dissimilar results obtained under apparently exactly the same conditions. Pursuing still further the investigation of this very curious subject, it was discovered that when the ignited wire converted water into steam there was always some decomposition of that steam, and a small bubble of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gases was invariably formed

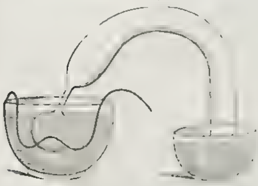
The most simple form of the experiment was as follows: The tube, being filled with water, is placed in an inclined position, and the flame of a spirit-lamp made to play upon its upper part, until a portion of it is converted into steam. The contact is then made between the battery and the wire; and, as the wire becomes instantly white hot, the decomposition is effected and a bubble of mixed gas formed This bubble appears to be formed by the first action, for, however long the operation may be continued with the same steam, no further decomposition results: remove the lamp, and allow the water again to fill the tube, and again convert some of it into steam, and another bubble may be formed The experiment was tried under a different form, and the same result produced by the electrical spark, to the heat of which alone Mr. Grove thinks the decomposition of the water is due.

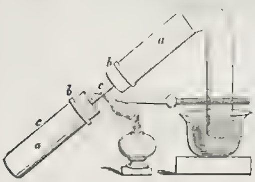


A wire is soldered into a tube, and another bent wire passed up through the water in the basin to within a short distance of the end of the fixed wire. Steam being formed in the tube by means of the spirit-lamp, a Leyden jar was discharged, and the passage of the spark between the wires effected the decomposition of a small portion of the steam.



As it became desirable to collect a sufficient quantity of the gas for analysis, another form of apparatus was employed. By this arrangement the wire is made to heat the water in the tube. Steam is thus formed, and then decomposed Connection being broken with the battery, the water again flows into the bulb, and the process being again and again repeated, a quantity of gas sufficient for analysis, is collected in the upper part of the bent tube. Having most satisfactorily confirmed these results, it became very desirable to ascertain if they might not be repeated by the influence of heat only. It might be thought by many, that, in the form of the experiments described, the electrical current in some way influenced the result. This, however, electricians would see could not be the case. However, to remove all doubt, the following form of apparatus was constructed, and the decomposition effected solely by the heat applied:—*a*, *a*, are two silver tubes, to which are fitted two platinum collars, *b*, and connecting one with the other is a platinum wire, *c*, bored through its length. The tubes being filled with water, heat is applied to convert a portion into steam, at which time a spirit flame, driven by a blowpipe, or, still better, the oxy hydrogen flame, is brought to bear upon the pierced wire, so that it is at once brought to a white heat, but little below that at which platina is fused. By this means the mixed gases are readily obtained, and collected in the upper part of the tube; by removing the heat, water again fills the tubes, and the operation can be repeated. Many other modes of performing the experiment were named; the most simple being that of fusing platina wire by the blowpipe, and allowing the fused globule to fall into water, and collecting the gas in a tube as it rises.





Thus it appears to Mr. Grove that he has proved the power of heat to decompose water. In the very beautiful experiments of M Boutigny, a peculiar condition of water is produced, to which the term spheroidal state has been applied. This condition has been attributed to the repulsive action of steam formed at the moment the water is projected on the heated metal. Mr. Grove, however, thinks that the oblate spheroid, which is formed when water is placed in a heated capsule, and which evaporates so very slowly, is due to the decomposition to which he has now shown water is subject under the action of a considerably elevated temperature.

In the remarks which followed this communication, it was suggested by Sir John Herschel, and also by Dr. Playfair, that the decomposition might probably be due to the effect of contact with the heated metal—the phenomena of catalysis, of which it is known platinum is a most active agent. Had vessels of quartz or agate been used, the question would have been more satisfactorily settled than it is at present. Dr Faraday was, however, disposed to regard the phenomena as due to the influence of heat, and pointing out to us some law intimately connected with the corpuscular constitution of matter. By the action of heat, water was converted into steam—the cohesion of the particles of water were loosened—and now, by increasing the heat, it appeared to him that not only was the attraction of aggregation destroyed, but the atoms carried beyond the influence of chemical affinity.

Peculiarities of the Season.—On Saturday last, a quantity of beautiful raspberries were gathered in the garden of Mr. H. Morgan, of Manor-terrace, Manor-street, Clapham. There was also, in the same garden, a number of apples of the size of a hen's egg, being the second crop this season. Laburnum trees are in full blossom in several gardens in the neighbourhood.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Constantinople letter of Sept. 30, says:—"A terrific thunder-storm broke over Constantinople on Sunday last; the electric fluid struck different parts of the city, and several persons are said to have lost their lives

[illegible], according to a Parliamentary paper, the Poor Law Commission cost £53,000, £52,770 in 1845 6, and £59,200 in 1846-7. In the present year £6500 was required for auditors at unions, £15,000 for schoolmasters, and £40,000 for medical relief. These sums were not asked for in the preceding years.

Prince Albert has bestowed the vacant brotherhood in the Charterhouse on Mr. Cornelius Webbe, author of "Glances at Life in City and Suburb," and the "Papers of a Man about Town." This is the second nomination of literary men which his Royal Highness has made to the same charitable foundation.

The King of Prussia is completely recovered from his late slight indisposition. Before his Majesty entered Oppeln (Silesia) it was intimated to Count Reichenbach that he was not to wait upon his Majesty. Strict measures are taken against any persons suspected of having aided the Polish insurgents.

The Haydon Fund subscription has now reached £2200.

A letter from Naples, of the 7th, states that the city and environs, and many other parts of the territory, had just been visited by dreadful storms. It is said that seven villages, near Messina, have been destroyed by inundations, that several houses have fallen at Portici, and that 15 persons lost their lives.

The King of Prussia has devoted no less a sum than £120,000 to the formation of a covered garden in the centre of that city, to be used as a winter promenade by its inhabitants. A regulated temperature is to be maintained, and rare exotics of warmer climes cultivated.

The *Silesian Gazette* of the 8th publishes a proclamation by Count Stadion, dated Lemberg, 6th inst., placing the whole of Austrian Gallicia, with the exception of the Bukowina, under martial law.

Mr. Gould, the naturalist, who was some years absent on an ornithological tour in New Zealand and Australia, is about to leave England on an expedition to Guatemala, and other parts of Central America, in order to explore the natural history of those regions.

A letter from Gottingen, dated Oct. 2, says:—"We are looking forward to a melancholy winter; the distress among the poor is very great, and yet the harvest is but just over. Senator Berg and other benevolent persons at Gottingen are buying up potatoes, in order to sell them to the poor at low prices. But all such measures are insufficient to avert the impending distress, so long as the fatal brandy distilleries wantonly destroy the precious food of thousands and thousands of indigent poor. A distiller at Mortheim is said to have already bought up potatoes to the amount of 14 and 16.000 rix-dollars, and at Gottingen immense cellars are at this moment filled for the same purpose."

A vessel which has just arrived from Lima has brought, in addition to 1412 packages of copper ore, and other articles, 23 barrels of potatoes, the production of that distant quarter of the globe. Potatoes have before been imported from Bermuda, and other of the West India Islands, but we are not aware of a similar importation having taken place from the South American continent.

The banking establishments in Sheffield have agreed to allow their clerks a half holiday every Thursday.

A letter from Posen announces the death, at the age of seventy-two, of one of the most esteemed men of Poland, Count Louis Plater, and one of the last companions in arms of Kosciusko.

A letter from Munich, of Oct. 11, states that in the last Council of Ministers it was resolved to follow the example given by the Duchy of Brunswick, and suppress all the journals. In consequence, all authorizations to publish journals are to be revoked from January 1, 1847; and on the other hand the Government will, from that period, publish a daily state *Gazette*, of a large size, which is to be the only journal that is to appear in Bavaria.

The question of liability to pay duty for those sporting vehicles called "Dog-carts," although the original cost of which did not exceed nineteen guineas, was determined by the Commissioners of the Assessed Taxes at Kensington a few days back, on an appeal by a Colonel in the Guards against the assessment. The Commissioners decided in favour of the assessment, on the ground that the Act only applied to persons in "trade or business" using it for that purpose.

Miss Martineau is about to proceed, in company with some friends, to Egypt, where she proposes to spend the winter

A letter from Leghorn announces the opening of a section of a railway from Lucca to the Baths of Pisa, on the 27th Sept. The station at Pisa itself was to be opened a few days afterwards. The opening of the third section of the Florence railway, between Pontedera and Empoli will not take place till next spring.

The Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne branch of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is expected to be completed by March next.

Lord Palmerston has, in the kindest manner, appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, a son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, whose recent and humane visit to Bokhara must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

At Wiesbaden, on the 13th inst., one of the richest heiresses in the Russian empire, the Countess Anna de Hanska, was married to the representative of the ancient and illustrious house of the Vandalines, Count George Muiszech M de Balzac was one of the witnesses.

Letters from Athens of the 4th inst. contain a report that the Pacha of Candia had declared the independence of the island with the consent of the Greek and Turkish population. Pirates still infest the Archipelago. A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Gallipoli on the 19th.

The latest accounts received from Genoa announce that the malady of the Princess Louise of Prussia, about whom great fears were entertained, had taken a sudden turn, and that her Royal Highness was improving daily.

It is said that mines of sulphuret of zinc have lately been discovered in Cumberland, and a Company is being formed to work them.

It is stated in a document ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, that in the year ending on the 5th day of January last, 8,469,776 gallons of foreign wine were imported. On 6,987,555 gallons the duty was paid, and 1,612,519 gallons were exported. On the 5th of January the wine in warehouse under bond numbered 10,239.946 gallons.

On Tuesday the ship *Wyoming*, Captain Miercken, arrived in the Mersey from Philadelphia, with loss of maintopmast and a number of her crew. She encountered a dreadful storm in the Atlantic, and during the time 20 of the hands were on the yards, a heavy sea struck the ship, and knocked five of them overboard. No efforts could be made to save them, and they were drowned. Three others were very seriously injured.

The opening of the Margate branch of the South Eastern Railway, owing to the long continuance of wet weather, has been postponed for a month.

We have received files of Australian papers to the 13th of June, from which we see that the Legislative Council was to assemble for the despatch of business on the 24th of that month. Another special survey had been made at the foot of Mount Remarkable, and it was said that the evidences of mineral wealth on the spot were unprecedented even in this colony of minerals.

The French papers state that in consequence of a violent storm, on the night of the 17th inst., the Loire became so swollen, that it carried away the suspension-bridges of Saint Just, d'Andrézieux, and Montrond. Several houses were thrown down, and some of the inhabitants are said to have been killed at Andrézieux. The road at Bolbigny, on the road between Paris and Marseilles, was rendered impassable, and a great part of the plain of Farez was for a time inundated.

A contemporary states that a farmer at Pipe-place, near Lichfield, has succeeded in getting a healthy crop of potatoes, while all the crops around him have been lost. The method used by this farmer was to give his potato field an abundant top-dressing of quick lime. His reason for this was, his suspicion that either excessive moisture, or some worm or insect, was the cause of the disease, and that, in either case, this dressing would be a cure. Whether his theory be correct or not, the experiment is said to have been attended with complete practical success.

The new Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, at a meeting held last week, agreed to discontinue the Sabbath passenger traffic on and after the 1st of November. The mail will continue to be conveyed by railway on Sabbath.

The splendid schooner yacht *Wandering Spirit*, the property of Viscount Kilworth, while beating into Kinsale on Saturday night last, went on shore on the rocks at the entrance of that harbour. The Countess of Mountcashel and two of her Ladyship's daughters were on board at the time of the accident but immediately after the vessel struck they were landed in one of the boats. The yacht has since become a total wreck.

We learn from Geneva that, at the moment when the citizens were fast recovering from their late excitement, their minds were disturbed again by the following tragical event. On the 11th inst., as M. Génecand, a retired mechanician, living at St. Gervais, was driving his wife and child to his country house, near Chévres, he fell dead by a pistol ball fired at him from the roadside by an unknown hand. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, but all have cleared themselves by well proved *alibis*.

A letter from Dunbar announces the following distressing occurrence:—"The French brig of war *Chevrette* was run down off Dunbar on Monday evening, by her consort, the *Trevoyant* corvette, and sunk instantly, in deep water. The whole of the crew are saved, except four men who were in irons.

Lord Ashburton has given his Somersetshire tenants the exclusive right to all the game on their respective farms

The vintages throughout the whole of Europe (England not excepted) have this season yielded a supply of grapes, which, for quantity as well as quality, has perhaps never been equalled, or at all events excelled, in the present generation.

The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, member for Lambeth, has, with his family, conformed to the Church of Rome.

A vessel, named the *Belinda*, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Quebec, and has brought, in addition to a quantity of wood goods, the large number of 9530 barrels of flour of Canadian produce.

The Italians keep their time from one to twenty-four. The Pope has ordered the clocks to be so regulated as to make only twelve hours.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the potato disease, prevailing generally through Europe, has extended itself to Russia, though in a small degree only. It has manifested itself partially in Esthonia, but nowhere else, that could be discovered

THE GRANDEE OF SPAIN.

INSCRIBED TO THE DUKE OF ST. ISABEL, THE INFANT SON OF COUNT DE BRESSON.

Grandeza! albeit the cradle and coral
Pap, soap, etceteras — nursery rhymes,
Are all you rejoice in at present—the laurel
Hath waved o'er your crib in these curious times.
Most bright is the lesson pronounced by de Bresson—
Oh! great is the triumph, and glorious the gain:
His child is made Duke—let the British rebuke—
The Duke of St. Isabel, Grandee of Spain.

How grateful the news to the Duke of Ossuna,
And eke to another great Duke of our own,
Once known at Madrid, Badajoz, Pampeluna,
When Joseph was "*chevy'd*" from Ferdinand's throne.
Our Duke won his rank when the Tricolor sank,
When he scatter'd and trampled on Tyranny's chain.
Who shares the reward of the conquering Lord?
The baby de Bresson—a Grandee of Spain!

A Grandee of Spain! 'Twas a title of honour,
Of which even Emperors once could be proud:
When Spain stood erect, with no stigma upon her,
And never to threats of the Tuileries bow'd.
But—libel on Chivalry! Godoy and Munoz,
And now baby Bresson, her titles obtain.
Oh! land we taste of th' Escurial's Junos,
And Duke of St. Isabel—Grandee of Spain!

But "Vogue la galère!" Though in exile and prison
Spain's children are pining, still there let them pine;
The cradled de Bresson to high rank has risen,
Then mute be the murmurs of mercy divine.
Intrigue has expended the shafts of its quiver,
But Probity's banner shall triumph again.
Gaul's part was a vile one; but joy let us give her,
In baby St. Isabel -Grandee of Spain

SCOTLAND.

Representation of the Stirling Burghs.—It is stated that the death of Mr. Gillon, of Wallhouse, will prevent further serious opposition to the election of Mr. J. B. Smith, the great supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League.

Edinburgh University.—Dr. John Thomson, late Professor of Pathology in Edinburgh University, died in the vicinity of that city last week. He was in his 82nd year, was a native of Paisley, and about ten years since, from ill health and increasing years, resigned his Professorship.

Sir Walter Scott's Tombstone. At the works of Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, of Aberdeen, there has just been executed a massive tombstone, which is to be placed on the contiguous graves of the late Sir Walter Scott, and of Lady Scott, at Dryburgh Abbey. It consists of a large block of the beautiful red granite, cut from Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie's quarries at Stirling Hill, near Peterhead, on the property of the Earl of Aberdeen. The block is 7 feet long, and 6½ feet broad, and weighs nearly five tons. The upper surface is cut in the form of the top of a double sarcophagus. On the one compartment is the following inscription:—"Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, died September 21, A.D. 1832." On the other:—"Dame Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, wife of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Baronet, died at Abbotsford, May 15, A.D. 1826." The letters are very deeply cut in the material of which the tombstone is composed.

Snow in Scotland.—The Edinburgh papers state that the Ochills were, on Wednesday (last week), clad around their summits with snow. In 1836, snow was seen on the Grampians on the 3rd of September.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 1st Life Guards.—It is stated in military circles that the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, of the 1st Life Guards, is shortly about to retire from the Lieutenant-Coloneley of that Regiment, and that he will be succeeded by the Earl of Cardigan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, by purchase.

New Screw Steamer.—The *Niger*, a new screw steamer, is to be launched on the 4th of November.

Activity at the Naval Ports.—The accounts from the naval ports speak of sudden and urgent orders for the preparation of men-of-war, small and large, for immediate service; and speculation is busy as to the object of this heavy armament.

Death of Rear-Admiral Walpole Browne.—Rear-Admiral Edward Walpole Browne died on the 15th inst., at his temporary residence, near Spittal, Berwick-on-Tweed, at an advanced age.

Army Changes.—Viscount Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, has retired from the Grenadier Guards. Second Lieutenant Hankey, of the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has left the corps, and joined the 22nd Foot (Sir C Napier's regiment), now in the East Indies. Another promotion from the ranks has just been announced Sergeant Major W. Blackburne, of the 83rd Foot, having received a commission as Ensign, with the outfit gratuity of £100. First-Lieutenant and Adjutant Ayles has received the Captaincy in the corps of Royal Marines, vacant by the demise of the late lamented Major Balchild.

SKETCHES OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

(BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)

The condition of this magnificent but ill-fated steam-ship has excited so much interest and sympathy, especially amongst that intelligent class who duly appreciate the construction of this vessel as a triumph of mechanical skill, that we have despatched our artist to Dundrum Bay—the scene of the stranding—there to record with his pencil the lamentable disaster and wreck which the vast ship and the locality unhappily present. What a lamentable picture of frustrated ingenuity, defeated enterprise, and wasted energies, is there offered to the reflective mind! That the leviathan vessel should have so often withstood the fury of the storm, and the mighty power of wind and wave, to lie here almost an useless log, is a truly afflicting climax; in short, a state of things which would drive all but the strongest-minded men into the recklessness of despair! However, there is hope dawning in the horizon; and the vast treasure-ship—for such her luxurious fittings entitle her to be considered may yet be seen again stemming the wave in security; and making men's hearts joyful at her proud progress. Be this as it may, the scene at Dundrum is so fraught with incident and interest, worthy of graphic record, that our Artist, Mr. James Mahony, has found there ample verge for his facile pencil in the annexed Series of Sketches; and we accordingly proceed to our descriptive details.

Our Artist having reached Dundrum, writes: "As I anticipated, I found myself here late last night, and proceeded early this morning, (Thursday,) to the ship, lying some five miles from Dundrum, and found her "high and dry," with ten feet of water in her hold, fast locked in her sandy bed, looking most melancholy. The people here, however, wish her to remain so some time longer, as it is quite a harvest to the poor of the neighbourhood, from the vast number of strangers arriving daily; thus literally verifying the old proverb about 'an ill wind,' &c. It is said to be quite impossible for the ship to last out the winter from the bad weather generally in the Bay. Monday next is a high tide, and if she does not then get off, there will be no chance for her some time to come. Yet, she has veered round her head still more since the 7th, so that it is evident she is not in such a position as to be despaired off. And so thought her builder, Mr. Patterson, whom I met yesterday at Newry, coming from Liverpool, to report her position to the Company. He will not listen to the suggestion to break the vessel up, and will not admit a doubt of the possibility of taking her off. Of a like opinion is Captain Gabriel, of the *Queen*, now staying here on leave, who has been successful on a former occasion with another ship in the same position: he adds, the ten feet of water in her hold will keep her steady. He regrets that active measures were not taken to get her off on the Saturday, with the high tides. Should they fail in doing so on Monday, you will perceive from her position among the rocks, that, in rough weather, she will not lie 'on a bed of roses.'"

The first of our Sketches shows the Steamer as she appeared on the 7th instant, from the Coast Guard Station the sea breaking over her quarters: at the distance of about three miles is seen the Mourn Mountains

Next is the village of Dundrum, which, we are assured, is not so ill provided with accommodation for visitors as reported; but is, indeed, quite the reverse. Dundrum is a "special pet" of the Marquis of Downshire; and his Lordship allows his marine villa to be used as an hotel, during his absence. The village lies picturesquely on the clough of Dundrum Bay: on the left of the sketch is seen the villa or hotel; and in the distance are the Mourn Mountains

The next Scene is the removal of the Ships' Stores from the landing-place to the Coast Guard Station: this appears to have been rather slowly done, as the mode of conveyance engraved upon the adjoining page will prove: some ten or twenty men, with three or four horses and cars, were not sufficient to remove the vast and costly stores of such a ship; yet this was the extreme number employed for the purpose.

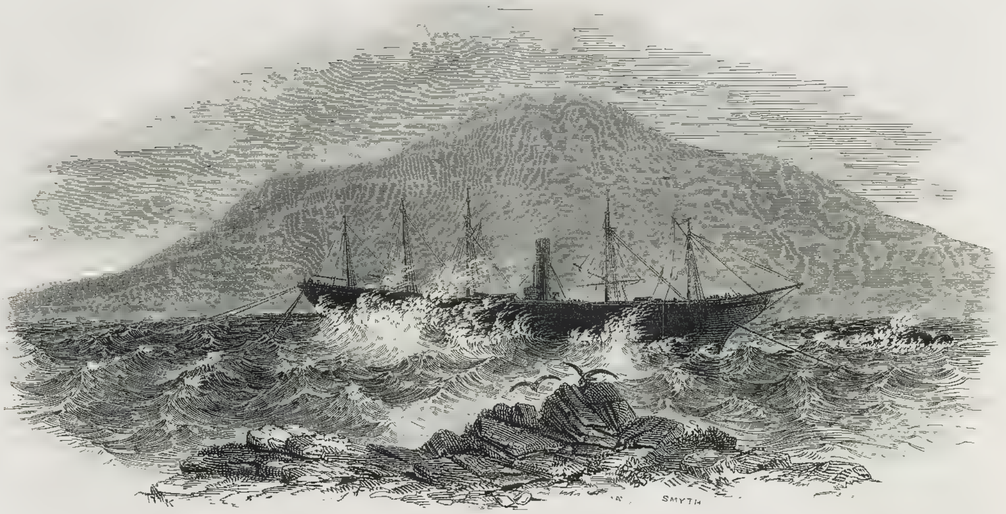
At the head of the next page we have the *Great Britain*, as she appeared at mid-water, or between the high and low tides. To the left is the Coast Guard Station, where the ship's goods have been temporarily stored. In the opposite direction is the St. John's Point Lighthouse, and between the shore and the ship is a portion of a heavy chain or ledge of rocks, "which will be certain destruction to the ship, should she ever come foul of them."

The next sketch shows the Saloon or State Cabin of the vessel, with her furniture and stores in course of removal. Such of our readers as may be pleased to refer to our description of the magnificent fittings of this superb Saloon, may imagine what a deplorable scene of havoc this removal must have presented

We add some details from *Saunders's News Letter*, dating from the period at which our Artist's communication ends:—

"Dundrum Sands, Friday, October 16, 1846, Four o'Clock, p.m.—The *Great Britain* remains in the same position (due west) she was in when I last wrote. The landing surveyor, from the Newry Customs, has been superintending the landing of her stores for the last two days; and he has relaxed the rigidity of

SKETCHES OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AS SHE APPEARED ON THE 7TH INST, FROM THE COAST GUARD STATION.

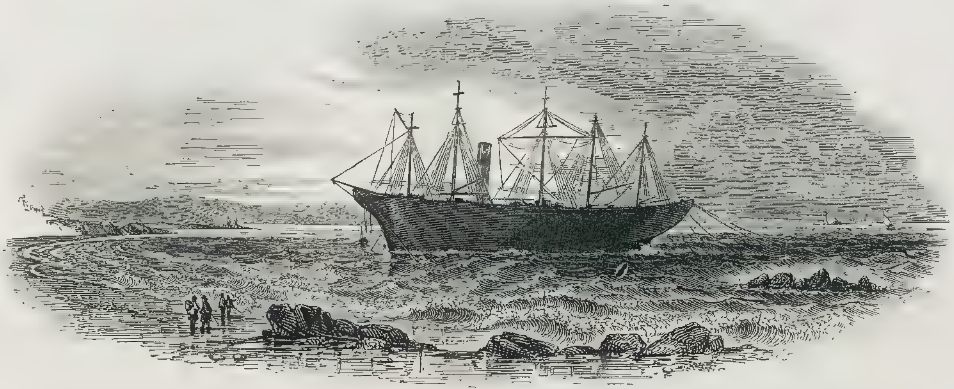
THE VILLAGE OF DUNDRUM.—MOURN MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

the Custom's rules at first adopted, much to the comfort of all on board. The stores are deposited in the watch-house of the Coast Guard, very near where the vessel lies. Yesterday, a party of gentlemen came from England, who are interested in the concerns of the ship, among whom was Mr. Patterson, who superintended her building at Bristol. Mr. Gabriel, R.N., who assisted in bringing off the *Gorgon*, steam-frigate when aground, in February, 1845, has also been here for several days, examining the position of the vessel, and communicating with the agents and owners, with the view of undertaking to float her, which he expresses himself perfectly able to do, provided he is supplied with the requisite materials and hands. He has made drawings and calculations, from which he feels quite sure of success. Mr. Coppin, from Derry, who succeeded in raising the engines, &c., of the *Rambler*, lost on the Maidens, came here yesterday, and had communication with Captain Hosken. All hands on board now muster about thirty-four; but several are about to quit her to-morrow. Mr. Patterson examined her very minutely, and expressed his opinion that she had not suffered any injury at all likely to affect her being got off. Her bedding and the internal fittings have been taken down, and the cabins and saloons present the appearance of lumber or store-rooms. The removing of the coals has occasioned a good deal of dirt about the decks, and things do not look neat and tidy. At a meeting yesterday, on board, on the part of the Directors, it was decided that all hands should be ordered to lodge and board ashore. Mr. Gabriel, to whom I have referred, has written a letter to the *Northern Whig*, in which he says:

"There can be no doubt in the minds of any scientific men, but that she may be saved, and that without trusting to the treacherous spring tides. Every person who has visited her has expressed his doubts as to her ultimate fate; and the general opinion appearing to prevail is, that she may be given up as a total loss. From the first moment I was made acquainted with the exact position of the *Grea Britain*, I stated that she could be got off; since which, my opinion has not been altered one iota; and the more I see, the more I am convinced, that if it is the general wish of the parties concerned in her fate, she may be again afloat. My

REMOVAL OF THE SHIP'S STORES FROM THE LANDING-PLACE TO THE COAST GUARD STATION.

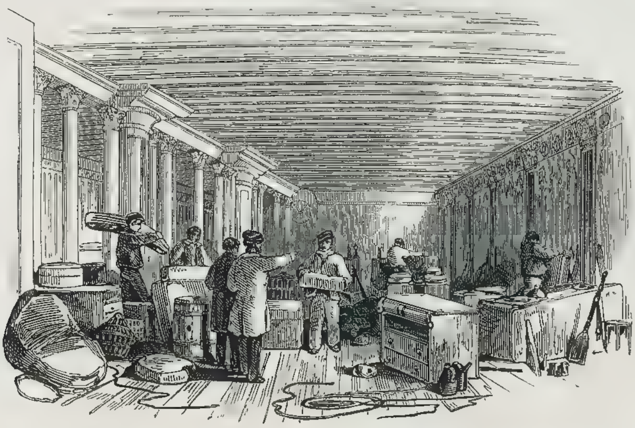
SKETCHES OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" AT MIDWATER.—ST. JOHN'S POINT LIGHTHOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

plan of proceeding with respect to this ship is founded on purely scientific principles. We well know that we have a large body to contend with, the dead weight of which is upwards of fifteen hundred tons. To move this ponderous mass, by any other means than those of many adjuncts, is quite impossible. No power of traction could be applied to any one point, and even if applied to different points, would be as useless and futile as were the attempts at the last spring tides. The ship's position is as favourable as it can well be for any proceedings that may be taken towards her rescue. The means applied to her Majesty's steam-frigate *Gorgon* are, from their results, sufficient of themselves to recommend them; and upon the same principles would I proceed in the case of this ship. She has from seven to nine feet water alongside, at high water, quite sufficient to float her. Upon the whole, I do not consider her position so precarious as is generally supposed. She is well secured by the head and stern; but, as to how she may weather the ensuing six months' gales and seas, I should be sorry to venture an opinion."

It remains to be seen whether the Directors will accede to Mr. Gabriel's proposal; and, for the purpose of learning their determination, he was to remain in the neighbourhood a few days. Captain Hosken arrived at Liverpool, *viâ* Belfast, on Sunday; he has been waited on by several nautical gentlemen, and has had an interview with the agents of the vessel, Messss. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.; and it is stated that, from Liverpool, he would proceed to Bristol, to communicate personally with the Directors.



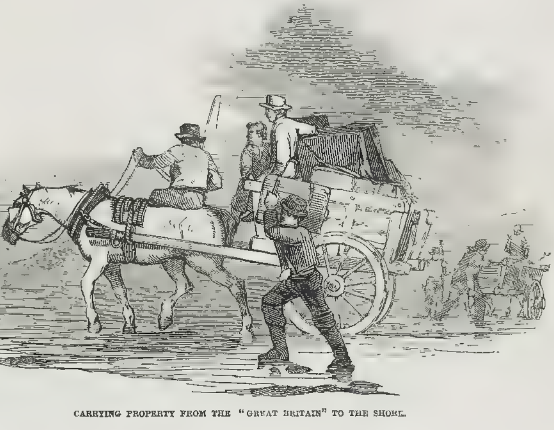
STATE CABIN OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—REMOVAL OF THE STORES.

In the *European Times*, Oct. 20, we find this intelligence:—"In a conversation which we had yesterday with Captain Hosken, at our office, we were glad to learn that he entertains sanguine expectations of getting her off. Breakwaters, tanks, and other machinery are now preparing, which will not be put into practical execution for about six weeks; and, as she now lies fast on a bed of sand, between two rocks, it is expected she will not sustain much damage."

The following explanatory paragraph, concerning the imputed incorrectness of the Admiralty Charts, has appeared in the *Times*.—"It has been supposed that Captain Claxton, in his letter describing the cause of the *Great Britain* running ashore, referred to an Admiralty chart, whereas he referred to a chart sold by some persons who call themselves agents to the Admiralty. The error appears to have been participated in by the *Liverpool Mail*, which, in its publication of the 10th inst., has a paragraph saying: 'I have made special inquiries as to the date of the erection of the St. John's Light, which, it is said, was mistaken for the Calf of Man Lights, and find that this will be the third winter of its existence. How, in the name of common sense or justice, was this light omitted in the Admiralty Chart?' This strange statement has called forth from Mr. Bate, the agent for the Admiralty charts, this contradiction: 'The fact is, that the St. John's Light has been laid down in all the Admiralty charts since its erection, as may be seen by a reference to those charts. It is also fully described in the Admiralty List of British Lighthouses, published 8th May, 1846.'"

In the early accounts of the disaster, the people at Dundrum were stated to have carried off the passengers' property, but this has been proved to have been done with no felonious intent, but merely to preserve it. A sufferer by the *Great Liverpool*, appears, from a letter in the *Times*, to have fared very differently to the above. He writes:—"In the present instance, the voyagers were so far fortunate as to be wrecked on the British shore, and to have a captain who retained sufficient nerve and self-possession to save their property; but, in the case of the *Great Liverpool*, which went on shore on the coast of Spain a few months back, on board of which I had the misfortune to be a passenger, from the moment that ship struck her commander appeared to have lost all control over both the crew and himself; and although, by a miracle, we lost but three lives, our property, in too many instances the whole of worldly wealth of the owner, was entirely lost; every vestige which had been spared by the waves being seized by the pitiless harpies of the coast, or, I regret to say, by the unnatural cormorants among the crew themselves."

The main object of this letter is, to the public, an important one, viz., that some inquiry should be made how far the owners of steam-vessels, which may be lost through the negligence or want of knowledge of their servants, are responsible to the unfortunate passengers who have entrusted life and property to their unsafe guardianship.

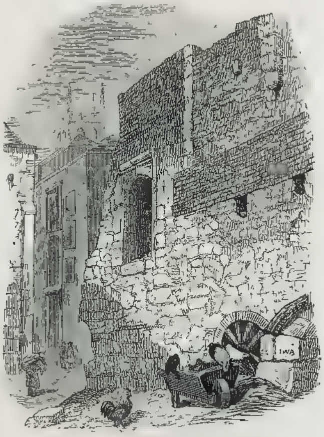


CARRYING PROPERTY FROM THE "GREAT BRITAIN" TO THE SHORE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

Winchester House, which continued to be the residence of the Bishops of that see until the 17th century, was erected by William Gifford, Bishop, in the year 1107. Extensive remains of the building existed down to the present century and part of it continued habitable, and was let to different families. Winchester-square had been originally the site of the great court, and an abutment of one of the gates still exists, together with the fragment above represented. However, the proposed establishment of a railway terminus on the spot may be expected ere long to terminate the last visible evidences of this ancient seat of Episcopal dignity; and, instead of the train of events which the present appearances serve to recall, a train of carriages, first and second class, and Parliamentary, will be ready to spirit him who lists to the distant parts of Kent, in as brief a space as might be consumed during a walk to Hyde Park Corner.



REMAINS OF WINCHESTER HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

Some other portions of this pile of seven centuries may, indeed, be said to exist; but they are mingled with the more modern structure of warehouses and manufactories, and it is only here and there that a bolder angle, or a mass o bulkier materials, appears to indicate the masonry of an earlier period. Some indication of the Bishop's Stairs, by which the Palace was approached from the river, is likewise observable. The shattered remains of the fair rose window, which once adorned the Great Hall have been transferred to the wall of an adjoining warehouse, in the neglect which has failed to provide a better situatio However, even this is a worthier fate than has befallen the beautiful western doo of St. Saviour's, hard by; for that is reported to have been carted away piecemea with the rubbish, at the time when the present unseemly edifice was erected upon the site of the ancient nave.

Few situations have been more favourable to the observations of the antiquary and curious observer, than the purlieus of Winchester House; and, though the devices of modern times have made great innovations upon their antique graces, the neighbourhood is still far from being devoid of interest, to such as go well into the root of the matter. St. Saviour's is not wholly desecrated, and it yet contains much that is both curious and beautiful; and many old houses, and other vestiges suggestive of the olden time, even to the Roman period, are to be recognised, by dint of patient research and heedful observation.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XIV.

Catherine Joyce and Mr. Charles Sefton were *tête-à-tête*. An event had just occurred which is either the momentous one of a life, or a very awkward affair—the gentleman had proposed. To own the truth, Catherine did not appear to advantage; though, so far as mere person was concerned, she had never looked better, for the rich beauty of health bloomed in her cheek, and she was attired in the most becoming costume in the world—an elegant morning one. Nevertheless, she seemed involuntarily to shrink into the shadow of the window curtains, and so far from evincing one particle of feminine triumph, appeared thoroughly mortified, and ashamed of herself.

"You have used me ill, Miss Joyce," he said, in a tone in which real feeling was leavened by no small degree of bitterness, "you have used me in a manner—I was going to say—unworthy of yourself. But I was wrong to think there was one woman in the world superior to the perfidy and meanness of the sex."

Catherine was silent; she did not even raise her eyes, but continued her employment of the last five minutes, namely, playing with the links of her watch-chain. Mr. Sefton proceeded rather in the form of an angry reprimand, than as if he expected an answer.

"You have received with something more than complacence, attentions too marked for them to have been mistaken by you. Aware of the influence you have for months possessed over me, you have allowed it to ripen to a deep and ardent attachment, for the sake of enjoying the petty trium——"

"Oh, no—no—no!" interrupted Catherine.

"How otherwise can I read the riddle of your conduct?" he exclaimed.

"I did not know—that is—I did not think you were really attached to me," stammered the poor girl; "I fancied—I thought it was my fortune, such as it is, which had——"

"Well, it *was* your reputed wealth which first drew me to your side; but, like many a man so attracted, I have learned to love the woman better than her gold. And you, Catherine Joyce, you are too completely a Woman not to have known this; raise your eyes, look at me, and deny it if you dare?"

Involuntarily she obeyed; she was not weeping, but her eyes glistened with restrained tears.

"To prove to you," he continued, in a somewhat gentler tone, "to prove to you how little money has entered into my consideration of You, within these few days, I have transacted business with your father, in which, for your sake, I have accommodated him with many thousands. And this, too, at a time, when, from unforeseen losses, money bears with me almost a cent. per cent. value."

"You have done this?" exclaimed Catherine, seriously and collectedly.

"I have."

Catherine raised her hand to her brow, and swept back the braid of hair which seemed to oppress her with its weight. "This must be repaired," she said after a moment's pause; "I can do it; I can refund the money."

"There is no need—it is not worth while. I asked your hand, and do not wish a compromise between it and your fortune."

That had been no "fire of straw," no boyish flame, which had taught Charles Sefton's tongue—and from his heart—to speak thus!

"It must be," said Catherine firmly, "indeed it must;" and she rose from her seat as she spoke. "Oh, Sir! Oh, Mr. Sefton! you would not judge me so harshly if"——She paused, coloured, and grew confused. She felt that she could have died rather than descend to the poor subterfuge her feelings had drawn her so near. She could not accuse her father.

"If what, Madam? You have encouraged my devoted attentions or months, yet now you positively and definitively refuse my suit. What more is to be said?"

"Let us be Friends," she murmured, and held out a trembling hand. He took it—pressed it warmly—raised it half way to his lips—then flung it almost roughly from him, exclaiming, "We are not Lovers, and we can't be Friends!"

He rushed from the drawing-room, leaped down the stairs, and was in the street in a few seconds.

And Catherine! she sank upon the floor, crushed and crouched, as it were, into a shapeless heap, from the overpowering sensations of shame, bitter remorse, and compassion for the anguish she *knew* she had inflicted. Truly had the wrong she had suffered from one been revenged on another. Truly had Charles Sefton received a wound from the hand which should have been the last to inflict it!

Catherine, however, soon roused herself from the indulgence of unavailing regrets; roused herself to action; her first step being to seek an interview with her father. It was a very painful one. Both parties felt that they had been to blame; yet, for this very reason, they tacitly avoided censuring one another; and each took up the defensive to a certain extent.

"Really, Catherine," said Mr. Joyce, "I have latterly thought it possible you might accept Mr. Sefton. At times I have fancied you not indifferent to him; and, had such been the case, I should have felt it my duty not a second time to thwart your inclinations. Besides, he has behaved very kindly to me; and, whatever suspicions might once have been started, *I* have every reason to consider him a very honourable man. As for family quarrels, they are nothing to us; and, for that matter, strangers never get to the rights of them."

"Simple facts, Papa, even in family disagreements, speak for themselves. No, no; I cannot delude and excuse myself, with the idea that I ever thought of accepting him. It has taught me a bitter lesson—a lesson I ought to have known before—that there is no middle course; that a girl, to act honestly, must either discourage or encourage the evident suitor. And I to have done this—I, who have always so hated and despised a coquette!"

"I know that," said her father, adding, though, perhaps, scarcely aware of the great truth of his remark, "you are by far too *earnest* a person to be one."

"And yet, I have behaved like a Coquette of the worst sort. Papa, you must promise me one thing; never again to reproach me with my former folly; all that, believe me, looks fair and innocent compared with this despicable deception. At worst, it arose from the warm affections and trustfulness of youth."

"Have I reproached you, Catherine?"

"No; you have not. But I feel were you so to do, I could not bear it now. With regard to my fortune releasing you from all your engagements to Mr. Sefton, it is a thing which I insist on, and which can alone restore to me my self-respect. Two-thirds of my property will still be mine; enough for independence—enough to assist, with my income, the family means, until you can work yourself free from the consequences of these foolish speculations."

Mr. Joyce was far from remaining unmoved at his daughter's right resolves, or the generous devotion of a third of her fortune to the fulfilment of them; but he was quite incapable of understanding her feelings, as he had always been of comprehending her character. Poor Catherine! Surely it is not the least evil of the many shapes of domestic uncomfort—not to say unhappiness—to be among those who never judge of anything but one's Actions, who never penetrate to the Inner World of the heart, which, I sometimes think, is the more real of the two. But Mr. Joyce was an every-day sort of person, neither any better nor much worse than his neighbours, and the pen has played falsely if he be not depicted as such.

"If Margaret Clifford had been in London," thought Catherine to herself—she did not say it—"I wonder would her counsel have prevented things going so far! But I will write and give her the unvarnished tale; and well I know I shall have the consolation of her approval of to-day's proceedings."

Such a letter was written the following morning. But the post crossed which brought one from Margaret to her friend, making extracts from a brief and hurried letter from Trevor Sefton, which he had penned immediately after the death of his benefactress; relating, of course, the consequences of that event to himself, and telling of his proposed speedy return to England!

(*To be Continued.*)

THE MARKETS

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Owing to the boisterous weather the arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday have been on a very limited scale, consequently the show of samples to-day was small. On the whole the trade was firm, at the late improvement in value. There was a free sale for free foreign, at late rates, but bonded qualities were quite neglected. Scarcely any malting barley was on offer, and such was held at extravagantly high prices. Grinding and distilling sorts commanded a fair amount of attention. Malt was very scarce, and held for extreme figures. In oats comparatively little was doing, at previous currencies. Beans, peas, and flour as on Monday.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 2770; barley, 2960; oats, 640. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 9800. Foreign: wheat, 590; barley, 660; oats, 2350; flour, 2380 sacks; malt, 490 quarters.

[illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 63s; ditto white, 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible]; ditto white, 58s to 65s; rye, 37s to 39s; grinding barley, 34s to 36s; distilling, 37s to 40s; malting ditto, 42s to 47s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 55s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 66s to 67s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 27s; ditto white, 27s to 30s; tick beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 41s to 46s; white, 55s to 57s; boilers, 58s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 56s to 60s; Suffolk, 49s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 66s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 30s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rape cakes continue in good request, at full prices; but all kinds of seeds are dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 39s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 7½d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 10d; barley, 38s 8d; oats, 25s 8d; rye, 38s 3d; beans, 45s 5d; peas, 47s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 2d; barley, 36s 6d; oats, 24s 2d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 42s 11d; peas, 43s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—A fair average amount of business has been transacted in this article, yet no alteration can be noticed in the general quotations. The deliveries continue on a fair average scale.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar have been in fair request, at fully last week's quotations. Refined goods are firm, and 6d dearer—brown lumps selling at 63s 6d to 64s, and standard lumps 64s 6d to 65s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon is rather cheaper, with a very inactive inquiry. All other kinds of coffee are a slow sale, with full average supplies on offer.

Rice.—Bengal is again cheaper. Good white may be quoted at 18s to 13s 6d, and middling, 16s to 16s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report an inactive demand for Irish butter, the supply of which is large, at barely late rates; indeed, in some instances, a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt has been submitted to by the holders. Fine Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 97s to [illegible] and Cork and Waterford, 96s to 98s per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, very little is doing, and prices have a downward tendency. Carlow, 95s to 100s; Waterford, 92s to 95s; Cork 91s to 95s; Limerick, 91s to 94s; and Sligo, 88s to 90s per cwt. Dutch butter is heavy, and somewhat cheaper. The best Friesland may be quoted at 100s to 106s per cwt. English butter moves off steadily, at full rates. The best Dorset brings 106s to 110s, middling to good, 100s to 104s per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon are in good request, but other qualities are neglected. A few sales are reported in sizeable Waterford for the next two months, at 58s on board. The best hams are in request. All other kinds of provisions, including lard, which is 1s per cwt lower, are a slow inquiry.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being small, prices have advanced to £8 per ton for the best samples.

Hops (Friday).—On the whole, there is rather more business doing in the best col[illegible] parcels of hops, yet we can notice no improvement in value. In the middling and inferior kinds, comparatively little is passing, at our quotations. The duty is called £220,000. Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 15s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 12s to £6 10s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Ord's Redheugh, 16s; Tanfield Moor, 17s; Clarke and Co., 17s 6d; and Lambton, 20s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—The supply of beasts on sale here, this morning, being small, and the weather more favourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was steady, at, in some instances, a trifling advance on Monday's currencies, and at which a good clearance was effected. There were in the market 21 beasts, and 310 sheep from Holland. The numbers of sheep were limited, yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Prime small calves produced late rates; but all other kinds of veal were very dull. The pork trade was in an inactive state, yet we can notice no alteration in the quotations. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 627; cows, 100; sheep, 3670; calves, 221; pigs, 420.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade to-day at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

Robert Herbert

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The business and consequent fluctuations in the English Market during the week have been very unimportant. On Monday, Consols opened at the closing price of Saturday, and afterwards advanced about ⅛ per cent, but this improvement was not supported; 94⅞ to 95 for money, and 95 to ¼ for time, being the last quotation. Notwithstanding the Market has since received some support by purchasers, on account of the East India Guarantee Fund, prices continued to droop, and as the week advanced quotations became a shade worse. A disinclination on the part of the public is very apparent, which is attributed to the anticipated demand likely to arise from the various railways borrowing on debentures. Exchequer Bills have also receded a point, which, under ordinary circumstances would indicate an advance in the price of money. Such, however, is far from being the case, as money in the Discount Market continues very easy. This state of thing is not easily accounted for; but the most probable reason is a general disposition on the part of the public to await the result of events, both in connection with foreign politics and home prospects. At the close of the week prices were heavy, at the following quotations: Bank Stock, 207½; 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 93⅞; 3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 94⅞; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 95⅛; India Stock, 259; Consols for November 26, 94⅞; Exchequer Bills, 16.

Although the news of a sudden change of Ministry in Portugal was received at the opening of the Foreign Market, Portuguese advanced to 43. This price, however, yielded towards the close of business, and 41 to 42 was the closing quotation. An improvement has since occurred, of nearly one per cent, and the last (nominal) quotation is 42½ to 43. The prospect of Mexican Stock still continues gloomy, and, notwithstanding a long communication from Mr. Murphy, prices have gradually receded to 22⅞ for Account. The length of Mr. Murphy's vindication, precludes any examination of it in detail; but it is evident that there was great haste to convert the Bonds, and that he did not await the sanction of his Government, before he commenced, upon the terms agreed on, after the rejection of those which the Mexican Ministry had proposed: the Market at closing, continued very heavy, both for Mexican and Spanish. The latter betrayed some inclination to activity, on Monday, the Five per Cents advancing to 27½. A reaction, however, occurred on Tuesday, and the last quotation for the Five per Cents, is 26¼; Three per Cents, 37⅝; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are 59; Four per Cent Certificates, 92; Grenada, 21; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 55; Brazilian, 85 to 87.

There is a decidedly improved feeling in the Share Market, although the advance at the commencement of the week is not fully maintained. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, have improved, and an arrangement between the Shropshire Union and North Western Company is announced upon very favourable terms. The established lines have been generally dealt in during the week, and the dulness that prevailed towards the end, is mainly attributable to the state of business in the English Market. The closing prices of the lines last dealt in is subjoined. Amber., Notting., Boston, and East. Junction, 2⅞; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 6¼; Caledonian, 21½; Direct Northern, 1¼; Eastern Counties, 21⅞; Perpetual Five per Cent, No. 1, ¾ pm; Ditto ditto, No. 2, ½ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 3⅝; East Lancashire, 18⅝; Ditto, New, 8⅝; Ely and Huntingdon, 6¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29½; Great North of England, 236; Gt. Western Half Shares, 79¾; Do., New, 7¼; Leeds and Bradford, 73½; London and Blackwall, 9; Ditto, New, 5; London, Brighton, and South Coast, [illegible]; Ditto, Fifths, 48¾; London and Croydon, 22; London and Greenwich, Preference, 22; London and North Western, 199; Ditto, Quarters, 23; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 20; London and South Western, 72; Do., New, 31½; Lynn and Ely, 14⅞; Lynn and Dereham, 14¼; Manchester and Leeds, 105½; Do., Half Shares, 48¾; Do., Quarters, 6; Do., Fifths, 8⅛; Do., Extension, 1⅛ pm; Midland, 137; Do., New, 35½; Newcastle and Berwick, 26; N. British, 34½; Do., Half Shares, 15½; Do., Quarters, 3⅛; Do., Extens., 1¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6⅞; Preston and Wyre, 30; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1⅛ dis; South Devon, 30; South Eastern and Dover, 37⅝; Do., No. 2, 14⅞; South Wales, 4⅝; Vale of Neath, 1¼; West Riding Union, 1¼ p; York and Newcastle, 42; Ditto New, 16½; York and North Midland, 95½; Do. Selby, 81; Do. Extension, 33; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Direct Bombay and Madras, ⅝; Dutch Rhenish, 5¼; East Indian, ⅝; Great Western Bengal, [illegible]; Northern of France Constituted, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅝; Paris and Rouen, 36½; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅞.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market remained inactive yesterday, closing at the quotations of the previous day. In the Foreign Market, Mexican Stock had rather a tendency to recede, and Spanish was quoted at mere nominal prices. The Railway Market was steady, without any material alteration.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 20.

8th Light Dragoons: Assistant Surgeon H. Somers, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Blake.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut. C. Munro to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Viscount Stopford.

12th Foot: F. Bagnell to be Ensign, vice Fogerty. 13th: Ensign W. H. Kerr to be Ensign, vice Airey. 16th: Lieut. A. Fergusson to be Lieutenant, vice M'Barnet. 22nd: Ensign and Lieut. F. Hankey to be Lieutenant. 27th: Lieut. F. King to be Captain, vice Maclean; Ensign the Hon. F. B. Pakenham to be Lieut., vice King. A. Chancellor to be Ensign, vice Pakenham. 41st: W. Couch to be Ensign, vice Johnston; Ensign W. Johnston to be Adjutant, vice Eman. 61st. W. H. Wa[illegible] 72nd [illegible]kenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham, J. E. Paterson to be Ensign, vice [illegible] J. Foster to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Somers. 79th: Lieut. A. C. M'Barnet to be Lieutenant, [illegible] Fergusson. 80th: Ensign T. Airey to be Ensign, vice Kerr. 83rd: Lieut. D. Campbel to be Captain, vice St. Aubyn, Ensign J. D. Swinburne to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]pbell. Sergeant-Major W. Blackburne to be Ensign, vice Swinburne. 89th, Lieut. H. [illegible]nds to be Captain, vice Campbell, Ensign A. F. Mulley to be Lieutenant, vice Edmunds [illegible]st. J. Lamont to be Ensign, vice Aitchison. 95th: Lieut. R. R. Currer to be Captain, vice Brev.-Ma. Robertson, Ensign C. O. E. Wilmot to be Lieut. vice Currer; C. Anderson to be Ensign, vice Wilmot.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. the Hon. C. R. Pakenham, to be Captain, vice Bowyer.

Hospital Staff: Assistant-Surgeon I. A. Blake, M.B., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice P. D. Murray. Assist.-Surgeon R. H. Garret, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class.

Brevet.—Capt. L. C[illegible]ker, to be Major in the Army. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Major G. V. Creagh, Brevet-Major J. H. Bainbrigge, Major S. E. Goodman. To be Majors in the Army: Capt. W. H. Hennis, Capt. R. M. Mundy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 16.

[illegible] Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant J. G. A. Ayles to be Captain, vice Bre[illegible]; [illegible] Lieut. W. B. Haberfield to be First Lieutenant, vice Ayles; [illegible] to be Adjutant.

Bankrupts.—H. HUGGINS, Oxford, coachmaker. G. WOOLCOTT, jun., and E. WOOLCOTT, Doughty-street, Guildford-street, builders. D. BASELEY, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth, cheesemonger. W. MORTON, Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road, draper. E. GAUNT, Ingmanthorpe, Yorkshire, rape-dust merchant. J. RAWLINSON, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor. W. I. BARKER, Sunderland, Durham, auctioneer. J. MEARS, Bedminster, Bristol, baker.

Scotch Sequestrations.—W. FRATER, Shakspeare Hotel, Edinburgh. J. MACLEOD, Dunbeath, Caithness-shire, merchant. W. BISSET and SON, Aberdeen, merchants. W. MELVEN, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, cabinet-maker. D. DALGLISH, Glasgow, insurance-broker.

Friday, Oct. 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of John Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., a Rear Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, to be Consul General in the United Kingdom for his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet W. C. Patrick to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. J. Kennedy.

Bankrupts.—J. PLUMLEY, Reading, stone-mason. G. ROWBOTHAM, Lane-end, Staffordshire, currier. R. WILLIAMS, Manchester, publican.

Scotch Sequestrations.—J. CUTHBERTSON, Glasgow, grocer. A. F. ALLAN, East Pilton, near Edinburgh, farmer. A. SMITH, Glasgow, baker. R. LAING, Kirkcudbright, commission and insurance agent. A. BLACK, Glasgow, warehouseman.

BIRTHS.

At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, the Lady Katherine Jermyn, of a son.——At Newbiggin House, Northumberland, the wife of J. T. Cookson, Esq., of a daughter.——At Upper Tooting, the Lady of John Rogers, Esq., of a son.——At Hornsey, Mrs. Alfred Willoughby, of a son.——The lady of John Wood, Esq., of [illegible] Grange, Hampshire, of a daughter.——In Chester-square, Mrs. Henry Aworth Merewether, of a son.——On the 16th inst., at Fitzroy-square, the wife of Henry R. Wotton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Lydd, the Rev. Edward Marshall to Eliza Julia, second daughter of the Rev. Charles James Burton.——At Greenwich, J. T. Nickels, Esq., to Emmeline Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Captain Tetley, R.N.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Collett, Esq., M.P. for Athlone, to [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Radclyffe, Esq.——On the 15th of [illegible], at Falmouth, William Henry [illegible], Esq., only son of the [illegible] W. H. George, of Spaxton, Somerset, to [illegible] daughter of the late [illegible], Esq.——At Upper Clapton, John G[illegible], Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq.——At Croscombe, Somersetshire, John F. Wilkinson, Esq., to Emily Louisa, second daughter of Edmund East, Esq.——At [illegible] Church, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Edward Gurdon, to M. W. Frederica, third daughter of the late W. Frere, Esq.——B. B. Breach, Esq., of Leamington, to Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Leonard I'anson, Esq.

DEATHS.

[illegible], Christiana Hockin, only daughter of the late Captain Wilson, [illegible], who discovered the Pelew Islands, and relict of the late John Pierce Hockin. [illegible]——At Sandy Mount, Dublin, on the 27th ult., Mabel Anne, relict of the [illegible] S. Downing, Rector of Fenagh, Carlow, and daughter of the late Arthur Forbes, Esq., [illegible] Meath.——At Islington, Oct. 21st, Thomas Griffin, Esq., aged 67, [illegible] apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis.——On Saturday, the 10th inst., in her 70th year, [illegible] Sarah Walker, percussion-cap manufacturer, formerly of Legge-street, Birmingham.——At St. John's-wood-road, Regent's-park, John Addison, Esq.——On the 10th inst., Captain Charles English, Royal Navy.——At Holywood, county of Down, Dorothea Alice Hughes, relict of the late Thomas Hughes, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir Edward Newenham, M.P.——At Clifton, Eliza Ann, wife of Captain Chambers, R.N.——At Manchester, Adam Edward Findon, late Junior Master to the Manchester School of Design.——[illegible], Berwick-on-Tweed, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Edward Walpole Brown.——[illegible], Elizabeth Frances Catherine, relict of the late Henry Rumsey, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray, Bart.——At Swansea, Richard Powles, Esq., aged 82.——On the 12th inst., Mr. William Lovegrove, of Fladong's Hotel, Oxford-street, aged 60.——At Southampton, Colonel Griffiths, late of the Royal Artillery.——At Exeter, Louisa, the wife of Captain C. E. P. Gordon, 75th Regiment.——At Great Gransden House, Cambridgeshire, Benjamin Dealtry, Esq., for many years magistrate of the counties of York and Lin[illegible].——At Lambeth, Captain Charles William Martyn, late of the 38th.——At Walworth, in his 54th year, Mr. John Rowbotham, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical and other learned [illegible].——At Sowerby, near Thirsk, Sarah, widow of the late Cornelius Cayley, Esq.——At Windsor, in the 81st year of her age, Elizabeth, the only daughter of the late John Pratt, Esq.——In Duke-street, Portland-place, Mary Brickwood, relict of Nathaniel Brickwood, Esq., in her 84th year.——George H. Harrison, painter in water colours.——At St. Leonard's, Mrs. Broadhead, aged 70, relict of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq., M.P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the [illegible] continued success of Herr Amidio Neaport, the Great Dutch Bottle Equilibrist, with Feats of Strength, on Glass Bottles. Seventh appearance of the Champion Vaulters, Messrs. J. Henderson and T. Lee, in their wonderful Vaulting, executing 20, 30, 40, Summersaults each.—MONDAY, Oct. 21, and During the Week, the last six nights of Lord Byron's popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA, which, notwithstanding the approbation bestowed on its powerful effects, must be withdrawn, for the production of the Grand Magical Romance, in Four Tableaux, with entirely New Scenery, Decorations, &c. Mr. Batty's Scenes in the Circle. Incomparable Artistes, and Trained Steeds. Mr. Laidlaw's magnificent act-curtain of the Spanish B[illegible]. Concluding with the WASHERWOMAN OF ST. REMY.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Half-past Four.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still in Bloom, no Extra Charge.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The principle of this valuable invention is clearly demonstrated by Professor BACHHOFFNER in his Morning and Evening Lectures at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Dr. RYAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURES daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principles and uses of the WORKING MODELS, and other specimens of the Useful Arts, are explained to the Visitors. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, by CARY, reproduced with the most interesting Objects. The latest DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, are of great beauty.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

Just published, enlarged, corrected, and brought down to the present time, price 10s. 6d., bound in cloth, the 13th Edition of the

CABINET LAWYER; a Popular Digest of the Laws of England, both Civil and Criminal, with a Dictionary of Law Terms, Maxims, Statutes, and Judicial Antiquities; also correct Tables of Assessed Taxes, Stamp Duties, Excise Licences, [illegible] Duties, Post Office Regulations, Prison Discipline, &c.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationer's Hall-court.

HOW TO LIVE. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

NOVEMBER FASHIONS DIRECT FROM PARIS.—An English Edition of that highly-esteemed Journal de Modes, LE FOLLET, appears on the 1st of each Month, comprising Three of the choicest PARISIAN Plates, with the description of Fashion translated from the French Edition, and 12 pages of original ENGLISH Literature: New Historical Tale, by Sutherland Craven, Esq., "The Infanta of Spain." Every lady should subscribe to this popular Magazine. Price 1s. 6d.; Subscription 4s. the Quarter.
Offices—61, Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; 8, Argyll-place, Regent-street, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers in town or country.

SPLENDID NEW ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL.
On Saturday, October 31, will be published, Price One Penny, Sixteen Pages, beautifully Illustrated with Wood Engravings, No. I. of

REYNOLDS'S MAGAZINE of ROMANCE, GENERAL LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ART. Edited by GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS, Author of "The Mysteries of London," "Faust," &c. &c.—No. 1. will contain a PORTRAIT of the EDITOR, engraved on Wood, from an original Painting by Parkman. In No. 1., also, will be commenced an entirely new and Original Tale, by the EDITOR, entitled WAGNER, the WEHR WOLF. The other Articles will be of unusual interest, utility, and attraction. Published at the Office, No. 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row; where all communications for the Editor are to be addressed. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen in Town and Country.

THE CORN TRADE.—The ascertained destruction of the POTATO Crop in the United Kingdom, and the admitted failure of the grain and pulse crops, and, it is apprehended, of the potato also, in France—render early and correct information, on the stock of grain available to meet the exigency of more importance than for very many years past. No trouble nor expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK-LANE EXPRESS, which has been for many years the authority in the CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price £1 10s. 4d. per annum.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK stated at the meeting at Coleshill, on the 9th of September, that by the destruction of the POTATO crop, as proved, food to the value of £10,000,000 had been lost, and that France, through the failure of the crops, would require 2,000,000 quarters of grain. This vast demand must cause great excitement, and render correct information as to the supply, and the quarters [illegible] may be obtained, of the highest importance. No trouble nor expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK-LANE EXPRESS, which has been for many years the authority in the CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES. May be had, by [illegible] of all Booksellers, price 7d.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—An arrangement has just been made, by [illegible] upon practical questions in the LOCAL FARMERS' CLUBS [illegible] be given in the FARMER'S MAGAZINE. Nearly Two Hundred [illegible] Agricultural Intelligence will be continued, with ENGRAVINGS of the BEST and MOST PERFECT ANIMALS which obtain the Prizes of the leading Agricultural Societies. [illegible] PORTRAITS of PATRONS of AGRICULTURE and EMINENT BRITISH FARMERS, with Biographies [illegible] Mr. [illegible], of Dilston, and Mr. Smith, of Deanston, have just appeared [illegible] had of all Booksellers.
Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

"TENANT RIGHT."—That an ALTERATION in the CONDITIONS upon which land has been hitherto occupied and cultivated, affording greater security to the TENANT FARMER for the investment of his capital, and a wider scope for the exercise of his [illegible], as well as a considerable change in the Law of Landlord and Tenant, will be [illegible] accelerated by the Repeal of the Corn-Laws, is perfectly manifest; in fact, a system of "TENANT-RIGHT" must be established. The MARK-LANE EXPRESS has always advocated the rights of the Tenant-Farmer, and will continue so to do unflinchingly.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price 7d., or £1 10s. 4d. per annum.
Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

From December 1st, 1846, price 3d.,

THE JOURNAL OF MYSTERIES. Best paper, large type, handsome coloured wrapper.
KENT and RICHARDS, 51, Paternoster-row

CHRISTMAS PRESENT, 1s.,

ZADORA; a Romance of the Great City of Babylon.
KENT and RICHARDS, 51, Paternoster-row.

SUPERB ANNUAL FOR 1847.—Just Published, containing 265 Engravings, executed expressly for this work; Price, 4to., crimson cloth, gilt edges, £2 2s., Folio, proofs, half morocco, crimson, with gilt edges and device, £4 4s., India, (only 20 taken), whole morocco, elegantly tooled and gilt, £12 12s.
Publisher. R. A. SPRIGG, 106, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, London.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

STARTLING NOVELTIES in the LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for NOVEMBER.—The only work that contains the Correct WINTER FASHIONS (Price ONE SHILLING, Post Free 1s. 3d.) The most superb collection ever published; all the Paris Fashions, and Out-Door Costumes in endless variety; 80 Figures, 150 new Patterns, 35 Walking Dresses, 20 Cloaks and Pelisses, 56 Bonnets, 11 Caps, Children's Dresses &c. A Superb Giant Plate for Show Rooms. Descriptions, Tales, and Poetry.
G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers

THE WESTMORLAND NOVELIST.—On the First of December, 1846, will appear, in Monthly Parts, price 6d., ADVENTURES OF AN AUTHOR, with a Sketch of his Sayings, Doings, Letters, and Correspondence with the Mighty Men in the Days of Queen Victoria, with Plates, by QUIZ.
London: W. STRANGE.

Second Edition, much enlarged, wood-cuts, 3s. 6d.,

SPARKES'S INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times. "Ought to supersede all other elementary works on chemistry."—Monthly Magazine.
London: WHITTAKER and CO., Ave Maria-lane.

HEATING BUILDINGS BY HOT WATER. Just Published, second Edition, greatly enlarged, with numerous woodcuts, &c., 8vo., price 10s. 6d. cloth,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on WARMING BUILDINGS by HOT WATER; on Ventilation and the various methods of Distributing Artificial Heat, and their Effects on Animal and Vegetable Physiology. To which are added an Inquiry into the laws of Radiant and Conducted Heat, the Chemical Constitution of Coal, and the Combustion of Smoke. By CHARLES HOOD, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London, and to be had of any Bookseller.

FIELD'S JUVENILE and GENERAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air street.—The largest and best-selected Stock of Juvenile Books in London; also, an extensive and miscellaneous Collection in every department of Literature, at a great reduction from the published prices. Illustrated Works, for Presents, or the Drawing-room Table, Bibles, Prayer-books, Church Services, Albums, and Scrap books, in every variety of binding.—Field's Cheap Stationery Establishment. Lists forwarded post free.—65, Quadrant.

CHEAP ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
Price Three Halfpence, the 52nd Number of

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE; a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading, printed in large octavo, sixteen pages, double columns, with elegant Wood Engravings, for the week commencing October 24, contains: The Kitchen of the Reform Club-house, Pall-mall—Mary Beatrice of Modena, (concluded)—Halloween Observances—Roadside Sketches of Germany and the Germans, No. 11—Natural History of Birds, No. VIII.—Popular Year-Book. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Painters: Caravaggio—Poetry: The Bruce's Heart (with Illustration)—Our Mother Church.
Part XII., containing the four Numbers for October, with Title and Index to Vol. II., price only 8½d., in ornamental wrapper.
London: T. B. SHARPE, 15, Skinner-street; or any Bookseller.

In one thick vol., a new Edition, being the Ninth, much enlarged, price 16s.

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicine, &c. Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D. &c. "It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author every where appears conscientious and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow-creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb. 1843. "It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.—SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES. Now Ready, in Small Octavo,

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES in every part of the Kingdom, on a new and improved plan. This Plan, embracing the facilities afforded by the reduced postage, railroads, and steam vessels, will extend the accommodations of one of the largest Libraries of the Metropolis to the most distant parts of the Empire.—Sent gratis and post free, to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS AND LIBRARIANS.
Now Ready, Gratis,

THE COUNTRY LIBRARIAN'S CATALOGUE OF CHEAP DUPLICATES withdrawn from the British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, London, and offered at very reduced prices. Orders (enclosing Two Stamps) to
SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

THE STOCK of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY for SALE, Cheap, consisting of 520 Volumes, including works by Popular Authors, for only £25 Cash. [illegible] Book Warehouse, 147, Fleet-street, where may be had Gratis, a Catalogue of 5000 Volumes of Novels, Romances, Travels, Voyages, &c. &c.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING MACHINES, the most efficient, and made of the best materials, may be had by applying to JOSEPH GLASS, No. 2, Queen-street, Tower-hill, or at No. 2, Moor-lane, London.

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Supplied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £2 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and [illegible] of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size.—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

FRENCH MERINOS, SAME PRICE AS ENGLISH.—Upwards of 5000 yards of fine French Merinos, in black, and every shade of colour, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
To be obtained only at KING and SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street, where Ladies in want of patterns will please to address their letters.

THE NEW CENTRAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.
INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

MORRISH and MORRISH, in taking the Premises in Leicester-square, which will henceforth be styled "LINWOOD HOUSE," are induced briefly to state the principles upon which they intend to conduct their business; and in strict adherence to which, they confidently rely on receiving the unlimited support and extensive patronage of their friends, "THE LADIES," both resident and visitors, to the latter of which, from its CENTRAL POSITION and contiguity to the City and West End, will be found most particularly convenient.

From the peculiar advantages in the purchase of Goods, and the experience M. and M. possess, they will be enabled at all times to submit for inspection A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of every description of Manufacture connected with their trade, inclusive of the costly and elegant, as well as the economic and useful; and their prices shall be uniformly so low as to defy the keenest competition.

M. and M.'s distinguishing principles are these:—
1st. TO SELL FOR THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PROFIT.
2nd. IN THE PURCHASE OF CHEAP GOODS, TO GIVE THE ADVANTAGE TO THE PUBLIC.
3rd. TO PAY THE UTMOST ATTENTION AND CIVILITY TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

To enable them to carry out the above with a remunerative profit, they must secure a large and increasing business upon the system of cash terms only.

In conclusion, M. and M. would request the favour of an early visit to their New Establishment, as they have purchased from the manufacturers, at reduced prices, in consequence of the lateness of the year, an extensive, varied, and tasteful Stock of all the Novelties of the Season, to which they beg to call the especial attention of Ladies procuring their Winter Costumes—consisting of Silks, Shawls, Furs, Plaids, Oregon, and other Dresses, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves; in order to make room for which, every article comprising the late stock of Garrard and Rotherham, bought in one lot by M. and M. at less than half its cost, will be kept entirely distinct from the New Goods, and marked in plain figures, at such nominal prices as must effect an immediate clearance.

The Sale will COMMENCE at Linwood House on SATURDAY, the 31st October, at Ten o'Clock.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons ..	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt ..	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist ..	
Size round top of Arm ..	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..	

TROUSERS	Inches.
From top of Trousers to bottom ..	
From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers ..	
Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Size round Calf ..	
Ditto Waist ..	
Ditto Hips ..	
HAT.	
Measure size round the Head ..	

READY MADE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis from ..	0	8	6
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1	5	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, and make ..	0	8	6
Tweed Trousers, lined ..	0	4	6
Doeskin ..	0	10	6
Dress Coats, ..	1	0	0
Frock Coats, ..	1	5	0
Double Breasted Waistcoat ..	0	2	6
Boys Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	0	18	6
Boys' Winter Trousers ..	0	3	0
Boys' Winter Vests ..	0	1	6

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed ..	1	5	0
Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined ..	2	6	0
Tweed Over Coats ..	0	18	0
Tweed Trousers ..	0	8	6
Winter Trousers, in all the most approved French Patterns ..	1	2	6
Best of Dress Trousers ..	1	8	0
Best of Dress Coats ..	1	12	0
Best Quality Made ..	2	15	0
Best of Frock Coats ..	1	15	0
Best Quality Made ..	3	3	0
Fancy Waistcoats ..	0	8	0
Satin, Plain, or Fancy ..	0	12	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SON'S, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but, have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock.

*** The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application or forwarded "POST FREE."

A CAPITAL FAMILY HOUSE, with Twenty Acres of Land, a few Miles from London, to be SOLD. Apply to Messrs. FINCH and SHEPHEARD, Solicitors, 34, Coleman-street, London.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards. Established above a Century.

RICH VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show-Rooms replete with every Parisian Novelty.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

VERY RICH LYONS VELVETS for DRESSES, &c. &c.
3000 yards of Black, at 8s. 6d.
2000 yards of Coloured, at 10s. 6d.
For patterns address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

SPLENDID EVENING and DINNER DRESSES at very low prices.
White, Pink, Perruche, and Sky French Satins, at 2s. 6½d. per yard,
2000 yards of Rich White Watered Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
3000 yards of Very Rich White, Pink, Black, and Sky Foreign Satins, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns sent to the Country as usual free of expense.
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

LADIES
DEFER YOUR PURCHASES FOR WINTER COSTUME.
MORRISH'S LINWOOD HOUSE, Leicester-square,
Will open SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
The Entire Stock of Garrard and Rotherham, at ONE THIRD ITS COST.
AN EXTENSIVE NEW STOCK. FASHIONABLE VARIETY. CHEAP.

ELABORATE FURNITURE, SILKS AND DAMASKS, TAPESTRY, AUBUSSON and BRUSSELS CARPETS.—SEWELL and Co. beg to announce that their magnificent Stock of Carpets and British Chintzes is now complete, embracing every novelty in Carpets, Damasks, and Chintzes, calculated for Noblemen, Private Families, and Hotel Keepers who are furnishing. Some fine specimens of Brocaded India Damasks, confined exclusively to SEWELL and Co. Turkey and Persia Rugs. Every article is selling at extremely moderate prices. Compton House, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho-square.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.
Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and [illegible] purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the Silver Services in the [illegible]. Either tea-pot, sugar-basin, cream-ewer, or coffee-pot, may be had separately. [illegible] SAVORY and Co., Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his [illegible]

MECHI'S FAMOUS BAGATELLE TABLES, manufactured [illegible] Squares, Dover; Steel and Rix, Norwich. None are genuine without Mechi's name and address.

ANCHOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.—Established 1842.
This Company affords to the Community every advantage derivable from a system of Life Assurance established upon a safe and equitable basis, embracing:—The Lowest Rates of Premiums consistent with stability; and a liberal system of Loan, upon personal or other security, to parties assuring in this Office; a Protecting Capital, with an established and increasing business, guaranteeing security to the Assured, and the prompt settlement of every claim.
Assurances on Survivorship; the Granting and Purchasing of Annuities; and the Endowment of Widows and Children.
By Order of the Board,
J. BREMRIDGE, Chairman.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, combining all the comforts and convenience of a Club with the advantages of a Literary and Scientific Institution. Annual Subscription—Gentlemen, One Guinea; Ladies, Half a Guinea. Entrance Fee (for gentlemen only), at present, Half a Guinea. The [illegible] and entrance fees of persons desirous of becoming Members will now be received by any member of the Committee, or between the hours of Ten and Five, by any of the following gentlemen, from whom Prospectuses can also be obtained:—Edward Moxhay, Esq., Treasurer pro tem., Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street; Robert Bellin, Esq., 69, Cornhill; Mr. Laidman, 1.9, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Miller and Jones, 158, Oxford-street; Wm. Eykelbosch, Esq., 3, Moore-place, Kennington-road; and, between Ten in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, at the Temporary Office of the Club, 53, west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
The First General Meeting of Members will take place on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.
16th Oct., 1846. By order of the Committee, C. PAGET, Hon. Sec.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty [illegible] 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. CAUTION: On the Wrapper of each Bottle of the Genuine article are the words, in two lines, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM. HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.
OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.
The following are the present prices of new feathers:

Mixed .. .. 1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose .. .. 1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto .. .. 1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto .. .. 3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-court-road.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

CAFETIERES! CAFETIERES! CAFETIERES!—The New PARIS COFFEE-POT makes hot and brilliant Coffee in Half a Minute. The cleverest thing ever invented—at about 2s. 6d. each, to 4s., according to size [illegible] than any English ones, even at a Guinea. Nobody should be without one.—BARKER and Co., Importers, 47, Stamford-street; City Depôt, BENETFINK and JONES, 81, Cheapside.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Book-cases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

THE CHEST.—MARKWICK'S PATENT CHEST PROTECTORS are acknowledged by all to be the very best ever invented. "They are, in our opinion, calculated to secure general public patronage. We have little doubt but as this very useful article becomes known, it will, at the same time, become very popular."—Advertiser. [illegible] specimens, and pamphlet explaining their uses, &c., and containing the opinions of the press, will be sent free, on the receipt of two postage stamps. Depot, 69, King William-street, City. Liberal allowance to the trade.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Manufacturers and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable OVER-COAT is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for winter wear so as much as that which has obtained general approval during the past summer.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC is respectfully informed that BERDOE'S NEW PREMISES, No. 96, NEW BOND-STREET, are now OPENED, where [illegible] LLIUM, and other celebrated OVER-COATS, may be had [illegible] extensive variety for the present season, adapted to every purpose; also, of SHOOTING-JACKETS, now ready, or made to order, at a day's notice; all of which are confidently guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The long-established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Waterproof Outside Garments renders any other recommendation now needless.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (Near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty [illegible] Royal Nursery, is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. No Nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it. All orders should be sent to Messrs. Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street; as hairdressers (not being appointed agents), for the sake of gain, vend the most spurious trash as the genuine.

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off; also to thicken the same, and to free the head immediately from Scurf. Sold by Ashley, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d., and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom. Wholesale [illegible] 150, Oxford-street; Prout, [illegible]

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is of unfailing [illegible] FRECKLES, TAN, and DISCOLORATIONS, producing a Healthy Freshness and Transparency of COMPLEXION, and a Softness and Delicacy of the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained the exclusive patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as of the principal Courts of Europe, and the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of all civilised nations.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—CAUTION—The Genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR on the Wrapper.—Beware of FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, composed of Mineral Astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion.

DIAMOND DUST STROPS.

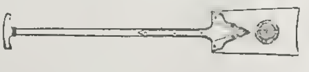
DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES, for [illegible] 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. 6d. each.—DIAMOND DUST [illegible] use for Razors, Knives, and other Cutlery, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. [illegible] for Carving-knives, 10s. DIAMOND HISTORY, or, History of the Diamond, and Uses of the celebrated Diamond Dust.—To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and Co., Importers of Diamond Dust, at the Diamond Mine, No. 1, Angel-court (opposite Somerset House), Strand, London; and of all Diamond Dust Agents.

COMPLICATION OF DISORDERS CURED BY MORISON'S PILLS, THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—Mr. Job Davies, Tailor, [illegible]land, near Liverpool, cured of the above, after having been under the treatment of [illegible] years, without receiving any benefit therefrom. N.B. The [illegible] the Pills can be forwarded by post, on sending a p[illegible] Health, London, payable to Messrs. Morison. The British C[illegible] has now upwards of 500,000 cases of cure, which amply prove the truth of the Morisonian System, viz., that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

THURSDAY, the 15th inst., was the day fixed for the ceremony of cutting the first sod of this important line—the only link requisite for connecting by railway the Humber and the Mersey. The spot selected was on the side of a hill in a field, the property of W. Jeffcock, Esq., at the Hazles, near Darnall, where the ground was staked for the purpose. The day was wet; but great numbers of persons on foot, in carriages, and on horseback, thronged the line of road from Sheffield to the scene of action. Among the company and Directors were Jobson Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Directors; M. Ellison, Esq.; Colonel Humphreys; Edward Bramley, Esq.; Wm. Jeffcock, Esq.; Thos. Dunn, Esq.; Thos. B. Turton, Esq., the Master Cutler; Samuel Butcher, Esq., the Mayor; W. Smith, Esq.; Thomas Badger, Esq.; H. D. Wilkinson, Esq.; Dr. Bartolemé; R. I. Gainsford, Esq.; I. P. Cutts, Esq.; M. Hunter, Esq.; John Spencer, Esq.; T. A. Ward, Esq.; Thos. Blake, Esq.; Alderman Woodcroft; Rev. B. T. Stannus; Alderman Lowe; Thomas Raynor, Esq.; G. Waterhouse, Esq.; Edwin Unwin, Esq.; Henry Unwin, Esq.; Wm. Steer, Esq., &c. The Mayor of Sheffield, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Dunn, arrived shortly after one o'clock, amid loud cheers.

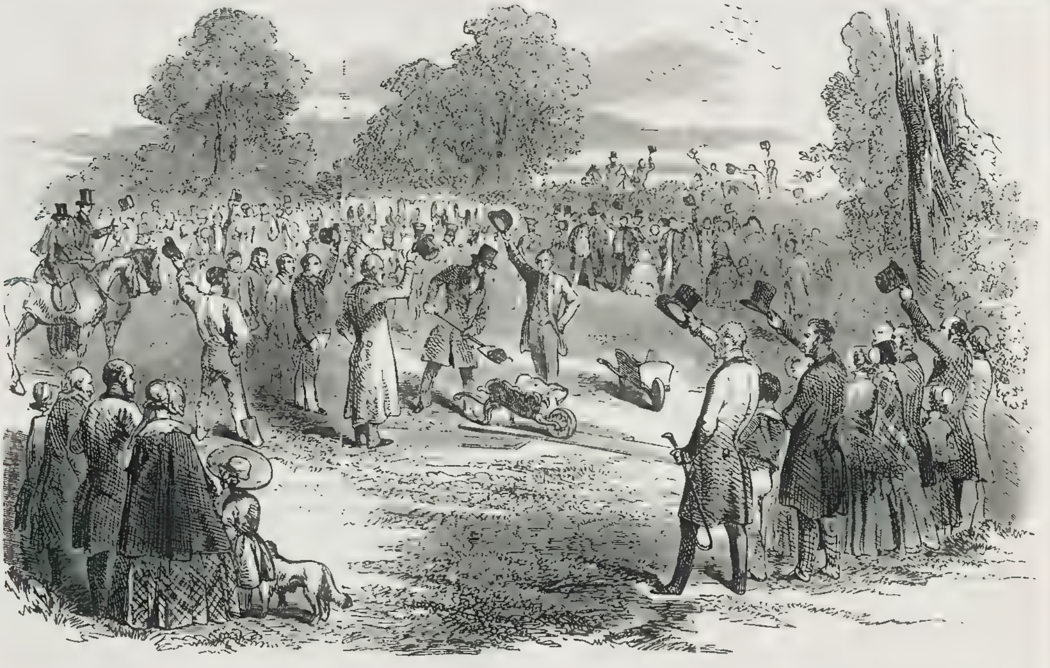
The Spade and Wheelbarrow, designed and manufactured for the occasion, were then brought upon the ground. The Spade is from the Establishment of Messrs. Rodgers and Son, of Norfolk-street: the handle is of snake-wood, and the Spade itself of highly polished steel: it bears the following incription: "With this Spade, Samuel Butcher, Esq., cut the first sod of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, Oct. 15, 1846;" signed by the Chairman and Directors. The Wheelbarrow, designed by Mr. George Eadon, of Fargate, is of Spanish mahogany, boldly carved on the upper edges and exterior, with foliage and shell ornaments. The whole is exquisitely finished and polished, and on the interior front ledge is a shield with a rich emblazonment of the Sheffield, Retford, and Lincoln Arms, surrounded by a scroll with the inscription "The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway Company."



THE SPADE.

The ceremony commenced after a ring had been formed on the ground; the Mayor, Samuel Butcher, Esq., and the Chairman of the line, Jobson Smith, Esq., remaining in the middle. Mr. Smith having congratulated the Mayor upon the railway being commenced in his year of office, and upon the great benefit it would realise to the town of Sheffield, and the whole community, the worthy Chairman presented the Spade to his worship, who, on receiving it, addressed the company on the benefits of the railway, observing that it would connect the Mersey with the Humber, forming a direct line of communication between them. It would also form a line of communication between the port of Great Grimsby and Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool. He was sure that all who heard him would agree that the Directors merited the gratitude of the public for their exertions, and more particularly for their unwearied exertions in stemming the powerful opposition [illegible] Parliamentary campaigns, [illegible] which they had ultimately [illegible] by receiving her Majesty's consent to the bill. The Mayor then concluded by congratulating the company on the probability of Sheffield soon becoming a central station, and proceeded to turn up the first sod upon the line, amid loud cheers.

THE WHEELBARROW.



CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

The fine band of the B. Division of the First West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry then played the National Anthem; after which Jobson Smith, Esq., wheeled the sod in the mahogany Barrow, and upset it into the hollow, a short distance below the spot.

Mr. Alderman Dunn then proposed three cheers for the Directors, and for the success of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Line.

Sods were afterwards dug by Thomas Asline Ward, Esq., the Town Regent; and T. B Turton, Esq, the Master Cutler; after which three loud cheers and one cheer more were given for the navigators, with a hope that they might escape from accident during the formation of the Line.

The company then returned, and the "real navies" set to work in right good earnest to cut away the sods across the whole line marked out. The men were afterwards entertained at some public-houses in the village; and the band were regaled at their Captain's, W. Jeffcock, Esq., before returning to Sheffield.

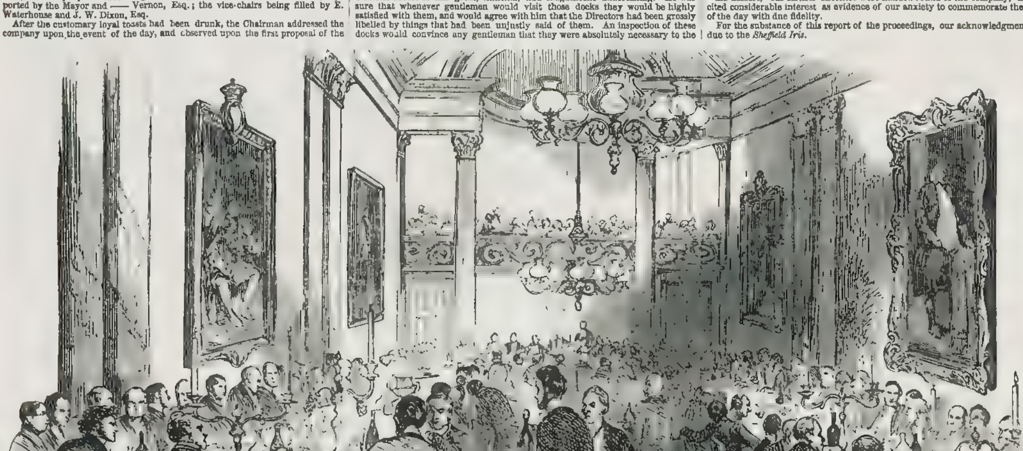
After the ceremony, an elegant cold collation was served in Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, to a company of about 250 gentlemen; Mr. Jobson Smith in the chair, supported by the Mayor and —— Vernon, Esq.; the vice-chairs being filled by E. Waterhouse and J. W. Dixon, Esq.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman addressed the company upon the event of the day, and observed upon the first proposal of the Railway: "it was found that Sheffield possessed not the advantages which she was entitled to from her population and her commerce, and that she was merely an appendage to the Midland Railway Company. The commerce from east to west was very bulky and of great weight, and of such a description as would usually be sent seaward. The goods made here, and which were sent to Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c., were usually sent to London, and from thence back again by water into the above counties. Such a state of things could not and ought not longer to exist. He had, therefore, been bold enough to propose 'that a Committee be formed to carry into effect the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway;' and he had done so because he felt it to be necessary for the welfare of Sheffield. From that small beginning, then, had come the great event which they had that day met to celebrate; and it gave the Directors the greatest satisfaction to find it acknowledged by the leading merchants and manufacturers of this district that this Railway was to be of great benefit to the town. (Loud cheers). The first consequence of the projecting of this Railway was the springing up the Grimsby line—and it always occurred to his mind that this was necessary to the ultimate sucess of this great, national, and magnificent undertaking. He was sure that whenever gentlemen would visit those docks they would be highly satisfied with them, and would agree with him that the Directors had been grossly libelled by things that had been unjustly said of them. An inspection of these docks would convince any gentleman that they were absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the commerce of this country. The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company would, however, soon loose its individuality, a bill having been passed in the last session of Parliament, to amalgamate them with the Sheffield and Manchester line. Under these circumstances, he thought there was no Railway in the kingdom which would afford so great an amount of accommodation as that one of which they had the pleasure of seeing the Mayor cut the sod that day. The Chairman then gave 'Success to the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company.' Drank with loud cheers."

T. A. Ward, Esq., gave "the Duke of Norfolk," and complimented the noble Duke upon the exertions which he had made in promoting the cause of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line. Michael Ellison, Esq., returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk, among which were "the Lord Lieutenant of the County," "Lord Yarborough" (received with deafening cheers), "the Mayor and Corporation," "the Master Cutler," &c.

The entertainment was got up under the superintendence of Mr Geo. Wescoe, and gave universal satisfaction. The viands and wines were excellent. During "the dessert," our Artists' sketches were handed round to the company, and excited considerable interest as evidence of our anxiety to commemorate the event of the day with due fidelity.

For the substance of this report of the proceedings, our acknowledgments are due to the *Sheffield Iris*.



THE COLLATION IN CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON:—Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 235.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846. [Sixpence.

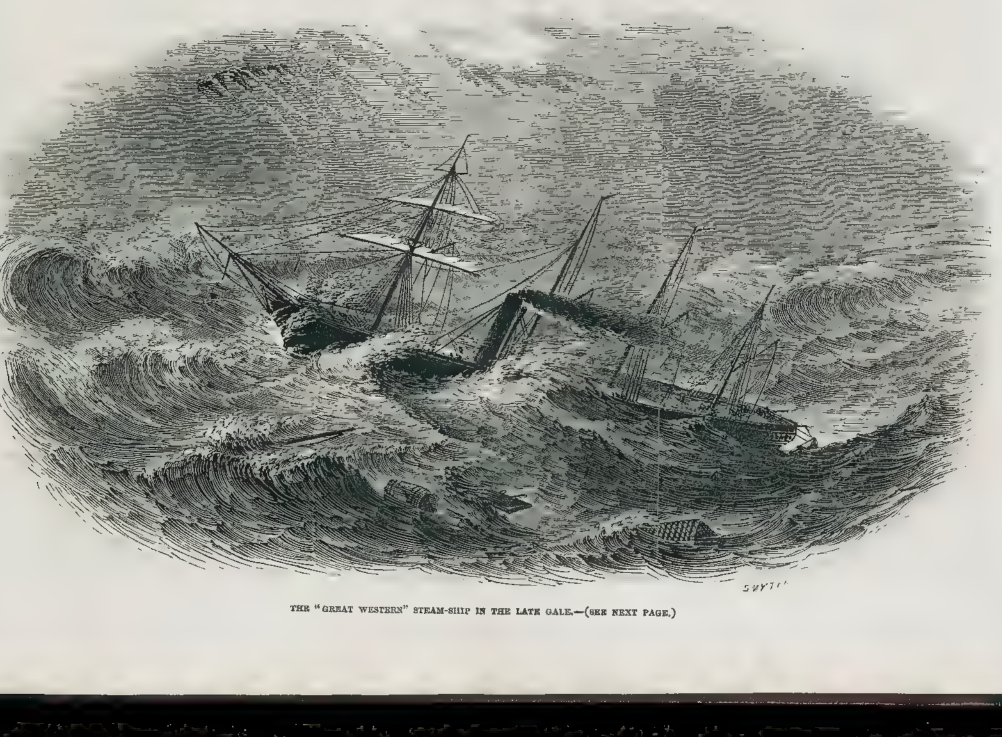
LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

GREAT as are the inconveniences which have grown with the growth of this vast City of London, we seem to have little of that courage with which such difficulties should be grappled with; all our principal thoroughfares have become too small for the enormous streams of traffic hourly poured through them; we want new roads, long and wide, establishing perfect lines of communication between the extremities—yet the best we can do is to patch and mend bit by bit; and, fearful of the cost of a real, grand improvement, fritter away half a million in a back street! The defect of all the improvements of the Metropolis is visible in the plan recently laid before the Court of Common Council: compared with what is wanted, it is petty and insufficient; it is not the public work that would win for its originator a place of honour for bust or statue; nor is it worthy of a Corporation that commands little short of a million sterling a-year. The proposal is to cut a new thoroughfare from "the top of King William-street, along Cannon-street, to the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard." Of course, making a straight and wide street where nothing but narrow and crooked ones now exist, is a benefit to a certain extent; but the remedy is only partial, while the evil is universal; at both ends of the new line, the confusion will be as bad, if not worse than ever; what is wanted is, not so much the improvement of the old routes through this nation of streets, but the creation of new ones altogether; and their length must not be computed by yards, but miles.

London, we repeat, is not now a city; it has outgrown the dimensions and population of a capital, and has become a nation of itself, busier and more populous than many Sovereign States that fill a considerable space on the map of Europe. What was the old "city" has become the mere centre of the mass, surrounded for miles in every direction by thickly peopled districts: their traffic passes through from point to point in every possible direction; railways pour in their hourly contributions from every corner of the kingdom; and, from the centre outwards, there is a never-ceasing export of men and merchandise; the mutual trade of nearly two millions of human beings, the intercourse and activity of an Empire, and the commerce of half a world, now run through streets and ways built nearly two centuries ago, and very badly built even for the age that planned them, or rather built them without any plan at all; the result is that the "streets of London" are choked by their ordinary traffic. The life-blood of the huge giant is compelled to run through veins and arteries that have never expanded since the days and dimensions of its infancy: what wonder is it that the circulation is in an unhealthy state—that the quantity carried to each part of the frame is insufficient for the demands of its bulk and strength—that there is dangerous pressure in the main channels, and morbid disturbance of the current in all, causing daily stoppages of the vital functions—a kind of diurnal apoplexy, which the ministration of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, and his "surgeons of the staff," palliates slightly, but can never prevent? No widening of these channels between point and point, *within* the great fabric, can remove the pressure; at best, it will only re-distribute it; lessening it on some points, to concentrate it again on others. The real remedy is the opening of entirely new routes *through* the whole mass. The streams of traffic would then be diverted into parallel lines; and it would be possible to pass through the Metropolis—in which time is more valuable than in any other in the world—at something above "the pace of a funeral," which is the present average rate.

The greatest improvement of this kind is one that has more than once been proposed, but, as yet, has not been attempted, on account of its magnitude; for the same public that no scheme, however gigantic, can startle anywhere else, become timid and despairing when a great improvement is proposed for the metropolis. The proposal to which we would recall attention, is that of a complete embankment of the Thames, and the construction of a roadway along it from Charing-cross to the extreme east of the City. Then, instead of the wretched and miserable spectacle the river bank now presents, we should have a magnificent series of quays, a wide road from East to West — that would relieve every street from Aldgate to Northumberland House—lined with warehouses, shops, and dwellings, which might be raised with that attention to ornament which we are beginning to display in our domestic architecture. The contrast such a change would present to the present foul and pestilential congregation of smoke, mud, and dinginess, may seem too fairy-like for anything but a scene in a pantomime, and yet we are convinced it is perfectly practicable. As to "engineering difficulties," they are slight, compared with those which have been overcome in twenty other cases: it at last only resolves itself into a "question of money;" and as to that, ten times the sum that would effect it has been raised by many a railroad company. We have only to remember that money will do other things beside build railroads, and the thing is done.

We cannot resist the temptation of waving (in imagination) a magic wand over what is called the "along-shore" part of London, and building it anew, as it yet will be; but, first, for a glimpse of what it is at present. It has two aspects—bad, when the tide is up; and worse, when it is low water: under the more favourable circumstance, it is a dismal range of irregular buildings, of every variety of height, colour, shape, and purpose; warehouses, coal-sheds, manufactories, low taverns; brick, wood, stone; of all heights, all angles, and every age, from the fabric "run up" yesterday to the crumbling pile that only seems to stand because it cannot make up its mind which way it will fall. As to the purposes to which all the premises in this region are devoted, the slightest glance is sufficient to show that they are such as a great city should at once banish to "a more removed ground;" some do not require description, and others cannot be described; most of those purposes are very useful, but, carried on where they stand, are decidedly disagreeable; in fact, the "seamy side" of the Metropolis is the one presented to the great highway of nations through it. What should we think of the taste or sanity of the wealthy owner of a splendid mansion, who should persist in piling the dunghill on the



THE "GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP IN THE LATE GALE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hall steps, taking in the supply of coals through the dining-room windows, and having the shoes blacked on the grand staircase? We do something not unlike this in our capital; what should be the main approach to it, a vestibule worthy of its wealth and importance, is actually turned into its inferior offices, of which some are as repulsive as all are needless; the richer part of the Commerce of London has left the river side; the East and West Indian trade, the discharge of sugar, tea, and all the most costly goods, is confined to docks; passengers might land on a quay instead of scrambling over all kinds of intervening vessels, and clumsy contrivances; and surely we could unload cargoes of timber, corn, and coals elsewhere. All this might be removed, and, instead of a chaos of mud-banks, floating-piers, barges, pot-houses, mills, and gas-works, there would arise a noble terrace and road, which, with a river frontage through its whole length, would have no equal to it in the world. Something like this was the plan of Sir Christopher Wren for rebuilding the City after the Great Fire; the necessity of keeping an open roadway was then so strongly felt that any building within forty feet of the water's edge is expressly prohibited by the Statute 19 Chas. II. But the profligate Government of that Monarch did not enforce the salutary law; King and Ministers were alike needy and corrupt, and to City jobbery and bribes may be traced the disfigurement of the greatest metropolis in the world. In the limits of this article we cannot go into the subject so fully as we could wish, but we may return to it, and examine the plan more in detail; immense sums are about to be expended on alterations that, comparatively, will have but little effect: might not a little greater effort produce ten times the result?

"Impossible!" is the first exclamation uttered when anything beyond the scale of ordinary doings is proposed; but the word is losing its terror; we have disposed of so many impossibilities in the most effectual manner, that the despairing voices grow fewer and fainter; we even find men acknowledging that the obstacles resolve themselves into two—want of money and want of will; they are, indeed, the real difficulties, and, of the two, the last is the most formidable; as to money, let us only have the courage to spend a quarter as much in the constructions of peace as for the destruction of war, and we should find it easy enough to get. A Government would make no scruple to-morrow in raising, the people would make no difficulty of lending, twenty or thirty millions to carry on a year's war, the whole to be exploded in gunpowder; yet countless would be the objections made to the same Government raising a tenth of that sum to make the Capital of the Empire convenient and healthy as a place of abode or business, though the improvements themselves would amply repay all the money expended on them! The fact is, we have not yet directed our energies to social improvements; the spirit is not yet created among the people that can alone enable a Government like ours to act in this direction. So a waste of many millions in a campaign in Affghanistan, is quite possible; but the wise expenditure of one, to make a free road through the Metropolis, is not: there can be no question which would be the better outlay; but the boldness and power that may be shown in the enterprises of Peace, it has not yet entered into the hearts of our Rulers to conceive. True, we have only had thirty years of it, and have not got rid of the impressions of a bad period; all our leading Statesmen grew up to manhood in the midst of War, and do not sufficiently estimate the opportunities of Peace; but, as certainly as the present hour is passing over us, the time will come when those who govern England will deal more largely with the physical evils of society—and wage war with every deteriorating influence that presses on the daily life of the masses, that exposes them, in some forms, to suffering and disease, in others, to perpetual loss and inconvenience.

"THE GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

The Engraving upon our front page shows this well-tried vessel, during the awful gale, on her late passage to New York. The moment depicted by the Artist is when the steamer was struck amidships, by a tremendous sea, as recorded in the following extract from the Log:—

"Eleven o'clock, A.M.—A heavy sea broke over the fore-part of the starboard wheel-house, which started the ice-house, &c., washing all to leeward.—Attempted to wear ship; lowered the after gaffs down; manned the fore-rigging, and loosened the weather yard-arm of the foresail to pay her off, but of no effect, and the sails blew away from the yards; the lee-quarter boats torn from the davits by the heavy lee-lurches."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The rumours of a change of Ministry, to which we alluded in our latest edition last week, have since acquired additional strength, particularly as the *Portefeuille*, which is known to have relations with the Foreign Office, states that there is to be a modification of the Cabinet, and that M. Guizot is to be appointed President of the Council. Marshal Soult, it is said, is to retire altogether from the Cabinet. According to other accounts, MM Lacave Laplagne, Martin, and Salvandy, are to give up their respective departments to MM. Bignon, or M. H. Passy, MM. Hebert and Rossi. *La Réforme* mentions the report that M. de Salvandy is to be placed at the head of the Civil Government of Algeria, with the view of paving the way for the promotion of the Duke d'Aumale to the "Vice-Royalty" of that country. The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Bayonne on Friday (last week), but he only remained to take some refreshment, and then set off for Paris, where he arrived on Monday

The *Journal de l'Aisne* quotes a letter from Soissons, one of the most important corn markets in the province, which states that "the price of wheat is beginning to decline in all the markets in this country, and is expected to be much lower before the end of January next. The uneasiness which had been caused by the efforts of speculators is beginning to abate, and it is now generally believed that the last harvest will be sufficient for the wants of the population."

The opening of the line from Abbeville to Amiens, which was to take place next month, has, it appears, been postponed until the end of December or the beginning of January ensuing. As part of this line runs through peat grounds, the delay is judicious, for it will give the foundations more time to settle. It is but just, however, to say that the whole line appears to have been laid with every possible regard to solidity; and as there are scarcely any embankments of importance, the road promises to be one of the safest in France.

The King of the Belgians arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud on Sunday.

On Sunday, the first trial of the atmospheric system was made at Saint Germain, under the direction of M. Flachat, the railroad engineer. One of the pneumatic machines, of 200 horse-power, and a condensing machine of 20 horse-power, were set in motion. The experiment was crowned with complete success

Most disastrous accounts are given, in the Paris papers, of the effects of the inundations in the south of France, which for some days impeded all communication.

At Roanne, Nevers, Orleans, and Blois, great damage has been caused by the overflowing of the Loire, and some of its tributary streams. Whole villages have been destroyed, and rich valleys ruined, together with several large industrial establishments. Several persons also have been drowned. At Roanne, Andreizeux, and in the vicinity of Orleans and Nevers, the waters of the overflowed Loire exercised the utmost violence.

The Tours road had been entirely intercepted, and a large portion of the Orleans and Tours Railroad has been invaded by the waters of the Loire.

The magnificent bridge over the Loire at Orleans, the viaduct connecting the Orleans and Vierzon Railway with the terminus in that city, has been swept away by the resistless fury of the torrent. It cost 6,000,000 francs in the erection, and will probably delay the opening of that line for at least two years to come!

The following are particulars of this accident and of other casualties: "At Orleans, the Loire in twenty-four hours rose sixteen feet: a sudden fall then took place. The reduction amounted to twenty inches in two hours, and continued during the night of the 20th. This abatement produced a new disaster; the embankments cracked, and at one place were carried away to an extent of sixteen feet A horrible noise like an explosion was heard upon the quays of Orleans, it was the railway viaduct of Vierzon, which the violence of the torrent had burst. The *levée* near St. Pré has been carried away through a length of about thirty-five yards, and immediately the Loire assumed the appearance, not of a river, but of a sea! As far as the eye could see, there was only a horizon of waters. All the communes of the Val are literally submerged. Some houses are inundated to the depth of twenty feet; others are totally submerged. Help is cried for everywhere, but difficult to be afforded. How can boats be directed through gardens intersected by hedges? besides, the numbers of boats available are utterly insufficient. Boatmen cannot be obtained, and the danger is as great to those who offer as to those who receive assistance. Unfortunates who took refuge in the upper chambers of the houses are taken out by means of rope ladders. Several of the houses in Orleans have fallen by the pressure of the waters. The conservatories are all destroyed. In the country, the unfortunate inhabitants are insulated, some on the roofs of their houses, others in barns, some among the branches of trees. Meanwhile, food fails; the bakers cannot make bread; desolation is universal. On the afternoon of the 20th the tocsin was sounded in all the communes of the Val, and in the night the common cry was, 'sauve qui peut.' Here and there upon the quays, and in the city, peasants were seen driving beasts before them, which they had saved from the river; whole families were nearly naked, stripped of all resources, and barely able to save themselves from the fury of the waters."

At Nevers (says one of the papers), during the memory of man, the waters of the Loire had never risen to so considerable a height, even on the occasion of the 13th November, 1790, the most disastrous inundation hitherto experienced. The most fatal episode of the disastrous day of the 19th at Roanne, was the loss of the municipal councillor Merle, his son, and some other persons, who were upset in a boat, within sight of hundreds of spectators, and perished. Another bark having struck against some wreck, a young woman was thrown out by the shock. By a spontaneous movement she clung to her husband, and seizing him by the neck, she prevented him from swimming; but the husband, being a powerful man of lofty stature, by a desperate exertion, succeeded in bearing his burden to near some houses, where the inhabitants threw him two sheets twisted together, with which the husband and wife were hauled into a house through the windows. A watchmaker of Roanne, who had been roused from his bed by a gendarme, had barely time to escape almost naked through his shop door. His wife and daughter were saved during the day, more dead than alive, seeing the houses crumbling to pieces behind them, and the flood rushing down the Rue Royale before them. In all quarters were to be seen old men and children lamenting their friends, from whom they were separated. It is said that the entire of the Rue Royale would have been destroyed, but that M. Boutoux, of the corps of Royal Engineers, effected a passage for the water, by which the depth of the flood was diminished nearly four feet. The high road to Briare was covered with water to the depth of several feet, and the passage over the bridge of Brionne was completely closed. The torrent, which extended over the land to a distance of a quarter of a mile from the Loire, roared like a stormy sea, and carried with it wrecks of every description.

The Loire committed dreadful ravages between the plain of Aurec, Andrezieux, and Roanne. The St. Etienne Railway had been partly destroyed at Andrezieux. All the boats, laden with merchandise to the amount of 1,000,000f., lying in the canal of Digoin, had been sunk, and 1000 hhd. of brandy, each worth 800f., and 1500 casks of wine were lost. At Pouilly, 1700 pieces (hogsheads) of wine of the country and of Beaujolais, had been carried away by the floods. The swell in the Loire began to be felt at Nantes on the 21st, but the authorities had cautioned the inhabitants residing along its banks against its consequences, and no accident has as yet occurred. The Allier and the Loire, at their junction, became an immense sea. 1400 labourers, engaged in the construction of the railroad, would have inevitably perished, had not provisions been sent to them by a steam-boat, which took the men on board and brought them to a place of safety. In the Val of Orleans 10 districts were entirely laid waste; 80 boats and 250 boatmen had arrived at Orleans from Paris, and were employed in carrying provisions and relief to the inhabitants of the inundated country. Near Amboise, the Loire had burst the great bank by which its course is partially restrained, and flowing with irresistible force through the opening thus made, had made an immense breach in the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, which is there carried along an embankment. About four kilometres of this embankment are said to be entirely washed away, and the line for some miles, although it would not have been materially injured by an ordinary inundation, is supposed to have received so much damage that some months must elapse before it can be again opened for traffic.

A Bordeaux journal of the 21st gives the following account of the loss of the diligence near Feurs:—"The diligence, in which there were nine passengers, was carried away by the flood, and only three persons escaped. When assistance arrived, the carriage, horses, and passengers had disappeared. It was only eighteen hours afterwards that the three passengers who had escaped were found under the trees in an alarming state of exhaustion. They were removed to an inn, where every attention was paid to them, but one of them, it is said, remains dangerously ill. The conductor of the diligence, whose name was Hardi, and the driver, seeing that the horses had broken their traces, endeavoured to save themselves by grasping the tails of two of them; but the torrent was so rapid that horses and men were carried away and drowned. Amongst the passengers who were lost were a lady and an Inspector of Diligences. It is said that there were 260,000f. in specie in it. The diligence had not been found on the following day."

"The list," says the *Débats*, "of the districts wheer this awful inundation has extended, is daily increasing. From the whole course of the Loire, fresh accounts of losses and misfortunes are reaching us. Hitherto, we had no detailed accounts from Tours, but some have this day arrived. The Val is ravaged like that of Orleans. We are beginning to receive advices from the Lower Loire, below Tours. At Angers, the rise of the Loire and Maine were creating great alarm. The Allier had done fresh damage in the district that bears its name, and in that of the Puy-de-Dôme, which it partly crosses. In the south, the rise of several torrents, and especially that of the Rhone, excited great anxiety. At Lyons, the Rhone and Saone do not appear to have as yet given rise to much uneasiness." The loss of life has, unhappily, been considerable; that of property incalculable. The main embankment of the Loire has given way not only at Amboise but at Meung, Beaugency, Vouvray, and other places along the course of the river. Most of the principal streets of the city of Tours—among others, the Rue Royale up to the Palais de Justice—are under water. The communication with Paris is completely cut off, except by the circuitous routes of Chartres and Vendome; and the service of the railway (Orleans and Bordeaux) is restricted to the portion of the line between Orleans and Blois. This visitation would, it was believed, prevent any *fêtes* or other demonstrations in compliment to the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier in the south of France.

We select the incidents which follow from provincial French papers:—"At Roanne, several persons have perished. Fifteen hundred have lost their habitations, and about 120 houses have been destroyed. A thousand persons are lodged and fed at the hospital at Roanne and in the charitable institution the *Phénix*. The loss to the state and to private individuals is immense. The defensive dyke and road are broken through, and there is no communication between Roanne and Coteau except by boats. Not less than 85,000 francs worth of tobacco has been lost. The canal between Roanne and Digoin is much damaged, but less than was imagined. The passage is interrupted at Pouilly, from the dreadful state of the road, but the bridge is intact. An arch of the suspension bridge at Hegally has been carried away. At Balbigny thirty-eight houses have been destroyed. A person who took refuge in a tree perished, without its being possible to succour him. A girl of eighteen was lost, with three children committed to her charge. The greffier of the Juge de Paix, when going to take down a statement relative to the dead bodies, fell dead himself suddenly. At Digoin, M. de Jagny, aged 70, formerly an officer in the hussars, persisted in remaining in his house, which fell down over him. His servant-girl escaped by a sort of miracle. At St. Yon, a woman was crushed to death. M. Gollet, mayor of Avrilly, perished with one of his servants, whilst endeavouring to carry aid to others. Dead bodies are seen floating down the Loire, and the river is covered with casks of wine, ricks of hay and corn, and other articles. At St. Rambert, all the boats that were being built, others that were finished, and a large quantity of timber, were swept off. At St. Just, the suspension-bridge was carried away."

The *Moniteur* contains three Royal ordinances, dated the 26th inst., whereby, in consequence of the "immense losses" caused by the overflowing of the Loire, Rhone, and their tributary streams, a sum of 3,900,000 francs is granted towards relieving the sufferers, and repairing the roads, bridges, dykes, &c., which the inundation has destroyed or damaged. A fourth ordinance applies a sum of 1,500,000 francs to works on the Royal roads. The object of this grant is to afford occupation to the labouring classes during the winter season.

The rejoicings appointed to take place at Versailles are suspended, as we find from the following announcement in a Ministerial paper:—"We announced that a grand theatrical representation was to take place at Versailles, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, but the King, deeply touched with the disasters which have fallen on several of the departments, has countermanded all kinds of rejoicing There is no family *fête* for our Princes when a public disaster has scattered misery and mourning amongst so many cottages. The Royal generosity will be vouchsafed to the great number of unfortunate persons who have no other resource but the sympathy which they inspire—it will be the most noble manner of *fêting* the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier."

SPAIN.

The promised amnesty appeared in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 18th. It is by no means an extensive one, and it has been received with contempt and derision by the public. It only extends to Colonels in the army, and to civilians who have not held a higher office than that of Political Chief

The ball given at the Palace on the 16th was extremely brilliant. It was the Duke de Rainzares who acted on the occasion as Master of the Ceremonies. Messrs. Costa Cabral, Gonzales Bravo, Salamanca, General Narvaez, Alexandre Dumas, &c., were present at it. Mr. Bulwer was absent.

The Queen and the Princes again attended at the bull-fights on the 18th. The wetness of the day, and the repetition of nearly the same ceremonies producing a monotonous effect, deprived the spectacle of the enlivening character of the previous days.

The Queen, besides, was fatigued from the attendance of the previous days, as well as the Palace ball. One circumstance occurred which must not be passed unnoticed. As the Queen was leaving the square in her carriage, the usual respectful salutes were paid her. But, when Munoz and Maria Christina appeared, a hiss broke from the assembled crowd. Munoz put his head to the carriage windows, but hastily drew it back again when he beheld the angry countenances of the multitude. Maria Christina also looked at the window, and endeavoured to smile, and nodded her head; but the hiss did not cease; on the contrary, the sight of the Duchess of Rianzares seemed to render still stronger the signs of dislike to her person. She hastily drew back to the corner of the carriage, but the unpleasant sound followed as it moved off.

The President of the Council gave a grand banquet on the 19th; at which all the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, and the superior officers of the Palace were invited.

On the 14th inst. a grand banquet was given in honour of Mr. Cobden, at Madrid, by the members of the Spanish Commercial Association. The guests assembled at half-past six, among whom were D. Alvaro Flores Estrada, the Spanish economist; the Duke of Sotomayer, Spanish Ambassador to the English Court; and numerous other persons of distinction. Counts Santa Olalla, Gonzalo, Moren y Pena Aguyac were prevented from attending by different causes. The chair was taken by S. Alvara, having on his right Mr. Cobden, Duke de Sotomayer acting as Vice-President. The health of Mr. Cobden was proposed by the President, after a short and emphatic speech, in which he alluded to the services rendered by Mr. Cobden to his country.—Mr. Cobden then rose, and spoke in English:—"Gentlemen, it is with the deepest gratitude that I accept this manifestation of your sympathy; I accept it as a proof of your approbation of the principles of Free-Trade, and of the means resorted to by the leaders of the League in England. We stood up, gentlemen, as the advocates of Free-Trade, not in a party spirit, but in the common interest of all; and we obtained our end solely by moral means, which deserve, I hope, the praise of the honourable men of every country. From the very beginning of the struggle we never entertained the slightest idea of having recourse to physical force; we placed our confidence in the strength of reason and argument. Our only weapon was the pen, our loudest artillery the voice of our orators. We did not make proselytes by force, but by conviction. For seven years a fierce struggle was kept up amongst twenty-seven millions of people, without shedding a single drop of blood. The battle was long and fierce; but, once gained, the victory is eternal. All present are, no doubt, well aware of the precise object we had in view in our struggle for Free-Trade We had, Gentlemen, a great principle in view. We demanded for every Englishman the right of exchanging the produce of his labour for that of every quarter of the globe. We demanded the suppression of all protective duties. What we advocated has become the dominating policy of the people of Great Britain. Gentlemen, the cause of Free-Trade is not confined to one country alone, it is the cause of humanity and civilisation all over the globe. And where may I hope to meet with greater sympathy than in this illustrious capital of the Iberian Peninsula? To no country does Free-Trade offer greater advantages than to Spain; to no country has Nature been so prodigal in her gifts. Spain produces what other lands must acquire by labour and by industry. Commerce is the exchange of articles of equivalent value, and the nation that exports is, likewise, in the necessity of importing. I am confident, gentlemen, that, before long, this great nation will have emancipated its commerce from the restrictions which, but a short time since, weighed upon the commerce of my own country. Another page of your history will be filled, like the immortal page which records that three centuries ago a great man left your shores to discover a new hemisphere. You must not accuse me of detracting from the glory of that great man, when I say that in my opinion the establishment of Free-Trade will confer greater benefits on your country than the discovery of America. I conclude, gentlemen," said Mr Cobden, in good Castilian, "by drinking to the universal adoption of Free-Trade, the surest guarantee of the peace of nations." The meeting was then addressed by several Spanish merchants and nobles, advocating the general principles of Free-Trade, and especially the liberty of discussion; at the conclusion, the meeting expressed its gratification at the presence of its illustrious guest.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE KAFFIRS.

Cape of Good Hope papers have reached us to the 3rd of September.

They contain official reports of the operations of Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, in their combined attack with Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, on the Kaffirs in the Amatola mountains. These reports are long, and not of sufficient importance to be given in detail. The skirmishes in which the attacking parties were engaged appear to have been of much the usual character. The colonial troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them, killing several, wounding many, and capturing 400 or 500 head of cattle, sustaining little or no loss themselves. Both Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone appear to have exhibited a great deal of personal bravery, as well as the officers and men under their command. The *Graham's Town Journal* of August 22nd says:—

"No movement of any importance has taken place for the last week. A few days ago twenty-one waggon-drivers left the General's Camp to go in search of Kaffir corn. After proceeding a few miles, seven of them returned. the remainder (all Hottentots) persisted, were surrounded by a large body of Kaffirs; and, of the whole party, fourteen only escaped. Umballa and Macomo have again sent in for peace, but their messengers were not allowed to enter the camp. Sir Andreas Stockenstrom is at the Kabusi, Dhone's station, with his division. Colonel Johnstone was to join him immediately, and they were to proceed to Kreli's country for cattle. His Excellency remains at Fort Beresford with the infantry, to patrol the mountains. Colonel Somerset has returned with his corps to Fort Peddie. Four or five spans of oxen, in the employ of the Commissariat, have been adroitly carried off by the Kaffir marauders in the immediate vicinity of the camp."

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAIL.

An express has arrived with the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st instant. The intelligence is not of much political importance.

At Lahore everything remained quiet, the troops were healthy, and were expecting an early visit of inspection from the Governor-General. Lady Singh betrayed great anxiety as the time for the departure of the British forces approached.

From Cabul, there were, as usual, rumours of intrigues and insurrections. A report that an English army would invade Peshawur upon the arrival of the cold season, had produced much alarm, and it was said that proposals for a treaty of alliance would be made to Lord Hardinge.

An insurrection had broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh had been defeated with some loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country had been seized, and would be detained as hostages, though no fears were entertained for their safety.

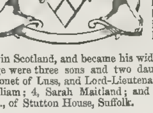
Cholera was still raging in Scinde, and provisions were so enormously scarce and dear that an absolute famine was apprehended.

At Bombay there was no news. Trade was rather dull, and all transactions on a very limited scale.

A volcano had appeared on Saddle Island in the Red Sea.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY COLQUHOUN OF LUSS.

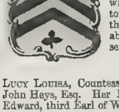


Janet, Lady Colquhoun, whose death took place at Rossdhu, Dumbartonshire, on the 21st inst., was daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, by Sarah, his first wife, daughter of Alexander Maitland, Esq., of Stoke Newington. At the period of her decease, her Ladyship had completed her sixty-fifth year, having been born 17th April, 1781. She married, in 1799, the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, M.P., the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland, and became his widow in 1836. The issue of the marriage were three sons and two daughters—viz.: 1, **James**, the present Baronet of Luss, and Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire; 2, John; 3, William; 4, Sarah Maitland; and 5, Helen, wife of John Page Read, Esq., of Stutton House, Suffolk.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

Eliza-Mary, Countess of Huntingdon, who died on the 20th inst., was eldest daughter of Joseph Bettesworth, Esq. She had been married three times, but has left no child. Her first husband, Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq, died six weeks after the marriage: her second, was the late Earl of Huntingdon, whose succession to his family honours, gave rise to one of the most interesting Peerage claims on record; and her third (whom her Ladyship married in 1838) was Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Harris, K.B.

EDWARD STRUTT ABDY, ESQ.



This gentleman, late Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge, and the able author of a "Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States," died on the 12th inst., in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged fifty-five. Mr. Edward Abdy, uncle of the present possessor of Albyns, Essex, was youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Abdy Rutherforth, who inherited the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Abdys of Albyns, Baronets, and assumed their surname. The family is one of high respectability in Essex, and the chief line is now represented by Sir W. Abdy, Bart., of Felix Hall.

LADY WINTERTON.

Lucy Louisa, Countess Dowager of Winterton, was the daughter of John Heys, Esq. Her Ladyship was married the 28th May, 1809, to Edward, third Earl of Winterton, by whom (who died the 6th January, 1833) she had issue, beside another son and two daughters, Edward, fourth and present Earl of Winterton. The Dowager Countess of Winterton died suddenly, of a disease of the heart, on the 26th inst., at her residence, Lodge Villa, St. John's Wood.

Sudden Deaths On Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the workhouse, Mint-street, St. George's, Southwark, on the body of Mary Anne Donoghue, aged fifty-five, a widow, of 31, Great Union-street, Borough-road. The deceased, on Friday evening (last week), called at the house of Mr. Jones, 4, Westminster-road, to sell some artificial flowers, when she fell down and suddenly expired. Mr. Hooper, surgeon, who was called in, said the probability was that deceased had died from some disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."—A second inquest was held before the same Coroner, concerning the death of Richard William Thomas, aged twenty-four, lately residing at 11, Ann's-place, Lant-street. The deceased was a cellarman at Guinness' stout stores, kept by Sparks and Co., under London Bridge. After leaving his employment on Saturday night last, he went home and retired to bed, where he died suddenly the next morning of disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

Last Saturday afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Windsor. On Sunday, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the Lady-in-Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Windsor, Thursday Evening.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual promenade this morning, in the private grounds around the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, visited the Queen and the Prince at the Castle this morning, and remained to luncheon. The Royal Family were taken for their accustomed exercise in the Home Park, this afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Spath, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party this evening. The band of the 1st Life Guards, and her Majesty's private band of musicians, were in attendance.

Royal Visit to Arundel Castle.—The visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, has been deferred for a few days. We believe that it will take place on Tuesday next.

Present to her Majesty.—A very rare and curious bird, of the stork species, was received at the Royal Aviary, at Windsor, on Saturday, as a present to her Majesty from Lord Saye and Sele. Her Majesty had previously been graciously pleased to accept from his Lordship a pair of swallow-flight and a pair of beautiful white Java pigeons, which now form a portion of the Royal ornithological collection at Windsor

The Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness the youthful heir apparent's natal day, on Thursday next, when he will complete his 5th year, will be celebrated by public dinners at Windsor, &c.

Lord J. Russell's Cabinet Dinner.—Lord John Russell gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Chesham-place. Nearly the whole of the noble Lord's colleagues were present.

Lord John Russell. -Lord John Russell, who has been occupying Mr. Arthur Edin's villa at Wimbledon during the summer, is about to remove from that mansion, with his family, to Chesham-place, for the winter.

Death of Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, Bart.—This, the oldest Baronet in the empire, expired on the 26th instant, at his seat, Up-park, Sussex, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, during seventy-two of which he enjoyed the title. He was born in the year 1754, being the son of the first Baronet, who received the honour in 1747, by the only daughter of C. Lethieulliere, Esq., of Belmont, Middlesex. He married in 1825, being then far advanced in life, Miss Mary Ann Bullock, of Orton, but does not leave any issue.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Accident to Mr. Newdegate, M.P.—A serious accident occurred to Mr. Newdegate, while hunting with the Warwickshire hounds, near Annesley, on Friday (last week). The Hon Member was leaping a brook, when his horse fell with him, and before he could extricate himself, the animal kicked him severely about the breast and face. Mr. Newdegate, although still suffering severely, is progressing favourably, and not the slightest apprehension of fatal consequences is now entertained. The hon. gentleman is at his seat, Arbury Hall, near Nuneaton, where he was removed some few hours after the accident occurred. He has not been internally hurt, but his jaw has been fractured in two places. The inquiries relative to the hon. gentleman's health are most numerous, and strongly evince the great esteem in which he is held in the county.

Awfully Sudden Death of a Solicitor. On Wednesday morning Mr. W. Lake, an old established and highly respectable City solicitor, whose offices are at No. 18, Aldermanbury, left his residence at Camberwell at the usual time, so as to reach his office by half-past nine o'clock in the morning. About eleven o'clock his son, Mr. John Lake, called at the office, and was surprised at finding his father lying on the floor, and, on close examination, he was ascertained to be quite dead. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but resuscitation could not be effected.

Sudden Death at Marlborough-street Police-court.—A melancholy instance of sudden death occurred at Marlborough-street Police-court, at about half-past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. An aged and feeble man, named Thomas Pavery, of No. 5, Park-place, Knightsbridge, summoned his employer, a house decorator, for an arrear of wages. The case was partly heard on Saturday last, and was adjourned until Wednesday. The complainant, with his witnesses, was in court; and Mr. Hardwick, noticing that he appeared to be suffering, ordered a chair for him. The case was proceeding, when it was observed that he appeared to be dozing. His wife, who was standing close behind him, took hold of his arm. She uttered a loud shriek, and cried out, "He is dead!" Dr. Sparkes was sent for, and, on his arrival, applied the usual remedies, but all without avail; he was dead.

Lamentable Deaths from Starvation.—On Saturday, two inquests were held by Mr. Baker, respecting the deaths of two persons, both of whom died from starvation. The first proceedings commenced at the White Lion, Mile End Old Town, on the body of Mary Miles, aged seventy-three. The evidence showed that the only support of the deceased and her husband was 1s. and a loaf weekly, from the Whitechapel Union, and casual relief from their neighbours. Through the dread of being separated, they would not avail themselves of the offer to enter the workhouse. Deceased was recently attacked with a lingering illness, brought on by the want of necessary food, of which she died on Thursday morning. The apartment occupied by them gave every appearance of the utmost destitution and want. Verdict, "Natural death." The second inquest, held by the same Coroner, was taken at the White Hart, Shadwell, on the body of Charles Green, aged fifty-three. The daughter of deceased stated that her father being out of employment upwards of nine months, he was supported by witness and her mother, but was greatly in want of the necessaries of life. On Thursday he was seized with vomiting blood; the parish surgeon was sent for, but he shortly afterwards died. The Jury recorded in this case a verdict similar to the preceding.

Fatal Accident at Hoxton.—On Tuesday a melancholy incident occurred at Hoxton, by which two poor men lost their lives, and three others narrowly escaped a similar fate. Some old houses near Saint John's Church, situate in Pimlico-walk, have recently been pulled down, and, before laying the foundation, a drain was being dug out, to flow into the common sewer, about 20 or 25 feet from the houses, under the main road. The builder employed had placed five men to work in this excavation, and, whether from the inexperience of the men employed in not shoring up sufficiently, or from whatever other cause, about one o'clock, a heavily-laden waggon passing over the road, the earth from above where the men were digging fell in upon them, burying two of them (Haynes and another), and three more had a narrow escape of meeting with the same fate. Men were set to work immediately, and one of the men, after the lapse of an hour, was got out, but every exertion used failed to restore him to life. Both men are stated to have left wives and families

Another Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—On Tuesday, the train which should arrive at the Cambridge station at half-past two o'clock A.M. was proceeding from Ely to Cambridge, and when a few miles below Stretham, the line rail broke, and the engine tore it up for several yards, ploughing up the ballast. The shock is described as terrific. The train was rather a long one, and the back carriages were thrown on to the foremost most violently. Fortunately the engine having escaped the broken part of the rails, recovered the line, and the train was stopped. The guard was thrown off the train, but, beside a few bruises, escaped unhurt, though he was unable to continue the journey farther than Cambridge, where the train arrived at four o'clock—having occasioned a delay of two hours in all the trains up and down the line.

A Young Woman Poisoned by Mistake.—A painful sensation has been occasioned in Sunderland, by the death of a young woman named Mary Elizabeth Liddell, twenty-five years of age, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the deceased, being unwell, on Thursday evening (last week), sent the daughter of a neighbour to the shop of Mr. Meldrum, a chemist, for some tincture of rhubarb. It was dark at the time, and the drug was supplied by a young man, about seventeen years of age, Mr. Meldrum's apprentice. Immediately after Miss Liddell had swallowed what was brought, she was taken ill and died on the following morning from the effects of poison—it being then ascertained that laudanum had, by mistake, been substituted for the rhubarb. On Saturday the inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time severely censuring the young man (Mr. Meldrum's apprentice) for the negligence which he had manifested.

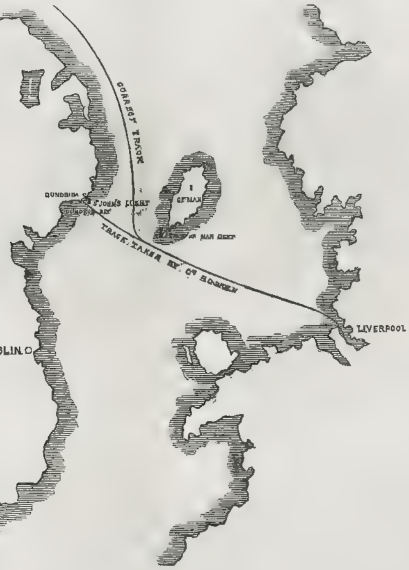
The Alleged Manslaughter in Essex.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, *Richard Haywood*, *William Branch*, and *Henry Boddy*, three journeymen of respectable appearance, surrendered to take their trial for the manslaughter of John Harold Levitt. We mentioned the facts at the time. On the 15th of September there was a foot-race on the Barking road, between the three-and-a-half and four-and-a-half mile-stone, at which the prisoners, with others, were present in a phaeton. The deceased was also present. Whilst the race was being run, the prisoners obstructed the deceased, who was in a cart. Words ensued, and the prisoners struck and severely cut and wounded Mr. Levitt. He was taken to a surgeon's and his wounds dressed; but he became daily worse, and on the Monday, four or five days afterwards, he died. The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" of manslaughter, but "Guilty" of assault.—The Lord Chief Baron sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment.

Attempted Murder in Cheshire. On Friday (last week), Mr T. M'Gill, a travelling draper, was shot in the head (supposed with a pistol) at Tabley (Cheshire), and then robbed of two £20 Bank of England notes, two £5 notes, £.8 in gold, and from £3 to £4 in silver, and a £10 Bank of England note—total, £82. The deed was effected by a man named John Wright, who, after robbing his victim, attempted to drag him to a brook, no doubt with the intention of drowning him, but was prevented from effecting his purpose by some men who were working in an adjoining field, near to the high road. Wright is a Scotch traveller, and was living at Benton Cross, with his father, about three miles from Northwich. Wright is well known by Mr. M'Gill, having been formerly in the same business as a Scotch traveller; he met him near Tabley, and entered into conversation with him, and shortly stopped until Mr. M'Gill passed on, when the report of a pistol was heard, and M'Gill fell. Wright then rifled his pockets, but on some labourers coming from a field, he made off. Inquiry was made of the wounded man, who stated where he lived, and he was taken to Manchester in a coach. Notice was given to the Cheshire constabulary of the crime, with a description of its perpetrator, when he was speedily captured. Mr. M'Gill was brought home to Manchester, and surgical aid called in, but he lies still in a precarious state. Wright was also brought, that Mr. M'Gill might see him, with a view to identification; but in Mr. M'Gill's present state it was not thought advisable that he should be taken into his presence.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

We understand that Mr. Mackintosh, the contractor and army-accoutrement maker, has undertaken to float and bring off the *Great Britain* from her position in Dundrum Bay. Although extremely novel, the plan proposed by Mr. Mackintosh is simple and easy to be comprehended; and, if it should answer as well in practice as in theory, it would be, doubtless, made extensively available in various other similar cases. It appears that there is to be a ridge of stones in a half circle, placed at a short distance from the stern of the vessel, and some hollow iron shells in a like circle, charged with gunpowder, besides a few smaller charges being placed along the course to which the ship is expected to be driven. Upon the semi-circular train being fired, by means of the usual galvanic appliances, the water at the stern of the ship will be lifted with such force as to loosen the sand, and set her afloat, the continuance of the wave being accomplished by the firing of the smaller charges, while the tug steamers are towing in advance. It is calculated that the water will be agitated to a given extent, not more than equal to the force already withstood by the *Great Britain* when at sea, and that a certain number of casks deposited in the engine-room will give her sufficient buoyancy. The grand point must necessarily be to ensure such a precise arrangement of the explosive materials as to prevent any untoward injury to the ship, and at the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug-steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship be once more afloat. A letter from Liverpool says that the position of the *Great Britain* is much the same as before reported, though she had approached somewhat nearer to the formidable ridge of rocks which rise from the sands near her. Capt. Hosken has written a report to the Directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company, in explanation of the circumstances which led to the unfortunate accident to the *Great Britain* steamer. Captain Hosken commences his report by explaining his reasons for taking the north instead of the south channel, and after stating that the log was hove regularly, proceeds to give a narrative of the reasons which induced him to steer the vessel as he did. The effect of this explanation will be understood from the following resolution of the Directors of the Company:—"With respect to the occurrences which preceded the stranding of the unfortunate ship as explained now by Captain Hosken, and by the report of Captain Claxton to the Secretary, the Directors are of opinion that the ship was stranded in consequence of an error in judgment, into which it appears her Captain was betrayed, through the omission of a notice of St. John's Light in the chart of this year, by which he was navigating, and of the want of knowledge on his part of such a light being established,—it being to the Directors obvious, that, had the light been laid, Captain Hosken would have known that the judgment which led him at eight o'clock to put his ship in the proper course for the North Channel, ought to have been persevered in."

We have engraved a portion of the coasts, and the Irish Channel, showing the usual track of the *Great Britain*, and that taken by Capt. Hosken in his late disastrous voyage. St. John's Point Light, at Dundrum, is intermitting, and shows at each revolution of one minute, a bright light for 45 sec., succeeded by an eclipse of 15 sec.; the light is 62 feet above high-water mark. The Calf of Man Light, Isle of Man, has two revolving lights, making the revolution every two minutes; it is 396 feet above high-water mark.



TRACK OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CLOSE OF THE RACING SEASON.

> Last scene of all
> That ends this strange, eventful history.
> SHAKSPEARE.

The mighty progress of improvement by which the last quarter of a century has been distinguished in every part of the globe, and more especially in our own atherland, has also brought about some changes that one would quite as soon had been let alone. Comfort, in its various social relations—whether as regards style, convivial intercourse, or domestic arrangement is less cared for than it used to be——the more the pity. A quarter of a century back, we can call to mind going to the Houghton Meeting in one of Adams's double-springed travelling chariots—behind four posters, trotting their twelve miles an hour—to say nothing of the pace when the boys "sprung them" half way down one hill, and half way up the other. A few days since, we went there in "a smoking saloon"....in a blue and silver *estaminet* upon wheels: among a couple of dozen voyageurs as invisible, from the vapour, as if they had been in another world. Wasn't that a terrible falling off in the poetry of the thing? And, then, there's your fashionable Club? We would ask, is it fair, is it creditable treatment of a chop to eat it in a chamber as big as Westminster Hall? Is it giving the gravy a decent chance? Does the ineffable essence of its legitimate flavour ever pass the threshold of the door? We will pass the question of domestic arrangement—(as, being in a state of single infelicity, unfitting to discuss it) and return "to our muttons." It was but a few hours ago that, arrived from the metropolis of the turf, we sought some creature consolation in our club. We tried the experiment, and it was a majestic failure. They put before us a cutlet too cruelly used for our philosophy. So, fleeing the fashionable hostelry, we sought a familiar nook in a familiar and more modest mansion. A humble place it is but repaying with a premium of a hundred *per cent.* for the quality of the company in the quality of the comfort. We should like to lay long odds that there never was as glad a heart in the drawing-room of the Conservative as in that little room—seated beside its "friend and pitcher." . . . .

To-day brings to an end the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket, and the turf season of 1846. The last week is ever attractive; it brings those who have had bad luck to try to mend it, and those who have had good luck to try to make more of it. As regards the sport, this meeting is only remarkable for two issues of much account, the Cambridgeshire Handicap and the Criterion two-year-old stake, and to those we may conveniently limit our special notice. A great deal of money had been laid out on the former, and—of course—a great deal of *interest* was connected with its result. It brought a very sporting field to the post, though the state of the atmosphere—a considerable pea-soup foggery—damaged wholly its effect as a *spectacle*. The course on which the Cambridgeshire is run is one of the prettiest at Newmarket; and, on this occasion, it had three-and-twenty gallant steeds to grace it. Alarm, the favourite till near the time of starting, then gave way to Mr. Nunn's colt by Touchstone, out of the sister to Joanna—at 3 to 1; 5 to 1 about Alarm, 9 to 1 Iago, 14 to 1 Best Bower, 16 to 1 Lady Wildair, 18 to 1 Red Robin, the same about Conspiracy—a few others backed at long outside prices. This large lot was admirably got off by the very efficient starter, the first to make play being Best Bower. The field came well together past the turn of the lands, and up to the Duke's Stand, where the Joanna colt was well clear of everything, with Sting next, and Lady Wildair third—all the others now disposed of. At the cords, Sting challenged, ran up to the "crack"—all but caught him—but ran out, and was finally beaten by half a length. The Criterion turned out but a very poor criterion of the animals engaged in it. Out of 41 nominations, only four showed, and those certainly none of the best. The fortunate winner was Coningsby, beating Clementina by a head—but it was the 7lbs. penalty that beat her—no joke, up such a "gradient" as the Criterion course. The weather, as aforesaid, was not so propitious as could have been wished—but the sport was in every way a fitting *finale* to a season of peerless pastime.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—Monday.

Match, 200, h ft; 8st 7lb each. A.F.—Mr. Lambden's Chance (Nat), 1; Mr. Onslow's Ruff (Robinson), 2. Won easy, by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, and only 10 ft if declared; for three-yr-olds and upwards. D.M. Nine subs, three of whom declared.

Mr. John Day's Miss Slick, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb	(A. Day)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	(Nat)	2
Mr. Shelley's Campanile, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb	(Chapple)	3

Miss Slick made all the running, and won easy by a length.

Match, 150, h ft; T.Y.C.—Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 7st 7lb (Crouch), 1; Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 8st 9lb (Butler) 2. Betting 5 to 2 on the Cob. Won easy by a length.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c. with 100 added. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the Stakes. Last mile and a distance. 141 subs, 73 of whom declared.

Mr. Nunn's c by Touchstone, out of Sister to Joanna	(A. Day)	1
Lord E. Russell's Sting	(Marson)	2
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair		3

Won by half a length; Sting, who ran out at the finish, beating Lady Wildair by two lengths; Terrier fourth.

Match, 200, h ft; first half of Ab. M.—Colonel Peel's Vert Vert, 8st 6lb (Nat), 1; Lord Glasgow's Discontent, 8st 2lb (Holmes), 2. 7 to 2 on Vert Vert, who won by two lengths.

Match, 150, h ft; T.Y.C.—Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 8st 2lb (Nat), 1; Mr. Neville's Remorse, 7st 6lb (Whitehouse), 2. Won by a head.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; 4 yrs, 8st 8lb; 5 yrs and upwards, 8st 8lb. Winner to be sold for £350. Criterion Course. 10 subs.

Lord Orford's Blackie, 3 yrs	(Nat)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 4 yrs	(W. Abdale)	2
Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 6 yrs	(Butler)	3
Lord Lonsdale's Joy, 3 yrs	(A. Day)	4

Blackie made all the running, and won by a length; Cob a bad third.

Tuesday.

Match, 300, h ft; T.Y.C.—Mr. Payne's f Vanity, 8st 3lb, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Phoenix, dam by Actæon, 8st.

Handicap of £100, for three-yr-olds and upward. D.I.

Lord Orford's br c Footstool, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	(Mann)	1
Lord Sandwich's Plantagenet, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb	(Nat)	2
Sir J. Hawley's Prospect, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	(Prince)	3

At the turns of the lands Plantagenet went in front, and with Prospect, Glossy, Footstool, Ennui, and Seven's-the-Main in attendance, kept the lead to the Duke's Stand. Footstool now showed in advance, was never afterwards caught, and won cleverly by a length; Plantagenet beating Prospect for second by a head, Glossy fourth, and Seven's-the-Main fifth.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-olds; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb; the second to save his stake. From the Turn of the Lands in. 41 subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Coningsby	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. Payne's Clementina (7lb extra)	(Nat)	2
Mr. Gully's Main Brace	(S. Day)	3

Coningsby made play at a good pace, followed by Main Brace and the Redshank colt, Clementina waiting. In this order there was no change till they reached the Duke's Stand, where Main Brace and the Redshank colt were beaten, and Clementina went on in waiting on Coningsby, gradually drawing up from the distance. She came a few strides from home, but never quite got up, the horse winning, not without severe punishment, by a head. Main Brace was a very bad third.

Match, 100 h ft, 8st 7lb each; D.M.—Duke of Bedford's Captain Phœbus (Butler) beat the Duke of Rutland's Paultons (Robinson). 6 to 4 on Paultons. Won by a neck.

Match, 100, h ft; Last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Bethpage, 2 yrs, 8st (Butler), beat Mr. Osbaldiston's Giselle, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (Marlow). 5 to 4 on Bethpage. Won by a head.

Fifty pounds; for two-yr-olds, a feather; three, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 9st 3lb; six, and aged, 9st 7lb. The winner to be sold for 300 guineas, if demanded, &c. Last three miles of B.C.

Lord Eglinton's Eryx, 2 yrs	(Treen, jun.)	1
Mr. Wreford's Wit's-end, 3 yrs	(A. Day)	2
Mr. Crockford's Mistress Jean, 2 yrs	(Rodney)	3

Eryx made all the running, was never approached, won by five lengths, and was claimed. A more complete tail was never seen.

Wednesday.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft if declared. Last mile and a dis. of B. C. Five subs, two of whom declared.

Mr. Bowes's Mowerina, 8st 5lb	(Butler)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 8st 7lb	(Nat)	2
Mr. Merton's Peasant, 7st 10lb	(Abdale)	3

Match, 500 Ab. M.—Mr O'Brien's The Traverser (Marlow) beat Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah (Holmes), 8st 7lb each. Even betting. Won by three lengths.

Match, 150 sovs, h ft; first half of Ab. M.—Mr. Payne's Sir Francis, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb (Nat), 1; Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb (Crouch), 2.

Match, 200, h ft; T.Y.C.—Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st (Nat), beat Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 7st 12lb (Abdale).

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs; for three-yr-olds, &c. A.F.

Sir C. Monck's Flattery, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb	(Simpson)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Ennui, 3 yrs, 7st	(Kitchener)	2

Ridiculus Mus made play at a good pace, followed by Mr. Mansfield, Campanile, and Dr. Husband, the others lying off. Dr. Husband retired at the bushes and Ennui took the second place, which she held into the bottom. She then took up the running, followed by Campanile, Flattery third, and gradually catching them. The race up the cords was closely contested by this trio, Flattery winning on the post by a head, and not more than a neck between the other two. Ridiculus Mus was fourth.

Match, 100, h ft; A.F.—Lord E. Russell's Dulcet, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (J. Marson), beat Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Abdale). Betting: 7 to 2 on Dulcet. Won by half a length.

Subscription Plate of £50; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; three, 8st 10lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for £350.

Lord E. Russell's f by Theon, dam by Wanton, 2 yrs	(Hutchinson)	1
Col. Peel's Vert Vert, 2 yrs	(A. Day)	2
Mr. Barne's Blackcock, 2 yrs	(J. Prince)	3

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs, h. ft. T.Y.C. Three subs.

Lord Orford's c by Cheerwell, out of Angelina, 8st 2lb	(Butler)	1
Duke of Bedford's Free Gift, 8st 7lb	(Robinson)	2

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Angelina colt. Won in a canter.

Thursday.

Match, 200 h. ft.—Apricot beat Atropos.
Match, 300 A. F.—Samarcand filly beat Chance.
Match, 200 A. F.—Leopard beat Auricula.
Match, 200 h. ft.—Isis beat Physalis.

Handicap Sweepstakes. D.M.

Mr Merton's Mousetrap	1
Lord Chesterfield's Brother to Stretch	

Sweepstakes. Winner to be sold for £40.

Mr Francis's [illegible]	1
Mr. Shelly's His Serene Highness	

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each. Ab. M.

Mr Phillimore's Sadie	1
Duke of Richmond's Halo	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.

Mr. Ford's Millwood	1
Mr. Newton's Redwing	2

FRIDAY.

ROYAL BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.

Oh! 'tis a joyful festival, and brightly beams the sun
Upon the shore of the Campeador—on Castile's prairie dun;
Bright beams he on the orange grove—on th' olive soft and clear—
On shepherd's home, on Royal dome—on glittering casque and spear.
The dark eyed Madrilenas smile in their beauty's power,
From casements deck'd in tapestry fair and many a lovely flower;
The bells ring out, the banners flout the mild autumnal breeze,
And all Madrid seems swarming like a hive of human bees
Ay! joyful is the festival, but nobler is to come.
The Bull-fight on the Plaza—the scene of blood and doom.
Such scenes mark the commencement of a young Queen's wedded reign,
And the gladiators sword is waved by *matadors* of Spain.

Ay! 'tis a joyful festival. The Queen sets in her pride
High in the Plaza Mayor, with the Infanta by her side;
And Don Francisco there is seen, D'Aumale, Montpensier,
With all the proudest blood in Spain—oh! 'tis a bright array.
Boldly the marshal music bursts: excitement fills the air,
Four *caballeros* enter now th' arena of the square.
With low obeisance to the Queen they take their fearless stand,
While near them waits the *matador* with ready dart and brand
Loud shouts the multitude- and now the crowd is mute and still—
They wait the dreadful *toro*. He comes, and terrors thrill
The boldest hearts. Right on he comes undaunted to his foes,
Then round the joyful circus another shout arose.

Most joyful is the spectacle. Away! bold cavalier,
Hold hard the rein, keep stirrup true, and bravely couch the spear;
The furious foe comes rushing on: he makes one noble bound,
And horse and rider both are seen stretched wounded on the ground.
Brave bull! brave bull!' the myriads shout, while dies the gallant steed.
Now gored to death another and another horse succeed;
And of the four the *matador* now finds but one remain.
And Don Romero, young and brave, sways gallantly the rein.
On to the furious foe he flies, and plants the fatal steel,
Right through the *toro's* foaming neck. He falls, he dies, while peal
The cries of gratulation wild, and many a dona fair
Waves with delight her kerchief white upon the perfumed air.

CORRIDA. DE TOROS.

Three of these national spectacles have been given in Madrid, in celebration of the Royal Marriages. We have illustrated their most striking scenes and incidents; and append the following details, abridged from the *Times* of Saturday.

The Grand Bull-fight came off on the 16th inst. The Queen, accompanied by her husband and the rest of the Royal Family, entered her balcony at a quarter to three o'clock, in the Casa de Panadicia of the Plaza Mayor, or Great Square; and seated herself under a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet embroidered in gold.

At half-past two, a company of halberdiers, dressed in ancient costume, made their appearance; and, to the sound of clarions and drums, took their places in the space in front of, and immediately under, the balcony set apart for the Royal personages. The position occupied by these domestic guardians of the Royal person, might, no doubt, be one of high honour, but it was by no means one to be envied, nor was it without its danger. Placed outside the barrier which separated the spectators from the arena, they were exposed to an encounter with the furious animals whose tortures were to afford amusement to the young Queen and her sister; and, as etiquette prevented them from turning their backs on their Royal mistress, their danger was still the greater. As the code of Royal etiquette is not, however, so cruel as to be unredeemed by some traits of tenderness, the halberdiers enjoyed the enviable privilege of being permitted, *in extreme cases*, to turn round for a moment when they felt the bull's horns at their back, and defend their lives with the lance of their halberds - the only weapon allowed them. Owing to the Royal bounty, they have also a right to the bull, in case they kill him.

The Queen's appearance in the balcony was the signal for a burst of martial music, which continued until she and those immediately about her had taken their seats. The Princes, Spanish and French, were dressed *en bourgeois* black dress coats; and on their breasts flashed diamond stars. The Queens and Infanta were simply habited, and with few ornaments.

In a short time afterwards some stir was noticed amidst the crowd collected near the arch through which there is a passage to the Calle Toledo. Places were gradually made by the attendants, and then entered four very handsome carriages, each drawn by six horses, covered over with the richest and most massive caparisons. From their lofty crests nodded high plumes of different colours, designating the noble houses to which they belonged. They were the state-carriages of four Grandees; namely, the Count of Altamira, the Duke of Abrantes, the Duke of Medina Celi, and the Duke of Osuna. The horses were of the pure Andalusian breed, and were certainly beautiful creatures.

GOING TO THE BULL-FIGHT.

The Count of Altamira, Duke of Montemar, is a man of about forty-five years of age, under the middle height, and of ordinary appearance. The Duke of Abrantes is a young man about twenty-five years of age, small in size, *chétif* in person, pale and thin, with nothing whatever of the *distingué* about him. The Duke of Medina Celi is about the same age; in height he is about four feet eight inches, and his appearance recals nothing of the ancient glories of the house of La Cerda.

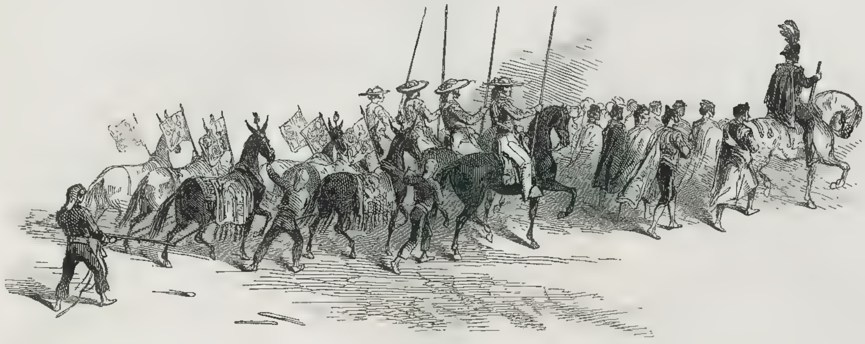
The Duke of Osuna is a young man of about thirty years, rather under than above the middle size, with a quiet, placid, and not very expressive countenance. In his appearance there is little of the Spaniard He is of very fair complexion; and looks more like a German or Englishman than a native of the South.

A short digression must be here permitted, to explain *why* the Grandees just mentioned presented themselves in the Plaza Mayor. On occasions like the present, Royal marriages, or the birth of a Prince of the Asturias, a Royal bull-fight is exhibited; the ordinary *toreros* are not then considered worthy of encountering risk, or showing off their skill in the presence of their Royal mistress and her Court. A number of persons is accordingly taken from a large list of names of *gentlemen*, who eagerly contend with each other for the honour of being selected by Royalty as her special bull-fighters on that day. At length her Majesty makes her irrevocable decision, and four candidates are selected as worthy of the honour. In addition to the mere honour of the thing, a few material advantages are attached to the exhibition The successful competitors are, in case of escaping with life, generally appointed to some inferior employment in the household; are named assistant equerries, or to some occupation connected with

AL A SOMBRA.

AL SOL.

ROYAL BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.

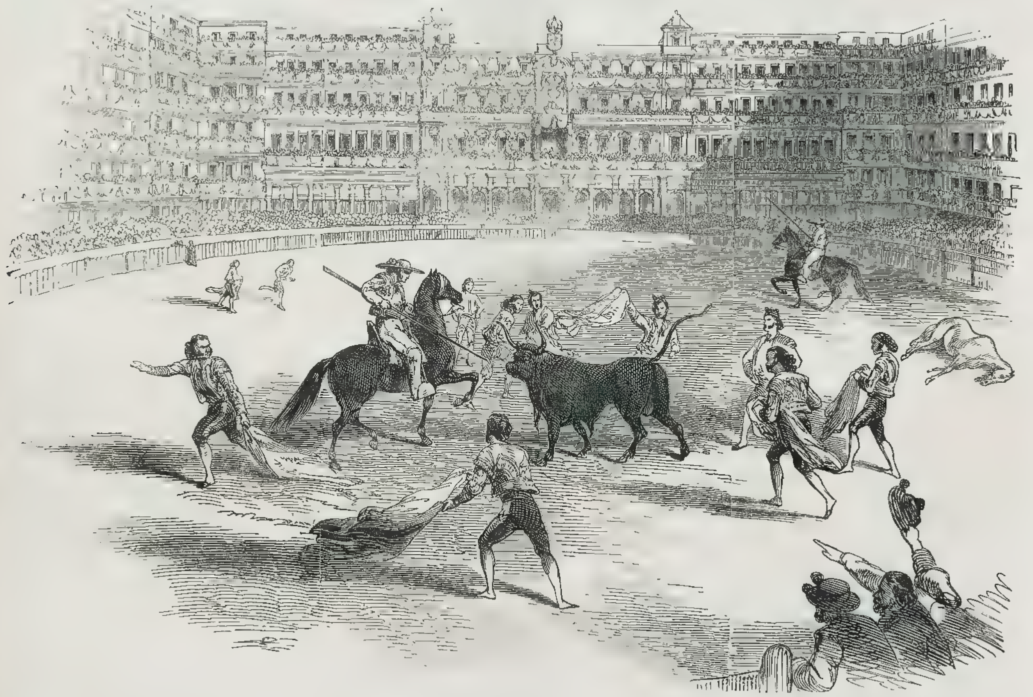


THE PROCESSION.

the Royal stud; or they are granted a pension of 6000 reals—£60, in addition to any presents the Royal generosity may deign to bestow.

Those *gentlemen—caballeros en plaza*, as they are technically termed though no doubt abundantly rich in blood and descent, are not equally so in the gifts of this ungrateful world. As soon as their names are pricked off by the Royal hand the four *caballeros* present another petition, explaining their inability, from want of means, to procure themselves the fitting costume, horses, trappings, &c., to appear *en champ clos* before the Queen; and they pray her Majesty to graciously permit them to select, from amongst her Grandees, four *padrinos*, or sponsors, who shall defray the necessary expense of their equipment—one for each. The *padrino*, or sponsor, has to provide for his adventurous godson a magnificent costume, the finest horse, and, in fact, pay all the other incidental expenses of the day—independently of the outlay he feels himself obliged to make to exhibit himself, his equipages, and the numerous retainers of his house, in the grandest possible style. However, on the present occasion the horses used by the *caballeros en plaza* came from the Royal stables.

The Queen receives the petition, and condescendingly permits the *caballeros en plaza* to choose each a *padrino*, subject to her Royal approval. They then



THE FIGHT.—(PLAZA MAYOR, OR GREAT SQUARE OF MADRID.)

select the Grandees to act in the capacity; who are, as a matter of course, approved of.

When all preliminaries are arranged, various rehearsals are performed, under the tuition of the professional bull-fighters, in order to accustom the *caballeros* to the sight of the animal. For instance, on the morning of the 15th, not less than eight bulls and fifteen horses were killed as an *avant-gout*.

These exhibitions are, from an ancient period, held in the Plaza Mayor the grand square of the capital; whereas the ordinary bull fights take place in the locality constructed expressly for the purpose -the Plaza de Toros. The *caballeros* are brought to the ground in the state carriages of their respective *padrinos*, with a long train of domestics, habited in ancient costume, and wearing the colours of the houses they belong to. They are then and there conducted in front of the Sovereign, to whom they are presented in due form. They then mount on horseback, and the spectacle begins.

The *caballeros* of this Bull-fight were —R. Roman Fernandez, of the Guard of Halberdiers; *padrino*, the Count of Altamira; he wore a costume of the time of Austrian dynasty, his colours, sky-blue and white; the *padrino* wore a Court dress;—D. Antonio Romero; *padrino*, the Duke of Abrantes, costume of the same period, colour, green; *padrino*, the *maestrante* uniform; -D. Frederico Varela y Ulloa; *padrino*, the Duke of Medina Celi, costume, blue and white; *padrino*, the *maestrante* uniform;—D. Jose Cabanas; *padrino*, the Duke of Osuna, costume, red and yellow; *padrino*, the uniform of a Colonel of Cavalry. The *caballero* of the Duke of Abrantes is a Lieutenant of the Regiment of Maria Christina; and that of the Duke of Osuna an officer of the Halberdiers.

After the carriages, came, led by grooms dressed in the richest livery, 28 horses, at the rate of seven for each carriage. The harness of the horses was of the most gorgeous description. A complete band of *toreros*, bull-fighters, engaged to protect the *caballeros en plaza*, accompanied each carriage, on foot. All this train made the circuit of the square, until they came in front of the Royal balcony, when each *caballero* and his *padrino* descended, and made a profound obeisance to her Majesty. They again entered the carriages, and, having once more made the circuit of the place, they disappeared in a direction different from that they entered.

About half-an-hour then elapsed · after which a new spectacle made its appearance in the same place where the carriages had entered. Seven Kings-at-Arms, with their Pages and Esquires sustaining the shields of the house of each Grandee, entered, escorting each *caballero en plaza*, and followed by the respective bands of *toreros*. They again placed themselves in front of the Royal balcony, and bowed low. The *caballeros*, with the exception of one who was flung from his horse the moment he mounted, saluted her Majesty on horseback. The *toreros* knelt, and bent their foreheads to the ground. In addition to the above, a number of musicians, dressed in grand costume, followed the cavaliers, and with their martial strains seemed to animate their courage. The *picadors*, or bull-fighters, armed with lances, and on horses, followed also.

The key of the stall where the bull is kept ready for the combat is in possession of whoever the authority may be that presides. On this occasion, the care of the key was entrusted to the Queen. It was flung from the balcony with much grave ceremony. At the moment the Queen delivered the key, a multitude of pigeons, their necks adorned with gay-coloured ribbons, suddenly rose from each corner of the place; and their flight was hailed with shouts of applause from at least 30,000 spectators.

The cavaliers then took their stations on horseback: the stall was opened, and a brave bull leaped forth. He bounded in in the first exultation of freedom, and

TAKING AWAY THE BULL.

made the circuit of the square in a few minutes. He then stopped for a space in the centre—tossed his head, and surveyed—with an eye in which terror and rage were mingled—the surrounding multitude, whose mad shouts rose higher every moment at the gallant bearing of the noble brut

The rigidness of etiquette melted away like frost-work before the sun the moment the animal appeared. The alguazils, who were stationed in front of her Majesty's box with their faces turned to her, forgot their respect, and scampered away; the ring was cleared in a moment, and the ground was left alone to the bull and his antagonists.

The cavaliers—whose only arm was a short light spear with a steel point about five or six inches long—did not quail. Their spurs were dashed into the horses' flanks, and they bounded into the centre of the square. The ardour was equal, but the glory was not so. They poised their lances, and attempted to dash them at the bull. *One* was thrown from his horse at the very first encounter, and another fell under the animal. They were both obliged to retire from the arena, having received contusions from the fall of too severe a character to allow their remaining any longer. Two cavaliers only remained at their post, D. Antonio Romero, lieutenant of the Maria Christina Regiment, whose *padrino* was the Duke of Abrantes; his assistants were the Chicianeros and Labi, two eminent *toreros*; the other, Cabanas, the godson of the Duke of Osuna, a young man twenty-five years of age, an officer in the Halberdiers. Well and bravely did these two champions do their work. The last-mentioned planted with great skill and force three lances in the bull; the last blow was mortal; but, at the moment it was given, his horse got frightened, became completely unmanageable, and, at length, flung his rider, who was compelled to retire from the arena, and was carried off in the arms of the attendants; his wounds being of a serious character.

Romero was now left alone of the four cavaliers, and, in truth, he was the hero of the day. His lances were most beautifully aimed, and most accurately planted. His management of his beautiful and fiery charger was so consummate, his bearing so graceful, his coolness in encountering the furious animal before him so perfect, and so unusual in a mere amateur, as to excite the most frantic enthusiasm amongst the concourse. Nothing could give you a just idea of the prolonged shouting of the vast multitude. Four bulls fell by his hand—two of which were, however, to be relieved from the death agony by the *cachete*, or knife used for that purpose. The fourth, before receiving the death-blow, made a rush at him, and placing his horns low under the horse's belly, actually lifted into the air the noble animal and his rider. The cavalier fell under the horse, into whose entrails the horns had entered, and both rolled together on the ground. A shout of terror at the danger of the cavalier, and of applause at the brave act of the bull, rent the air. It was for a moment believed that Romero was either killed or dangerously hurt, but tranquillity was at once restored, when, in a minute or two, both horse and rider rose from the ground, the rider seated as firmly in his saddle as if he had never been disturbed from it. Another shout hailed this new proof of excellent horsemanship. But the cry of admiration was beyond all description, when the next moment the spectators beheld the bull fall dead, in the very act of preparing for another bound. This attack on the horse had only been a desperate effort of expiring strength, and was made at the very moment he received the last lance of the cavalier.

This was the last display made by the *caballeros en plaza*. Romero retired with some slight bruises; and was again and again saluted with the waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies, and the shouts of the multitude.

The professional bull-fighters then continued the combat. Montes never conducted himself better. His play of skill with the sixth bull was most artist-like and beautiful. The others lost nothing of their reputation. Eleven bulls were killed, and the usual proportion of horses. The spectacle ended at six o'clock, when the Queen and Royal Family quitted their balcony.

It may be necessary to say that the horses mounted by the *caballeros* were of the best kind, and, it is said, were given by the Queen for the occasion. The animals employed in ordinary bull-fights are of the worst possible description. The duty of the professional bull-fighters, while the *caballeros* were engaged, was to attract the attention of the bulls, and assist them, when hard pressed. They did their duty well.

The balconies of the houses were hung with splendid tapestry of various colours; and, with the immense multitude—not less than 30,000 were present—state carriages and retainers of the Grandees, picturesque costume of the attendants, alguazils, halberdiers, pages, esquires—all presented a spectacle of a rare and most exciting character.

The last time such a display was made was at the ceremony of the *Jura*, or the taking the oath of allegiance to the Princess of Asturias, now Isabella II.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

"The Bull-fight," says Mr. Ford, in his excellent *Handbook of Spain*, "or, to speak correctly, the Bull-feast, *Fiesta de Toros*, is decidedly of Moorish origin, and is never mentioned in any authors of antiquity. Bulls were killed in ancient amphitheatres, but the present *modus operandi* is modern." The Royal Festival, or *Fiesta Real*, is the coronation ceremonial of Spain; the *Cabaleros en Plaza* represent our champion.

The large Engraving upon the left-hand page shows a picture of the road on the day of a Bull-fight, when all the world is crowding to the Plaza. "Nothing," according to Mr. Ford, "can exceed the gaiety and sparkle of a Spanish public going, eager and full-dressed, to the *fight*. All the streets, or open spaces near the outside of the arena are a spectacle. The merry mob is everything. Their excitement, under a burning sun, and their thirst for blood of bulls is fearful. There is no sacrifice, no denial, which they will not undergo to save money for the Bull fight. The men go in all their best costume and *majo*-finery; the distinguished ladies wear, on these occasions, white lace mantillas; a fan is indispensable. Fine ladies and gentlemen go into the boxes, but the real sporting men, *los oficionados*, prefer the pit; the *tendido*, or *los adamios*, the lower range, in order, by [illegible] nearer, that they may not lose the nice traits of *tauromaquia*. Upon the [illegible]d page we have engraved a specimen of the company *á la sombra*, those s[illegible]d in the shade; and *al sol*, those in the sunshine. The phrases are here ap[illegible] in the inverse ratio of the world's favour, for here the best classes are "in t[illegible]sewhere a low stage in the world's prosperity. Previous to going to a [illegible]s gather from Mr. Ford's "Handbook," "the first thing is to secure a [illegible] beforehand, by sending for a *boletin de sombra*, a shade-ticket. The prices of the seats vary according to position. The great object is to avoid the sun: the best places are on the northern side, and are in the shade. The transit of the sun over the Plaza, the Zodiacal progress into Taurus, is decidedly the best astronomical observation in Spain: the line of shadow defined on the arena is marked by a gradation of prices."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Cobden Testimonial.—The additional subscriptions of the week, at Manchester, are £685, making a grand total of £7[illegible] 310.

The Leeds Mechanics' Institute.—The "Grand Soirée" of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute took place on Friday (last week), in the Music Hall, Leeds, and realised all the expectations previously entertained of it. Fifty ladies presided at the tea-table, and in the saloon were seated about 600; in the orchestra, 110 ladies and gentlemen. It was impossible to obtain sufficient accommodation at the tables for all who wished to be present; but the gallery was opened for spectators, 200 of whom filled it. The entire area within reach of the speakers' voices was crowded. The reception of the noble chairman, Earl Fitzwilliam, was enthusiastic; and the distinguished, self-taught scholar of America, Elihu Burritt, excited the liveliest interest, on his being recognised. Many friends of education from a distance, including a large body of Secretaries of Mechanics' Institutes, were also present. After tea, Earl Fitzwilliam opened the proceedings by a speech. E. Baines, jun., Esq., President, then made a statement of the condition and prospects of the Institute; after which the meeting was addressed by W. Beckett, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Dr. Scoresby; W. Aldam, Esq., M.P.; Elihu Burritt; Professor Grove; W. West, Esq., F.R.S., and others.

The Agricultural Labourers of Dorsetshire.—A county meeting was held in the Town Hall, Dorchester, on Monday, with a view to the formation of a society for ameliorating the condition, morally and physically, of the agricultural population, by carrying out the field garden allotment system, under judicious regulations. The announcement of the meeting drew together a very large assemblage; indeed, it has seldom happened that Dorchester has enjoyed so large an influx of visitors. This was attributed partly to the interest which has recently been excited throughout the country with respect to the improvement of the labourers, and partly to the fact that the day fixed upon was that devoted to the great annual exhibition of stock. Most of the farmers who were induced to visit t[illegible], for the sake of the exhibition, attended the meeting, and some of them joined in the proceedings. C. Porcher, Esq., High Sheriff of Dorset, was called to the chair. He was supported by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, R. Floyer, Esq., M.P., R. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., the Archdeacon of Dorset, and a large number of other clergymen and gentlemen of the district. Resolutions were carried, for the establishment of a society for improving the condition of the agricultural labourers of the county. An influential committee for that purpose was appointed.

Education in Wales.—The Government have at length issued the Commission to inquire into the State of Education in Wales. Mr. Henry Vaughan Johnston has been appointed to North Wales; and it is understood to be his intention to commence his inquiries in Anglesey forthwith. There are three Commissioners. The object of the Commission is to ascertain, as accurately as circumstances will permit, the existing number of schools of all descriptions, for the e[illegible]tion of the children of the labouring classes, or of adults—the amount of [illegible]ance, the ages of the scholars, and the character of the instruction given in the schools; in order that the Government and Parliament may be enabled, by having these facts before them, in connexion with the wants and circumstances of the population of the principality, to consider what measures ought to be taken for the improvement of the existing means of education in Wales.

The Public Parks of Manchester.—The meeting of the Public Parks' Committee for closing the accounts, and finally dissolving itself, was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday last, the Mayor in the chair. The balance-sheet was read and highly approved of. The outstanding debts, now considered doubtful, amount to the very small sum of £129; and the balance in hand was £114 6s. 1d., which has been laid apart as a nest egg for future contributions towards the formation of another park for the neighbourhood. The whole business connected with the establishment of the beautiful public parks of which Manchester can now boast has occupied but two short years. The obtaining subscriptions and the Government grant occupied one year, and the whole of the transactions connected with the purchase of ground, and laying out the parks, occupied the second year. The committee, to whose exertions the public is greatly indebted, was on Monday finally dissolved, the whole of its work being accomplished.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

Just published, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The Astronomical Department has been placed entirely under the superintendence of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. Loudon; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss Loudon, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Loudon.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of William Harvey, and engraved in the first style of Art, by Linton; illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge
Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals; Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated)
Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets, Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c.
Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847
High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales
The Eclipse, with Engravings
A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland
Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass
Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart
Holidays kept at Public Offices. Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.
British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time
Stamps and Taxes, &c.
The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company City Officers—Law Courts—Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers
Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations
New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act
New Domestic Hints
Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)
Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.
Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov. 1.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity—All Saints.
Monday, 2.—All Souls—Michaelmas Term begins.
Tuesday, 3.—Mercury sets at 4h. 52m. p.m.—Mars rises at 5h. 12m. a.m.
Wednesday, 4.—King William III. landed, 1688.
Thursday, 5.—The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
Friday, 6.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
Saturday, 7.—Milton died, 1674.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
0 39	1 3	1 35	1 48	2 11	2 32	2 53	3 14	3 34	3 54	4 14	4 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Θῶμας."—*Mr. J. B. Ker gives the etymology of* Humbug *in his "Archæology of Popular Phrases," page 111: he asserts the word to be as genuine English as any in Johnson's Dictionary, and to be derived from* "Er ham b'oog," *taking hold of by the eye.* (?)

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the Sketch of Port Hope, though we cannot promise it insertion.*

"*Inquisitas.*"—*We have not room for the solution of the arithmetical question: it was answered in our Journal some time since.*

"*L. N.*"—"*Roberts's Domestic Brewer*" *is a good work.*

"*Tom Thumb.*"—*The average height of Englishmen is placed at 5 feet 7½ inches.*

"*J. J.," Stonehouse.*"—*The Saturday's Edition of our Journal contains the latest news; and the impressions of the Engravings are equal to those in the early edition.*

"*H. A.*"—*The Covered Garden promised by the King of Prussia is to be constructed for the good citizens of Berlin.*

"*Anglicanus*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the Sketch.*

"*Sussex*" *may address the Letter to our Office*, 198, *Strand.*

"*E. S. T.*"—*If, for a debt contracted in* 1820, *no demand has been made since that time, the debtor may plead the Statute of Limitations.*

"*J. F.*," *Burlington, wishes to ascertain the date of the celebrity of Mons Boily, the French Painter.*

"*H. C. G.*," *Southwark, cannot be compelled to continue his tenancy, if the apartments be, as he states, "neither wind nor water tight."*

"*Corinna.*"—"*Walker's Dictionary, improved by Smart*" *(Longmans.)*

"*Lelex.*"—*We cannot speak as to the trustworthiness of the Society.*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *Plymouth, will find that the law does not recognise such trifles as he complains of.*

"*Sylvanus.*"—*The boundaries of Monmouthshire are, in great part, rivers and the sea: this must suffice.*

"*E. A.*," *Kennington, should apply, respecting the coins, to Mr. Webster, Medallist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. The plans, &c., are not available.*

"*X. K. Z.*," *Ireland, is recommended to read Sir Francis Head's "Emigrant," just published.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to the "Patent Journal,"* 89, *Chancery-lane.*

"*T. W. Y.*"—"*Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar.*"

"*E. R.*," *Manchester, if we mistake not, will find the dates, &c., in Lardner's "Treatise on the Steam-Engine."*

"*P. H.*," *Oxford-street, is thanked for his hints.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Subscriptions for building the Protestant Church at Alexandria are received at the banking-houses of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare and Co., Coutts and Co., Drummonds, Herries and Co., Smith, Payne, and Smith, &c. The East India Company have just voted a second donation of £100 for this laudable object.*

"*C. W. K.*," *Taunton, is thanked, but we had not room for the subjects suggested.*

"*Henry*" *should begin with Walker's Shilling "Treatise on Electrometallurgy."*

"*A Weekly Purchaser,*" *Dublin.*—*The Postscript to the second edition of our Journal is inserted in the first or Country Edition of the succeeding week.*

"*M. D.*," *Nantwich.*—*The notice requisite will depend upon the agreement, or upon the periods of the payment of salary.*

"*Quinque,*" *Somersetshire.*—*We have not room for the long critical Letter on Mr. Barry's new façade of the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, engraved in our Journal of last week.*

"*Hibernicus.*"—"*The Dream of the Invalid*" *is ineligible.*

"*S. H. R. S.*" *should consult Arnott's or Peschel's "Elements of Physics."*

"*L. E. L.*"—*Consult Spencer's recent "Travels in Circassia."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Rye. An excellent pamphlet on Gas-lighting has been published by Parker, 445, West Strand.*

"*Patents.*"—*The "Patent Journal" is the work in question: it may be had, by order, of any News-agent.*

"*A Brentwood Subscriber.*"—*The "powder dry" command is of the Cromwellian period.*

"*P. P. S.*," *Bristol.*—*There is no Institution in London for the practice of Wood Engraving, generally; but there is a Wood Engraving Class for Females at the Government School of Design.*

"*T. C.*," *Stoke.*—*The Engraving in question can only be had in our Journal.*

"*An Acquaintance,*" *Dublin, should deliver his letter of introduction. The last edition of Miss Acton's "Modern Cookery" contains "Carving."*

"*A Lancashire Subscriber.*"—*We have not time for trifling.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We do not know the present address of Mr. John Curtis, the Naturalist.*

"*J.*" *should order our late Edition.*

"*M. M.*," *Ulverston, is thanked; but we have not space.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Peckham.*—*We are not aware of any discoveries made with Lord Rosse's Gigantic Telescope since those published in our Journal.*

"*G. L.*," *New Cross, is recommended to send his design to the "Mechanics' Magazine."*

"*M. M.*" *is thanked; but Furness Abbey has not any immediate interest.*

"*W. W.*"—*We cannot make room for the Church illustration.*

"*Gun Cotton.*" "*A. Z.*," "*D. B.*," *and* "*G. B.*"—*See the "Pharmaceutical Times" of Saturday last; and the* Times *of Wednesday, the 28th inst., for details of "Gun Cotton."*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The line is from Lee's "Alexander the Great":—*
"*When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tug of war.*"

"*B. O.*"—*Before the commission can be gazetted, the Agents must certify that the purchase money is lodged; but the sum need not be paid at the time the Applicant's name is entered in the Commander-in-Chief's list.*

"*Studiosa.*"—*The* wyvern *is a fabulous animal used as an heraldic bearing—a kind of dragon, with wings, and its lower part resembling that of an adder or snake.*

"*Erigena.*"—*To illegitimatise the children of the second marriage, it must be shown that the first husband was living at the time the said second marriage was contracted. The* onus probandi *rests with the party disputing the legitimacy.*

"*C. T. P.*"—"*Honi*" *means* ashamed *or* accursed. *It is the participle of an obsolete French verb, having the same derivation as the modern word "Honte."* Honi soit qui mal y pense *should be thus translated, "Accursed be he who thinks there is evil in it."*

"*Worstil.*"—*A person intended for the Church should be sent to one of the Universities, where he may graduate and take holy orders.*

"*Demandeur.*"—*Edward III. claimed, in right of his mother Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, the kingdom of France, and assumed, in consequence, the title of King of that country. Thenceforward, and until the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1801, when the absurd assumption was relinquished, the Sovereign of England added to his designations that of "King of France."*

"*A. W. Y.*"—*We do not think a person holding either of the situations alluded to, would be admissible as a Member of the Middle Temple. A Law Student, who has not graduated at a University, must, in addition to the payment of the fees and commons, deposit with the Inn £100. A Barrister pays a small sum annually to the Society of which he is a Member.*

"*The Rev. C. E. W.*" *is thanked for his communication; we will consider it.*

"*Jessica.*"—*A marriage before the Registrar is as binding as any other.*

"*Tufthunter.*"—*The moment a Commoner is raised to an Earldom, his children are allowed, by courtesy, the titles accorded to that rank.*

"*C. M. B.*"—*The New Police Act takes cognisance of the hoop nuisance at Islington, and Highbury.*

"*G. L.*," *Retford, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.*

"*An Entomologist.*"—"*Stephens's Manual of British Beetles,*" 14s. *Kirby and Spence.*

"*Krink.*"—*Mr. Youatt is the author of the valuable "Treatise on the Horse."*

"*C. G. F.*"—*See the "History of Poland," in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia"; or an 8vo. volume published in* 1831. "*Black's Guide through Scotland.*" *Sir R. Murchison's town address is Belgrave-square.*

"*W. R.*," *Cambridge.*—*The marking of china is executed at the time of its manufacture.*

"*Agrippa.*"—*We will see.*

"*Enquirer,*" *Holbeach.*—*Type, in any quantity, may be purchased of Messrs. Figgins, 17 and 18, West-street, Smithfield.*

"*Supine.*"—*The* nom *is characteristic: the meaning of Gerunds and Supines may be learned in any Latin Grammar.*

"*A Subscriber ab Initio,*" *Liverpool, should consult "The Secretary's Assistant."*

"*A Portrait Painter*" *is somewhat too nice in his "counter" criticism; however, it is in good temper.*

"*F. B. H.*"—"*Mathematics,*" *in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."*

"*A Dover Man.*"—*Canterbury, Poole, and Southampton are counties of themselves.*

"*W. C. S.*" *should read the art. "Bible," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*Miles.*"—*We will ascertain.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Gloucester.*—*The Dolphin is a mammal of the Whale order.*

"*A Reader.*"—*A statue of Cromwell will be placed in the Palace at Westminster, but not as a Sovereign.*

"*T. T.*"—*Certainly, not.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

The week has not been prolific of domestic incident: we have been discussing the affairs of others, rather than engaged in any very striking ones of our own. There has, of course, been an accident on the Eastern Counties Railroad, its want of novelty fortunately not redeemed by any fatal result; and the clubs have been very much gratified by the publication in one morning paper of some letters by a Minister to a noble Lord, which have crept into print by a dishonest proceeding somewhere. Most of the daily papers refused to have anything to do with the purloined or lost documents; but the event will tend to make Ministers and ex-Ministers more careful of the keys of their writing desks. Ireland still furnishes the same gloomy intelligence as to the want of food and work; but still there is, on the whole, an absence of turbulence and riot highly creditable to the people, whose patience must be sorely tried by the official and legal delays that seem inevitable whenever a Government undertakes to do anything. We believe they are necessary, but trust they will not be prolonged a moment longer than is strictly required. The Government positively declines as yet to sell provisions; and the head of the Commissariat Department has written, in the shape of a short letter, a "lecture" on the causes that influence the price and supply of food: it is sound and correct in principle; but there are times when a little error may be a benefit; a clear, coldly-stated theory, reads somewhat heartless in the presence of actual want, sharpened in the present case by the sight of such anomalies as the following:—

> No less than sixteen ships arrived in the river Thames on Monday from the Irish ports, laden almost exclusively with food and provisions of various kinds, the produce of that country, having collectively 14,950 packages of butter, 224 packages of pork, 1,047 hampers and bales of bacon, several of hams; 140 sacks, 2,[illegible] barrels, and 7,788 quarters of oats; 434 packages of lard, 75 of general provisions, 40 of oatmeal, 44 of porter, 259 boxes of eggs, and a variety of other articles of lesser importance, which it would be quite needless further to particularise.

We may admit that, according to the best of theories, it is quite correct that food should leave where it is most wanted, and be sent to where it is not wanted so much; at the same time it *is* an anomaly which a people will be slow to believe a Government could not prevent.

At the same time, even out of this very fact, some hope may be derived; the average of prices must still be higher in England than Ireland, or the articles would not flow to it; employment and money—capital, in short, are quite as much the great necessity of Ireland as food; if one could be earned, the other could be purchased; the Government need not sell food, if it will put in circulation the means of buying it, or, if necessary, compel those who are most interested, to do it themselves. England appears likely to go through the period of difficulty better than either of her neighbours—Ireland or France,—another confirmation of the truth of the principles of political economy, which, in this case, resolve themselves into the simple fact that in all times of distress, the richest individual, town, or nation, suffers the least. The importations of grain and flour from America are immense and increasing; and we are exempted from any internal calamity; while in France, the scarcity threatens to press still more severely, and whole districts have been devastated by floods, causing an immense destruction of property. It has cast a gloom over the rejoicings of the French Court at the Montpensier marriage, and the *fêtes* to have been given on the occasion are said to have been countermanded.

Where authority is absolute, and has been abused till a mass of discontent is created, a bold and talented ruler is "a lucky accident." Joseph of Austria, and Alexander of Russia, were fortunate in their disposition to do good, if not always happy in the modes of doing it, or the results when done. To the list of Reforming Monarchs must be added the name of Pope Pius. From the enthusiasm that is sure to hail a new Prince who stands in favourable contrast to his predecessor, little can be gathered—it may be well founded or not, according to the event. But of the manner in which expectations are fulfilled, all can better judge. We do not believe that Europe was prepared to find in the Pope a temporal ruler of such a determined character. Austria and Sardinia must feel uncomfortably anxious; they can hardly conceive it possible to find the political spirit of "Young Italy" under the tiara; yet something not unlike it is at work. The Pontiff seems to be what Carlyle calls a man of "insight" and vision; he sees clearly, and acts promptly; his last movement is reported to be the imprisonment of some of the Roman Cardinals, who have been plotting against him, and opposing his reforms. The Castle of St. Angelo has received many a political prisoner, but seldom a batch of Cardinals; their Eminences must have been much astonished at finding themselves in the place to which they had sent so many others; but thus the "whirligig of time," even in the Papal States, where everything was stationary, "brings about its revenges."

It may be remarked that the reforms of the Pope do but destroy abuses that could not have existed in any other place than one where laymen were excluded from all share in the Government, and every office, civil and political, was in the hands of the clergy; in one thing, however, he has made a step in advance of Austria and Prussia, though these States, in other respects, were models of good Government compared with Rome: he has established a journal that is to publish the proceedings of the Courts of Law—a *Gazette des Tribunaux*, printed by authority. Publicity and Discussion! They are words of fear to the Rulers of Italy, yet they are beginning to be spoken; and they will find many echoes in the Peninsula: Metternich must regard the Roman Ruler as a most innovating and uncomfortable Pontiff: Spielberg has been peopled for mere talk about what he is actually doing, and there is cause enough of dissension between the two Powers, even though the story of the arrest of the Cardinals should turn out what we suspect it to be—an exaggeration.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Gazette* of last night sets at rest the reports as to the early meeting of Parliament At the Court at Windsor, held yesterday, Parliament was prorogued from Wednesday, Nov. 4, to Tuesday, the 12th of January next; but, as no mention is made of meeting for the "dispatch of business," there will, in all probability, be another prorogation.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING. FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.

Mr. Gully's Main Brace, 2 yrs	1
Lord Chesterfield's Brother to Stitch, 2 yrs	2

Handicap Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.

Mr. Eddison's Little John, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb.	1
Lord Miltown's Duc-an-Durras, 4 yrs., 7st. 8lb.	2

Match, 200, A.F.
Conspiracy beat Sotades.

The Audley End Stakes of 30 sovs each. A.E.C.

Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb	1
Lord E. Russell's Dulcet, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	2
Mr. Wigram's Kesheng, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	3

£50 Plate. A.F.

Mr. Shelley's Campanile, 4 yrs	1
Colonel Peel's Queen Anne, 3 yrs	2

The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs each. D.M.

Lord Exeter's b f by Hetman Platoff, out of Galata	1
Lord Strathmore's Sultana	2

Fifteen ran.

Match Prussic Acid beat Paultons.

Match—Giselle beat Fitzwilliam.

Death of Mr. W. H. Williams, Comedian.—This well-known actor expired on Thursday morning, in Amwel-terrace, Pentonville. Mr. Williams was born at Weston, Somersetshire, in 1792. He made his first appearance at Drury Lane, as *Rusk*, in "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," and was engaged for five years. He generally acted as a substitute for Munden, Dowton, Harley, Knight, and Oxberry the elder. He had a quarrel with Elliston, left Drury, and took to the minors, appearing at Astley's, the Surrey, Coburg, Sadler's Wells, &c. He has left a widow and four children; the eldest twenty-two, the youngest nine years of age Mr. Williams was married twice.

The Penny a Mile Omnibus System.—Yesterday, in consequence of the apparent success attending this experiment, a number of the old omnibus proprietors, who have hitherto charged sixpence, started their vehicles at the reduced rate, so that there are nearly thirty omnibuses carrying passengers from Hungerford-market to Paddington for twopence each.

Accident from Gun-Cotton.—An accident has happened to the son of Mr. Lancaster, the gun-maker, of Bond-street, which might have been attended with serious consequences. Mr. Lancaster was engaged with Mr. Taylor in making some experiments on the projectile power of gun-cotton, and several charges of 50 grains each, with 1¼ ounce of shot, had been fired from a strong 14-gauge gun with perfect safety, when on increasing the charge to 83 grains and 1 ounce of shot, the gun burst with great violence. The sleeve of Mr. Lancaster's coat was torn through, and he received several wounds on the fleshy part of his arm, none of which, we are happy to add, are of a serious character In some previous experiments which Mr. Lancaster had made with the cotton of Dr. Schönbein, in the presence of that gentleman and Professor Faraday, the same quantity of cotton had been fired with perfect safety. We, therefore, caution those who may be trying experiments with this powerfully explosive compound to be exceedingly cautious, as an accident has occurred even in such experienced hands. The gun used by Mr. Lancaster had been previously proved with an ounce of powder and a ball fitting the bore

More Rioting in Ireland.—The town of Templemore was, on Monday last, for more than two hours, in possession of a riotous mob, who showed every disposition to do mischief, and certainly would have accomplished much, but for the gallant conduct of a very small band of police, consisting actually but of five persons A local paper gives the following account of the affair: The steward employed by the Board of Works was about to employ fifteen men in accordance with his list of instructions, when a body of about one hundred and fifty persons insisted that unless the work was given to *all*, the others should not work. The steward was obliged to abandon his post and leave the parties to themselves. The police, being engaged with this affair, were unavoidably absent from Templemore—an opportunity of which the mob of Templemore proceeded immediately to avail themselves. Bread carts were attacked and plundered, and matters were proceeding to a general sack, when the constabulary appeared to contend with the rioters—some three hundred in number the constabulary army consisting, as already mentioned, literally but of five men. The battle lasted with various fortune, for about two hours, when victory was declared decisively for the police. The regular army then came up, headed by Sir Henry Carden and other magistrates, when the rioters fled in all directions, carrying off, however, a good deal of spoil in the shape of twopenny and threepenny loaves, taken from the shops of bakers. Six of the ringleaders in this affair have been made prisoners. The weapons used by the mob were stones. The constabulary only used their bayonets, and did not fire. Wounds were inflicted on both sides, but none of a very dangerous character.

Boiler Explosion at Ashton-Under-Lyne.—A very serious and fatal accident occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne on Thursday, by which three lives were destroyed, and many others placed in imminent danger. The cause of this sad catastrophe was the explosion, about half-past six in the morning, of a steam-boiler at the cotton factory of Messrs. Bailey and Dewhurst, which lifted up the superincumbent brickwork and materials, consisting of a second and third story of that portion of the building, filled with heavy and valuable machinery, and laid them in ruins. A portion of these ruins fell upon four cottages at the back of the mill, and destroyed them; and another portion fell across Nelson-street, burying underneath them four persons, and setting fire to some storehouses on the opposite side. One woman, Milcah Irwin, was in the room over the boiler, at the time of the explosion, and, though buried in the ruins, she was found, extraordinary to relate, alive, and almost unharmed, having received only a few bruises on one side. A young married woman, named Margaret Fitzgerald, and a man named Abraham Fitton, aged 42 years, and his daughter, Emeline Fitton, aged 13, were the other persons taken from the ruins, their bodies being blackened and frightfully scalded and disfigured corpses.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

News has reached us from Portugal so late as the 17th inclusive. The Ministry of the *coup d'etat* encountered an opposition more irresistible and general than they expected, and the insurrection had spread throughout all the provinces of the north, the richest and most populous of the kingdom. The intelligence from Oporto is fully confirmed. In that city and Coimbra a provisional junta has been formed, at the head of which is the Marquis of Loulé, the husband of the Queen's aunt, who had been previously Governor-General of the province of Coimbra, and Grand Master of the University of that city under the Palmella Ministry. The other members of the Junta were Sa da Bandeira, the former Minister, General Count Bonfim, and Baron Das Antas, who also filled important offices under the Palmella Cabinet. The forfeiture of the Queen, and a Provisional Regency, were decreed by this Junta. On the other hand, great efforts were being made by the Queen and Saldanha to make head against the storm with which they are menaced. Lisbon was declared in a state of siege. The King-Consort was appointed generalissimo of the army, and was about to march at the head of a part of the garrison of Lisbon against Oporto. The insurgent party were organising national guards in all the cities and towns which had declared for them. The Spanish refugees at Oporto formed a body of volunteers to support the insurrection. A proclamation was issued by the Queen on the 14th, promising to re-establish the constitutional charters and menacing the insurgents. The Minister of Finance, Viscount D'Oliveira, overwhelmed with the embarrassments of his office, had resigned, and was replaced by M. de Souza Azevedo, who was not expected long to retain the office.

One account states that the Duke of Palmella had applied for passports to France, and another that he had joined the Marquis de Loulé, Count Bonfim, and Das Antas, in the North. The telegraph having been entirely destroyed, the communications between the capital and the north were cut off, so that all immediate intelligence between Lisbon and the insurgent provinces was intercepted. A report prevailed there that a body of insurgents, under the command of Count Bonfim and the Baron Das Antas, was in full march upon Lisbon.

El Clamor Publico announces that an intervention has already been actually demanded on the part of the Portuguese Government, by the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lisbon.

A letter, dated Lisbon, 17th, concludes thus:—"The fermentation is universal; it becomes every moment more doubtful whether the King and Queen will save, not their crowns, but their heads. Two-thirds of the population of Portugal have risen. The Algarves have followed the movement."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY.

The *Hibernia* steamer has reached Liverpool, with accounts from New York to the 16th instant, being seven days later than by the *Great Western*, which arrived on Monday. The chief feature of news is the important intelligence of the surrender of the city of Monterey to General Taylor on the 24th September, after having been defended with some obstinacy for three days. The terms granted to General Ampudia were of the most liberal kind, including an armistice of eight weeks. The New York papers state that this armistice had been annulled at Washington, and an order sent to General Taylor to advance immediately upon Mexico. They add, also, that instructions had been forwarded to General Wool to move on Chihuahua, and for an attack to be made on Tampico.

The protracted action, which resulted in the capture of Monterey, seems to have been severe, and admirably fought. The city was well fortified. It was defended by a force of from 7000 to 10,000 men. The assailing forces numbered 6000. After a tedious march, General Taylor and the forces under his command came in sight of Monterey on Sept. 18. The men were much wearied, and began to give out, their food having been spoiled by severe rains. The advance were immediately saluted with a heavy cannonade, the sound of which acted like a charm on the jaded men. All became life and motion, and severe fighting followed. On the 20th, a successful attack was made by General Worth on the Mexican forts, routing the artillery and capturing their ordnance. On the 22nd, the fortified palace of the Bishop of Monterey was attacked, and after a struggle was captured. On the 23d the whole Mexican force, about double the American, was driven into the plaza; where, unable to run away, the Mexican soldiery occupied the houses which surrounded the square, keeping up an incessant fire from the windows. The conflict was tremendous, lasting from early morning till late night. The 24th brought a cessation of hostilities.

The New York Correspondent of the *Times* states that he has received a private letter from Washington, stating that Mr. Fox, the late British Minister at Washington, died at his residence in that city, on the 13th. He had been indisposed for a long time, but his death is supposed to have been hastened by an over dose of morphine.

The domestic news of the United States is not of an important character. In the elections which had recently taken place the Whigs had gained a decided majority, a fact which is attributable to the dissatifaction generally felt respecting the new tariff and the Mexican war.

The papers contain some particulars of the seizure of Santa Fé by General Kearney. His landing was quite unopposed. In his declaration, made to the people of Santa Fé on the 19th of August, he states his intention to annex all New Mexico to the United States on both sides the Rio Grande. He assures the people of protection in their property, persons, and religion; he absolves them from their allegiance to Mexico and Governor Armigo; and proclaims himself Governor, with full powers; and claims the people as citizens of the United States. The Acting Governor and Alcaldes then took the oath of allegiance to the United States in the public square, and the people vociferated loudly "Vive le General."

The *Great Western* reached New York on the 30th ult.; and the *Hibernia*, with the mails from England of the 19th of September, arrived at Boston on the 3rd instant. Both arrivals had immediate effect on the Cotton and Corn Markets of the United States and Canada, and both advanced considerably in price.

In the New York Money Market, there has been no material change. For all purposes, there has been, and still is, an abundance of money; but there is no disposition shown to use it.

Trade of almost all kinds is active. Some extensive purchases of flour were made, up to the latest period, as high as 5 doll. 75 cents for the best brands; but, on the steamer's departure, the obtainable price was 5 doll. 62½ cents.

France.—The Paris papers of Thursday announce the arrival in France of the Duke de Montpensier and his newly-married bride. They reached Bayonne on Monday last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Thursday. The Council was attended by Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, Lord Campbell, Lord Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Labouchere. The Lord Chancellor did not join his colleagues until rather late.

New Pictures at the National Gallery.—The National Gallery opened on Monday last with sixteen new pictures; two of which (the "Boar Hunt" of Velasquez, and the "Temptation of St. Anthony," by Annibale Caracci), are recent purchases, and the remaining fourteen the bequest of Richard Simmons, Esq. The purchases, on this occasion, exceed in importance the value of the bequest. A catalogue of the names of the artists, and the subjects painted, will give no bad idea of the character and value of the recent acquisition:—1. Godfrey Schalken—"Lesbia weighing jewels against her sparrow." 2. Sassoferrato—"The Madonna." 3. Joseph Vernet "A Seaport" 4. Hondikoeter "Domestic Poultry." 5. Gerard Van Harp—"Conventual Charity." 6. Backhuysen—"A Brisk Gale." 7. Deitricy—"Itinerant Musicians." 8. Greuze—"Head of a Girl" 9. Nicholas Maes—"The Idle Servant." 10. Breenberg—"Landscape with Figures" 11. Both "A Landscape," figures by Poelemberg. 12. Canaletto—"The Piazza of St. Mark, Venice." 13. John Van Hugtenburg—"A Battle Piece." 14 Theodore de Keyser—"A Merchant and his Clerk." The pictures in the Gallery are now 212 in number.

The Distressed Needle Women's Society.—On Tuesday, the third annual meeting of this Society took place at Willis's Rooms. The Secretary (Mr. Roper) read the Report, which alluded to the destitute condition of this class of females, and said he himself knew an instance where a poor woman worked incessantly day and night making shirts for a farthing each. The Chairman (Mr. Alderman Farebrother) alluded to the obligation which ladies were under to encourage such institutions as the present, and instanced one or two cases which had come within the sphere of his own observation, and which forcibly illustrated the beneficial effects resulting from the operation of that and similar societies. Some time since, an extensive warehouse keeper in St. Paul's Churchyard directed his attention to the lamentable condition of two ladies (sisters), who were living together in a small back room, without fire or candle, and almost without food. These ladies he had himself seen stepping into their carriage in the county of Kent. Family reverses, however, came upon them, and the only remnant of property that was left to them was a sum of £800, which they generously bestowed on their brother, thinking it would be of service in advancing his fortunes in life The brother entrusted the money to the hands of a third party, and it was lost. He died shortly afterwards, in a state of the most deplorable mental anguish, and the sisters were left literally without the means to purchase food. In this wretched condition they were when the Society took compassion on them and procured them work. Resolutions in support of the Society were agreed to. It was stated that Mr. Luke James Hansard would be the Chairman for the ensuing year

Meeting to Petition for the Opening of the Ports.—A public meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Monday evening at the Princess's Assembly Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, at which Mr. T. Cochrane gave a lecture on the duty incumbent on Government of removing all remaining restrictions on the importation of food, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and its threatened extension to this country. The room was filled with an intelligent and attentive auditory, who agreed to a memorial to the Queen, praying the immediate opening of the ports.

Hungerford Suspension Bridge and Steam-boat Pier.—The long pending dispute between the directors of the Charing-cross Bridge and Hungerford Market Companies is at length brought to a termination, and the public will, after Monday next, be permitted to land and embark from steam-boats by the medium of the Suspension Bridge

Opposition to Public Baths in Shoreditch.—At a full meeting of the vestry and inhabitants of Shoreditch, held on Monday afternoon, a proposal for establishing baths and washhouses by means of a parish rate, was made. An amendment against the measure having been put, was carried by a majority of 28 to 20, which was decisive, the Act of Parliament requiring that the resolution for the establishment of baths and washouses shall be supported by two-thirds of an open vestry, before it is submitted to the Secretary of State.

The St. Pancras Poor. At a meeting of the vestry which took place on Monday, and which was presided over by the Rev. T. Dale, it was proposed that a committee be formed, consisting of twenty-five vestrymen, *not* directors of the poor, to inquire into the management of the workhouse. This resolution was carried in spite of strenuous opposition.

Indication of Winter—The First Fog.—On Wednesday, the first fog of the season made its premature appearance—a few days before the month prescribed for such visitations, November. It was unusally dense, and much inconvenience, with a few fatal casualties, were the consequence. The trains on nearly every railway arrived behind time, in consequence of the slow rate it was necessary to travel to prevent accidents. Most of the steam-boats on the river did not ply at all whilst the fog was at the thickest, and very little business could be done at the wharves. The departure of several vessels from the docks was delayed, and many on their way to the Pool were unable to proceed to their destination. The Greenwich and Woolwich and above-bridge steamers were laid up for several hours, and the passengers who generally proceed daily by those vessels were compelled to travel by land. The fog extended below Gravesend, and several of the Continental steamers were unable to enter the river. At an early hour in the morning a barge, heavily laden with coal, was being towed up the Pool, when it was struck by a collier brig; the force of the blow capsized the barge, and, from the darkness which prevailed, it was impossible to render any assistance to its crew, three in number. One, named Henry Wilkinson, managed to swim to the shore: the other two are supposed to have perished.—In the streets several serious accidents took place:—A young woman, whilst crossing Cheapside, was knocked down and run over by an omnibus. Both wheels passed over her legs, and she was picked up to all appearance dead. She was conveyed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is not expected to survive.—Shortly afterwards, in the City-road, Frederick Williams, a lad of about eight years of age, was run over by a butcher's cart: his arm and collar-bone were broken, and his skull was fractured.—About five o'clock, one of the Paddington omnibuses, in the eastern portion of Oxford-street, ran with a fearful crash against another, throwing a passenger violently to the ground from the top. The injuries sustained were of such a nature that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolis, in the week ending on Saturday last, was 882—viz., 437 males and 445 females. The number is less than the average of the last five autumns, which amounted to 1000. The number of births registered during the week was 1337.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, M.P. We are sorry to understand that this gentleman, who had been announced as to some extent convalescent, is at present in a very precarious state

Opening the Ports.—The *Chronicle*, probably speaking from official information, says, "We regret to find that the general, and, we fear, the correct impression respecting the intentions of the Government, is unfavourable to the views and hopes of those who, with ourselves, had anticipated a prompt suspension, on Ministerial responsibility, of legislative enactments that artificially aggravate an acknowledged natural scarcity and dearth. The Government have not, it is understood, deemed themselves justified, either in clearing away the four shilling barrier by which the State partially obstructs the ingress of those supplies for which the Church has been solicited to pray, or in relaxing the fiscal compulsion by which, at a heavy fiscal sacrifice, the Legislature has ordained a particularly wasteful use of our existing stores."

Another Result of the Electric Telegraph.—The electric telegraph stopped a marriage a few days ago. It appears that a young lady and gentleman decamped together by rail from Nottingham to have the indissoluble knot tied at Lincoln; but, about an hour after the loving pair had set off, the lady's mamma, finding her daughter absent, went to the railway station, and ascertained that she had left for Lincoln with her lover. The telegraph was instantly set to work; and, when the lady and gentleman arrived, a policeman was in attendance to receive them, and the pair were forthwith taken out of the carriage, placed in a return train, and sent back to the mamma.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Alexandria to the 9th inst., mention that the Nile had risen to such an extent as to entirely destroy the maize crops on its banks. The cotton crops, likewise, were materially damaged. The rumour current at Alexandria, that the Sultan had ordered the Viceroy to prepare an expedition against Tripoli, is believed to be without foundation. The Hon. Mr. Murray, the new English Consul, had just arrived at Alexandria in the *Ariel*.

Advices from Switzerland of late dates state that Lucerne, Fribourg, Valais, and their allied Catholic Cantons, are hastening to arm in consequence of the recent commotion at Geneva.

Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt has contradicted the report that he and all his family had conformed to the Church of Rome, but he states, as he says, with pain, that his eldest daughter has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

A young astronomer of Rome, M. Alberi, has just discovered in a private library a manuscript work of Galileo, relative to the satellites of Jupiter, which was thought to be lost.

A chimney has lately been erected by a chemist at Wigan, which is 420 feet high, and contains 3,000,000 bricks.

We understand that Lord Morpeth has addressed a circular to all the Royal Academicians, requesting that he may be favoured with their opinion as to the effect of the statue on the arch.

The Scottish Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts has issued a notice offering a premium of £100 for the best series of six designs illustrative of the national history.

A vessel has just arrived from Russia, bringing, in addition to a cargo of tar and wood goods, 39 casks of butter, of Russian produce. The importation of this article of general consumption from the northern country is very unusual, if not unprecedented.

The Queen of Holland and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands have arrived at Rome. Don Miguel continues at Rome, occupying himself with the sports of the field, in the vicinity of the Porto d'Anzo. The marriage of Prince Clement Rospiglioli Pallavicini, Duke of Zagarolo, with Donna Francisca de Champagny, daughter of the Duke Cadore, was recently celebrated with much pomp. Fanny Ellsler and Lucile Grahn have arrived at Rome.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has authorised the publication of a law journal, to contain full reports of all the proceedings of the Courts of Justice, which hitherto have been kept entirely secret. It is said that his Holiness intends to substitute imprisonment for life for the pain of death, which he wishes to abolish totally.

Last week a stormy petrel was picked up in Broad-street, Halifax, in a very exhausted state; it remained alive until evening; and had, no doubt, been driven so far inland by the recent stormy weather.

The Rouen and Havre Railroad is speedily to be opened. The Company have informed the French Minister of Public Works that in a few days all the works of art will be finished; and it is intended that an engineer of the State and one appointed by the Company shall survey the whole line. The viaduct at Barentin has been reconstructed with the greatest possible care.

The *Weser Gazette* says that Prince Woronzow has resigned the chief command of the Russian army in the Caucasus, and has been appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

The potato crops in Kent continue to afford a better sort than the farmers in the first instance were led to expect. A large quantity has been dug and carried from the fields of Plumpstead and the neighbourhood of Wickham and Bexley. Most of the growers are preparing to plant again at the earliest opportunity.

A party of five Kaffirs arrived in Liverpool on Monday last from the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Dundee Courier* mentions the death of Thomas Adamson, the Patriarch of Pittenweem. He was born on the 1st of May, 1746, and on the 1st of May last had completed the extraordinary age of one hundred years. Mr. Adamson was a weaver, and continued to ply the shuttle until within a few years back. He was, what most long livers are, an early riser. He had a perfect recollection of seeing Paul Jones sail past Pittenweem, on his way to Leith, about 70 years ago, and of the tempest which providentially arose and drove the pirate out of the Frith. He never was what may be called really sick, and never complained of head-ache.

The Frankfort Diet has closed its session, and adjourned to the 14th of January, to examine anew the questions of Schleswig-Holstein and the expediency of granting liberty of the press. The Diet has voted a recompense of 100,000 florins to Dr. Schönbein and Dr. Bœttiger, the inventors of the cotton-powder, provided the federal military commissioners and the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, should pronounce it to be a substitute for ordinary gunpowder, and to possess advantages that the latter has not.

The Sydney papers of the 19th of June, contain the particulars of the intelligence we have published on a former occasion of the attack by the New Zealand natives on the Hutt Camp. The writers in these journals say they understand it to be the opinion of Governor Grey, that to protect the colony 2000 troops will be required. The local intelligence by this arrival is not of the slightest interest.

The Greek papers, which are to the 10th instant, contain an account of the death of General Londos, who had twice been Minister of War. The *Greek Monitor* will have it that he put an end to his days by shooting himself with a pistol; whereas the *Athens Courier* denies this fact, and says that the death was caused by the accident of his pistol going suddenly off.

The Proprietor of the *Medical Times* again offers prizes of twenty-five, ten, and five guineas, for the three best reports of medical and surgical cases.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the merchandise imported into France during the first nine months of the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, with the amount of duties received, and the quantities remaining in the entrepôts at the end of the month of September. From this table it appears that the imports are improving steadily. The total amount of duties received for the first nine months of 1844, was 112,772,099 francs; for the same period of 1845, 113,292,137; and for 1846, 114,394,806 francs

A letter posted at Braintree for Billericay, both market towns in Essex, distant from each other twenty-one miles, occupies *two days* in the transit. This fact has been represented to the Post-office authorities, but no redress can be obtained.

The first railway to be constructed in Sweden is to run from the iron mines of Gelliwara, in Lapland, to the port of Tonnefors, and will be thirty-two French leagues in length. These mines are the richest in Sweden, but the produce is of comparatively little value, from the difficulty which exists in carrying it to the sea. It is an English company which has undertaken the line in question, and the works are to commence in the course of next spring.

The bark *Melody* arrived last Saturday at Plymouth, having left Monte Video on the 24th of August. A short time before her departure, Mr. Hood, the British Envoy, had been in communication with General Oribe. The interview was private, and its especial object unknown to the Monte Videans, whose city continued under siege by the General. Mr. Hood was preparing to depart for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of negociating with General Rosas for a suspension of hostilities.

A letter from Munich states that on the 16th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful hurricane burst over the fine village of Schlehdorff, situated within three leagues of that city, and in less than two hours utterly destroyed it. Some of the houses were blown down by the tempest, whilst others were set fire to by the lightning. The flames from these buildings communicated to the neighbouring forest, which was still on fire on the 20th. During this disaster, the thermometer marked at Munich 24 degrees Reaumur, and suffocating heat was experienced, an extraordinary fact in the month of October

The ship *Henry Clay*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, brought the largest cargo of provisions ever imported from the United States into this country, being nearly *two thousand* tons.

The proprietors of the *Globe and Traveller* have unanimously voted a handsome piece of plate to Thomas Chapman, Esq., as a tribute of respect to that gentleman on his retirement from its successful direction, as managing proprietor for a period of twenty years. Mr. Chapman has been connected as proprietor with the metropolitan journals during the last fifty-two years, and may be termed the father of the London press, having attained, with good health and spirits, the age of eighty-three on the 12th of the present October.

The Copenhagen journals announce the divorce of the Prince Royal of Denmark from his wife, formerly the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The reason assigned for the proceeding is the lengthened illness of the Princess, now a confirmed invalid

The farmers in Cheshire and Lancashire have nearly discontinued making cheese and butter, in consequence of the increased demand for milk, which is attributed to the increased consumption of rice, Indian meal, and oatmeal, owing to the scarcity of potatoes.

No less than 16 ships arrived in the river Thames on Monday from the Irish ports, laden almost exclusively with food and provisions of various kinds the produce of that country.

A railway is about to be established between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The works have already been commenced near the latter place, and extend some distance.

A chemist at Berlin is said to have manufactured, upon the process of Professor Schonbein, of Bâle, an electrical paper, the property of which is much more explosive than that of cotton.

The King of Prussia has conferred the cross of the Red Eagle of the fourth class on M. Galle, the Astronomer at the Observatory of Berlin, who was the first to perceive the new planet, the position of which was indicated by M. Le Verrier.

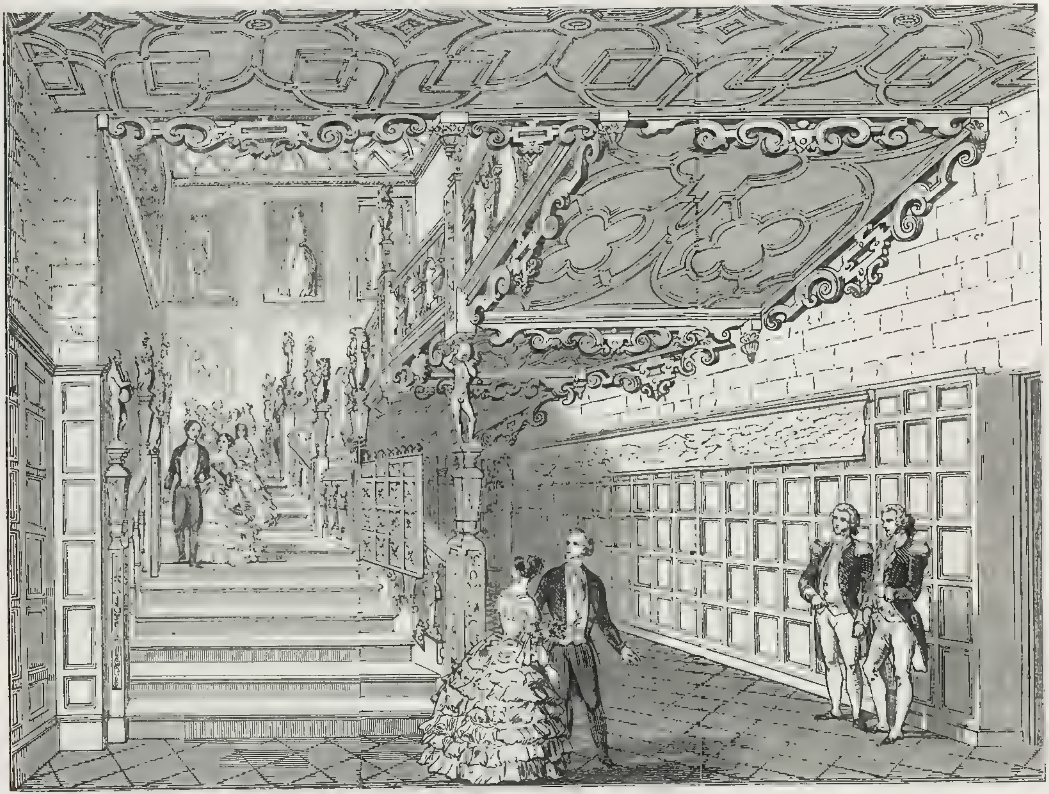
In the fisst nine months of this year, the number of passengers between England and the Continent was 1298.0, distributed as follows between the towns of France and Belgium:—Boulogne, 56,885; Ostend, 29,.63; Calais, 14,466 Havre, 12,646: Dieppe, 11,762; Antwerp, 4882

The Grand Duchess of Russia continues dangerously ill. Her illustrious father, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who had left Vienna for St. Petersburgh, was sent for by express to return to the Austrian capital, in consequence of the alarming state of his daughter's health.

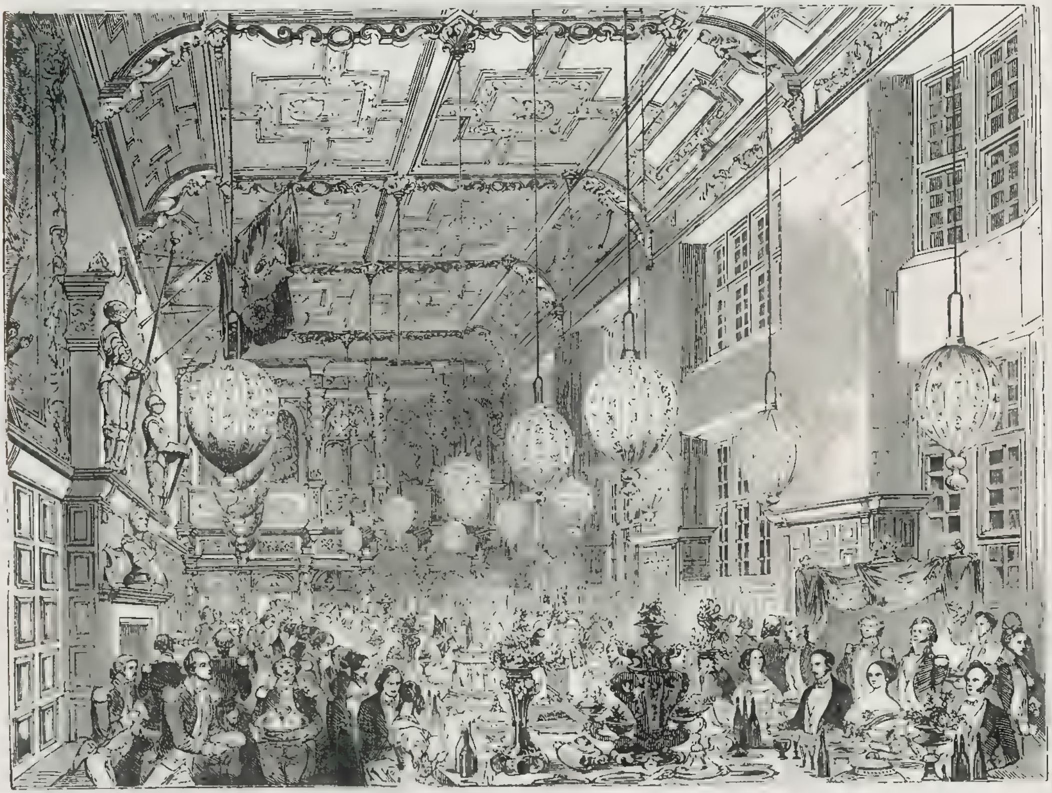
The *Standard* repeats its statement, that there will either be a meeting of Parliament in November or a dissolution of the Government.

Private letters from Prague, of the 21st of October, announce that his Imperial Highness the Arch-Duke Palatine is no more.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.

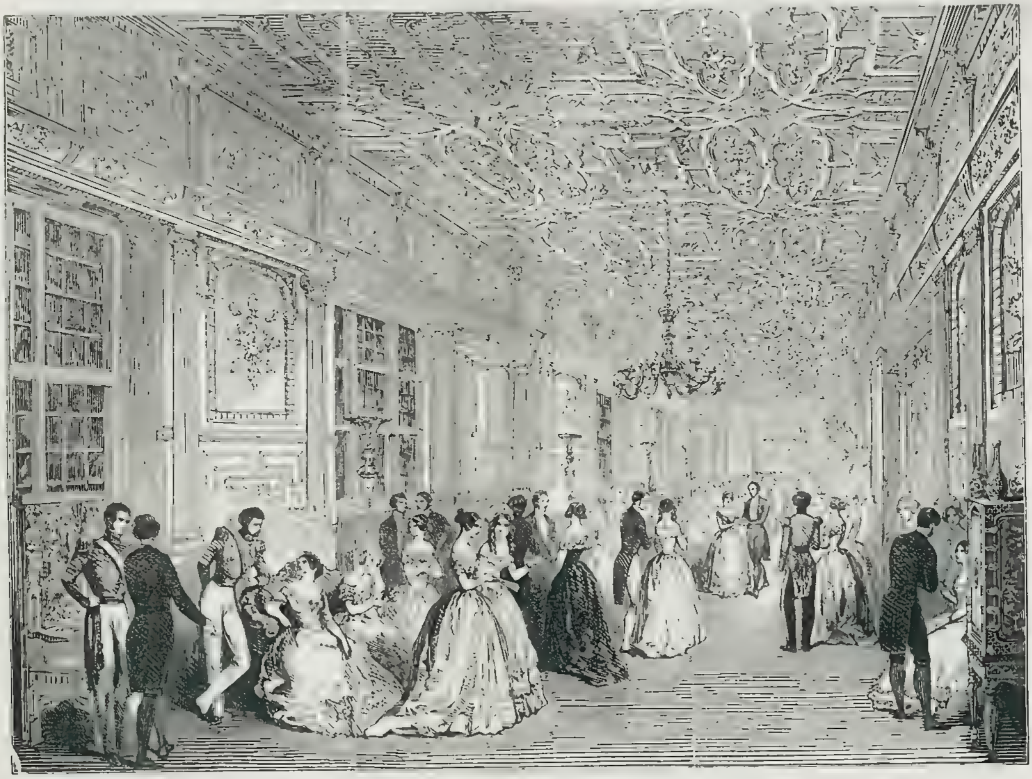


THE GRAND STAIRCASE.



THE BANQUET, IN THE GREAT HALL.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.



THE GRAND BALL IN THE CORRIDOR, OR LONG GALLERY.

In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the Royal progress to Thursday night; reserving the completion for the present Number, to accompany our Illustrations of this very interesting event. It may, however, be requisite to add a few incidents of the approach to Hatfield.

On the Royal party arriving within about four miles of Hatfield, they were met by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. J. M. Balfour, on horseback. Her Majesty, at once, ordered the carriage to stop; and, having lowered the window, thanked the Duke of Wellington for his attention: her Majesty also spoke to Lord Salisbury for some moments.

The *cortege* having passed completely through the town, proceeded by the London road to the great southern entrance of the Park.

The Marquis of Salisbury having conducted her Majesty to the Park gates, galloped up the avenue, and arrived at the mansion in sufficient time personally to receive his august visitors.

Two companies of the South Herts Yeomanry, with the band and colour of the regiment, formed a guard of honour to receive her Majesty in the courtyard.

The *cortege* having entered the great gates, the Royal carriages drove up to the grand porch in the south entrance.

On alighting, her Majesty was received by the noble Marquis and by his Lord-

THE HALL OF THE OLD PALACE, NOW THE STABLE

SKETCH FROM "THE VINEYARD" GARDEN.

ship's daughters, the Lady Mildred Hope and Lady Blanche Balfour, both of whom her Majesty greeted in the most affectionate manner.

The Royal party then proceeded up the Grand Staircase, to King James's Room, where were assembled the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, &c. After the reception, the Royal visitors retired to their apartments.

The banquet was served in the Great or Marble Hall: the *menu* comprised every luxury; and the dessert was excellent. The table was lighted with superb gold candelabra, interspersed with costly vases of flowers; and from the ceiling were suspended several Chinese lanterns. All the attendants were in full dress; and each wore a silver badge of the Salisbury arms on the left coat-sleeve. Our artist has engraved the brilliant *coup d'œil* which the Hall presented during the Banquet. At its close, the Marquis of Salisbury rose, and proposed as a toast, "The Queen," when the military band stationed in the music-gallery played "God save the Queen;" the whole of the guests rising. The health of her Majesty having been drunk, the noble host then gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," and the band played the Coburg March.

At a quarter to ten o'clock, her Majesty retired, and was followed by the ladies, to King James's Room; where they were soon joined by Prince Albert, the noble host, and his guests. Previous to the Queen and the Prince leaving for their private apartments, twelve of the German artists who have been employed by Mr. Sang in the embellishment of the mansion, sang some popular airs, among which were "Die Capelle," "Das Schwertlied," "Der Nogel," and "Der Kohlerbauerbube."

In the evening, the town of Hatfield was illuminated in good style.

FRIDAY.

The Queen and Prince Albert did not leave their apartments in the early part of the morning. The Duke of Wellington and the majority of the guests attended prayers in the Chapel; the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Faithful, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Stackie.

During the forenoon, the court facing the northern front of the mansion was thronged with people; and the park presented a very animated scene; the focus of attraction being the spot where a bullock was roasting whole, according to the old English custom from time immemorial.

After breakfast, Prince Albert went out shooting in the preserves adjoining the mansion, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Spencer, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Ingestre, Mr. G. E. Anson, Mr. Balfour, M.P., and Colonel Seymour, the Equerry in Waiting. The shooting was confined to the Prince, the Marquises of Salisbury and Exeter, the Duke of Wellington, and Earl Spencer. The Prince killed 140 head. The whole game shot was 158 pheasants, 4 hares, 150 rabbits, and 4 partridges. The Duke of Wellington shot 14 pheasants.

In the afternoon, after luncheon had been served in the Great Hall, Prince Albert drove her Majesty in a pony phaeton (the use of which was offered by Capt. Gaussen, of the Herts Yeomanry), through the northern court and avenue, where the Queen and Prince were received with loud and long continued cheering by the people.

The royal *cortège* having reached the end of the avenue, proceeded, by the right, to "Queen Elizabeth's Oak," said to be the tree under which Elizabeth was sitting when the news of Queen Mary's death was brought to her. We have engraved this "historical tree:" a great portion of the trunk has been protected by a lead covering, and it is inclosed by a low fence. The Queen was much interested with the memorial, and, as a memento of her visit, had a small branch lopped from the trunk.

From the Oak, the Royal party, preceded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Talbot, Lord Ingestre, and several other gentlemen on horseback, proceeded to the curious garden known, as "the Vineyard." The entrance is through a castellated lodge, at the extremity of a drive nearly in a line with Elizabeth's Oak; and here, a rare specimen of olden gardening presented itself to the Royal visitors. From a bold terrace-walk, right and left, extend three secluded walks, formed by yew-trees, the branches of which are trained, so as to present regular walls, the spaces between which are planted with laurels. There is, likewise, a screen of yew, in which are cut windows; and in the centre is a doorway, leading, by a grassy flight of steps, to the bank of the river Lea: higher up, on the right, is a handsome bridge, built about two years since; directly opposite the yew garden was "the Vineyard," cleared away some years since, the space being now a kitchen-garden. Nothing can exceed the tranquil beauty of this scene: its geometrial arrangement is, altogether, characteristic of a grotesque age, and hence, imagination could scarcely fail to people it with stiff brocades and high-heeled shoes, such as became the courtly dames of other days. The Royal visitors evidently admired the curious scene: it has been partially sketched by our Artist. At the Lodge, a skeleton flower of the hydrangea, the exquisitely prepared by Mrs. Beale, the wife of the head-gardener, was presented to her Majesty, who appeared much gratified at the attention, and gave the flower to her Maid of Honour. The Royal and distinguished party then drove round the Park, and visited the existing portion of the ancient palace, engraved in our Journal of last week. It is a fine specimen of early brickwork, without any admixture of stone, in high preservation. The main feature is "the Greate Halle," in which "the Ladye Elizabeth" was often entertained with plays and sumptuous pageants; the walls hung with tapestry, and the cupboards garnished with gold and silver vessels. This scene of ancient revelry is now a well ordered stable for thirty-two horses; it has a finely constructed open timber roof, and is kept throughout in good repair. (*See the Engraving.*) Adjoining the remains of the old Palace is the Privy Garden, about 150 feet square, inclosed on the south, east, and northern sides, with an avenue of limes, arched somewhat in the Tudor form; in the centre of the plot, is a rock-work basin of water; and, at each angle, is a mulberry tree, reputed to have been planted by King James I. This unique Garden is a solitary memorial of the horticultural taste of the Elizabethan period; it was much admired by her Majesty, who returned to the mansion at half-past four.

Meanwhile, a genuine scene of rustic festivity was being enacted, before the north front of the mansion, in the presence of some 2000 or 3000 persons. At four o'clock, the huge ox being roasted, the iron cradle in which he was enclosed was shifted to a moveable truck, which was then drawn by some eight or ten rustics, followed by a shouting crowd in procession, to the tables, where the savory carcase was to be cut up. A long line of barrels of beer were rolled out; and the tables being laid for between 400 and 500 persons, with hunches of bread, platters, and knives and forks, a portion of meat was served to each, and consumed with high relish; as was, also, the delicious ale. A party from the house, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Brownlow, Lord Marcus Hill, and Lady Spencer, came down to witness this rude rustic banquet.

In the evening, the Mayor of Hertford arrived at the mansion, charged with addresses to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, from the Corporation of that borough. It had been previously arranged that these addresses were to be presented personally by the Mayor immediately before dinner. Accordingly, at half-past seven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by their respective suites, passed into King James's Room, where the Duke of Wellington and nearly the whole of the guests within the mansion had previously assembled. A Court having been formed, the Mayor was introduced to his Sovereign by the Marquis of Salisbury, and permitted to kiss hands, after which he read the addresses, which were most graciously received.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal party then proceeded to the Marble Hall, where a banquet on the same scale of magnificence as that of the previous evening was served.

The Duke of Rutland, Mr. Hasley, M.P., and Mrs. Hasley, Mr. Felix Calvert (High Sheriff of the County), and the Mayor of Hertford, were the only additions to the circle.

The Grand Gallery had been prepared for a Ball; and the whole range of apartments within the mansion were thrown open upon the occasion, brilliantly illuminated by Perry and Co., of Bond-street. The company invited to the Ball began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock, the carriages setting down at the Principal Entrance, and the guests passing from the Cloister, by the East Staircase, into King James's Room.

On the breaking up of the Dinner Circle, the Queen retired to the Saloon for a short period; and, at half-past ten o'clock, her Majesty was conducted, by the noble host, to the Gallery, where a State Chair was placed in the recess, near the centre of the apartment, as a temporary throne for her Majesty. This chair is reputed to have belonged to Queen Anne: it is in the Venetian style, boldly carved; and it was re-gilt and covered with cloth of silver for the occasion.

As the Royal party entered the Gallery, the band, under the direction of M. Jullien, played the National Anthem.

Her Majesty having taken her seat, with Prince Albert on her right hand, her noble host upon her left, and the Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household around, the general company passed before the State Chair, and paid homage to their Sovereign.

After a brief interval the Ball was opened by a quadrille, in which her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour the Marquis of Salisbury with her hand. His Royal Highness Prince Albert danced in the same set with the Lady Blanche Balfour.

Her Majesty subsequently danced with the Marquis of Exeter and the Earl Spencer.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert also danced during the evening with Lady Beauvale and Lady Charles Wellesley.

Throughout the evening the Gallery presented a most magnificent scene, which the Artist has endeavoured to convey to the reader. The gorgeous refulgence of the "Frette Seielinge" (just regilt), and the flood of light streaming upon the polished oak, and the superb furniture, together with the splendid dresses of the company—the *élite* of the county—and the reception held by her Majesty, brought into recollection "the golden days" of our history, with which Hatfield is inseparably associated. The Gallery, it is true, belongs to a somewhat later period than the Hall in which Elizabeth was wont to beguile her captivity with "lute or virginals," and courtly pageants; but the apartment is equally characteristic of the festal magnificence of the ancestral homes of our nobility.

The festivities were kept up until half-past twelve o'clock, when her Majesty withdrew from the Gallery and proceeded to the Marble Hall, where supper was served.

At one o'clock, the Royal party left the supper table, and retired to their private apartments.

The general company began to break up shortly after, and the last carriage had departed before two o'clock. Admirable order was preserved in the court-yard by Inspector Otway, and a body of constables of the A division.

SATURDAY.

In the morning, the weather being unfavourable, the Queen and Prince Albert could not take their usual walk. After breakfast, however, it cleared up a little, and the Prince, accompanied by some of the guests, went out shooting. Upwards of 300 head of game were killed by the party, of whom six only shot, including the Prince.

Several of the chief visitors left during the morning, among whom were Lord John Russell, and the Earl and Countess of Brownlow. The Duke of Rutland left at an early hour, as did also the Duke of Wellington. His Grace was loudly cheered by the people of the place as he passed through.

The Queen passed a portion of the forenoon in inspecting the valuable collection of historical documents contained in the Library of her noble host. The librarian had the honour to show her Majesty a draft of the forty-two articles of Edward VI., with the superscription of that pious Monarch; the first Council Book of Queen Mary; Cardinal Wolsey's Instructions to the Ambassador sent to the Pope by Henry VIII., with that eminent churchman's autograph; the original draft of the Proclamation Secretary Cecil used at the Accession of James I.; and a very amusing Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, emblazoned (dated 1559), by which the ancestry of that Sovereign is exhibited as traced to Adam.

Her Majesty then inspected several manuscript letters of Elizabeth, and the celebrated Cecil Papers. The cradle of Elizabeth was also pointed out to her Majesty, in the bay of the central window: this relic has been erroneously described in the reports of the Royal visit to be "Queen Anne's Cradle;" it is of oak, ornamented with carving, decidedly Elizabethan. Some exquisite roses, which had been sent from the Nursery of Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, and placed in the Library, were much admired by the Queen.

On the return of Prince Albert from his shooting excursion, the Queen and his Royal Highness inscribed their names in the Autograph book in the Library, with the date of their visit; and to the left of the folio, beneath the Royal signatures, the noble host and such of his family as were present, also signed their names.

After partaking of luncheon, served in the Winter Dining-room, the Queen and her illustrious Consort, attended by the Marquis of Salisbury and the whole of the guests remaining at the mansion, proceeded to the Eastern garden, overlooking the "Maze," for the purpose of planting two oak saplings. This ceremony concluded, the illustrious party returned to the mansion and passed into the cloister, at the southern entrance, where the Royal carriages were in waiting. At a quarter to three o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, having taken an affectionate leave of the Lady Mildred Hope and the Lady Blanche Balfour, and expressed to their noble host the pleasure they had derived from their visit to Hatfield, entered their carriage, and drove off by the south avenue amidst the loud cheers of the spectators, who had assembled in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on horseback, accompanied her Majesty as far as St. Alban's.

Captain Paris's troop of the Herts Yeomanry escorted her Majesty as far as St. Alban's, where they were relieved by the troop under the command of Captain Gaussen. On reaching Watford, they were succeeded by Captain Halsey, M.P., and his troop.

Before her Majesty left Hatfield House, the Lady Mildred Hope and the Lady Blanche Balfour, received each from the Queen's hand, as a *souvenir*, a valuable bracelet.

From Watford, the Royal cavalcade passed through Moor Park, Pinner, and Harefield (where a troop of the 12th Lancers relieved the escort of the Herts Yeomanry), and so on to Uxbridge, where there were another change of horses. They arrived at Windsor Castle at about six o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Marquis of Worcester. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked extremely well and in excellent spirits after their journey.

HATFIELD HOUSE.

This fine old mansion was for many years "a show house;" but, owing to the repairs in progress since a portion of the west wing was destroyed by fire in 1835, the entire building had been closed to the public. On Monday and Tuesday last, however, the Marquis of Salisbury very liberally permitted the mansion to be inspected between the hours of twelve and four o'clock; and great numbers of persons availed themselves of the privilege. The fittings and re-furnishings for the Royal visit were then seen by the public to advantage; the only condition being that each visitor inserted his or her name, &c., in a book provided for the purpose. The attendance of company in carriages and on foot was very numerous when the clock struck twelve, and the northern door was opened.

The situation of Hatfield House has few parallels among the domains of our nobility. In the old Palace, the principal windows looked towards the court in the centre; and the new, or present house, is, perhaps, the very first mansion where a view of the landscape was considered in the design: the site, too, possesses great advantages to recommend the choice, the ground rising with a gentle ascent, and the house on every side presenting itself as a noble and commanding object. Then, what a host of interesting objects present themselves in the fine views from the windows of the mansion. Directly westward, is the venerable Abbey Church of St. Alban's, crowning a beautiful eminence: the hill at Sandridge next breaks the line, and the wide-spreading woods of Brocket Hall and Wood Hall Parks appear on the north. Eastward are Digswell House, Tewin Water, and Pansanger, the seat of Earl Cowper; while south are two very interesting spots, Gubbins, or Gobions, near North Mims, once a seat of the illustrious Sir Thomas More; and Tyttenhanger, the former residence of the powerful Abbots of St. Alban's, to which King Henry VIII. and his Queen, Catherine, retired for the summer season in 1528.

The Park and woods, occupying the foreground of this panorama, are very extensive. The gardens and vineyards were celebrated as early as the days of Evelyn and Pepys, who, in their amusing Diaries, have thus described them. The former, under the date of 1643, March 11, says: "I went to see my Lord of Salisbury's palace at Hatfield, where the most considerable rarity, besides the house (inferior to few then in England for its architecture) was the garden and vineyard rarely well water'd and planted. They also show'd us the picture of Secretary Cecil in Mosaiq worke, very well don by some Italian hand." Pepys is not less pleased at a later period:—"1661, July 22.—I came to Hatfield before twelve o'clock, and walked all alone in the vineyard, which is now a very beautiful place again; and, coming back, I met Mr. Looker, my Lord's gardener, who showed me the house, the chappel with brave pictures, and, above all, the gardens such as I never saw in all my live; nor so good flowers, nor so great gooseberrys, as big as nutmegs." And, on the 16th of October, 1664, this amusing entry occurs:—"Lord's-day. It raining, we set out betimes; and about nine o'clock we got to Hatfield in church time, and I alight and saw my simple Lord Salisbury sit there in the gallery." He visited it again on the 11th of August, 1667, when he walked into the park and to the vineyard, and says:—"On our return, the women had pleasure *in putting on some straw hats*, which are much worn in this country, and did become them mightily, *but especially my wife.*" We quote the details from a well-compiled "Historical Notice," in the *Herts County Press.*

The Vineyard, which we have elsewhere noticed and illustrated, is mentioned in the accounts of building the mansion and laying out the grounds, all which cost but £7631 11s. 3d. The Privy Garden, on the west side, we have already described. The Garden facing the east front has been laid out but a few years, though it is in the quaint, geometrical style of the seventeenth century; and a Maze below it belongs to the same period of taste.

Of the South Front we have already spoken: it is, architecturally, the most ornate, but it has not the most diversified prospect. This advantage must be awarded to the East Front, in which are the principal apartments. The Terrace Walk is fronted with a pierced parapet, upon which are vases of choice flowers; you then descend to the Elizabethan Garden, with its large parterres or masses of flowers; next to the Maze; and then to the Lake; the whole backed by the most picturesque wood scenery. In this front is the *bijou* of the interior—King James's Room. "The principal feature of the Northern Front," says Mr. Robinson, "is in the centre compartment, in which is the Entrance Doorway; but a perfect idea of the architectural beauty of this extensive building can only be obtained by an examination of the lateral fronts: on these the bold projections produce alternate masses of light and shade, exceedingly pictorial; a proof of the master skill with which the original plan was contrived. Time has given the whole a venerable impression, and the primitive colour of the brick has acquired a rich hue from the lichen that now covers it, such as Nature alone can bestow." Each of the principal fronts differs from the other, but possesses perfect unity of design and execution, in which the chaste and vigorous feeling characteristic of the Tudor period is remarkably prevalent. It is, also, believed that no house in the kingdom erected at so early a date, remains so entire as this. The additions or restorations are made accordant with the original style: the three pair of gates which have just been placed at the north and south fronts are evidences of this judgment: they were cast in Paris, and are extremely rich and beautiful in detail; the coronet and crest of the family, in the head-way, being picked out in colours.

THE INTERIOR.

The arrangement of the interior of the mansion is as convenient as it is splendid. Within the last two years, the principal apartments have been superbly embellished, it is stated, at a cost of nearly £30,000.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had the whole of the east wing devoted to their accommodation. The apartments appropriated to the private use of the Sovereign and Royal Consort and their suites, were seven in number, all superbly furnished and re-decorated. The ceilings have been embellished, under the superintendence of Mr. Sang; the Royal arms and the insignia of the Order of the Garter being superbly emblazoned in the compartments. The State Bedchamber has bed and window draperies of crimson and gold India silk damask, lined with crimson ducape; the counterpane of rich white India silk brocade of the richest chintz colours; and the walls of the room are hung with early English tapestry. The Queen and the Prince's dressing-rooms are hung with crimson and white India silk damask, and furniture to correspond. The Queen's dressing-room has blue and white India silk damask draperies and furniture covers; the walls are in rich colours, and bear single sconces, with chased silver shields: and the richly-carved glass frame is silvered. Prince Albert's private sitting-room has rich velvet tapestry, curtains, and sofas, &c., to correspond.

The Grand Staircase is one of the most magnificent features of this palace-home. It is ascended by a flight of five landings, and occupies a space 35 feet by 21 feet in dimension. The balusters are massive, and boldly carved in the Italian form, and above the hand-rail are represented genii, armorial lions, &c.; and a carved hatch-gate, probably, to keep the favourite dogs from ascending to the drawing-rooms. The upper division of the ceiling is enriched by a very beautiful pendant in the Florentine style, and has been recently coloured and relieved by gold and silver enrichments, which are not, however, just to our taste. The wall is hung with choice portraits of the Cecils, many of them whole lengths, by Lely, Kneller, Vandycke, Zucchero, Reynolds, &c. "We noticed one, the fourth Earl of Salisbury, which had a novel appearance, there being a portrait of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth rising rather above and immediately behind that of the Earl. It was discovered on the cleaning of the painting. The canvass originally possessed a portrait of the Duke of Monmouth, by Wissing, but which had been repainted over, and the fourth Earl painted on it by Dahl."—(*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*)

At the foot of the staircase is the door of the Dining Parlour, and over it a white marble contemporary bust of Lord Burghley. This room is paneled throughout with oak, and has an enriched chimney-piece and ceiling. This apartment is in the east front; it has just been hung with rich blue and gold tapestry velvet curtains. Adjoining, are the Summer, Breakfast, and Drawing Rooms; and the remainder of the eastern wing, on the Ground Story, is occupied by spacious private apartments, furnished in the olden taste; with massive fire-dogs, for burning wood. Some of the most valuable pictures are in these rooms; among them Zucchero's celebrated Portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The entire collection consists of nearly 250 paintings, among which are found the finest specimens of Zucchero, De Heero, Hilliard, Mark Garrard, and other esteemed portrait painters in the reign of Elizabeth. A portion of the collection having been the private property of that Queen, consisting of portraits of the favoured nobility and popular characters who formed her Court and household. There are five highly-finished original portraits of Elizabeth (including the large one by Zucchero), profusely decorated with jewels, pearls, &c.

The Great Staircase, also, communicates with the upper end of the Great Hall, or, as it is called, the Marble Hall; a conspicuous apartment, 50 feet by 30. It is lighted by three bay windows rising the whole height of the hall, besides the oriel at the upper end, near which the lord's table stood in the "golden days" of our ancestors. A massive carved screen runs the whole length of the Hall at the east end with an open Gallery, enriched with carving, amidst which are introduced lions, forming part of the heraldic insignia of the family, bearing shields of the cartouche form, on which are blazoned the family arms. The room is panelled with oak, and the walls lined with splendid tapestry lately brought from Spain. The parts under the galleries have been decorated under Mr. Sang's superintendence. The apartment at night was illuminated by twenty Chinese lanterns, as shown in our Illustration of the Grand Banquet. This Hall presents one of the earliest departures from the ancient open timber roof and louvre; the

(*Continued on page 284.*)

THE THEATRES.

The past week has been a busy one in the theatrical world; and it may be regarded as the commencement of one of the most bustling seasons of several years. It has been as much as the dramatic critics could do to keep pace with the novelties produced; and only by dint of railway activity, and posting constantly from one house to another, has this been accomplished.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Lovel's comedy of "Look Before You Leap; or, Wooings and Weddings," was produced at this Theatre on Thursday evening, with triumphant and legitimate success; indeed, we have not for a long time witnessed a piece that so completely enlisted the audience in its favour from the very commencement. There were several reasons for this. The action was laid in the present day; the incidents were natural and rapid; and the interest, which never once flagged, was assisted by most sparkling and forcible dialogue.

In the beginning of the comedy we find *Mr. Oddington* (Mr. W. Farren) sitting over his wine at an inn, with three young men—*Rashleigh* (Mr. Hudson), *De Vere* (Mr. Holl), and *Brandon* (Mr. Howe). The two former of these are anxious to be engaged to his nieces *Claribel* (Miss Fortescue), and *Mary* (Miss P. Horton). The latter is in love with an orphan adopted by *Oddington*—*Elinor Mortimer* (Mrs. Edwin Yarnold). The old gentleman tells the gallants that he is sure they do not know their own minds; and dares them each to give him a bond for £5000 that they will not change, before one month is out, in their opinions. *Rashleigh* and *Claribel* are both talkative, *De Vere* and *Mary* sentimental; and the consequence is, that the couples so worry or wear each other, that in the end they are delighted to exchange partners. But whilst this is going on, the second interest is also at work. *Mr. Hardman* (Mr. Rogers) is the guardian of *Brandon*, whom he has brought up in ignorance of the possessions he is heir to. He is anxious that *Brandon* should marry his daughter, *Fanny* (Miss Julia Bennett); but the young man is already deeply in love with *Elinor*, which so enrages *Hardman*—the villain of the piece—that he puts forward a story of the attempted seduction of his daughter by *Brandon*, and turns him out of doors. The third plot is worked out by *Hardman's* clerk, *Jack Spriggs* (Mr. Webster), who loves, and is beloved by, *Fanny*, and who runs away with her to church, turning honest as soon as he is married, and clearing the character of *Brandon* in *Mr. Oddington's* family, as well as letting him into the secret of his possessions, that he may marry *Elinor*; and moving amongst all these interests is *Miss Brown* (Mrs. Glover), a very original lady, of a certain age, who befriends every body, and turns out to be the sister of *Mr. Oddington*, who had been thirty years in America; and who, returning thence, wished to see something of her brother's real character—hearing that he was a quaint, obstinate, self-opinionated old gentleman before she made up her mind to reside with him.

There is much cleverness shown in constructing the links which connect the fortunes of all these people together. If we have a fault to find, it is, that the concluding action—too tardily carried on in the fourth act—is hurried over with too great rapidity in the fifth. There was a general disappointment at not seeing *Mr. Hardman* again; the audience were not satisfied at simply hearing that he had run away; they would have wished him on the stage, to be detected, humbled, and scouted. It was said in the house—we know not how truly—that considerable alterations had been made by Mr. Farren in the last scene. We can hardly believe this to have been the case—that any actor, whatever his position, would assume so much.

We will not raise the *quæstio vexata* of what is comedy and what is not. We can only state that it is long since we have witnessed so agreeable and refreshing a five-act play: possibly, not since "London Assurance." We do not even except Mr. Jerrold's "Bubbles of the Day," and "Time Works Wonders" albeit, the brilliantly sustained epigram of their dialogue, with their running fire of jokes and cutting sarcasms, so ably concealed the want of interest felt in the plot, or fortunes of the characters. We have seldom been present at a more satisfactory representation: we have never heard anything go with the house as the three first acts did. The last two may be curtailed; but we think much of their comparative lagging may be attributed to Mr. Webster's unfortunate hesitation, with which all are acquainted who can call to mind a few of that otherwise admirable actor's first-night impersonations. Where the dialogue was wanted to go like wildfire, he hung and waited, until many of the audience got perfectly nervous: otherwise, his acting, as the graceless lawyer's clerk, was everything that could be desired. We have little to say respecting the individual acting; the very cast is a guarantee of its excellence; and all the performers were well fitted. Of course, Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover played up to each other with that effect which they only are capable of producing; and, of course, the remaining ladies were as lady-like as the most fastidious taste could wish them to be. Mr. Rogers is a most careful and intelligent actor; and Mrs. Edwin Yarnold's gentle, natural pathos, came out to great advantage in the scenes with Mr. Howe, who is always a safe and agreeable performer. Buckstone made everybody laugh at the right place, and turned a trifling part to some account.

The applause at the fall of the curtain was tremendous. All the performers had to re-appear; and Mr. Lovel bowed from his private box. It will have a long, and, without doubt, a lucrative career.

THE OLYMPIC.

We thought proper last week to speak somewhat severely of a production at this house, which has since been withdrawn from the bills. It gives us now great pleasure to chronicle the entire success of the revival of Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy, "The Relapse," performed here on Monday evening. We confess to having had, in common with a large proportion of our colleagues, some misgivings as to the reception it would meet with. The grossest scenes and characters were so involved in the action of the play, that we did not well see how they could be even softened, much less cut out, without destroying whatever interest the story possessed. Nor, indeed, has the difficulty been altogether got over. But of this anon.

The intelligent critic of the *Times* favoured its readers with so admirable an history of the comedy, that there is little occasion for us to say much on the subject. It was first played nearly a century and a half ago, and was written as a sequel to Cibber's "Love's Last Shift," in which that author was the original representative of *Sir Novelty Fashion*—a character he wrote for himself. A pamphlet might be composed of anecdotes, highly interesting to the play-goer, connected with this comedy and its continuation: even to Sheridan's failure, in the alteration of the latter, which he produced as "The Trip to Scarborough." But we are somewhat hardly driven this week; and we refer our readers to Sir John Vanbrugh's own preface, and the ten-volume "History of the Stage," for much diverting matter on this subject.

Much care was evident in the version of the "Relapse" played at the Olympic on Monday. There was nothing to offend: and, although the chief scenes from which the play derives its name were omitted—and judiciously so—there was still enough situation in the plot, and breadth in the principal characters preserved, to carry on the attention of the audience, and lead to a most satisfactory conclusion. And it was so carefully acted, with very few exceptions, that scarcely a point escaped the recognition of the audience: the exquisite dialogue was listened to throughout with the keenest attention and every evidence of great satisfaction; and a warm, honest round of cheering at the conclusion stamped its success. Of the characters, the greatest praise must be given to the ladies—a point which has been universally conceded. The *Amanda* of Mrs. R. Gordon, the *Berinthia* of Miss Charles, the *Miss Hoyden* of Mrs. Walter Lacy, and the *Nurse* of our old favourite, Mrs. C. Jones, were so capitally played that we question whether more effective representatives of the parts in question have ever been witnessed. And all these are characters more or less difficult to interpret. Mr. Walter Lacy and Mr. Leigh Murray were most worthy of commendation amongst the gentlemen—the former for his clever impersonation of *Sir Novelty Fashion*, and the latter for his careful reading and, even, unassuming, excellence as *Loveless*. Mr. Romer invested the trifling part of *Syringe* with much drollery. We were less pleased with Mr. Wilkinson's *Sir Tunbelly Clumsy*: he was far from perfect, and he rather looked the old squire of the opening of a pantomime than the father of *Miss Hoyden*. Nor was Mr. Archer's *Worthy* well conceived: it was boisterous and too evident; at times, his declamation verged on the dangerous. Messrs. Cowell — father and son, we believe — were more effective as *Coupler* and *Lory*. We cannot compliment Mr. Bolton upon his performance of *Young Fashion*. The dance which concluded "The Relapse" was loudly encored; and after the curtain had fallen, the audience insisted upon having it drawn up again, to congratulate the performers upon the success they had contributed to achieve. The comedy was well put on the stage: the costumes, especially, were excellent.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Charles Dickens appears, for a short time, to have taken the place of the French authors, and furnished our native playwrights with a number of types, as *nuclei* upon which they may form perfect pieces. We have already had all his works dramatised; and now, the works being exhausted, the authors have come down to their component *dramatis personæ*. *Mrs. Harris* has already proved that she was no fiction, at the Lyceum; and now *Mrs. Gamp* offers a "tea and turn out" at the Adelphi. We expect, before long, to have "Pecksniff at Home;" "A Night with Pinch;" "Mark Tap[illegible]; or, The Rover Recalled;" and "The Doom of Dot," displayed as titles of pieces on the bills

We are sorry we cannot say a great deal in favour of "Mrs. Gamp," at the above house. Anywhere else she would have met with the most uncomfortable of receptions; but the Adelphi audiences are always predisposed to be pleased: and, whenever Mr. Wright shows his quaint and welcome face, they shout with laughter, before he has uttered a word. In fact, he can command the house by the mere expression of his countenance, and this is no small praise. He is the *Mrs. Gamp*—and, in fact, he is everything; inasmuch as the piece possesses not a vestige of a plot, but depends upon his comicalities mainly to be carried through. It may be compared, in a great degree, to a damp firework, which has occasional sparkles, and then burns on in hazy gloom to the end. Mr. Munyard, to the best of his abilities, as *Betsy Prig*, seconded the efforts of Mr. Wright, and Miss Ellen Chaplin as *Selina Gamp*, a "Pet of the Ballet," looked the character to the life, and acted it most pleasingly. Mr. Wright sang and winked at the pit, and the pit applauded in return, and he was loudly called for at the fall of the curtain, 'which he did' in Bozzian language. The trifle is not, in any respect, taken from the original of the Lyceum piece, *La Garde Malade*, but altogether original as far as it goes.

French Plays.—Mr. Mitchell has not been idle during the recess; and has already put forward a most attractive synopsis of his engagements with distinguished French *artistes* for the ensuing season, which is about to commence. M. Perlet may be looked for at the beginning of the campaign; and, in addition to him, we are promised our old favourites MM. Rhozevel, Cartigny, Bouffé, and the inimitable Frederic Lemaitre, together with Mdlle. Rose Chéri, and, at the conclusion of the season, Mdlle. Rachel. Alcide Tousez, of the Palais Royal, will also visit us for the first time; Lafont will again display his agreeable talents, and several names new to our public, but in high repute with the Parisian audiences, will give effect to Mr. Mitchell's spirited *entreprise*. The original "Claresse Harlowe" will be one of the earliest productions, in which Rose Chéri will enact her own *rôle* of the heroine; and an original drama has also been written expressly for her by M. Scribe. There is little doubt of Mr. Mitchell's liberality and spirit meeting with an adequate reward. As the facilities of communication with the Continent become every year more extended, so does the taste for these fashionable, and, withal, intellectual entertainments, become more and more popular.

An original Comedy, in five acts, is announced in the bills as in rehearsal, at the Olympic Theatre, from the pen of "P. Palmer, Esq."

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Auber's ballet-opera of "The Maid of Cashmere" was revived on Thursday night, for the purpose of introducing the new vocalists, Miss Messent and Mr. Rafter. Their reception was favourable. The young *débutante* has a *mezzo-soprano* voice, of good quality and of sufficient calibre. With care, practice, and experience above all, she may attain a high rank in the profession, and at present she is fully capable of sustaining the duties of a *seconda prima donna*. Mr. Rafter is a pupil of Crevelli, to whose school he bids fair to do honour. He lacks self-possession; but, with an organ of such promise, he may, in due course, arrive at distinction. Mr. Weiss is improving both in singing and acting.

EDWARD LODER'S OPERA OF THE "NIGHT DANCERS."

At the re-opening of the Princess' Theatre, on Wednesday night, this long announced production met with signal success. Mr. Soane is the author of the *libretto*, the subject of which is based on the ballet of "Giselle; on Les Wilis," by M.M. St. Georges, Theophile Gautier and Coraly, first produced at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, in June 1841. The first English version of "Giselle" was represented at Sadler's Wells, written by the blind poet, the veteran Moncrieff, who altered the *dénouement*, by making *St. Walburg* the instrument of defeating the *Wilis* or Phantom Dancers, and restoring *Giselle* to life. Mr. Soane has availed himself of Mr. Moncrieff's drama, to introduce into his piece an induction, in which *Giselle* is supposed to fall asleep, and during her slumber, two acts of the doings of the *Wilis* occur, until she sinks into the willow grave, only to awake and ascertain what she has been dreaming. This judicious treatment of the story by Mr. Soane, would be complete without the tiresome introduction, in which, neither author nor composer shine. The characters are thus distributed. —*Giselle*, Madame Albertazzi; *Bertha*, (daughter of the *Duke*) Miss S. Flower. *Mary* (cousin of *Giselle*) Miss G. Smithson; *Queen of the Wilis*, Miss Marshal; *The Duke*, Mr. Bodda; *Albert*, Mr. Allen; *Godfrey*, Mr. Walton; *Fridolin*, Parish-beadle and Sexton, Mr. Leffler. Mr. Soane has written some average poetry, and has been wise not to regard so much the jingle of the syllables as the sentiment of the music,—with curtailments his *libretto* will be excellent.

Mr. Loder's music is of a very high order, although it is unequal. There are many things that he would probably criticise himself severely, but he has yielded to the necessity of writing popular themes. After all, it is the music publisher who influences composers of operas to concoct saleable materials for the drawing-room. In this instance, the tact of Mr. Loder has been displayed in satisfying all parties: he has proved himself to be a first-rate musician, and he has not slighted the popularity of the barrel-organs. His abilities have been long recognised, but now he must take a higher position. The son of the late Loder of Bath, one of the most distinguished leaders of orchestras in this country, Edward Loder, studied in Germany under Ferdinand Ries. It was at the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, that the maiden essay of Mr. E. Loder, the opera of "Nourjahad," was first heard, and great fame did he acquire by this youthful work; but he has remained for years since that period either a composer of operatic melodramas or a writer of fugitive pieces for the publishers. "The Night Dancers," in fact, may be recorded as his second ordeal, which he has passed through most triumphantly. We will rapidly glance at the prominent pieces of this remarkable production.

The overture, which was encored, will be liked by the severest critics, except the last movement, a trivial polka theme. The subject for the oboe and the incantation passages for the stringed instruments are beautiful. In the Legend, sung by Miss G. Smithson, there was nothing striking, nor was the laughing song "Laugh my Girls," given by Mr. Walton, of any distinction. The Serenade with Allen's solo, produced little impression. Madame Albertazzi's air "Wild as the Spirit," in G, if sung with more energy might be effective. It has a clever waltz accompaniment, but all this induction passed over heavily. The real interest began in Act I., with a spirited chorus of Vintagers, admirably grouped. A parody on "Othello's Occupation Gone" was not done justice to by Mr. Leffler, whose acting, by the way, was really most comical in the Beadle. It was Allen who drew down the earliest plaudits, and rapturous were they, in a charming Serenade in D flat "Wake, my Love." This lovely melody, which is quite equal to Donizetti's "Come è Gentil," will be immensely popular. It was, of course, enthusiastically encored.

Madame Albertazzi's grand Scena of *Giselle's* dream was rendered so tamely, and her intonation was so imperfect, that it was impossible to decide on its merits. In the next pleasing ballad, "I cannot flatter, if I would," Mr. Allen secured another encore. A drinking song, "The cup is oak, the wine is gold," was allotted to Miss G. Smithson, whose faulty intonation sadly marred the effect of a most animated composition—quite a gem in its way. In the concerted piece that follows, Miss Sarah Flower has an unpretending air, "Our way has been both rough and long," which will be important whilst sung in her artistical style. Mr. Bodda, a baritone, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, afforded signs of promise in a ballad, "Believe me, honest friends," which was encored, after a division, the ayes carrying it. A Chorus of Huntsmen was after the approved Teutonic models, preceded by a well constructed Sestet. In the recitative and air, "I breathe again," Madame Albertazzi was encored, some of her lower notes ensuring her this compliment. The finale of the first act was replete with dramatic intensity. The Flower Duo between Madame Albertazzi and Mr. Allen is quite a gem, and its theme has been most skilfully interwoven throughout the Opera.

The music in the second act rises with the situations. Here, the fancy and imagination run riot in melodious imagery and harmonic combinations of the most exciting nature. The gem will be found in the duo, "Peace to the Dead," most exquisitely sung by Miss S. Flower and Mr. Allen. It created a perfect *furore*, and a demand for a repetition was unanimous. An equal sensation was produced in the next air, "Wake from thy Grave," in E flat, given by Mr. Allen, with overwhelming passion. Next in succession was the descriptive music of the unearthly gambols of the Night Dancers or Wilis; and, whether we consider the choral or ballet effects, the skill and inspiration of the composer are at every point developed. The scene of the vanishing of *Fridolin* was well managed. In the duo between *Albert* and *Giselle*, in this incantation, Mdme. Albertazzi had a narrow escape. As she rose from under the stage, her muslin skirt caught fire, and, in an instant, was in a blaze, causing the most intense agony on the part of the audience; which, however, was in a moment relieved by the presence of mind of Mr. Allen and some of the carpenters, who tore away the burning portion of the dress. Never, within our recollection, have we witnessed such a state of excitement as the house presented before and after the incident. The cheering at the rescue was renewed again and again; and Madame Albertazzi had the extraordinary nerve to remain on the stage, and complete her part. Criticism of the remainder of the opera, after this disaster, is out of question, since artists and audience were equally unnerved. We shall, therefore, take another opportunity of returning to the merits of this clever work; but we cannot but render justice to the truly efficient and picturesque *mise en scene*. We may add, that, as yet, the vocal honours appertain to Miss S. Flower and Mr. Allen, it will be for the other singers to take their revenge; as also may be observed of the chorus and band. It is, however, enough that we record the decided triumph of another British composer.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

M. Jullien's Concerts.—At the hour that we go to press we shall be unable to report progress as to the opening of these concerts last night. Next week we shall supply ample details. It will be a source of gratification to amateurs to learn that M. Jullien intends to have the "Marseillaise Hymn" executed with the full power of his own orchestra and of the four military bands.

On Monday night will be the first Concert of the Society of British Musicians, Mr. Lavenu's opera of "Loretta, a Tale of Seville," is in active rehearsal, and will be produced next week, the principal parts sustained by Madame Bishop, [illegible], Harrison, King, Borrani, Weiss, S. Jones, &c. Next Saturday evening the Western Madrigal Society meets for the first time this season.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's Concerts will be resumed on the 4th Nov., (Wednesday next,) at Exeter Hall, when Spohr's Oratorio "The Last Judgment," a Te Deum and Jubilate by Prince Albert, and several other compositions will be performed. The Society has, during the past ten years, given no fewer than 157 concerts to audiences amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 300,000 persons, and has disbursed amongst the musical profession nearly £19,000.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The Music Book, No. I. St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet-street.

A new weekly periodical of original music, has just been started on the cheap principle, each number costing 6d., and the monthly part, containing four or five songs, at 2s. or 2s 6d., thus affording to the purchaser half-a-dozen pieces for the price of an ordinary ballad. Nothing but a large circulation can sustain this new undertaking, for it is printed neatly on engraved plates, on good paper, of the usual musical dimensions. The words are to be original or selected, by permission, from the most popular authors; there is no attempt, therefore, at piracy. The artistical skill of Doyle is also put in requisition for an illustrated wrapper, and some quaint designs has he made for the first number: there is the Spanish serenader, the Teutonic street brass band; the Savoyard organ grinder, with monkey obligato; the shepherd's pipe; the periwigged-pated minnet-player, the amateur domestic music; the Welsh band; the hunter's horn; the bugle and drum of war's alarms; the convivial glee singers, and divers other conceits. Mr. Balfe appears as the opening contributor, with Barry Cornwall's words of "Sing, Maiden, Sing." To state that the melody is essentially Balfish, is to afford the precise notion of the quality of this inspiration a kind of cross between an Irish air and an Italian cavatina. Pieces by Wallace, Tully, Mrs. à'Beckett, Edward Loder, Alexander Lee, Benedict, &c., are promised in turn; and there are to be sacred as well as secular compositions.

The Musical Treasury, Vocal and Instrumental. Davidson.

The fifth volume is now before us, and we have only to renew our former praises as to the taste and judgment that have been displayed in the getting up of this cheap work. The typography is excellent; and the care observed in the arrangements is worthy of especial commendation. The moderation of the price is another incentive to purchase this really "Musical Treasury." In the present volume, gleanings from Verdi's "Nabucco," with English words, by Mr. G. Soane, are published. There are Polkas, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, and Galops in abundance, with vocal gems from Auber's "Crown Diamonds," Flotow's "Stradella," Pianoforte Fantasias, Sacred Pieces, and Ballads classical and homely, to suit every voice. This publication is accessible to all classes, as it is published in threepenny weekly sheets and shilling parts.

Come, Buy my Flowers. By Henry Leslie. Addison and Hodson.

The Bells of New York, The Opossum Finder, The Song of the Ohio, The Emigrant Ship, The Huron's Prayer, The Bear Hunt, Bye-Gones. Composed by Henry Phillips. Addison and Hodson.

Ave Maria. By Mrs. H. Stracey. C. Ollivier.

Deux Rondeaux. By H. Rosellen. Three Fantasias. By E. Wolff. For the Pianoforte. D'Almaine and Co

Illustrated Book of British Song. How.

Mr. Henry Leslie is a young musician, who has already gained fame by a very clever Quintet, which was performed last season at Mr. Lucas's Classical Evenings, and was noticed at the time in our columns. The Ballad before us is his maiden essay in the world of publication, and is a graceful melody, with an elegant accompaniment; although the latter, to be effective, will tax the powers of a good pianist. Mr. Leslie has composed an opera, which is expected to come before the world in due course. He has studied in the best schools, is an excellent musician, and bids fair to take a high position as a composer.

The songs of Mr. Phillips, sung by him in his entertainment, entitled "Adventures in America," derive their interest from his effective vocalisation, combining, as he does, declamatory power with dramatic feeling. Writing to display the qualities of his own organ, these songs claim no distinction for originality or variety of melody. The Canzonet of "Bye Gones" is of a higher order.

Mrs. Henry Stracey's "Ave Maria" is more remarkable for its descriptive accompaniment than for its melodious imagery.

Rosellen's Rondos on themes from Auber's opera of the "Serment" are clever and effective, with brilliant and difficult passages, requiring some practice for mere amateurs to accomplish. Fantasias on Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" have been quite exhausted, but there is merit and some elegance in Mr. Wolff's treatment of the hacknied themes.

The eighth part of "How's Illustrated Book of British Song," edited by Mr. Hogarth, contains the English air of "The Neglected Tar," to which the words of the well-known "Vicar of Bray" are adapted. Moore's "Exile of Erin" and the Welsh air of the "Note of the Black Cock," with an original air by F. N. Crouch, "The Two Brides," are included in this selection, which is interesting from the editorial notes and the excellence of the illustrations.

FINE ARTS.

"Sir Tatton Sykes," the Winner of the Great St. Leger. Bailey, Brothers.

The admirable portrait of the winner of the last St. Leger, painted by Mr. Herring, sen., has just been engraved and coloured in first-rate style. The points of the horse are given with great fidelity; the lop ears and Roman nose are carefully depicted; and the gentle disposition of the noble creature is exemplified by his playfully biting a stick, held by his venerable master, Sir Tatton Sykes. The portrait of the worthy Baronet, by its *vraisemblance*, completes the excellence of the picture.

LITERATURE.

A Picturesque Handbook to Carlingford Bay. Green, Newry.

There cannot be a finer qualification for a topographer than enthusiastic love of the district he is to describe; and this high recommendation the author evinces in every page of the well-filled volume before us. Still, there is abundance of matter-of-fact information in his work: he first shows how readily accessible to English tourists is "the lovely bay of Carlingford and Rosstrevor," "a district remarkable beyond most others for scenic beauty, salubrity, and cheapness of accommodation;" and, secondly, he furnishes a descriptive and pictorial record of the numerous objects of historic, legendary, and poetic interest with which it abounds. The book, in short, appears to be filled with useful and amusing information for the tourist, written in a very attractive vein, and in just the humour which this delightful excursion will be likely to inspire. Here is a specimen, from the account of Carlingford Oysters:—

"The fish has an indescribably delicious flavour—piquant and luscious at once an incentive and a sedative to the stomach—simultaneously awaking and appeasing hunger, and almost literally realising the aspiration of the epicure in 'Pelham,' when he sighed for 'perpetual appetite—a digestive houri, that would renew her virginity every time she was embraced.' A Carlingford oyster is considerably larger than a real London 'native' in the best condition; and, unlike the latter, its sweetness and delicacy increase in proportion to its size. The colour of the centre is of that creamy glittering white observable in a plump London 'native,' with smaller beard—which, by the way, is not by any means coarse or unpleasant, and is seldom removed by the most fastidious. There is no peculiarity about a Carlingford oyster that requires a peculiar taste to determine its immeasurable superiority over everything of a similar kind—none of the *haut-goût* of incipient putrefaction which gives its relish to some species of game in the estimation of *gourmets*. Any one who has ever tasted an oyster of any sort must give the preference a thousand times over to those of Carlingford—a place which, I should imagine, must have been the Gunter's or Verey's of the submarine world of the Heathen Mythology, when Thetis and her Nereides gave cold collations to Neptune and the briny gentlemen of his suite."

This very agreeable and intelligent *compagnon-de-voyage* is profusely illustrated with vignettes of the most picturesque localities.

Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year. Moxon.

"By the deep *nine*," this goodly volume enshrines the contents of as many "Comic Annuals," embodying a system of Practical Cheerful Philosophy, for the gladdening of every hearth and home in the empire. Yet, there is a sort of melancholy mirth in the Author's telling us, in the Preface, of "a certain 'blue-and-yellow visage, and attenuated figure,' and that the merriest effusions in this volume have been the relaxations of a gentleman literally enjoying bad health—the carnival, so to speak, of a personified Jour Maigre. The very fingers, (he adds,) so aristocratically slender, that now hold the pen, hint plainly of the '*ills* that *flesh* is heir to:'—my coats have become great coats, my pantaloons are turned into trousers, and, by a worse bargain than Peter Schlemel's, I seem to have retained my shadow, and sold my substance. In short, as happens to prematurely old port wine, I am of a bad colour, with very little body. But what then? That emaciated hand still lends a hand to embody in words and sketches the creations or recreations of a merry Fancy: those gaunt sides yet shake heartily as ever at the Grotesques and Arabesques and droll Picturesques that my good Genius, (a Pantagruelian familiar,) charitably conjures up to divert me from more sombre realities." This is exquisite humour, yet touching to the very heart's core, when we reflect that the pen of the amiable writer is laid down, and his eloquence, alas, is mute!

What a host of mirthful recollections crowd upon the mention of poor Tom Hood's nine Annuals, with their light come-and-read-me pages, and their quaint pen-and-ink wood-cuts, in their fun and drollery pleasing children of the larger as well as the smaller growth. Nothing but the nicest perceptions of the ludicrous could have created such illustrations as these said woodcuts: they have none of the perked-up primness of professional art; but their fun is so broad and striking as to be instantly seized by the reader. Their humour requires none of the "second-sight" so fatal to a poor joke; it is instant and irresistible. Who that has once seen the Dutch-built figures of this author-artist, his square clodhoppers and washerwomen, and ever forgot their grotesqueness; or the homeliness of the incidents, mostly social miseries, with just enough vexation in them to raise a laugh at the endurance. Then, the letter-press may be said to have raised a school of imitators: "The Pugsby Papers," for instance, were among the earliest specimens of vernacular *etourderie*; and the "Report from Below," ("Skying a Copper,") one of the raciest flights of the humorous Alexandrine:

> Well, Ma'am, you won't believe it, but its gospel fast and true;
> But these words is all she whispered—"Why, where is the powder blew?"

All who wish to be transported "from *Dull*age to *Grin*nage," should provide themselves with this stout volume of cheerful philosophy, which really teaches us "to make a sunshine in a shady place, to render the mind independent of external-foul weather, by compelling it, as old *Absolute* says, to get a sun and moon of its own." Reader, the season for such consolation is fast coming; so you cannot do better than become the possessor of "Hood's Own."

Sharpe's London Magazine: a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading. Vols. I. and II. T. B. Sharpe.

This Magazine has now been before the public some twelve months; so that its characteristics must be pretty well understood, and its claims to popularity duly appreciated. The Editor's statement, at the close of the second volume, assures us of his success; and, seeing that the work is expensively illustrated, yet sold at the same rate as its unembellished contemporaries, nothing short of a very large circulation can repay the spirited publisher. In another respect, too, it differs from them: it is not addressed to objects of direct individual, sectional, or class interests; but aims at improving the minds of all its readers, at the same time that it delights them, by means at once useful and graceful. Every dozen years or so, we suspect there to be a reaction in the public taste for periodical literature. utilitarianism has had its day, and a more poetic taste has succeeded it; and the staple of the present work is a good specimen of this new phase. The Illustrations, too, partake of this poetic spirit; and the artists' fancy judiciously alternates with the graver illustrative realities: there is just enough of both to prevent our becoming tired of either. Altogether, this work is recommended "for general reading," by its humanising tone, as well as by the active intelligence with which it is conducted.

The Cabinet Lawyer. 13th Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The extensive success of this domestic Justinian is told in its title-page. We remember the not very flattering definition of the advantages of a man being his own lawyer; but it does not follow that a knowledge of the law should invariably render a man fond of litigation; and, therefore, we do not hesitate to recommed "The Cabinet Lawyer," especially to save some of our "Constant Readers" the trouble of seeking information in our "Correspondents' Column." As the edition before us has but just appeared, it contains all the Statutes of the last Session of Parliament; besides being, in every other department, brought up to the present time.

Staggs's Gardens was uncommonly incredulous. It was a little row of houses, with little squalid patches of ground before them, fenced off with old doors, barrel staves, scraps of tarpaulin, and dead bushes; with bottomless tin kettles, and exhausted iron-fenders, thrust into the gaps. Here the Staggs's gardeners trained scarlet beans, kept fowls and rabbits, erected rotten summer-houses, (one was an old boat,) dried clothes, and smoked pipes. Some were of opinion that Staggs's Gardens derived its name from a deceased capitalist, one Mr. Staggs, who had built it for his delectation. Others, who had a natural taste for the country, held that it dated from those rural times when the antlered herd, under the familiar denomination of Staggses, had resorted to its shady precincts. Be this as it may, Staggs's Gardens was regarded by its population as a sacred grove, not to be withered by railroads; and so confident were they, generally, of its long outliving any such ridiculous inventions, that the master-chimney-sweeper at the corner, who was understood to take the lead in the local politics of the Gardens, had publicly declared that, on the occasion of the railroad opening, if it ever did open, two of his boys should ascend the flues of his dwelling, with instructions to hail the failure with derisive jeers from the chimney-pots.—From No. 2 of "*Dealings with Dombey and Son*," *by Charles Dickens.*

POLICE.

A TRADESMAN COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.

On Tuesday, *James Galloway*, a cheesemonger, in the Walworth-road, who had been in custody for a week, on a charge of stealing a parcel of 71 pair of gloves which formed a portion of goods of the value of £600 that had been stolen from 17, Regent-street West, in the year 1844, was re-examined at Lambeth office.

Mr. Wright, the landlord of the Black Horse public-house, in the Walworth-road, being sworn, said that while he was out of town a parcel had been left at his house by the prisoner. The parcel was made up in brown paper, with a note on the outside addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the prisoner said it would be called for. The paper became torn, so that he saw that the parcel consisted of gloves; but he had never taken any gloves from it, nor had he ever offered any for sale. Had no suspicion that the gloves had been stolen until a fortnight since, when the prisoner, after quarrelling with him, charged him with having stolen property in his possession. In saying this he did not mention the parcel of gloves; but he (Mr. Wright), believing he meant the parcel he had left himself, sent for Mr. Inspector Haynes, and gave him up the parcel. The next day two persons called at his house, and said they had called for the parcel that had been left there by Mr. Galloway; but he told them they had called too late, as he had given it up to Mr. Haynes. He did not think it necessary to give these persons into custody And though he had told them he had given the parcel up to Mr. Inspector Haynes, he had it in his possession at that time. He did not know either of the persons who had called for the parcel. Since the last examination witness had accompanied the officer to Brentford, to serve a summons upon a Mr. Gunning there to appear and give evidence. Gunning told him that Galloway had actually offered him the gloves for sale before he took them to his (Mr. Wright's) house

Mr. George Gunning was next called, and deposed that he had formerly resided in the Walworth-road, with his brother, and was at present a draper in High-street, Brentford, but knew nothing whatever about the gloves in question. When he lived in the Walworth-road he used to frequent the house of Mr. Wright, and was also well acquainted with the prisoner Galloway. Did not tell Mr. Wright that the prisoner had offered him any gloves for sale.

Mr. Hobler to Mr. Wright: Was there any person present when this person called as a witness had the conversation with you, and mentioned about the prisoner offering him the gloves for sale?—Mr. Wright: Yes, my servant was there and she is now present.

Lydia Goulding then got into the box, and deposed that on last Friday week she heard Gunning tell her master that Galloway had offered him the parcel of gloves for sale before taking them to his (her master's) house. This was after her master had quarrelled with Mr. Galloway.

H. Wright said he was at his father's bar at the Black Horse, Walworth-road, when the prisoner brought a parcel there, and said it would be called for. The parcel had a brown paper covering on, was tied with a string, and on the outside was a note addressed to Mr. Jackson. The note produced was, he had no doubt, the same.

The note, which was admitted to be in the handwriting of the prisoner, was here read, and was as follows -

June 13.

Dear Sir—The party returned last night will look at the goods to-morrow, if you think proper to leave them.

Yours respectfully,
J. G.

Addressed to Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Elliott said that he felt it to be his duty to send the case before a jury, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial

Upon the application of counsel, Mr. Elliott offered to take large bail for the prisoner's appearance at the Old Bailey.

EXTRAORDINARY COUNTER CHARGE.

On Monday, at Worship-street, a young woman, named *Lucy Hastings*, with an infant in her arms, was charged with having stolen five sovereigns, the property of Mr John Bradbury, a ginger-beer manufacturer.

The prosecutor stated that, at an early hour on the preceding morning, the prisoner, who had lived with him for a considerable period as his wife, but had nearly ruined him by her extravagant habits, took advantage of his temporary absence from home to purloin the above mentioned sum, with which she immediately absconded. In the course of the day, however, he succeeded in tracing her to her mother's house, in the Broadway, Westminster, and gave her into custody; but she had contrived, in the interim, to get rid of the stolen money, as only a few shillings were found in her possession.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner, who was greatly affected, stated that after living for several years with the prosecutor, he had lately formed a connection with another woman, and having no other means of support, she took the money she was accused of stealing, to save herself and child from starvation. She declared, however, that her accuser had not himself come honestly into possession of the money, as he had been in the habit, whenever his real business failed, of pursuing the occupation of a coiner, and using her as an instrument in the circulation of the spurious money, for which she was apprehended a few days since, and examined before one of the City magistrates. Until a recent period he had fabricated the base coin on his own premises, in conjunction with a man named George Saunders, who was tried for the offence at the last sessions, and sentenced to transportation; and if the magistrate would allow one of his officers to accompany her to the house, she would point out a copper in which a quantity of the base money was then deposited, unless the prosecutor had removed it before he gave her into custody

On hearing her statement, the magistrate directed Hayward, the warrant officer, to take the woman with him and search the house, and adjourned the case for that purpose.

The officer subsequently reported to the Bench that, while proceeding to the house, the prisoner informed him that on searching a certain part of it, he would find a broken vase, in which the prosecutor had been in the habit of concealing the base coin; and that in a cellar beneath the staircase, he would also discover an iron ladle, and the remains of some pewter, which he had used in the coining operations, the whole of which articles he afterwards found where she had indicated them to be, but he had not discovered any counterfeit coin. In further corroboration of her statement, however, the prisoner insisted that he should accompany her to various shops in the immediate neighbourhood, where she alleged that she had uttered base coins at the prosecutor's instigation, and at no less than eight of these shops the respective owners at once recognised her as having passed upon them spurious shillings and half-crowns in payment of goods she had purchased there within the last few days.

In answer to the above statement, the prosecutor explained that the iron ladle and pewter produced by the officer had been used by him for the purpose o mending one of the pipes of his soda-water machine, which had got out of repair, and declared that the whole of the prisoner's defence was a tissue of falsehoods

Mr. Broughton said he should leave the subject of the extraordinary disclosures the prisoner had made to be further investigated by the police; and with regard to the charge against her, as the prosecutor himself admitted that she stood in the position of a *quasi* wife towards him, he did not consider that an act of felony had been satisfactorily established: he should therefore order her, for the present, to be discharged.

The prosecutor expressed a hope that he would be promptly apprised of whatever course might be taken in the matter.

Mr. Broughton: You will hear further about it, you may depend upon it.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S OAK, IN HATFIELD-PARK.

(*Continued from page* 282.)

ceiling being coved, and its ten compartments filled with relievo heads of the Cæsars. On ascending the Staircase, the first apartment entered is the great chamber called King James's Room, nearly 60 feet long and 27 wide, and lit by three immense oriel windows. This vast apartment has been entirely re-embellished; the ceiling is most elaborately decorated in the Florentine style, enriched by pendents, and most elaborately gilt. From it hang six gilt chandeliers, of pure Elizabethan design. Upon the walls are hung whole length portraits of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Reynolds; Emily, Marchioness of Salisbury, a most charming picture, by the same master; the late Marchioness, by Lawrence; the late Marquis, by Beechey; and the present noble owner. Over the lofty chimney-piece is a marble statue of James I.; and in the fire-place are lofty and massive silver fire-dogs, for burning wood. The whole of the furniture is heavily gilt; the curtains are of rich white satin, trimmed to correspond with the chairs, sofas, &c., &c., which are covered with the richest crimson silk velvet. On the floor is a superb carpet, of the finest patent Axminster, 15 yards by 7; the colours are rich brown, gold, scarlet, and blue; designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lapworth and Co., Old Bond-street; the pattern is pure Elizabethan. From this establishment were supplied all the new carpets for the late Royal Visit; consisting of Turkey fabric, Persian rugs, &c.

The new draperies throughout the mansion, we may here mention, were manufactured by Sewell and Co., of Compton House, Soho, from patterns designed expressly for the Marquis of Salisbury.

From King James's Room is entered the Gallery, or Corridor, which extends the whole length of the southern front to the library. It is above 160 feet long, and 20 feet wide. At each end is an Ionic screen, the entablature and attic of which break the extreme length of the room, which is altogether highly enriched with architectural ornament. The "Frette Seelinge" displays a skilful variety of combination and intricacy in its numerous compartments. The ground is now entirely gilt, the intersections being ornamented in colours. It is pronounced to be unrivalled in this country, and is only equalled on the Continent by the celebrated ceiling in the same style at the Royal Palace at Munich. Mr. Sang was engaged several months in its decoration. The Gallery is lighted by nine large bay windows, the centre one being deeply recessed. The panelling is of oak, and the general furniture corresponds with the architectural decoration. In this magnificent Gallery was given the Ball of Friday evening.

At the west end of the Gallery is the Winter Dining-room, a large apartment, richly carved, and hung with fine whole-length portraits; the chimney-piece, of marble, is very superb.

The Library is, also, west of the Gallery, and is of equal dimensions with King James's Room. Over the chimney-piece is a Florentine mosaic portrait of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, 1608. The books and manuscripts are ranged in oaken cases around the room; and above them is a series of Royal and noble portraits. The large windows have just been hung with rich crimson tapestry curtains. There is a fine view of the Privy Garden and the old Palace from the windows.

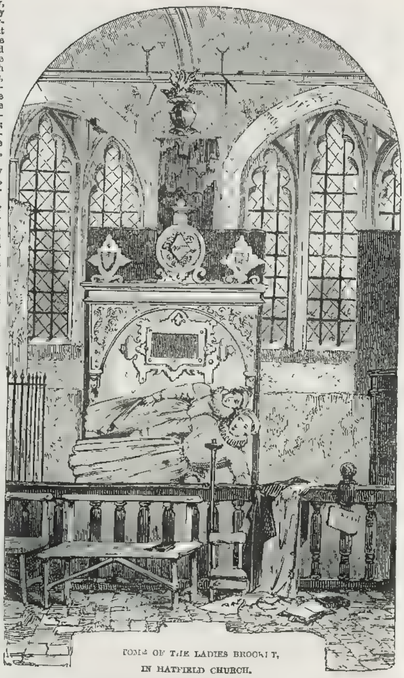
The Domestic Chapel remains to be noticed: it is in the west wing, and narrowly escaped destruction at the fire in 1835. It is enriched similarly to the rest of the mansion; the seats are of oak, and have carved finials. Over the altar is a large window, filled with brilliantly painted glass, after scriptural designs, from the Flemish and German schools. Around three sides of the Chapel is an oaken gallery, hung with paintings of scriptural scenes.

The chapel and a suite of ten rooms have been completed by the present Marquis, in the old baronial style, and each room differs, from the panelling being of various woods, some being of oak, walnut, ash, sycamore, &c.

We have thus made the *détour* of the chief apartments of this princely pile. In every respect, the antique character of the edifice is studied, but never at the sacrifice of comfort, that main characteristic of an English home. There are, indeed, throughout the building several instances of mechanical ingenuity which belong to our own times. In short, the mansion is as complete as it is splendid in all its accommodations; in its arrangements for State visits, and for domestic retirement; so as to realise the "proper house and home."

The larger Engraving on this page shows the picturesque approach to Hatfield, by the London road; with the old church tower at the upper end of the town. The church is an interesting structure, with a nave, chancel, and aisles; and north of the chancel, a chapel, or burial-place, built by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in which is a curious monument of a slab of marble, supported by the Cardinal Virtues, to the memory of the founder.

On the south side of the chancel is the Chapel of the Lords of the Manor of Ponsburne, in which are several monuments of the Brockets and Reads, of Brocket Hall. One of them is in memory of Sir John Brocket, Knt., who died in 1598, and near it is that engraved in the adjoining column; it is in memory of Sir John's two wives, Helen and Elizabeth, both of whose effigies are lying on the tomb, one above the other, habited in the grotesque costume of their time.

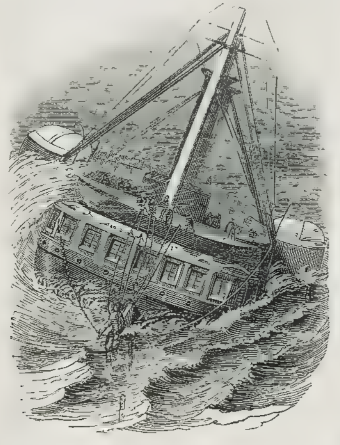


TOMB OF THE LADIES BROCKET, IN HATFIELD CHURCH.

HATFIELD CHURCH, [illegible]

THE "RIPON" STEAMER.

The new iron steamer *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, which started from Southampton on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for Alexandria, with the East India mails, 120 passengers, and a large cargo, was obliged on the following day, owing to the severe gale, to put into Torbay with loss of her rudder, part of a paddle-box, and one boat, besides other damages. The intelligence of the circumstance reached Portsmouth on Friday night, and the *Oriental*, *Queen*, and *Achilles* steamers were despatched to take on board the *Ripon's* passengers and mails, and to tow the vessel back to Southampton. The *Ripon* was an untried vessel, not having made an experimental trip, as is customary with new steam-vessels.



THE BOATSWAIN MAKING FAST THE RUDDER OF THE "RIPON" STEAMER.

During the gale, the boatswain, James Grant, after the rudder had given way, descended in the manner shown in our Engraving, from a sketch by a passenger, and made fast the chains to the rudder. He volunteered this dangerous service, and accomplished it, though the heavy sea broke over him several times. Thus, the vessel was steered by the capstan on the quarter-deck. Throughout the storm, the crew behaved with great steadiness; nor were their services overlooked by the passengers, who most considerately subscribed £50, to be divided amongst them.

Will of the Late Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. The will of this gallant officer, who was killed at the battle of Sobraon, was proved in London on the 14th inst. Sir Robert had made his will at Arthurstone, on the 21st of March, 1831, by which he devises to his eldest son, William Dick, all lands and estates in the barony of Mullymet, as well as real and heritable property belonging to him in Great Britain and Ireland; and leaves to his son, James Abercromby Dick, and to his daughter Rose, £1500 each, which, together with the property settled on the children of his marriage, will make £4000 sterling to each of his younger children, and to his said daughter he leaves the jewels and trinkets which belonged to her mother. The remainder of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son, William. The executors are his brothers, Abercromby Dick, Esq., of Calcutta, a member of the Civil Service, and one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, and William Fleming Dick, Esq.; the latter is the acting executor in England. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was valued for duty at £3000. The will was first proved in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, on the 9th of June last, Sir Robert having died possessed of property within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.

The Bey of Tunis.—The Bey of Tunis, Ahmed Pacha Bey, who is shortly to visit Paris, is 40 years of age. He succeeded his father in the Regency of Tunis in Oct., 1837. He is married, but without children. His mother was a Christian. She was taken to Tubarque with the Geneose colony established there, and, being carried to Tunis, she changed her religion, and married Mustapha, Ahmed's father. This woman enjoys in the Regency the utmost consideration, and possesses much influence in the management of affairs. She owes this importance more particularly to the veneration which her son feels for her. The Bey is accompanied in his journey by several personages of his Court, amongst the rest his Kasnadar, a young Greek; his Highness's brother-in-law, and M. Raffa, his interpreter and Councillor of State.

A Heavy Train.—On Tuesday morning one of the longest and most heavily laden goods trains, propelled by a single engine, left the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway for Bristol, *en route* to Exeter. The train consisted of fifty-nine trucks (mostly six-wheeled), loaded with merchandise and cattle. It extended more than a quarter of a mile, and was impelled by the Goliah luggage engine, a powerful locomotive, having six wheels connected, built at Swindon, upon the plan and under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel. The weight of the trucks alone was estimated to be nearly 200 tons, and, with the loading, to nearly 300 tons. It was considered advisable to attach the Harpy passenger engine a-head of the Goliah, when it proceeded with as much ease as an ordinary train.

Lamentable Effects of the Late Gale.—A most fearful storm occurred off the western coast during Thursday and Friday (last week). The loss of life and property has been very great. At Newport the gale burst forth about ten o'clock on Thursday morning from N.W. Late in the evening the brig *Charlotte*, and the schooner *Union*, Whitehaven, both bound for Glasgow, were driven from their cables on to the beach, near Poolgwaelod, and became total wrecks. The *Martha*, of Yarmouth, was a total wreck—captain and mate drowned. A schooner, bound for Southampton, was lost, with all hands, seven in number. The *Sir Peregrine*, from Bangor for Cork, foundered in shallow water during the hurricane. The crew took to the rigging, and were in that critical position for eight hours, exposed to the full force of the gale ere they were rescued. Eleven heroic fellows manned the life-boat and preserved them. On Friday afternoon a brig and a schooner went ashore at the mouth of the Dovey, and it is feared that several of the seamen have perished. Many fearful wrecks took place near Milford. A barque of full 500 tons burden was wrecked about four miles to the eastward of St. David's Head, and as nothing has been seen of the crew, it is supposed that they have all been lost. A small box has been washed ashore, by which it appears that she is the *Buctouch* of London, from Archangel. At Swansea, Exmouth, Cardigan, Bideford, and Portland the damage is described to have been of the most lamentable character. At each of these ports many wrecks occurred, some being attended with loss of life. Some parts of the Irish coast, it appears, experienced the gales severely.

INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Accounts have reached us from Lisbon, to the 16th instant. A letter of that date says:—"Seven decrees are published in this morning's *Diario*, dismissing from their posts as many civil governors, who had received their appointments from the late Administration: amongst these are the Marquis de Loulé, the Conde de Linhares, Castro Perreira, and the two Castello Brancos. The *Diario* publishes, on authority, that the Duke de Palmella presented himself at the War-office, on the day before yesterday, and demanded his passports for France. Our communications with Oporto are cut off, and likewise with Coimbra, in consequence of the telegraphs being broken. Some symptoms of disturbance were exhibited in Lisbon yesterday, and the troops were for a while called out. To-day the people are quiet. The Queen's Grenadiers have marched to Cintra, which has lately more than ever shown a disposition to revolt. We know not whether there may not be a rebellion in the province of Minho." There has been a report in Paris that telegraphic despatches had arrived from Madrid, announcing that the Queen of Portugal had been dethroned, and that 30,000 Spanish troops were to march into Portugal under the immediate command of General Narvaez. This report should be received with caution, however; and it is right to state that there is yet no confirmation of the rumour, from any direct source.

According to our latest intelligence from Madrid, the Spanish Government had received unfavourable news from Portugal. Immediately after the arrival of the courier, the bearer of the intelligence, a Cabinet Council was held, which lasted until a late hour in the night of the 20th. Queen Donna Maria was believed to have demanded assistance from Spain, and an armed intervention had accordingly been agreed on by the Spanish Ministry. In the morning of the 21st expresses were sent off to Lisbon, and also to the Captains-General of Andalusia, Salamanca, and Galicia, with orders to march troops to the frontier of Portugal. General Narvaez was spoken of as likely to be invested with the command of the invading army. The Duke de Rianzares had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

Accounts from Portugal, to the 13th instant, have been received, through Spal letter from Lisbon, dated the 13th, at four P.M., says:—

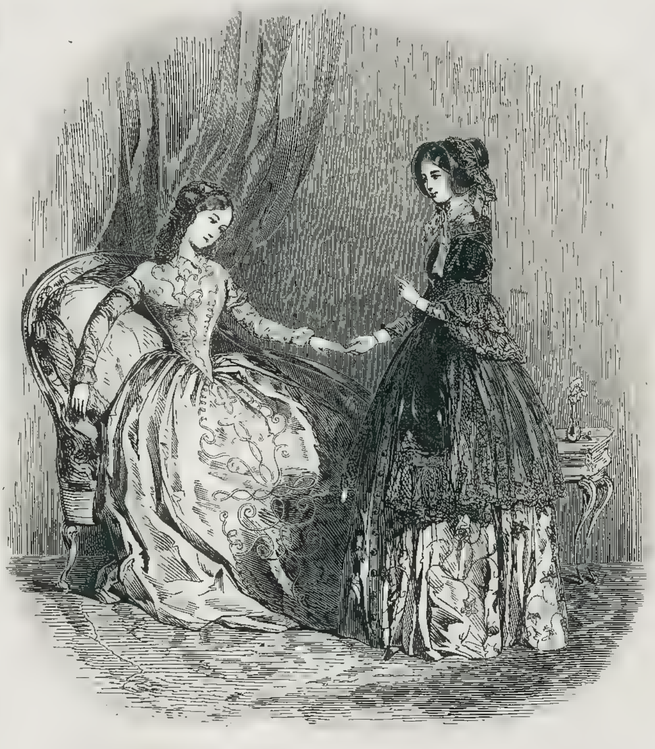
"The Duke of Terceira and those who accompanied him, are prisoners in the Castle of Foz. The Count Das Antas is the President of the Junta of Oporto, which has proclaimed a Regency, and Don Pedro V.

"The Marquis of Loulé, husband of the Infanta Donna Ana de Jesus Maria, is the President of the Junta of Coimbra, which proclaims the same. In the same city four provisional battalions have been organised, which are to unite with the forces of Aveiro and other provinces, and march on the capital.

"All the steamers belonging to the State and the Companies are in the service of the Junta of Oporto.

"On Sunday the refugees were removed from Cascaes, and transferred to the ship *Don John VI*. The same was done with those of Santarem."

The *National* says:—"Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as making rapid progress. Coimbra and Braga have followed the example of Oporto. The official journal of Lisbon of the 13th publishes a decree, betraying the embarrassments and apprehensions of the Government. The officers and soldiers dismissed in 1842 are recalled into service. Those who comply are promised reward, and those who refuse threatened with being treated as deserters."



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Our acknowledgements for these portraits and the accompanying details are due to that beautiful Journal, *Les Modes Parisiennes*. The bonnet, in the promenade costume, is of velvet, trimmed with black lace and roses; the mantelet of dark green velvet, trimmed with black lace; redingote of damson colour, with velvet buttons. The other figure has a coiffure of black lace, and ribbons of brilliant colour; and a silk dress, with designs woven in the material.

(*From the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion."*)

Black continues to be the favourite colour for walking dresses in velvet, silks, or woollen materials. Damas will be fashionable for *soirées* as well as the promenade, reps brochés. Plaids and stripes, particularly the carreau royal, reps bluet, taffetas d' Italie, &c., &c., rank among the principal materials for winter toilettes. Double and triple skirts are not so much used, but the trimmings on robes de soirées are very deep in gauze, tulle, or ribbon, rendering the skirt bouffante, increasing rather than lessening the width. Many of the richer materials are made with trains for full dress, a little raised in front, and the corsages with points both before and behind. The caracos, basques, and waistcoat corsages—all that has been attempted to recal the costumes of by-gone days—are now to give place to the Diana style, a kind of tight body confined at the waist and widening on the hips. Embroidery in soutache is superseded by the new gimps of every width, mixed with beads and chenille; the zephyrine is executed in silver, gold, silk, or worsted, and is equally applicable for dresses, coiffures, bonnets, caps, cordeliéres, &c. Ribbon is also very generally used this season; long broad ceintures are much worn, called écharpes; the new ribbons are very elegant, either brocaded or with edges resembling blonde, termed guipure ribbon. For morning wear, the finest cachemires and cloth dresses are worn, the latter with gimp trimmings, the former with flounces festonnés and embroidered; some are with so deep a tuck as to have the effect of a double skirt. Mantes of taffetas d'Italie, lined with sarcenet, the small sleeves slightly wadded, replace the visites of summer; the form is pretty, reaching low behind, with one and sometimes three pélérines. Marquises of satin form short mantelets in front; the sleeves are formed in the material; these are trimmed with a very deep flounce; the Manteau Infanta is, in the Spanish style, of black velvet, with large collar trimmed with rich laces: besides these we have the Roulière, Mouresque, Garrick, and Grecian.

Bonnets have undergone but little change: the form is small, and lace trimmings much in favour; bavolets are added to the winter bonnet; velvet ones are much enlivened by coloured linings; cerise is a favourite mixture with them; the fashionable colours for velvet, or velours épinglé, are myrtle green, violet, blue jacinthe, and black, ornamented with velvet flowers, frequently of the same colour. For children, the gipsy form in beavers is preferred.

THE PALACE AT LISBON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. M. A."—The solution is as follows: 1. B to Q Kt 6th, 2. R to Q R sq; 3. B to Q R 5th; and 4. R to Q R 3rd.

"W. H. C."—They shall have immediate attention.

"Muff."—You are correct in No. 144, but have failed in the previous one. See the pendant to our Games this week.

"W. T. L.," "A Rugby Tyro," "H. H.," "G. P.," and "J. T. B.," Settle.—Mr. Walker has not yet responded to the "Defi" of Mr. Staunton; but, as the expected match appears to excite the liveliest interest among the Chess-playing community, it is to be hoped no trifling impediments will be permitted to prevent it.

"D. P. G."—The December Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is usually a double one. You may obtain almost any modern Chess work of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

"J. T. B."—Many thanks for your good wishes. We know nothing of the collection to which you allude.

"Sopracitta."—You have not hit upon the true solution of No. 143.

"W. H. A." The moves are—1. K B P two; 2. P to K Kt 6th; 3. K to Q 4th; 4. Q to K B 7th. Black's moves are all forced.

"G. P.," Liverpool.—Thanks. With your others, they shall be reported on speedily. The solution of No. 63 is correct.

"Red Rook's" position, although a little wanting in originality, is very pretty: we shall find space for it in a week or two.

"J. P. K.," Hillingdon.—Merely a designation for Problems of unusual intricacy.

"V." School.—Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."

"J. J. G.," Broad Oak.—They shall now be duly examined.

"A Member of the Plymouth Chess Club."—"A" is perfectly justified in moving his Pawn two steps, although it passes your Pawn; but you have the privilege of taking it with your Pawn in its transit: if you decline doing so, his move stands good.

"Alpha."—Somewhat too simple for our columns. Try again.

"J. B. C."—The solution we gave was Mendheim's own. Your variation of playing the King at the fifth move, instead of taking Black's Knight, certainly appears to gain a move. Henceforth, the Problem should be given as one in seven moves.

"L. K. C.," Hull.—The other shall appear shortly.

"An Old Well-Wisher."—The yearly subscription to the Berlin Chess Journal is only 10s. Apply to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.

"Bou Maza." We fully appreciate your courtesy and kind intents, and were sure our frank speaking on the subject of the diagrams would be taken in a proper spirit. As you requested, we have looked attentively at the positions. In that of eleven moves, we find that mate can be effected, by the simplest process imaginable, in four; and, in the one last sent, that the solution, owing to some oversight at the fifth move, is a chaos of error and confusion. With regard to Problem No. 143, we can assure you that you are wrong. There is but one correct solution, and yours is not that one. Try once more.

Solutions by "Omega," "R. H. W.," "N. M.," Middleton, "J'adoube," "J. Rushworth," "D. N.," "G. A. H.," "W. B.," "J. B. P.," "Clio," Carmarthen, "Chesso-Mania," "J. A. G.," "J. W. D.," "P. W.," "Badmanser," "W. H. C.," "Sopracitta," "Bloomfield," "G. H.," "J. B. C.," and "J. F. Weston," are correct. Those by "Caerphilly," "M. S.," Southampton, "Muff," and "W. B. R.," are all wrong.

Solution to Problem, No. 144.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 5th	Q takes Q (He has no better move,)
2. P to Q's 7th	

and play as Black can, he will mate next move either by taking the Kt with Pawn, and calling for a Queen, or by playing the P on to the 8th square, making a Kt.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(Hitherto Unpublished.)

No. 70.—By L. K. C., of Hull.

WHITE	BLACK.
K at Q 7th	K at Q 4th
B at Q 4th	Ps at K Kt 2nd and 4th
Kt at Q 6th	
Ps at Q B 3rd and K Kt 3rd	

White plays, and mates in four moves.

No. 71.—By R. A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 2nd	K at his B 4th
B at K 8th	
Kts at K B 3rd and Q 5th	
P at Q B 4th	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 72.—By Mr. Williamson.

White.	Black.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his R 4th
Q at Q B 8th	Q at K R sq
B at K sq	R at Q Kt 3d
Kt at K 6th	R at Q R 2d
P at K Kt 3d	B at K Kt sq and Q Kt 7th
K B 3d and 5th, and K 7th	Kt at K R 2d and Q 3d
	P at K B 3d and K 4th

White to play and mate in four moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MR. HORWITZ AND MR. HARRWITZ.

Game the Second.

White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	24. B takes K P	B to Q B 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25. K R to K sq	Q P one
3. Q B P one	K B to Q B 4th	26. B to K B 3rd	B takes Q R P
4. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 3rd	27. K R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 6th
5. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to R 4th	28. B takes Q P (ch)	B takes B
6. K Kt takes K P	Q to K 2nd	29. R takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q P two	Q P one	30. Q R to Q B sq (i)	Kt takes B
8. Q B to R 3rd (a)	K B P one	31. P takes Kt	Q R to his 7th
9. K Kt to K B 3rd (b)	Q takes K P (ch)	32. K R P one	K R to K 7th (k)
10. K B to K 2nd	K Kt to R 3rd	33. Q R takes Q B P	K R P one
11. Castles	Castles	34. K R to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
12. K B to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th	35. K R to Q 7th	K R takes B P
13. Q B to Kt 4th (c)	Q to K 3rd	36. K R takes Kt P (ch)	K to R sq
14. K R to K sq (d)	Q to K B 2nd	37. Q R takes Q Kt P	K R to Q Kt 7th
15. Q P one (e)	K Kt to his 5th	38. K R to K Kt 6th	K R P one
16. K R to K B sq	K Kt to K 4th	39. K R to K Kt 5th	K R P one
17. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt	40. Q R takes Q Kt P (l)	K to R 2nd
18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes Q P	41. K R to K Kt 4th	Q R (ch)
19. Kt to Q B 4th (f)	K P one (g)	42. K to R 2nd	R to Q R 5th
20. Kt takes B	Q R P takes Kt	43. K R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
21. K B to Q B 2nd	Q takes Q	44. K R to Q B 4th	
22. B takes Q	B to K 3rd (h)	And wins.	
23. B to Q B 2nd	K R to K sq		

(a) We like this play. The preceding moves are all "book," but this strikes us as a step beyond the record.

(b) Kt to his 4th is better, according to the authorities.

(c) All White's efforts for some moves to come are centred on winning this Q's Kt.

(d) He would have gained sufficient advantage to decide the game, we believe, if he had now played Q to her R 4th. As the variations arising from this mode of play are interesting we subjoin an abstract,

14. Q to her R 4th — Kt to Q B 5th, or * (The most obvious, but not the best, move.)

15. Q to her Kt 3rd, (winning, at least, "the exchange," since Black must either protect the Kt with Q P or lose it. His playing it back again will not save it.)

(e) Here again, instead of this unavailing abandonment of a choice Pawn, he should have moved his Q to R's 4th.

(f) Q to her B's 2nd would have been very, very much more effectual.

(g) This completely foils White's pretty devices for winning the captive Kt.

(h) We have now to marvel at Mr. Harrwitz's play. He has at this point a Pawn a-head and a position in no way inferior to his opponent's, and yet by two or three inconsiderate moves of this kind he permits his advantage to melt away, and his opponent to come in a winner after all.

(i) It is quite evident that if he exchanged Rooks he could not afterwards take the Kt.

(k) Even here Black might have drawn the game by playing K Rook to K 2nd, but the move in the text is fatal.

(l) Had he moved K R to Kt 4th, Black would have drawn the game ingeniously enough. Can our young players see how?

* 14. Q R P one (best)

15. P takes Q R P. (Better than taking the Kt, because then Black would take Pawn, with P attacking the Queen, and bringing his Q Rook to bear upon the Bishop, which must fall. — Kt to Q B 3rd

16. Q Kt to Q 2nd. Having a Pawn more and a great superiority in position, White might also play Q to her B's 2nd or Q B to R's 3rd instead of bringing out the Q's Kt, and in each case he would have a very fine game.

Game the Third.

Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	23. K to Kt sq	K R P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	24. Kt to K 4th	Q P one
3. Q B P one (a)	Q P two	25. Kt to K B 2nd	Q P one
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to her 3rd	26. B to R 3rd	R to K B 3rd
5. K P takes P	Q takes P	27. R to Q sq	R to Kt 3rd
6. B takes Kt (ch)	Q Kt P takes B	28. K to K B sq	Kt to Kt 5th
7. Q to K 2nd	K B to Q 3rd	29. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
8. Q P two	Q B to K Kt 5th	30. K Kt P one	R to K Kt 4th
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B P one	31. R takes P	R to Q R 4th
0. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd (b)	32. R to Q R 4th	R to Q 4th
11. Q B P one	Q to K B 2nd	33. K to his 2nd	R to K 4th (ch)
12. Q B P one	Kt to K B 4th	34. K to K B 3rd	R to Q 4th
13. Q to K 4th	B takes Kt	35. K to his 3rd	R to K 4th (ch)
14. Kt takes B	Kt to K 2nd	36. K to B 2nd	R to Q 4th
15. P takes B	B P takes P	37. B to B sq	K to R 2nd
16. Q P takes P	K B P takes P	38. R takes P	R to Q B 4th
17. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	39. B to K 3rd	R to B 7th (ch)
18. K B P two	Castles on K side	40. K to Kt sq	Q B P one
19. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	41. B to B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
20. P takes P	R takes R (ch)	42. Q R P two	K to R 4th
21. K takes R	Kt takes P	43. R takes P, and wins.	
22. Q Kt P one	R to K B sq (ch)		

(a) This opening has never yet had justice done it by the analysers; and the present games may serve, perhaps, in some measure, to supply a deficiency which must have been felt by every one who has searched for information regarding it in the Chess books of the day.

(b) In these, as in the games with Mr. Kieseritzkij, Mr. Horwitz plays very much below his full strength. A move of this description, involving the loss of a clear piece in two or three moves, is deplorable.

Game the Fourth.

White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	25. K R P one	Q Kt to K 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. K B to Q 3rd	B to Q R 4th
3. Q B P one	K B to Q B 4th	27. K B takes Kt	P takes B (c)
4. Q Kt P two	K B to Kt 3d	28. K R takes P	Q to her B sq
5. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to his sq	29. Q B to Kt 2d	Q to K B 4th
6. K Kt takes P	Q to K 2d	30. Q R to Q 6th	Q R to Q Kt sq (d)
7. Q P two	Q P one	31. Q B to Q 4th	Kt to B 2d
8. Q B to R 3d	K B P one	32. B takes Kt P (ch) (e)	K takes B
9. K Kt to B 3d	Q takes K P (ch)	33. R to Kt 4th (ch)	Q takes R
10. K B to K 2d	K Kt to R 3d	34. P takes Q	Kt takes R
11. Castles	Castles	35. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 3d
12. K B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	36. Kt to K Kt 5th	K to his R 3d
13. K B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq	37. Kt to K 4th	K to his Kt 2d
14. K R to K sq	Q to her sq (a)	38. Q to her B 3d (ch)	K to Kt 3d
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B P one	39. Q takes Q B P	Q R to Q B sq
16. Q to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	40. Q to her 5th	K R P one
17. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K B 3rd	41. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
18. Q B P one	Q B P one	42. P to Kt 5th	P takes P
19. Q B P one	P takes Q B P	43. Q to K 7th (ch)	K R interposes
20. Q P takes P	B to Q B 2nd	44. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K to R sq
21. P takes P	P takes P	45. Kt to B 6th	
22. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q B to R 3rd	Black strikes his colours.	
23. Q R to Q sq	Q B takes Kt		
24. B takes B	Q to Q Kt sq (b)		

(a) This forced retreat of the Queen to her home again, and the undeveloped position of Black's forces, while the opponent's are in active array, show clearly that the line of defence which springs from playing K B to Q B 4th, on the third move, will not do.

(b) Bad as this is, from its keeping the Q's Rook out of play, he appears to have no better move.

(c) Taking the Rook would equally have cost him a Pawn. White would have taken Q B Pawn, and afterwards Q R.

(d) A clever expedient. If White take the Knight, Black retorts by taking the Bishop, thus attacking both Queen and Rook.

(e) The winning move.

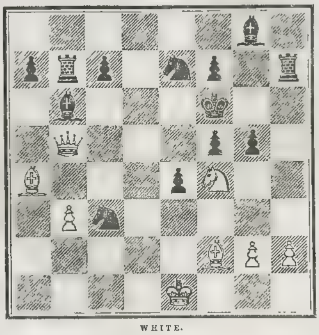
*** Since the above, two more games of this match have been played, with the following result.—Horwitz, 4; Harrwitz, 2; Drawn 0.

Problem No. 145.

By Mr. Kuiper.

White playing first to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

IRELAND.

MEETING AT FERMOY UPON THE SUBJECT OF DISTRESS.

An important meeting took place at Fermoy on Saturday last, to consider the subject of the distress in Ireland. Some resolutions were agreed to, deprecating the course adopted by the Commissioners of Public Works, and stating that it was the duty of the Government to provide food for the people. It was also agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to urge the matter upon the consideration of his Excellency.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the assembly upon the topic of distress. He complimented both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell upon what they had done to relieve Ireland, but said some energetic steps must now be taken to mitigate the evil. "If," he said, "Government do not establish depôts, and scatter them in different parts of the country, I announce emphatically my opinion that the people will starve in thousands." Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, said, "There have been dissertations here upon wages. I don't like to speak of myself, but in reference to the question of wages, I may state that 6d. a day was the ordinary wages when I got into possession of the greater part of my property. I raised it to 8d., and now I have raised it to 1s. (Hear, hear.) Less than that is no subsistence for a man. (Hear, hear.) More I should wish to see him earn. Things are coming to a frightful pass. Don't you authorise me to tell the Lord Lieutenant that the peace of the country is not secure? (Loud cries of 'We do, we do.') Don't you authorise me to tell him that there is actual starvation in the country at this moment—('We do, we do')—and that he will be responsible for human lives in countless numbers if something be not done? (Hear.) I will repeat the echo of your voices to the Lord Lieutenant; I know that he has a generous heart and a noble disposition, and I am of opinion that he will do the best he can for the people. If any attempt be made in England to control him, my reverend friend, Mr. Daley, has suggested what my line of duty will be, to tell Lord John Russell that he shall get no support from the Irish members. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) I belong to no party but the people. I ought to be attached to the people. I owe them everything, and they owe me nothing. (No, no.) Let no man mistake me; when I say the people, I do not mean merely the poor man who earns his precarious livelihood with the spade, by the sweat of his brow, or the cottier or the farmer; but everybody, from the highest Peer of the realm to the lowest peasant boy. 'Tis my solemn duty to attend to their interests—to watch over the rights of the landlords, and the interests of the tenant and the labourer, and to do injustice to no man; to secure better prospects for the country, and to devote my heart and soul to the best fulfilment of my duty to you." (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Captain Collis proposed the warm thanks of the meeting to Mr. O'Connell, for his ready co-operation, and for his appearing amongst them on that occasion, at so much personal inconvenience to himself; and also to their other valued county representative, Mr. E. B. Roche.

Dr. O'Neill seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting then agreed that Mr. Roche should accompany Mr. O'Connell, when waiting on the Lord-Lieutenant.

An Ignominious Rejection.—At the Repeal Association, on Monday, a sort of remonstrance was presented from the Young Ireland party, the reception of which is thus graphically described by the Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:—"The Chairman: Gentlemen, I have just received this. What shall I do with it? Tom Ray took a glance at its heading, and, muttering something about Young Ireland, handed it to John O'Connell, who peeped at the first page, and cried out, 'Messenger—where is the messenger of the association? Throw this into the Liffey, throw it out.' (Great excitement.) Tom Steele roared out for 'Hanlon,' and the messenger arrived in the midst of a good deal of commotion. Hanlon then seized the document, with as much trepidation as a young cornet would a bomb-shell that had fallen on the mess-table during the regimental repast. The members of the Committee opened right and left, and on the disappearance of 'Hanlon' they breathed freely and audibly. 'Kick it out—kick it out,' exclaimed Pat Costello, and into the Liffey was hurled the 'remonstrance' of the seceded Repealers of the city of Dublin, which bore, apparently, some thousands of names." The week's rent was announced to be £116 3s.

Rioting in Cork.—On Tuesday a body of about 300 starving labourers entered Cork, and created some alarm to the inhabitants. They required to see the Mayor, to represent to him their absolutely starving condition, and were with difficulty kept under control by the police. The bakers, in particular, were not a little apprehensive for the contents of their shops. The mob went to the "Imperial Bakery," which half a dozen of the most prominent entered. The doors of this establishment were immediately besieged by the hundreds that composed this gathering, while the parties inside demanded something to eat, at the same time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of policemen, under the command of Head Constable Condon, were in a very short time in attendance, and succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in clearing the shop of its hungry occupants. Fearing that the threats and expressions of three or four individuals would ultimately induce the people to commit outrage and violence, and thereby lead, probably, to the most disastrous consequences, Mr. Condon ordered the apprehension of four individuals of the party. The names of those taken into custody are John Lucey, Jonathan Tanner, Bartholomew Keefe, and John Shean. The apprehension of these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the mob that threatened this establishment.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—On the whole the arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been moderate. To-day the stands were fairly supplied with those left over from Monday, as well as the fresh receipts, owing to which the demand was in a very depressed state, and in some instances, the quotations suffered a decline of 1s per quarter. In free foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, yet the holders refused to accept of lower prices. So little was passing in bonded grain that the rates were nominal. The foreign barley arrived this week being fit for malting purposes, the barley trade was heavy, and the currencies were not supported. There was a steady trade for malt, at extreme figures. Oats, beans, peas, and flour without alteration.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3710, barley, 1460, oats, 700. Irish: Wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 8930. Foreign: wheat, 3740; barley, 6720, oats, 13,280, flour, 2730 sacks; malt, 890 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 66s; ditto white, 60s to 73s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 55s to 60s, ditto white, 60s to 68s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 36s to 38s, distilling, 39s to 41s; malting ditto, 43s to 49s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 72s; brown ditto, 70s to —s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 74s, Chevalier, 72s to 74s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 25s; ditto white, 28s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s, ditto old, 48s to 52s, grey peas, 45s to 46s; maple, 45s to 46s, white, 56s to 60s, boilers, 58s to 61s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 56s to 60s; Suffolk, 48s to 50s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 60s to 70s; ditto white, 64s to 74s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been a large business doing in linseed for feeding, some parcels of which have produced 48s per quarter. Cakes, English, are selling at £13 to £13 10s per 1000. In all other articles we have very few sales to report.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 16s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s, white ditto, 8s to 9s. Tares, 4s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 15s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 15s to £6 per ton. Canary, 56s to 61s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s, extra, 25s to 55s, white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s, extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 60s 10d, barley, 40s 2d, oats, 28s 6d, rye, 39s 0d; beans, 46s 9d; peas, 48s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 56s 0d, barley, 37s 7d; oats, 24s 8d; rye, 36s 2d; beans, 43s 8d; peas, 45s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Large public sales of this article have been held this week, at which the biddings have ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. The stock, in London, is now 32,525,000lbs, against 31,307,000lbs, at the corresponding period in 1845.

Provisions.—Although the importers of foreign butter have submitted to a further decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt, a good business is doing in that article, at 98s to 104s for the best Friesland, and 76s to 94s per cwt, for inferior qualities. Irish butter is a dull sale, and fully 2s per cwt cheaper. Prime Clonmel and Carlow, landed, 97s to 100s; and Cork and Limerick, 94s to 96s per cwt. For forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. English butter, the supply of which is extensive, is a slow inquiry, and prices have a downward tendency. The best Dorset may be quoted at 108s to 112s; inferior to good, 96s to 102s; and Devon, 100s to 104s per cwt. Fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen pounds. The arrivals of new bacon being on the increase, the trade is heavy, at a reduction in value of 2s to 3s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed 60s to 66s. A few parcels of Limerick, for delivery in the next three months, have sold at 53s. Bale and tierce middles, 2s lower. Prime small hams are quite as dear; but all other qualities are neglected. Lard is 1s to 2s lower, with a fair demand. In all other kinds of provisions next to nothing is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow Hay, £2 8s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 8s to £4 17s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 14s per load.

Coals (Friday).—New Tanfield, 15s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 3d; Stewart's Hartley, 18s 3d; Wylam, 17s; Adelaide Tees, 20s 9d; Lambton, 21s, and Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Very large supplies of hops are on offer in this market. For the finest qualities, we have to report a steady sale, at full prices; but all other kinds are much neglected. In the duty, very little is doing. It may be called quite £220,000. New Sussex pockets, £3 16s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 15s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 12s to £6 10s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale, this morning, being extensive, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and, in some instances, to effect sales, the salesmen were compelled to submit to a reduction in Monday's quotations of 2d per 8lb. There were on offer 362 beasts, 540 sheep, and 26 calves from abroad, in fair average condition. The numbers of sheep were small; yet the inquiry for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Calves—the supply of which was by no means large—moved off slowly, at late rates. In pigs, exceedingly little business was transacted, at our quotations. Milch cows were a dull inquiry, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d, coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1007; cows, 120; sheep, 3480; calves, 222; pigs, 480.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday.)—We had a very inactive demand for all kinds of meat, the prices of which had a downward tendency.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d, inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money continues easy in the Discount Market, the leading brokers refusing to give more than 2½ per cent. for large sums, "on the call." No anticipation of scarcity for some time is at all entertained.

The English Funds opened heavily on Monday, and remained stationary during the day, at 94⅝ ¾ for money, and 95 for account. A better market, however, advanced Consols to 95 on Tuesday; and on Wednesday there was more buoyancy, a trifling support having been given to prices by the purchases of the Government broker on account of the Commissioners of the National Debt. On Thursday, however, a reaction of ⅝ per cent. occurred in Consols. In the early part of the day, some leading brokers sold largely, depressing prices about ½ per Cent. Rumours were then circulated that Government meditated an armed interference in Portugal, and this at once depressed the price of Consols to 94⅛. A slight rally has, however, made 94¼ for Money and 94¼ to 94⅜ for Account, the last quotations. Exchequer Bills have also receded to 9s. to 12s. premium, and Bank Stock fell to 204½, but is since rather better. Reduced closes at 93¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 95⅛; Long Annuities, 9⅞.

There was an approach to buoyancy in the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week, the price of Mexican, Spanish, and Portuguese, all showing improvement. The news, however, received from Lisbon on Tuesday, announcing the disturbed state of Portugal, immediately depressed Portuguese to 38 39, being a fall of about 3 per cent. On Thursday it was stated, on the authority of French accounts, that Narvaez, at the head of a Spanish army, was about to enter Portugal, which increased the depression, the last price quoted being 38½ for the Four per Cents. Spanish has also receded; the Five per Cents. from 26¼ to ¾, to 25¾; and the Three per Cents. from 37⅝ to ⅜ to 36⅝. Mexican still continues declining, closing at 22. The bondholders are tired of the continued correspondence and await impatiently the result of the meeting of Congress. Little business has been transacted in the other Foreign Stocks. Belgian closes at 97 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59½ to ⅝. Four per Cent. Certificates, 92 to 91⅞.

A decided improvement has taken place in the Share Market, arising from the cause stated some weeks since in the Illustrated News, viz., the continued purchases in the established lines, as permanent investments. Scrips have also, in several instances, improved. Caledonians have advanced to 23½, in consequence of a projected alliance between that line, the North Western, and Lancaster and Preston. It is also stated that the Scottish Central is to be leased by the North Western Company, at seven per cent., and this has contributed to improve the value of Aberdeens. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Bostons have receded since last week, notwithstanding a vigorous attempt to force prices. All negociations with the Eastern Counties Company are at an end. Nor can this astonish any one who has attended to the follies perpetrated by the present direction. The arrangement effected with the Nottingham and Grantham Canals is only one of the abundant proofs daily occurring. Attention has been particularly attracted to this scheme, in consequence of various high quotations having been given in certain papers, evidently with a view to mislead and deceive. The Indian lines have receded. The anticipated report from the Committee to the Directors of the East India Company having been postponed, prices at closing were rather flatter from the state of the other markets, and the preparations for account day. The closing quotations are:—Aberdeen, 16; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 3¼; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7½; Bristol and Exeter, 9; Caledonian, 23½; Caledonian Halves, 1⅛; Eastern Counties, 22½; Eastern Counties, New, 7⅛ pm.; Eastern Counties Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, pm.; Eastern Counties Perpetual, No. 2, pm.; Eastern Counties, York Extension, 3⅜, East Lancashire, 17⅝; East Lancashire, New, 8⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Halves, 18⅛; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 3¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29¼; Great North of England, New, 61; Great North of England, New, 54⅛, Great North of England, New, 2¼; Great Western, 137; Do., Halves, 80½; Do., Fifths, 30½; Leeds and Bradford, 74; London and Blackwall, New, 5½; London and Brighton, 60; London and Croydon, 21⅞; London and Greenwich, 9⅛; Do., Preference or Privilege, 21½, London and North Western, 20[illegible]; London and North Western, Quarters, [illegible], London & North Western, New Shares, 10½, Do., Fifths, 20; London and York, 2[illegible], Manchester and Leeds, 10½, Ditto Quarters, [illegible], Ditto Extension, 1½ pm; Manchester and Birmingham Quarters, A, 13; Midland Stock, 13[illegible], Newcastle and Berwick, 27⅞; North British, 85⅝; North British, Carlisle Extension, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6⅝; Scottish Central, 20¼; South Eastern and Dover, New, No. 2, 13½; Ditto New, No. 4, 2⅝, South Wales, 3⅞, York and Newcastle, 42½; Ditto New, 17¾; York and North Midland, 27, Ditto Extension, 39; Ditto E. and W. Riding Extension, 11½. Dutch Rhenish, [illegible], East Indian, ¾; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France Constituted, 11⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Over Yssel, 2⅛ dis; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾.

Saturday Morning.—The English Market continued as depressed as on the previous day. Consols closed at 94¼ for Money, and 94⅝ for time. In the Foreign House, Portuguese Four per Cents. were about one per cent. better. The Share Market was well supported, with the exception of the French lines. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston were lower, from the reason previously assigned.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., K.G.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement.

And her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Richard Woosnam, Esq., to be Secretary to such her Majesty's High Commissioner.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 27.

4th Dragoon Guards: Surgeon W. Gardiner to be Surgeon, vice J. B. Flanagan.

7th Light Dragoons: Surgeon S. Lawson to be Surgeon, vice J. L. Warren, M.D. 8th: Cornet F. Saltmarshe to be Lieutenant, vice Allen; F. F. Macnaghten to be Cornet, vice Saltmarshe. 12th: D. M'Intyre, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hartall.

1st or Grenadier Guards: A. Kinloch to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice the Hon. H. A. Neville.

Scots Fusilier Guards. R. N. F. Kingscote, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Hankey.

2nd Foot Colour-Serg. J. Mansfield to be Quartermaster, vice W. Hadley 12th: [illegible] son to be Ensign, vice Poitier. 14th: C. J. S Dodsworth to be Ensign, vice Thorp. [illegible] P M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice Onslow. 28th, Captain J. O. Moller to be Captain, vice Browne 29th Lieut. J Æ Duncan to be Captain, vice Coventry, Ensign H. P Onslow to be Lieut. vice Duncan 30th. Assist.-Surg. T D'Arcy to be Surgeon, vice Lawson. 42nd W H. Macintosh to be Assist.-Surg. vice Dawson. 43rd: Assist Surg. P Davidson, M D., to be Surgeon, vice Lawson. 44th: Captain A. Browne to be Capt., vice Mollar. 56th, W. Dooble to be Assist -Surg vice D'Arcy. 62nd Lieut. A. M. Herbert to be Capt, vice Napier, Ensign T. C. Higginson to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert. 63rd: Ensign H White to be Lieut., vice Bookey; Ensign W. Hunt to be Lieut., vice White; T. F. Rolt to be Ensign, vice Hunt, Lieut. P. Le P. Bookey to be Adjutant, vice Fairtlough. 69th, Assist.-Surg. R. Harthill to be Surgeon, vice Gardiner. 70th: J W. Fleming to be Assist.-Surg. vice Davidson. 78th: J. P H. Crowe to be Ensign, vice Higginson 84th, Ensign E Currie to be Lieut., vice Iremonger, T. H. P. Kennan to be Ensign, vice Currie 88th: Ensign E. B. Weaver to be Lieutenant vice Archer, R. F. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Weaver. 89th: Ensign E. B. Thorp to be Ensign vice Mulloy; Lieut. R. B Hawley to be Adjutant, vice Edmunds

Rifle Brigade: Serg -Major W Stillwell to be Quartermaster, vice Macdonald.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt. W T. Harison to be Captain, vice the Hon. J. de Blaquiere; Lieut. P. A Iremonger to be Captain, vice Harison.

BREVET.—Capt. W. T. Harison, of the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. R. Lawson to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice B L Sandham, M.D.

BANKRUPT[illegible] W. ANGUS, East-street, Walworth, grocer. W. PALMER, Strand, hosier [illegible] BUDD, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, grocer. T. BATEMAN, Coventry, victualler. [illegible] STRATIONS.—H. JAMIESON, Peterhead, merchant. W BOYD, Dalkeith [illegible] C. WILSON, Bankhead, near Dunfermline, farmer. E. DAVIDSON, Kingussie, Inverness-shire, merchant.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30

WHITEHALL, OCT. 24.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Walter Henry Moore, of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.—B. E WALKER, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, publican J. JENKINS, Blackland-lane, Chelsea, cowkeeper. T. BRADBRIDGE, Wardour-street, Soho, cheesemonger E. BOWEN, Little Bolton, Lancashire, flour dealer. T. BROADY, Chester, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQ[illegible]AMERON, Laggan, Inverness-shire, deceased.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF THIS EVENING.

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th day of January next.

BIRTHS.

In Radnor-place, Hyde park, the wife of John William Wing, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Harlington, Middlesex, the lady of the Rev W. C. Berkeley, of a son.—At 14, Chester-square, the wife of Captain Vernon, Coldstream Guards, of a son.—At Tulse-hill, Surrey, Mrs. Clowes, of a son.—At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Captain Hamilton, of a son.—At Lupton, Devon, the lady of J. B Yarde Buller Esq., of a son.—At West Cowes, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, the wife of Mr. Philip W. Storkman, of a son.—At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, the lady of Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, Esq., of a son.—In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Colonel Maclean, of a son, still-born.

MARRIED.

At Limerick, Captain Thomas Edmund Knox, to Lucy Diana Maunsell, third daughter of the Archdeacon of Limerick.—At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick Goodall, Esq., to Anne, daughter of James Thomson, Esq.—At Knightsbridge, Sir John Edward Harington, Bart., to Jane Agnes, youngest daughter of J. S. Brownrigg, Esq, M.P. for Boston.—At Brighton, Arthur, son of the late Richard White Townsend, Esq, to Susan only daughter of the late George Edmund Faulkner, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Price Struvé, Esq., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie.—At St. John's Church, Paddington, the Rev Logan Dobinson, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late John F. Nembhard, Esq.—On the 24th instant, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. G. Ridout, Christian Niefeldt Sommer, Esq., only son of Michael Christian Sommer, Esq, of Altona, to Anne Isabel, youngest daughter of the late John Ord, Esq, of Nunthorpe, near York.

DIED.

At Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, Caroline Sarah, daughter of Major-General A. Aitchison.—At Norwood, Major Edward P White, late Royal Staff Corps.—At Bradfield Villa, St. John's-wood, Nicholas Humphrey Walrond, Esq.—At Vellore, aged nineteen years, Francis Blackburn Griffin, 4th Regiment Madras, N. I., fourth son of the Rev. John Griffin, Rector of Bradley, Hants.—At Blythe-hall, Lady Masterman Sykes, aged 64.—On the 18th inst., Thomas Kirkman Finlay, Esq, of Liverpool, third son of the late Kirkman Finlay, [illegible]—At Norwood, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Overton.—At Plymouth, the Rev. John Buller, rector of Bridestowe, Devon.—On the 28th inst., John Lildge, Esq.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at Thornbury, in the 91st year of his age, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Joseph Hume, Esq., who was for more than half a century one of the most highly esteemed scientific, practical, and philosophical chemists in the metropolis. His numerous valuable discoveries will long be remembered as benefits to mankind.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. FOR ONE MONTH ONLY. The NEW QUADRILLE, on MONDAY NOV 2nd.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Grand New DESCRIPTIVE MILITARY QUADRILLE will be played for the first time on Monday next, Nov. 2nd. It is entitled THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE, And intended as a companion to "The British Navy," which was last winter honoured with such distinguished approbation.

In order to render complete the grand and novel effect introduced in this piece of music, M. Jullien has, by the kind condescension of the military authorities, succeeded in engaging, in addition to his own complete and numerous orchestra,

FOUR DISTINCT MILITARY BANDS, [illegible]

The Band of her Majesty's Second Life Guards,

The Band of her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards, Blue,

The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, and

The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards

These four Grand Military Bands will, during the progress of the Quadrille, be combined with the Concert Orchestra, and form a musical ensemble at once novel and extraordinary

THE WHOLE CONDUCTED BY M JULLIEN

Places and Private Boxes may be secured, on application to Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box office of the Theatre; Mr Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams, St. James's-street; Mr. Ollivier, New Bond-street; and at M Jullien and Co.'s Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert and Royal Family MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1846, and during the Week, positively the last six nights of MAZEPPA, with entire change in SCENES OF THE CIRCLE. First appearance of Stallmaster Hembrecht, Master of the Horse to the King of Prussia, who has recently arrived in this country from Berlin, with his four highly trained Russian Horses, and will introduce their extraordinary and graceful feats of training. Mr. Batty has, regardless of expense, formed an expensive arrangement with this great foreign Artiste for a limited number of nights, and he will appear in the Circle each evening.—MONDAY NEXT, Grand Change and first night of a new Magical Equestrian Romance, entitled the DEVIL'S HORSE, AND THE TWELVE WISHES, introducing the Wild Stag Hunt of the past ages, by Mr Batty's superb living Deer, trained Camels from Smyrna, and other attractive novelties.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS, HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—On WEDNESDAY, November 4, Mr. LOVE will present (for the first time here) an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs, with numerous Illustrations and Vocal Experiments. After which (also for the first time here), THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or, The Biter Bitten. With other Entertainments particularised in Programmes. Begin at Eight. First Class Seats, 2s; Second Class, 1s. On Monday, Nov. 2, Mr. Love will appear at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, on Monday, Nov. 9, at Romford; on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13, at Uxbridge; on Monday and Tuesday, Nov 16 and 17, at Brighton

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. From Ten till Half-past Four.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still on View at Extra Charge

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—The New and Successful Tableau of a GRECIAN HARVEST HOME, with Scenic and other Effects, pronounced to be the most Unique Group yet produced, will be repeated every Morning and Evening—each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Morning Performance at Three o'Clock; Evening, at Half-past Eight.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The principle of this valuable invention is clearly demonstrated by Professor BACHHOFFNER in his Morning and Evening Lectures at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Dr. RYAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURES daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principles and uses of the WORKING MODELS, and other specimens of the Useful Arts, are explained to the Visitors. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, by CARY, reproduced with the most interesting Objects. The latest DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, are of great interest and beauty.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. CULVERWELL, M.D, M.R.C S., &c SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street, HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

In one thick vol., a new Edition, being the Ninth, much enlarged, price 16s.

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases, with a [illegible]tion of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicine, &c. Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D. &c. "It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment, the author every where appears conscientious and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow-creatures. To recommend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb, 1843. "It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.—SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG, 73, Cheapside. Sold by all Booksellers.

19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE that the constant demand for New Books can be met by any other than a large public establishment. This well-ascertained fact is that on which BULL'S NEW LIBRARY SYSTEM is founded. By providing an ample supply for an unlimited number of subscribers, accommodation to all is secured, while the cost to each is reduced. A further feature in Bull's New System is, that at the end [illegible] year the new books are divided, so that each Subscriber may have two guineas worth [illegible] Terms sent gratis and post-free to orders addressed to Mr. BULL, Library, 19, Holles-[illegible]endish-square, London.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE WESTMORLAND NOVELIST.—On the First of December, 1846, will appear, in Monthly Parts, price 6d., ADVENTURES OF AN AUTHOR, with a Sketch of his Sayings, Doings, Lectures, and Correspondence with the Mighty Men in the Days of Queen Victoria; with Plates, by QUIZ. London. W. STRANGE

Second Edition, much enlarged, woodcuts, 3s. 6d.,

SPARKES'S INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times, "Ought to supersede all other ele-[illegible]

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

THE POINT LACE CROCHET COLLAR BOOK, with Original Patterns, Ornamentally Illustrated, designed by Mrs. WARREN, 2, Manor-place, Holloway, is now published, price Sixpence.—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co Booksellers; and HUTTON and Co., 6, Newgate-street.

Now ready, No. I., price 1s.,

THE MOOR, THE MINE, AND THE FOREST; or, Scenes from Life in the Mining and Mountain Districts of England. By W HEATHERBRED With Two Illustrations on Steel by R. CRUIKSHANK, The Work will not exceed 20 numbers London: BANKS, Wellington-street North, Strand; and all Booksellers.

ILLUSTRATED.—FRENCH SOCIETY.—The COURT JOURNAL, from the 7th of November next, will be published at 6d., on which day will be commenced the Anatomy of French Society, with Illustrations, being the first of a series of works preparing for fast publication under the title of the Court Journal Library, edited by the Baroness de Calabrella, and printed in octavo, to form a separate volume for binding.—Forwarded by all booksellers and newsmen, postage free, for 6d.

W. THOMAS, 19, Catherine-street, Strand

TO THE LOVERS OF CHESS.

THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, No. XI., for NOVEMBER, now ready, Price One Shilling, contains the fine Games in the late Match between MM. Staunton and Harrwitz, with Notes by the Players—Particulars of the Match now pending between MM. Horwitz and Harrwitz—New Variation on the celebrated Evans's Gambit Games lately played by M. Kieseritzkij against a distinguished American Amateur—Games played in Consultation by Four Leading Members of the London Chess Club—Problems on Diagrams—Problems for Young Players—Chess Biography, &c., &c.—HURST, 27, King William-street, Strand.

MUSIC.—HAMILTON'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, with Exercises and Thirty-six Airs, Fingered by Czerny, price only 4s.—"This work is [illegible]ation, and intelligible to the most ordinary capacity, and the book is worthy the attention of teachers." Vide No. 44, Musical World.—Also, by Hamilton, his "Miniature Course of Harmony and Composition," 5 vols., each 2s. and 3s. "Dictionary of 2500 Musical Terms," 1s. "Catechism of Singing," 3s.; ditto Organ, 3s., ditto Violin and Violoncello, each 1s. London. Published only by her Majesty's Music-sellers, Messrs R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

"THE PROOF of the TEA is in the DRINKING."—As you pass by Number One St. Paul's Churchyard, ask the tea-merchants to send you a pound of their stout, old fashioned tea at 4s. 6d.; and, after the tea-pot has gone its round, and comes to be again filled with water, then taste, and say if "The proof of the tea is not in the drinking."—P.S. If Number One St. Paul's Churchyard is not in the way for everybody then drop DAKIN and COMPANY a line by post, and they will send this choice tea any distance, by their own vans, within seven miles of St. Paul's.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ. This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all that have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the [illegible] prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC is respectfully informed that BER-DOE'S NEW PREMISES, No. 96, NEW BOND-STREET, are now OPENED, where may be had, his NEW WATERPROOF PALLIUM, and other celebrated OVER-COATS. An extensive variety for the present season, adapted to every purpose, also, of SHOOTING-JACKETS, now ready, or made to order, at a day's notice: all of which are confidently guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The long-established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Waterproof Outside Garments renders any other recommendation now needless.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (Near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

THE SIKH WRAPPER, a new and extremely beautiful long Cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold in perfect harmony with any coloured bonnet or dress. Secured by recent Act of Parliament. Invented and sold only by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, at whose Warehouse all the novelties in Continental and British-manufactured Shawls, Cloaks and Furs; Silks, Satins, Velvets, useful Dresses, Damask Table Linen, &c., are sold upon entirely new principles of business, the advantages of which are now well known to some thousands of the Ready Money portion of the community. Every article is marked in plain figures, from which no deviation can be made.—GEORGE SMITH (of the late house of Everington), removed to 32, Ludgate-hill, the premises formerly occupied by Rundell and Bridge

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently [illegible]

SUPERIOR HAIR-DYE AT HALF-PRICE.—SKRIM-SHIRE'S PERUVIAN HAIR-DYE is the most certain and efficacious in producing a beautiful brown or black, according to the taste of the individual. It is also warranted not to stain the skin in the slightest degree, or affect the most delicate constitution.—Price 2s 6d a bottle. Also his MAGIC DROPS, an instantaneous cure for the Toothache.—Price 1s. 1½d a bottle. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers; wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, J Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and the Proprietor, W. W SKRIMSHIRE, Chemist, Ramsgate.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d, 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1 Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's. only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.

Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay All persons can use Mr Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.

The following are the present prices of new feathers:—

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-court-road

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully [illegible] that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade:

Uxbridge Pattern.		Thalia Pattern.	
Strong Silver Tea-pot	£10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot	£13 0 0
Ditto Sugar Basin	6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin	7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug	4 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer	5 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot	14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot	16 [illegible] 0
Complete	£35 13 6	Complete	£4[illegible] 1 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and price of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

A SURGEON in Extensive Practice in a Populous District in the County of Dorset, wishes to receive a well-educated YOUTH as a PUPIL.—Address J. GOOD, Esq, Surgeon, Sturminster-Newton, Blandford.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 5, Lamb's Conduit-street.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for [illegible]

RICH VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show-Rooms replete with every Parisian Novelty.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century

GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Sup-plied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £2 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

LONDON PIANOFORTE MART, 76, STRAND, under the direction of first-rate talent, in conjunction with thirty years of active experience; where the Best Instruments procurable can be had at the Lowest Possible Prices; a Clearance being required to make room for new and most valuable improvements

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at [illegible] £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday Terms may be had on application as above.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter T. COX SAVORY and Co. Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

DIAMOND DUST STROPS (prepared for giving the keenest edge to all description of Cutlery, from the Razor to the Carving-knife) are only to be obtained at the Diamond Mine of JOHN BROTHERS and CO., of 1, Angel-court, 335, Strand (who are the sole proprietors), and of their Agents, who sell Diamond Dust encased with instructions for use, bearing the above address. All other preparations are spurious!!!

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq

SPORTSMEN.—HUNTING EXERCISE.—Gentlemen Riding, Walking, Suffering from Disease, Relaxation, &c. &c., should try W. H. BAILEY'S SUSPENSION BANDAGES, admitted to be the best now in use. Price 3s and 4s. 6d. each They can be sent by post. *** Orders by Post, with a Remittance, attended to.

418, Oxford-street, London.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice; a white Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. The breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the Odonto, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it [illegible] announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s 9d. per box

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. All others are fraudulent counterfeits!

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off, also to thicken the same, and to free the head immediately from Scurf. Sold by Ashley, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom. Wholesale, by Ashley, Brixton, Barclay, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, Strand, near Temple-bar; Phillips, Perfumer, Budge row; Keating 79, St. Paul's Churchyard; and at Hovenden's, Crown-street, Finsbury, Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cos-metic, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent. It effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other unsightly cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek; the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.—Ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor," 158, New Bond-street. All others are fraudulent imitations.

AN INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.

ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA; the most successful liquid pre-paration ever known in this or any other country, for DYEING the HAIR of the Head, Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows a natural and permanent Brown or Black, so exactly resembling the natural colour of the hair as to defy detection. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, is free from any unpleasant smell, and can be used by any lady or gentleman with the greatest ease and secrecy. Its effect is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will influence it; and it is entirely free from those properties (usual in hair dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.—Prepared by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London: sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		HAT.	
		Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Beaver Taglionis from	0 8 6	Winter Coats, "warranted water-proof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2 8 0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Poltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Tweed Over Coats	0 18 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, and make	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers	0 8 6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Winter Trousers, in all the most approved French Patterns	1 2 6
Doeskin	0 10 6	Best of Dress Trousers	1 6 0
Dress Coats,	1 0 0	Best of Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock Coats,	1 5 0	Best Quality Made	2 15 0
Double Breasted Waistcoat	0 2 6	Best of Frock Coats	1 15 0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0 15 6	Best Quality Made	2 3 6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0 3 0	Fancy Waistcoats	0 8 0
Boys' Winter Vests	0 1 6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 5 0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SON'S, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock

*** The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application or forwarded "POST FREE"

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and a COMPLICATION of DIS-ORDERS, of upwards of Thirty Years' Standing, cured by MORISON'S PILLS, the Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, New Road, London.

LADY SOPHIA GREY, of Sandiway, near Northwich, Cheshire. F[illegible] her Ladyship, as above, who has kindly consente[illegible] Northwich, Mr E Dignum, sen.

CAUTION.—No chemist or druggist is allowed to sell Morison's Pills. They are only [illegible] had of the Hygeian Agents, who are themselves cured patients, and can therefore speak to their effect.

The principal depôts in London are, the "Hygeist" Office, 368, Strand, five doors east of Exeter Hall, Mr. Field, bookseller, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street Mr. Lofts, 1, Park-place, Mile End road, Mr. Chappell, 84, Lombard-street, City; Mrs. Baucher, tobacconist, [illegible] tenham Court road; Mrs. Good, 53, Cambridge-street, Edgeware-road; and Mr. Lang[illegible], Great Chart-street, Hoxton

N.B. So long as chemists and druggists will receive and sell anything, provided it has the 1½d. stamp on the box, the public cannot be surprised at the fabricated cases of cure that [illegible] being continually foisted upon them, in order to dispose of the numerous Impositions which are sold by chemists and druggists under the name of Patent Medicines

The world should never forget that hygeists have no connection whatever, either with doctors or chemists and druggists.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XV.

It is no longer in a home where Poverty was struggling with appearance, and where taste and refinement were harshly jostled by the stern necessities and realities of existence, that the reader must picture the Cliffords. No; the unequivocal success of the young actress had surrounded her family with every substantial comfort. She had fulfilled a short engagement in Dublin, another in the North of England, and was again acting with the greatest applause at M——, where her genius had first been acknowledged. A pleasant and commodious house had been engaged for a couple of months; and Mrs. Sefton, as well as Susan's mother and sisters, were residing with her. A great change had taken place in Hester. In due proportion, as her mind had seemed to regain something of its long lost power and clearness, the frail body had shrunk and faded. A stranger would have thought her on the brink of the grave. Nevertheless, the intelligence that once again beamed in her face so changed its expression that she looked seven years younger than before; and now it was easy to understand that she had been beautiful. Still the pencil was her chief recreation when she had strength to use it; but her inclination for horrible subjects seemed at last to have departed; and when she did indulge in drawing or painting it was generally to embody some feminine ideal of hope or happiness. And she had witnessed Susan's performance in some of her best characters, and had sketched her in them with wonderful power and fidelity. Precious were these at the time, but to become yet more so as dear memorials of the dead!

One morning a card was delivered to Susan, with an intimation that the bearer of it requested an interview with "Miss Susan Clifford"—for now she was known by her real name. As she recieved the card she grew so pale that Margaret, who was with her, thought she was fainting. But she recovered herself sufficiently to bid the servant "show the gentleman into the drawing-room, and say she would see him in a few minutes." Margaret had flown to her side, and saw in an instant that the card bore the name of "*Mr. Frederick Drayton!*" The paleness of Susan's cheek gave place to a deep flush, and Margaret could not help exclaiming:—

"Dear Susan, are you right to see him?"

"Quite right," replied her sister; "what is it that you fear?" and her words were accompanied by so arch a look, that it removed all sorts of fear. "And do help me," she added, "to fasten up the plait of my hair—(I must get a stronger comb; the weight of my hair is always pulling it down)—the rest is not much out of curl, is it? Don't laugh, Margaret· I have no wish to look a fright in his eyes, I assure you."

She left her sister very bravely; but, if the truth must be owned, she paused a few moments at the drawing-room door, before she gained courage to turn the lock.

Meanwhile, that drawing-room must be briefly described. It was a small, but elegant apartment. Musical instruments were there, open, as if in daily use; new books and new music were lying near; choice flowers made a pleasant atmosphere in the place, and these were in addition to six or eight bouquets, which seemed to have been hastily thrust into a large plateau of damp sand, and looked exceedingly like some of last evening's floral offerings to the "Juliet." On the table, too, there chanced to be a costly bracelet, a present just arrived from the D——— manager, reposing in its half-open morocco case, and looking almost as well as it would do on the white arm of its mistress. In the card-dish lay the cards of some of the first of the "county-people" who had paid the graceful homage of rank and wealth to Genius; and had he stooped—no one knows if he did—to the reading them, there were three or four notes of congratulation and heartfelt appreciation from admirers of both sexes on the table, left there in neglect, very much as if they were every-day affairs.

Mr. Frederick Drayton's comprehensive mind took in these details almost at a glance; and he thought———to be the husband of a popular actress would be the most delightful thing in the world! Especially as he really had *liked* her before she was famous. Visions of private boxes for bachelor friends, champagne suppers, and Ascot Races, floated through his mind in charming variety; these broad outlines being filled up with dim shadowings of an *ad libitum* supply of bank notes. Who has not heard of the girl and her basket of eggs? Now the kick to the basket was just paralleled by Susan turning the handle of the door.

The perfect self-possession of Susan Clifford, and the frigid dignity of manner she assumed, perplexed and embarrassed her visitor to a degree he would hardly have thought possible. Blushes, visible emotion, perhaps tears, he had been quite prepared for; but this—this calm collected deportment, it was like a totally unexpected move to a chess-player and put him out altogether. He stammered forth a few of the expressions he had prepared, but they fell on the ear with an air of burlesque; while Susan's manner was so cleverly assumed, and carried out with such delicate touches, that it would have defied the most keen-witted looker-on, to tell if it were natural or affected. In short it was the very perfection of *acting*.

When he tried to explain away his treachery, and renew his protestations of admiration and attachment, she appeared almost to forget that he had ever offered such homage before.

"Ah, yes, I remember now," she exclaimed, applying a scent bottle to her nose, and leaning back in her chair with an air of ultra fine-lady-ism. "I remember, it was when I was in London; but I never keep letters of that sort, I always put them in my waste-paper basket."

"For the edification of your servants, I presume?" said Mr. Drayton. He was angry if he had dared to show his wrath.

"If they like," drawled Susan, still busy with the stopper of the scent bottle. "But, really," she continued, "this is great nonsense. You must know there are only two conditions under which I could marry. For rank and wealth, perhaps, I would give up my freedom. To be presented at Court—to have an Opera box on the grand tier—it would be charming! And," she added, in the same languid tone, "to drive four divine greys, like the Duchess of V.—really the temptation might be strong enough."

"And the other condition, under which matrimony would be tolerable—may I enquire, Madam, what that is?"

"Of course, marrying for love. Ah! that would be more charming still. But it is not likely to happen; all the great men I know are married already; and I am sure I could only fall in love with a hero, or a statesman, or a poet, or a painter, or an orator, or ——"

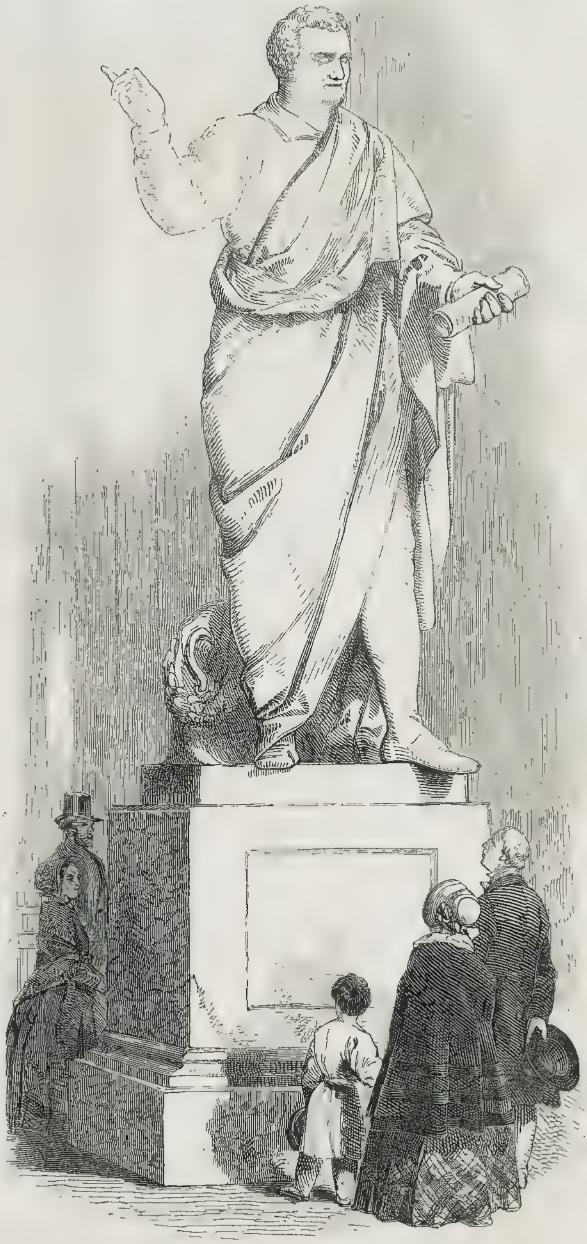
"Or a gentleman;" interrupted Mr. Drayton.

"Why, you have named the rarest creature of all! How many have you seen in your life?"

What reply Mr. Frederick Drayton made to this question of arithmetic is not recorded. He soon brought the interview to a close, but not until he had fervently wished there were some way of vanishing through the floor or walls, without the preparatory step of leave-taking. He had never felt so insignificant in his life; and, for a moment, he absolutely staggered under a doubt of his own general powers of fascination. And—to borrow a term from Art—let us make this period of his extraordinary littleness the vanishing point of his existence from the canvass of this history!

"To think that I ever fancied myself in love with that creature," exclaimed Susan, throwing herself into her sister's arms, and hastening to answer Margaret's eager interrogations. "If I had any doubt upon the subject, I know now that I am perfectly heart-whole. Ah, I did not tell him one truth, though, that—for the present—I am in love only with—my Art!

(To be Continued.)



COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF O'CONNELL, ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. O'CONNELL.

This magnificent Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Hogan, and lately received from Rome, has just been placed in the circular arch of the Exchange, at Dublin. It is a colossal figure of "The Liberator," upwards of 8 feet high, of the finest Carrara marble, robed like a Roman Tribune, and in the position of haranguing a multitude. The likeness, taken from life, is generally allowed to be admirable; the right arm is extended, whilst the left hand grasps a roll, on which is inscribed "The Repeal of the Union." The head and bust are well set on; the expression of scorn in the compressed lip is truly characteristic of the eloquent orator.

Crowds of persons flocked to see this fine Statue for several days after it was set upon its pedestal; so that it became necessary to station policemen to stay the pressure of the admiring multitude.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by **William Little**, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—**Saturday, October 31, 1846.**

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 236.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846. [Sixpence.

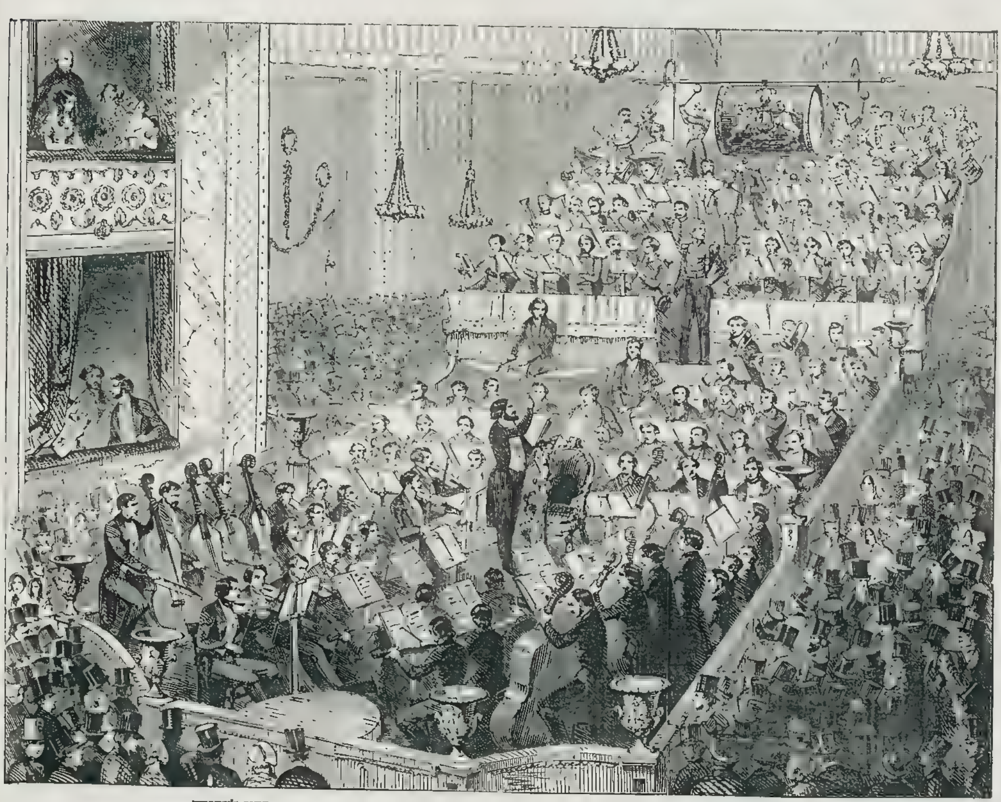
PAST AND PRESENT.

To refer to the past, for the purpose of comparison with the present, generally ends in painting the first better than it was, and the last worse than it is; because we have lost sight of old evils we suppose they did not exist, while the defects of an existing system are constantly brought under our eyes; there is all the difference in the world between things become matter of History and events that make up our daily experience; and it is a matter for wonder that, if extinct institutions had so much in them that was good, the world should have agreed so generally in getting rid of them. It is marvellous, indeed, to reflect on how that world is governed; the worst systems and most incapable men always contrive to be uppermost; the right men and the best laws are ever sought in the past—or the future. We have had them, but they are gone: by great exertions, we shall find them again; but how are we getting on in the meantime with everything bad, rotten, mismanaged, incapable? To take an instance or two from our own time; Sir Robert Peel was the first man of a great and powerful party; he "built it up," led it, advised it, spoke for it, acted for it, was, in short, the party in himself, and through him it ruled the Empire, and shared the prizes of power—generalships, governorships, livings, bishoprics, seats on the judicial bench; yet, now we are told, and in bitter earnest too, that, all this while, the Leader of this host was really a very inferior sort of man, a kind of middle-class intellect; his oratory common-place—of a superior kind, indeed, but only common-place still; as for his knowledge of men and things, he was blind, misled, cajoled by Cobden; altogether, one wonders, according to the present estimate, how such a man could have made himself influential in a parish vestry, much less in one of the greatest States in the world. Lord John Russell now rules in his stead; what is the estimate of him? Again, according to a great mass of opinion, we have fallen under the sway of a Statesman as unfit for his task as his predecessor. We could fill a whole Number of our Journal with the condemnation that has been poured forth on the Premier, from the Irish journals alone, within the last week. Weak, timid, "unequal to the crisis," hard-hearted, callous to the cries of the people—there is not one fault or failing a Ruler can exhibit, that is not being at the present time exhibited by Lord John Russell, according to these authorities; and yet events, and the voice of Parliament, have given the Realm to his keeping! Again, then, are we under the singular necessity of having our public affairs directed by one wholly unqualified for the duty. Men talk of Pitt and Peel, and make invidious comparisons; in Ireland, Peel is, at this moment, to use a sporting term, the favourite: to be rightly estimated, Statesmen should die, or at least go out of office; they then exhibit

> The virtues that possession would not show us,
> While they were ours.

And as it is with men, so it is with institutions; defects are inherent to all human things; but we forget those that existed at a former time, and are alive only to what we see in operation. It is right that it should be so: to deal actively with the business of daily life is the "prime wisdom," according to Milton. But it is a fault so far to forget the past as to praise it without measure, to hold it up in all things as an example to follow, to regret every departure from it as a change for the worse, to paint it all *coleur de rose*, and to dip the pencil, when we come to the present, in nothing but tints of darkness and gloom.

Something of this error has been committed by those who without qualification denounce the New Poor-Law System: it was made too rigid and unyielding, with too great a uniformity in its regulations, for a population so varied in its conditions as that of England; and in carrying out this uniform system much needless hardship has been occasioned. This must be admitted; but the



JULLIEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA AND FOUR MILITARY BANDS, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

cases of abuse, and oppression, and cruelty, that have been brought to light, are instances of gross mismanagement and neglect, which may occur under any system; and we are convinced that under the old Workhouse *régime* they occurred much more frequently. In the worst cases that have recently occurred—like Andover, for instance—the most unflinching defenders of the offending parties have been the local Boards, composed of men who ought to have known minutely the characters of those they employed.

The spirit of avarice, and what is called "grinding the poor," often flourishes in a local Board, even in such a centre of publicity as the Metropolis; it is with the local authorities, elected by the people, that it rests to suppress these abuses; yet they not unfrequently become the champions of those who perpetrate them! The conduct of some Boards of Guardians in this respect has been incomprehensible; but for this, the ratepayers have the remedy in their own hands, if they choose to exercise it.

Without going into the question of the policy of making all relief conditional on entering the workhouse, which we think a very doubtful one, and now in many cases abandoned as impossible to carry out, yet with respect to the condition of the poor when they have become inmates of the Union House, it will bear comparison in any respect with their state under the old Workhouse system—always provided the Guardians do their duty. If the country could go back for a single month to the old plan, with our present power of exposing its evils, there would be one cry of indignation and disgust throughout the land, to which the Andover tempest would seem a trifle. Cases of neglect, peculation, and cruelty would multiply with frightful rapidity upon us; and as to accommodation, the dirt, indecency, and disorder of the old Workhouses can scarcely be exaggerated. In cities and large towns, the size and arrangement of the Unions had been to some extent anticipated; but in the rural districts and remote places, the Parish Workhouse was generally a wretched den, seldom built for the purpose it was applied to, and used to lodge human beings because it was fit for nothing else. In the first escape from the old system there was too great a disposition to build the new houses with a suspicious resemblance to gaols and places of punishment, which a refuge

For lazars and old age,
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

should not be; but the tendency to soften the working of the Law rapidly extending, has bettered its architecture also. If the moral care of the poor within these edifices should be equal to their material arrangement, of which the reader may judge from our present number, the old system, in this department at least, would bring no improvement, if revived.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

There has just recurred another "*Journée des Dupes.*" But it has been very unlike that under Louis XIII., when, the whole Court summoned to witness the [illegible] and departure of Cardinal Richelieu, he remained to know his enemies, to [illegible] their scourge, and wreak his vengeance at leisure, whether through humiliations or by the axe. I allude to the grand dinner just given by the King, to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the present Ministry—on which occasion, M. Guizot and his friends had reckoned (as the proverb says, "*without their host*") that he would receive the Royal intimation of his being raised to the Presidency of the Council and of that Ministry of which he has long been the dictator. The event had been long predicted, and then announced semi-officially on all sides; and, whether the position of the Minister, or the complete s[illegible] of the present President of Council, was considered, it was thought to be certain. [illegible] that ensued has appeared ominous; and now it is known that even his ductile colleagues are opposed to him, and that the Minister of the Interior, the true descendant of Tanneguy Duchatel, who slew the Duke of Burgundy with his battle-axe, at the parley on the Bridge of Montereau, has long been impatient of M. Guizot's sway, and is heartily inclined to dispose of his leader by a similar blow of the moral sledge-hammer.

On the other hand, M. Molé, both the Nestor and the Ulysses of French politicians, whom I have seen within these few days looking like a giant refreshed, is snuffing up once more the breeze of approaching office, as eagerly as war-horses do those which bear the sounds of a coming fight. At his beautiful seat near Luzarches, Champlatreux, he daily assembles new knots of politicians, who compare notes and devise plans without fear of eavesdroppers. The visits of the most influential statesmen have followed closely and continuously, up to this moment, that of Lord and Lady Normanby, which excited so much sensation. As Champlatreux is on the road from Calais to Paris, M. Molé, hospitably and slyly, intercepts the most noted travellers on their way. I have seen, within a few days, a note from his hand, adroitly urging upon a personage well known for his diplomatic acuteness as well as his rank, that, on his way to Paris, he could not pass so near without resting himself a few hours at Champlatreux. Amongst those thus intercepted was Lord Brougham. The English leaders are most sought after. Notwithstanding all their vapouring, Statesmen and Ministers, as well as the Princes and the King, look towards England for those alliances from which alone enduring power can be derived. Of the distress of his Majesty and M. Guizot at having so completely alienated England, I have myself had recent proofs. The union of England and France, two constitutional countries, is alone possible. At this moment Russia only coquettes with France, and the other powers recoil.

Balzac has conceived the singular notion of republishing his novels under the name of "La Comedie Humaine"—the Human Comedy. This comedy is a very long one, amounting to near seventy volumes. How little it is entitled to so [illegible] every one must know who has read these immoral works, in which bad passions are shown crudely and grossly transparent through the being of [illegible] h some of the heroes are the most detestable of [illegible] desperate [illegible] no baggage, [illegible] M. de [illegible] would outlive the yea[illegible] The bet was accepted, the friend deposited 10,000 francs at a banker's, to answer the possible demand, whilst M. de C—— made a codicil to his will by which he gave to his friend 10,000 francs, provided he died within the year. Thirteen months have now elapsed; M. de C—— is in an exceedingly bad state of health, but he is not dead, and is better now than when he first made the bet. Of course, an epicurean repast and due carousals have celebrated the result.

Three noted characters of the Empire and Restoration have departed this world within a fortnight: Ouvrard, Marshal Bourmont, and Admiral Duperré. A new edition of the "Memoirs" of the first is about to be published, when facts will be stated which were suppressed at the time when you gave an account of his life. That most curious circumstances will come out there is no doubt; for within fifty years he saw everything and knew everybody. Ouvrard was as intimate with the Duke of Wellington to the last, as he was formerly with Louis XVIII., and once with Napoleon and Madame Tallien; and he possessed uncounted millions at a time when every thing was to be bought in France, not excepting justice, and a man's honour, and a woman's integrity, however exalted their rank. Napoleon—whose principle it was that all those who made profits on contracts to the State, were thieves, were compressible commodities themselves, amenable to arbitrary military law—one day sent sixteen men to fetch away the boxes of ingots and dollars Ouvrard kept by him. From that day Ouvrard has never accumulated money; he made fortunes and immediately spent them; keeping up, whilst in prison, as great a state and epicurean luxury, as if he were another Lorenzo de Medicis in his Palace at Florence. In his latter years, having married his daughter, with an immense fortune, to one of the noblest personages in France, and given to his son the finest vintage in the world, the *Clos de Vougeot* of Burgundy, he flitted from place to place, revolving in his mind all the new commercial resources and speculations of his day, and visiting his old friends and patrons—almost his last hours being spent at the Earl of Lonsdale's, and at Strathfieldsaye with the Duke of Wellington, who delighted in the recital of his mishaps and misadventures. As to Marshal Bourmont, he was never highly esteemed; such is the military feeling, even amongst civilians, that a General Officer who waits until the hour of battle to leave his command, and go over to the adverse side, as he did at Waterloo, however goo[illegible] embraces, must forfeit confidence and respect. For a celebrated officer, [illegible] been made a General, whilst covered with blood, on the field of a well-fought battle, by Napoleon himself, and who had been made a Marshal of France for the Conquest of Algiers, he was the most insignificant personage to look at, and his voice and manner were as puny as himself. I remember playi[illegible] session of games at whist with him for a whole evening, in company with Charle[illegible] English gentleman; and the whole time, the latter [illegible] *Abbé*. He has bequeathed to France, [illegible] ters, an immense cemetery, where everythi[illegible] is buried blood and money; and the morals of the Army utterly corrupted, until the young men who have been dragged from the plough by the Military Conscription, return to their fathers' homestead, after their term of service, to uproot and demoralise all they touch.

It would seem from the latest Paris papers, that some consequence is attached to the question whether Parliament is or is not to meet at an earlier period than usual. The excitement about the Montpensier marriage is abated, and the affairs of Mexico appear to create the chief interest of the politicians of the capital. The King of the Belgians has left Paris for Belgium.

The Paris papers mention that when the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier were at Bayonne, on their way to Paris, a grand ball was given by the town at the theatre, the pit of which was boarded over, and formed with the stage a most splendid saloon; it was lighted up with a profusion of chandeliers, and the flags of France and Spain hung together in loving fellowship.

At nine o'clock the Duke de Montpensier and his youthful bride entered the ball-room, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant suite, among whom were the Duke de Ahumada, grandee of Spain, M. de Arana, Introducer of Ambassadors at Madrid; Martinez de la Rosa, Spanish Ambassador at Paris; General Urbistondo, Captain-General of the Basque Provinces; General Barnetches, Captain-General of Guipuzcoa; the Ladies of Honour, and the various eminent persons connected with the Government at Bayonne. The whole of the boxes and galleries were filled with elegantly-attired ladies, whilst those who intended to dance formed a double circle round the saloon. The Infanta has a dark colourless complexion, and seems by no means in robust health. She was dressed in white satin, covered with *tulle illusion*, looped up on each side with long bows of white satin ribbon, having a large diamond in the midst of each bow; she had four elegant bunches of flowers *en tablier* down the front of her dress, and a wreath of similar flowers in her hair; the sleeves were also looped up with white satin ribbon bows. She wore a profusion of diamonds on her head, neck, and arms, and had a sort of epaulette of diamonds on each shoulder. The effect on the whole was extremely elegant. She seemed to enter with much pleasure into the amusements of the gay scene, and danced no less than seven quadrilles. Her first partner was the Mayor of Bayonne, M. Belasque, and she afterwards honoured with her hand several Spaniards and Frenchmen of eminence. The Duke de Montpensier wore his General's uniform, with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He had round his neck the beautiful diamond collar of the Golden Fleece presented to him by the Queen of Spain, and wore the sword of Ferdinand VII., which was also a gift from his august sister-in-law. He danced several quadrilles. The Duke and Duchess retired at eleven o'clock, but the ball was kept up till six o'clock next morning.

Accounts have been received of the death of Marshal Bourmont, at his château, in Anjou. The Marshal, who was seventy-three years of age, was surrounded by his family at the moment of his decease.

The *Journal des Débats* states that on Thursday (last week), being the sixth anniversary of the formation of the present Ministry, the King gave a grand dinner at St. Cloud, at which all the Ministers attended.

The *Epoque* newspaper, which was started in Paris about a year since, on the joint-stock and half price principle, after spending the whole of its capital in twelve short months, and having attained a circulation of 12,000, was sold on Saturday last as bankrupt property. The nominal purchaser is M. Prosper Deville, the proprietor of *Le Droit*, an offshoot of the *Presse*, but the real purchaser is believed to be M. Emile Girardin, the proprietor of the *Presse*. The purchase price was £8,000 sterling.

The rumoured changes in the Ministry are this week contradicted. Upon this subject, the *Constitutionnel* says:—"We announced a few days back, as possible, certain changes in the Ministry. On one point we were in error. It appears that the retirement of M. Lacave-Laplagne and the entry of M. Hippolite Passy into the Ministry have not been thought of, but the resignation of Marshal Soult, and the accession of M. Guizot to the Presidentship of the Council, were points decided on. This news is, however, no longer certain, as the Ministry appears to have postponed all idea of change, and particularly as regards M. Guizot."

The Paris papers are again filled with melancholy details respecting the floods in the South of France; but we are glad to find that the Loire is beginning to return to its natural level, throughout the whole of its course. At Nantes, there has been a sensible fall. We learn by the journals of the Haute Loire, that the floods there were caused by a tremendous storm which burst in the valley of the Puy and the Velay, where the damage done is as considerable as on the banks of the two rivers. All communication between the different districts of the department are cut off, and the cross roads in each are impassable. The inundation is not known to have caused any loss of human life in the arrondissement of the Puy, but those of Yssingeaux and Brioude have paid a heavy tribute. At Langeac, three men, two of them fathers of families, perished in endeavouring to save six persons surrounded by the waters, and who had passed a whole night in trees suspended above the abyss. A sergeant of that place, while clearing the bridge, which was shaken and on the point of being carried away, was struck so severely on the head by a splinter of wood, that his life is despaired of. At Tence, a man was drowned in attempting to save a piece of timber brought down by the torrent. At Lavoute, the Allier carried away several houses, two of which belonged to the Baroness Romeuf, who, with her children, her uncle, the Abbe Romeuf, and her servants, were obliged to make their escape out of an upper window by means of a ladder. The roads in the department of the Loire, says a letter from Lyons, are re-established. At Roanne, a bridge of boats has been constructed. At Feurs and Montrond, the bridges are clear. At Andrezieux, the Loire is passed in a boat. In the Bourbonnais, the traffic to Nevers is carried through Decise. Official documents declare that the loss at Roanne alone of houses carried away by the late inundations, amounts to 200, and this number is being daily augmented. Not less than 2000 persons are without food or raiment, and to this amount must be added 60 families belonging to the neighbouring communes. A letter from Cosne, dated the 24th ult., and published in the *Province*, a journal of Moulins (Allier), contains the following picture of horrors not before mentioned, but which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated:—"We have acquired the lamentable certainty that the small town of Saint Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, has been entirely engulphed, and that the whole population have perished! This horrible news, which was first circulated on the 21st, is this day confirmed by a letter from the President of the Tribunal at Gien, which states that the banks are covered with dead bodies. The inhabitants, surprised in their beds, were unable to find any means of escape. The banks being broken down let in the body of the river at the back of the town, so that these unfortunate beings were completely surrounded by a torrent, which every minute narrowed its inner circle, and at last completely covered them." The little commune of Epercieu-St.-Paul, near Feurs, has lost 42 houses out of 91. Upwards of 40 important domains have been ravaged between Montrond and Feurs, on the banks of the Loire. At Vauchette all the inhabitants of the low grounds were forced to fly, and scarcely had they escaped when their houses were inundated. The water was in general three feet higher than in November, 1790. We learn from Pertius (Vaucluse) that the floods have forced the Durance out of its course, and its waters, driven back by the works at the canal of Marseilles, have formed a new bed on the side of the department of the Rhone. In consequence of the late heavy rain, a large building in course of construction at Marseilles, in the Rue St. Jacques, suddenly fell to the ground on the 28th ult., and buried under its ruins three workmen. Every effort was made on the instant to extricate them from their dreadful position, but ineffectually; as, when reached, they were all dead. Their Majesties and the Royal family have just placed at the disposal of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture a sum of 120,000 francs, for the use of the sufferers by the inundation, independently of the private succours from the King and the Princes and Princesses, in such of their domains as have suffered by the inundations.

Admiral Duperré, one of the most distinguished officers of the French navy, died on Monday morning, at Paris, of a disease of the spine, from which he had been suffering for some years. He was born at La Rochelle, in 1775, and consequently was in his 72nd year. It is a coincidence worth noticing that he died within a few days of the same time as Marshal Bourmont, whom he joined in making the conquest of Algiers. He was more than once Minister of the Marine.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter gives an account of an incident which a few days ago happened to Alexandre Dumas, and had nearly led to a tragical result. It will no doubt furnish the novelist with a subject for a startling romance, or at least for a *feuilleton*. It appears that M. Dumas, who, with his father and a party of friends, eight altogether, went to visit Toledo and Aranjuez, on their way to Andalusia, had a near escape from being robbed, and probably murdered, on the road from Toledo to Aranjuez. The party had left Toledo (where they had been imprudent enough to show that they had a good deal of gold about them) late in the day for Aranjuez, six of them in a coach, and the other two on mules. They had arranged with their mayoral that they should stop at Villa-Major, a village about three leagues from Aranjuez, that night, and they arrived at this village at midnight; but, contrary to what the mayoral had promised, they were told that they could not have beds there, and must go on to Aranjuez. They observed a number of suspicious-looking people in the inn, and that the mayoral talked aside with one of them; but, after some discussion, they proceeded on their journey, those who had come on mules from Toledo proceeding on foot, and each with his gun, whilst those in the carriage were fortunately all armed. They had just set out, and the pedestrians had got a little in advance of the carriage, when they heard a loud cry, which was repeated a second time, and they heard their own names called on; and, on hastening back, they saw the carriage overturned, and their companions getting out, some bruised, but fortunately not severely hurt; and, at that moment, a party of six armed men presented themselves, but, seeing the Frenchmen all armed and prepared to receive them, they made off. Their intentions were evident enough. They did not offer to assist the travellers, though the carriage was broken to pieces; and there is no doubt that the thing was planned with the mayoral, who went off without asking for fourteen dollars which they owed him, leaving them to manage for themselves, which they did by taking the mules from the carriage, and proceeding on them to Aranjuez, where the police authorities at once commenced an investigation of the affair.

There was some rioting at Saragossa on the 25th ult. Several shots had been fired by the rioters on the troops, but it does not appear that any were either killed or wounded. Twenty-four persons were arrested, and sixty stand of arms captured. Some cries of "Viva Espartero!" and "Down with the tributary system!" were heard; and the Political Chief, in his report to the Minister of the Interior, says that the revolters intended to proclaim the Constitution of 1837. Order was, however, completely restored on the succeeding day. The decree for the dissolution of the Cortes has been published at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.—PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Peninsula Mails have arrived with letters from Lisbon to the 30th ult. They state that the Count das Antas has left Oporto in charge of the 3rd Infantry and about 2000 volunteers, and has moved on to Coimbra with the rest of the regular troops—viz., the 2nd, 6th, 7th Infantry, 2nd, 3rd, and 9th Bacadores, about 800 deserters from various other corps, a small force of cavalry, and nine field pieces. The popular forces assembled at Coimbra are said to be three battalions of volunteers and a swarm of guerillas.

Viscount Vinhaes, with the troops in Tras-os-Montes (about 1500 strong), have declared for the Queen. The *Diario* states, from private sources, that they are marching against Oporto. The friends of the "movement" assert that, on the contrary, they are so surrounded and hemmed in by the armed peasantry that they dare not budge a step. Viscount Sa da Bandeira has been sent from Coimbra to take command of the popular forces at Oporto.

Colonel Salazar, with the force from Elvas, approached Evora on the 24th, but found the insurgents so strongly intrenched that he did not venture to attack them; instead of doing which, he sent back to Elvas to ask for more artillery. For this rather doubtful conduct he has been superseded in his command by General Schwalbach, a German who has been long in the Portuguese service.

The half Miguelite, half Radical, movement at Cintra continues unchecked. The insurgents have formed a Junta, at the head of which is M. de Barros, a brother of Viscount Santarem, who was one of Don Miguel's Ministers. They have been joined by a number of military deserters and civilians from this city, whose cry is "Down with the Saldanha Ministry," while that of the peasants is "Viva Don Miguel." The two parties together are said to be about 1500 strong, and if Antas should approach Lisbon will prove a valuable auxiliary to him.

Count Bomfim, late Military Governor of Lisbon, who was under strict surveillance in his own house, has made his escape, and gone off to join the Coimbra people.

The *Diario do Governo* of Oct. 30, contains several interesting documents, viz.:—

1st. A decree, by which the Queen, at the recommendation of her Ministers, assumes the exercise of absolute power as long as the present rebellion lasts.

2nd. A letter from the Queen to Count das Antas, inviting him to make his submission.

3rd. His answer in the negative.

4th. A decree, depriving Count das Antas, Count de Mello, the Marquis of Loulé, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and Baron Algodres, of all their titles and honours, for having taken arms against the Government.

The first blood has been drawn by the Queen's troops. General Schwalbach has fallen in with the Algarve insurgents under Celestino, who were approaching to succour Evora, and had routed them, taking 200 prisoners, and killing a great number.

THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer *Thames* has arrived with the West Indian mails. The papers contain accounts of a very violent hurricane which took place at Havannah, on the 10th and 11th of October. It is stated that nearly eighty men-of-war and merchantmen were wrecked. The hurricane commenced in the evening, and continued to increase in fury until it reached its climax on the following day. The damage done is immense, both on the water and on shore. A considerable portion of the city lies in ruins.

Among the passengers brought by the *Thames* is General Paredes, the ex-President of Mexico.

The news from the West India Islands is of no great moment. The crops are looking extremely favourable, and promise abundantly. In Jamaica, heavy rains had fallen; much more, in fact, than had been experienced for many years. Several gales had been experienced, but no great damage had arisen.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

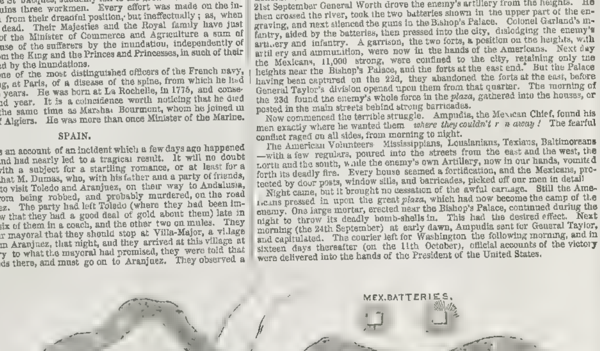
In the greater portion of our edition of last week's Illustrated London News, we gave the important intelligence of the surrender of the city of Monterey to General Taylor on the 24th September, after having been defended with some obstinacy for three days. The terms granted to General Ampudia were of the most liberal kind, including an armistice of eight weeks. The New York papers state that this armistice had been annulled at Washington, and an order sent to General Taylor to advance immediately upon Mexico. They add, also, that instructions had been forwarded to General Wool to move on Chihuahua, and for an attack to be made on Tampico.

We annex a plan of the operations from the *American Sun*, engraved from a hasty sketch furnished by one of the officers. The American Army, 6000 strong, approached from the east (right) on the 20th September. General Taylor ordered the second division, under General Worth, to pass round to the west (left) and take possession of the Saltillo road. The retreat of the Mexicans being thus cut off, General Taylor, with the First Division, menaced the city from the east, while General Worth drove the enemy in from the fortifications in the west. On the 21st September General Worth drove the enemy's artillery from the heights. He then crossed the river, took the two batteries shown in the upper part of the engraving, and next silenced the guns in the Bishop's Palace. Colonel Garland's infantry, aided by the batteries, then pressed into the city, dislodging the enemy's artillery and infantry. A garrison, the two forts, a position on the heights, with artillery and ammunition, were now in the hands of the Americans. Next day the Mexicans, 11,000 strong, were confined to the city, retaining only the heights near the Bishop's Palace, and the forts at the east end. But the Palace having been captured on the 22d, they abandoned the forts at the east, before General Taylor's division opened upon them from that quarter. The morning of the 23d found the enemy's whole force in the *plaza*, gathered into the houses, or posted in the main streets behind strong barricades.

Now commenced the terrible struggle. Ampudia, the Mexican Chief, found his men exactly where he wanted them—*where they couldn't run away!* The fearful conflict raged on all sides, from morning to night.

The American Volunteers—Mississippians, Louisianians, Texians, Baltimoreans—with a few regulars, poured into the streets from the east and the west, the north and the south, while the enemy's own Artillery, now in our hands, vomited forth its deadly fire. Every house seemed a fortification, and the Mexicans, protected by door posts, window sills, and barricades, picked off our men in detail.

Night came, but it brought no cessation of the awful carnage. Still the Americans pressed in upon the great *plaza*, which had now become the camp of the enemy. One large mortar, erected near the Bishop's Palace, continued during the night to throw its deadly bomb-shells in. This had the desired effect. Next morning (the 24th September) at early dawn, Ampudia sent for General Taylor, and capitulated. The courier left for Washington the following morning, and in sixteen days thereafter (on the 11th October), official accounts of the victory were delivered into the hands of the President of the United States.



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It's good to be merry and wise. *Old Song.*

Between the seasons of the turf and the chase there is a brief interval—and that occasion is the present. Hunting, proper, does not set in till November is in its climacteric—that is in the estimate of people of true taste. We heard an individual, indeed, last week, at Newmarket, saying something about the Houghton Meeting being held too late in the year: we listened so long as patience permitted, and, turning away, soliloquised with the poet—"Mantua væ miseræ" no doubt a wretched tailor! No, no, our excellent friend: better be out of the flesh than out of the fashion. Go to the race course—so long as it is *comme il faut*—though the fog be as thick as Welsh flannel; hunt up to your knees in violets—chase Charley among the cowslips—if so be condition goes cheek by jowl with you. Taking our advice, you surrender to the snob the office of putting the *genus* pug upon its mettle: foxes never go straight, or, in sporting style, till they've had a few fillips: the first moiety of this present month—so far as relates to fox-hunting—is undeniably in the category Cockney.

This being the case, and the practical operations of the course having closed, with your leave we will ramble through its theories, and amuse ourselves with its speculations. You need not be ashamed of your company: the press is the modern *arbiter morum:* in the present instance we would be not only your "guide," but your "philosopher and friend" also. The turf has already attained an important place in our national statistics. "Horn, corn, wool, and yarn" no longer form the chief machinery which sets British capital in motion. A vast amount of money is yearly negotiated in the business of horse-racing; whether for good or evil it is not our present affair to canvass. Betting has become of moment enough to call for as regular treatment in the great organs of daily information, as commerce, agriculture, or manufacture. A leading morning journal of Tuesday last announced its intention henceforth to publish *exclusive* and full accounts of all that is transacted at Tattersall's, and in the provinces, connected with racing; and there is no question but its contemporaries will do the same. The time is ripe for it. Great abuses have been perpetrated with impunity, in consequence of the little notoriety given to the system of traffic on events of the course. Hundreds of thousands change hands during the season upon the various races to which it gives existence. The principle of all bets, unless the contrary be especially stipulated for, is, that they shall be "Play or Pay!" that is, that a man who backs a horse to win, loses, though the horse should not even be brought to the post. By this contrivance, the owner of a good horse has nothing to do but to keep him locked up in the stable, to make sure of netting a good round sum; for the public always back a good public performer. Here is a system by which robbery may be committed *ad libitum*, and the freebooters be "all honourable men." This is a crying evil, and with this the press must deal summarily. Racing men tell you that unless betting were P. P., it could not be worked at all. For the sake of argument, admit it to be so; still, all contracts have limits as to time; and why should it be otherwise on the turf? A vast deal of the mischief now done by the practice of "scratching" horses, would be avoided were all bets *ipso facto* void in reference to animals struck out of their engagements within twenty-four hours of the wagers being made. Probably a longer time might be better, but a day ought to be the least space in this statute of limitations. No doubt there would be difficulty in accommodating this rule to the complicated problem of betting round; but here is a monstrous mischief to be got rid of, and we must not stand upon the order of our practice. This, and much beside which has too long been suffered to exist, the opprobium of a great National Sport, will now be set right. Those who adopted the turf as a pastime, have heretofore paid too dearly for their whistles. The ring may be scarce better than those other places consecrated to speculation, not to be named to ears polite: it must be, then, some consolation to those who affect Tattersall's, and eke the like marts of Olympic commerce, to bear in mind that "*nullum numen abest, si sit Prudentia.*"

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very bad settling on the last day's racing at Newmarket acted as anything but a check on speculation, a great number of horses having been backed for the Derby at the undermentioned prices:—

DERBY

7 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 agst Bingham (t)	1000 to 15 agst Eryx (t)
15 to 1 —— Planet (t)	40 to 1 —— Allertonian (t)	1000 to 15 —— Christopher (t)
15 to 1 —— Epirota (t)	40 to 1 —— Horn of Chase (t)	1000 to 15 —— West India Planter (t)
22 to 1 —— Sis. to Cobweb c.	40 to 1 —— Lunedale	2000 to 30 —— Will-o'-the-Wisp (t)
33 to 1 —— Glentilt	40 to 1 —— Marpessa c. (t)	1000 to 10 —— War Eagle (t)
33 to 1 —— Old Port	40 to 1 —— The Reiver (t)	1000 to 10 —— Saddle (t)
40 to 1 —— Conyngham	45 to 1 —— Bro. to Joinville	
40 to 1 —— Tantivy	50 to 1 —— Galvanic Ring	
40 to 1 —— Miss Iris c. (t)		

1000 even on the Field agst 10.

Thursday. Very little was done towards closing the numerous heavy accounts that stood over from Monday, or to soften the angry feeling against parties who backed horses by commission, and left their proxies to find the "wherewithal." Speculation, of course, was in a small way; enough business, however, was done to admit of the following quotation:—

DERBY.

16 to 3 agst J. Scott's lot	40 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	50 to 1 agst Projectile (t)
16 to 3 —— J. Day's lot	40 to 1 —— Lunedale	50 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)
7 to 1 —— Van Tromp	40 to 1 —— Marpessa colt (t)	1000 to 15 —— Eryx
33 to 1 —— Allertonian	40 to 1 —— Bro. to Joinville	1000 to 15 —— West Indian Planter
40 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)	45 to 1 —— Christopher	

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—Saturday, Oct. 31.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 7lb; four, 9st; five and aged, 9st 4lb. The winner to be sold for 200, if demanded, &c. T.Y.C.

Lord E. Russell's f by Theon, dam by Wanton, 2 yrs (J. Prince) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Circassian Maid, 2 yrs .. .. (Kitchener) 2
Mr. J. Osborne's Agnes, 2 yrs .. .. .. (G. Abdale) 3

Match, 200 h ft; Cambridgeshire Course.—Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb (Pettit), beat Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb (Lye).—Betting: 6 to 4 on Conspiracy. Won by three lengths.

Match, 200, h ft; T.Y.C. Mr. Martin's Jumble, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb (J. Prince), beat Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb (Butler). Betting: 2 to 1 on Captain Phebus. Won by half a length.

The Houghton Handicap of 15 sovs each, and only 5 if declared, to go to the second horse. T.Y.C.

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .. (W. Abdale) 0 1
Mr. Crockford's Terrier, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb.. .. (W. Hutchinson) 0 2
Mr. Tilbury's Elimea, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb .. .. (Dockeray) 3

Match, 200, h ft, 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C.—Lord Orford's f by Emilius out of Tarantella (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by The Provost out of Miss Whip (Holmes). Even betting. Won by half a length.

Match, 1000, h ft. T.Y.C.—Mr. Merton's Idas, 8st 10lb (Nat), beat Mr. Mytton's The Baron, 8st (Whitehouse). Betting: 6 to 1 on Idas. Won easily by a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; three-yr-olds, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs, &c. Ab. M.

Count Bathyany's Master Stepney, 4 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Prospect, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Whitehouse) 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 5lb; four 8st 10lb; five and upwards, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for 25 sovs. First half of Ab. M.

Lord Chesterfield's Bedouin, 2 yrs .. .. (J. Sharpe) 1
Mr. Shelley's His Serene Highness, 2 yrs .. .. (Pearl) 2
Mr. Crockford's Killie Krankie, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Ford) 3

NEWMARKET COURSING MEETING.—Tuesday.

The Derby.—Mr. Arabin's Ajax beat Mr. Gillett's Glentilt. Lord Stradbroke's Meteor beat Mr. King's Runjeet Singh. Mr. Bennett's Willy beat Mr. B. Smyth's Shakspeare. Lord Stradbroke's Mentor beat Mr. Vipan's Van Tromp. Mr. Dobede's Dutchman beat Mr. Moody's Roadster. Mr. Fyson's Fireaway beat Mr Anstruther's Coiner. Mr. Fyson's Farmer's Boy beat Mr. Drinkald's Envoy. Mr. Vipan's Victory beat Mr. Dobede's Doubtful.

The Cup.—Mr. B. Smyth's Knight Marshal beat Lord Stradbroke's Mainmast. Lord Stradbroke's Mace beat Mr. Squire's Damask Rose. Mr. Dobede's Dunkirk beat Mr Gillett's Goldfinder. Mr. Fyson's Figaro beat Mr. Vipan's Vanguard. Mr. B. Smyth's Spinster beat Mr Arabin's Attleborough. Mr. Fyson's Farmer beat Mr. Anstruther's Conjuror. Mr. Moody's Rachael beat Mr. Bennet's Winchester. Mr King's Regina beat Mr. Dobede's Dowager Queen.

The Oaks.—Mr Vipan's Vesta beat Mr. B. Smith's Sorella. Mr. Fyson's Fair Maid beat Mr. Anstruther's Clementina. Mr. Dobede's Daisy beat Mr. Fyson's Fancy. Mr. Gillett's Goody beat Mr. Arabin's Ales. Mr. Gillett's Gipsy Girl beat Lord Stradbroke's Minikin. Mr. Dobede's Dolly beat Lord Stradbroke's Mouche. Mr. Bennett's Wildair ran a bye.

The Port Stakes.—Mr. B. Smyth's Steamer beat Mr. Gillett's Graciosa. Mr Fyson's Fenman beat Mr. Dobede's Destiny. Mr. Fyson's Fenella beat Mr Dobede's Duchess. Lord Stradbroke's Mac beat Mr. Vipan's Vampyre. Mr Moody's Rhea beat Mr. King's Rosetta. Lord Stradbroke's Marshal beat Mr. Gillett's Gitana. Mr. Arabin's Alpha (late Favourite) ran a bye.

Wednesday.

The Derby: First Ties. Victory beat Fireaway. Ajax beat Farmer's Boy. Mentor beat Dutchman. Shakspeare beat Meteor.

The Cup: First Ties.—Dunkirk beat Farmer. Spinster beat Figaro. Mace beat Rachael. Knight Marshal beat Regina.

The Oaks: First Ties.—Vesta beat Gipsy Girl. Dolly beat Goody. Fair Maid beat Wildair. Fancy ran a bye.

The Port Stakes: First Ties.—Marshall beat Rosetta. Mac beat Steamer. [illegible] beat Alpha. Freeman ran a bye.

The Exning Stakes for Aged Dogs.—Mr. Dobede's Destiny beat Mr. Anstruther's Conjuror. Lord Stradbroke's Maiden beat Mr. Gillett's Gitana.

The Newmarket Stakes for Puppies.—Mr Anstruther's Clementina beat Lord Stradbroke's Maria. Mr Arabin's Ashdown beat Mr. Anstruther's Cream. Mr Vipan's [illegible] beat Mr Dobede's Doubtful. [illegible] Ginger beat [illegible] King's Res[illegible]

Thursday.

The Derby: Second Ties.—Mentor beat Victory. Shakspeare beat Ajax.

The Cup: Second Ties.—Spinster beat Dunkirk. Mace beat Knight Marshal.

The Oaks: Second Ties. Vesta beat Fancy. Dolly beat Fair Maid.

The Port Stakes: Second Ties.—Mac beat Fenella. Marshall beat Fenman. Third Ties.—Lord Stradbroke's Mac (Marshal drawn) won.

Exning Stakes: Deciding Course. Lord Stradbroke's Maiden beat Mr. Dobede's Destiny, and won.

Newmarket Stakes. First Ties.—Van Tromp beat Ashdown. Clementina beat Ginger.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRA.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING. WEDNESDAY.

Match, 200, h ft T.Y.C. Duke of Bedford's Lady Constance, 8st 7lb, against Sir J. Hawley's [illegible], 7st 7lb.

Match—1000, h ft, T.Y.C. Mr. Greville's Alarm, 8st 7lb, against Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser, 7st 7lb.

Great Scullers' Match for Two Hundred Pounds.—A match, which excites considerable interest in the aquatic circles, has been made, between Henry Clasper, the celebrated sculler, and Anthony Maddison, to row on the river Tyne, on the 16th inst. The stakes are one hundred pounds aside.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Beginner at Chess.*"—*There is no rule of Chess which prohibits a Pawn taking a Knight.*

"*Alpha,*" *Maida Hill.—The Laws of Chess, as lately revised by a Committee of the London Club, are published in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," in Lewis's "First Series of Chess Lessons," and may be found in a little threepenny pamphlet by Cleave, called "The Whole Art of Chess," &c. Every amateur should make himself familiar with these Rules.*

"*D. T.*" *There are not three sentences in your letter which are readable. If you will put the queries legibly, we will do our best to answer them.*

"*Amateur,*" *Edinburgh.—The Rules for playing four-handed Chess can be got of Sherwin, Chess Turner, of Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.*

"*Anti-Gallican.*" *—Mr. Bryan's Pamphlet on the great Chess Match betwixt England and France can be got either at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," or of Hastings, in Carey-street. The price, we believe, is only a shilling.*

"*C. H. S.,*" *New York.—Received with many thanks—and acknowledged by a private communication as well.*

"*F. J. C.*" *Your Problem is only adapted to very young capacities, but we shall find a place for it, probably, among the Enigmas.*

"*C R P*"—"*Juvenile.*"—"*St. J.*" *There was some talk of Mr. Harrwitz giving a public exhibition of his remarkable powers of playing without the Chess-board, as Philidor did sixty years ago; and we have no doubt it would excite a corresponding degree of interest among the amateurs of Chess. There are hundreds of players in the metropolis who are not members of any Chess Club, and have not the entrée to one, who would gladly pay a trifle to witness so pleasing and extraordinary an effort of memory and abstraction as that of playing two games of Chess at once, without seeing the Chess table. We would suggest Ries's Grand Divan as the most eligible place in all London for such an exhibition, and are sure the spirited proprietor of that fine establishment will do anything in his power to promote the success of it.*

"*A German.*" *The London Publishers of the "Leipsic Schachzeitung," are Williams and Norgate. This Journal is published on the 1st of every month, and contains original articles on the openings and ends of games—Chess Biography—fine specimens of play by the first living masters—and a series of really beautiful Problems, by MM. Brede and Anderrsen. The Editor is Mr. Hirschbach.*

"*Sam Slick.*"—*The opening Number of Mr. Stanley's New York Chess Magazine is now before us, and we shall take an early occasion to direct attention to its claims. In the meantime, amateurs desirous of obtaining it should apply to the London Agent, Virtue, of Ivy-lane, Paternoster Row.*

"*Bou Maza,*" *Paris. It shall be carefully examined. The mistake appears to have originated in the wrong placing of the White King.*

"*W. P.,*" *Plymouth. We have not got the Number at hand. You should address your communication to the office of the periodical to which you refer.*

"*An Occasional Reader.*"—*The Problem No. 144 is perfectly correct.*

"*R. W.*"—*There can be two or more Queens, belonging to White or Black, on the board at once.*

"*H T L*" *Your analysis seems to show conclusively that, in Mr. Kuiper's last Problem, mate may be given in four moves, instead of five.*

"*J T B*"—*There is no probability of the work in question appearing at present. In the position you give from the Scotch opening, we should take the Pawn with the Queen's Kt.*

"Φιλος."—*We do not know.*

"*Broomfield.*"—*It is quite practicable to solve No. 69 in three moves: try once more.*

"*E.*"—"*Bishop's Gambit.*" *Get Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess:" the price, we think, is about 4s.*

"*Titmouse.*" *A note addressed to Mr. Spreckley, the Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club, will obtain for you every information respecting it.*

"*J. W.,*" *Barnstable.—You will find the whole of the games in the match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant in Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is published in Monthly Numbers by Hurst, of King William-street, Strand, price 1s. The games in question were also published in Germany, by Dr. Carl Meier, of Zurich. Problem No. 144 is correctly printed: see the solution in our last Paper.*

"*Merman.*"—*Too easy for any but very young practitioners.*

Solutions by "H. M., Jun.," "A. B. C.," "Milo," "Chick," "Sopracitta," "J. K.," Ipswich; "Clio," "G. A. H.," "Broomfield," "Red Rook," "P. W.," "Φίλος," "Midge," "Badmansir," "Ohio," "Noll," "F. P. S.," and "Alpha," are correct. Those by "G. W. T." and "N. M." are wrong.

⁂ Any Amateur, within one day's post of Oxford, wishing to play a Game or two of Chess by Correspondence may hear of an Opponent by addressing "G. B. S.," Post-Office, Tetsworth, Oxon.

Solution to Problem, No. 145.

White.	Black.
1. Q takes B (ch)	K to his 4th (*a*)
2. Q to K B's 6th (ch)	K takes Kt (*b*)
3. B to K's 3rd (ch)	K takes B (best)
4. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K B's 5th
5. Q to K Kt 3rd—checkmate.	

(*a*) If the King retire to his Kt 2nd, or the Kt should be interposed, mate follows in less moves.

(*b*) It is evident that if the Q be taken, White can mate next move with his Bishop.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

Game the Fifth.

Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q B P one	K Kt P one (*a*)
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one
5. Q P two	K B to K Kt 2nd
6. Castles	Q to K 2nd
7. K R P one	K Kt to B 3rd
8. Q P one	Q Kt to Q sq
9. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to Q 2nd
10. Q Kt P two	Castles
11. Q to Q B 2nd	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12. Q B P one	K B P two
13. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 2nd
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P
15. K B takes P	Q B to K B 4th
16. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to Q 2nd
17. Q B takes Q Kt	Q R takes B
18. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 3rd
19. B takes B	Q takes Kt
20. B to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
21. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
22. Q B P one	P takes P
23. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
24. K B P one (*b*)	Q B P one
25. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
26. Q to Q B 4th	P takes P
27. B takes P	Q R to Q B sq
28. Q R to Q B sq	B to K Kt 4th
29. Q R to Q B 3rd	K R to Q sq (*c*)
30. K R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q B 2nd
31. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
32. B takes Q Kt P (*d*)	R takes B
33. Q takes R	Q to Q 5th (ch)
34. K to R sq	Q takes R
35. Q B P one	Q to Q B 7th
36. Q B P one (*e*)	R checks
37. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
38. K to R 2nd	B to B 5th (ch)
39. K Kt P one	Q to K 7th (ch)
40. K to R sq	Q to B 8th (ch)
41. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
42. K to R sq	Q to K 8th (ch)
43. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
44. K to B sq	Q takes R P (ch)
45. K to K 2nd	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
46. K to Q 3rd	Q to Q 7th (ch)
47. K to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 7th (ch) (*f*)
48. K to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q 6th (ch) (*g*)
49. K to Q B 5th	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
50. K to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q 6th (ch)
51. K to Q B 5th	B to K 6th (ch)
52. K to Q B 6th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
53. K to Q 6th (*h*)	B to Q B 4th (ch)
54. K to Q 7th	Q to K B 2nd (ch)

Black surrenders.

(*a*) This defence is at least original, if it has no other merit.

(*b*) Better, we think, to have taken off the Kt.

(*c*) Both players appear to have overlooked the jeopardy of Black's Q B P, which might have been taken with impunity either by Q or R.

(*d*) Black had apparently omitted to consider the consequences of the adverse Queen's check.

(*e*) A perilous venture. We should have thought Rook to K Kt square preferable.

(*f*) He might have gained the Q R P checking; but even then, with due care on Black's part, the game must have been drawn.

(*g*) [illegible] play is called for here.

(*h*) This is fatal. Had he played K to Q 7th, White must have been content "to draw."

Game the Sixth.

White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d
3. Q B P one	K B P two
4. P takes P (*a*)	Q P two
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q 3d
6. Q P two	K P one
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2d
8. K Kt to K R 4th	Castles
9. K Kt P two	Q to K sq
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q B to Q 2d
11. Q to K 2d	K Kt to Q B sq
12. K Kt to K Kt 2d	Q R P one
13. K B to Q R 4th	K R P one
14. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to K 2d (*b*)
15. B takes B	Q takes B
16. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt
17. B takes B	K Kt to Q 3d
18. Castles on Q's side	Q to Q R 5th
19. B takes Kt	P takes B
20. K to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P two
21. K B P one	Kt to Q B 3d
22. P takes P	K R to K sq (*c*)
23. Q to Q 3d	P takes P
24. Kt takes P	K R to Q sq
25. K B P one	Q R to Q R 2d
26. P takes P	Q R takes P
27. K R to K B	Q Kt P one (*d*)
28. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R
29. Q to K 6th	P takes P
30. Q takes P (ch)	R interposes
31. R to B 8th (ch)	Resigns

(*a*) Q's P two steps [illegible]

(*b*) This is a poor spiritless game. There is hardly a point of interest on either side, from beginning to end.

(*c*) Black's only chance consisted in keeping up a vigorous assault upon the adverse King. He ought at once to have passed on boldly with his Q Kt's P.

(*d*) The advance of this Pawn now is unavailing. A few moves farther back it might have done him "[illegible]"

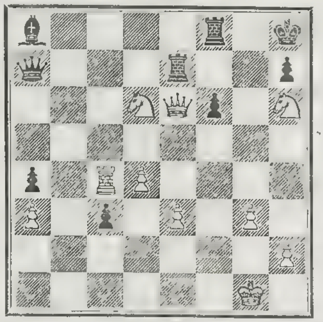
⁂ Since our previous report, a great change has taken place in the relative position of the players. Last week, Mr. Horwitz was two games in advance of his opponent: the score now stands—Harrwitz, 5; Horwitz, 4; Drawn, 0.

Problem No. 146.

This position occurred in actual play at the New York Chess Club in a game between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten.

White, Mr. Stanley, having to play, announced checkmate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 73.—By C. F. G., of New York.

White	Black.
King at his sq	King at K R 7th
Kt at K R 6th	Pawn at K R 6th

White to play, and checkmate in five moves.

No. 74.—By C. D. B., of Charleston, U. S.

White.	Black.
K at his Kt 6th	K at his 3rd
R at Q 5th	Pawns at K 2nd, and K 4th
B at K B 8th	
Kt at Q B 4th	
P at K 4th	

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 75.—By J. K.

White.	Black.
K at Q sq	K at Q B 6th
R at K B 3rd	P's at K R 5th, K B 5th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 3rd
B at K R 3rd	
Kt at Q 3rd	
P's at K B 2nd, Q Kt 3rd and 5th, and Q R 2nd	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

POLICE.

A PRISONER DIFFIDENT OF GIVING A RESPECTABLE REFERENCE.

At the Mansion-House, on Monday, a well-dressed young man, who stated that his name was *Alfred Simpson*, was charged with having attempted to pick the pocket of the Rev. Mr. Bird, of Chadwell, in Essex.

The complainant said: Between three and four o'clock, on Saturday, as I was going along the platform of the Blackwall Railway, through the doorway, I felt my pocket pulled, and, on looking round, I saw my coat-pocket pulled out, and the prisoner withdrawing his hand, my purse being, at the same time, in the act of falling down into my pocket. I accused the prisoner of attempting to rob me, which he denied, and he passed on to a railway carriage, into which I followed him. I there renewed my accusation, and he a[illegible] denied the truth of it; and I asked him whether he could satisfy me with a respectable reference or address. After some hesitation, he said that his name was Alfred Simpson, of Newington. I did not think that a satisfactory reference, but he would give no other; and, upon arriving at Blackwall, I gave him into the custody of an officer.

Mr. Robinson (solicitor for the prisoner): Did you see your purse in his hand?—Witness: No, I said nothing of the kind. I saw him withdraw his hand from my pocket, and I felt my purse fall into my pocket.

Mr. Robinson: And you would probably have let him go if he had given you a respectable reference? Witness: Probably that would have been the case; for, from the respectability of his appearance, nobody would have supposed him capable of such an act.

Mr. Robinson. Why did you not give him into custody on the platform of the London terminus?—Witness: Because there was no policeman there.

It will be recollected that it was near this spot that the present Lord Mayor was robbed of his watch and seals on returning from Blackwall, and that at that time a heavy charge was brought that not one policeman was employed there for the protection of the public.

The Lord Mayor: I suppose, prisoner, you can produce some respectable friends?—Mr. Robinson: I beg your Lordship's pardon, but he is not bound to do anything of the kind. It has not been shown that he is a suspected person, or that he went there with intent to commit a felony.

The Lord Mayor: Then I am not to ask him whether he can give a respectable reference?—Mr Robinson: No, my Lord. There is no proof that he was there to commit a robbery.

The Lord Mayor: Why, the prisoner's hand was in the man's pocket. Mr. Robinson: That's nothing. (A laugh.) Mr. Goodman knows that.

Mr Goodman (the chief clerk): That's quite enough to make a person suspected.

The Lord Mayor: I wish to know where the prisoner is to be found. Mr. Robinson: That's a question which your Lordship may ask when he comes before you again. (A laugh.) He is not bound to say under the present circumstances.

Mr. Goodman: Perhaps the Lord Mayor would think proper to make the experiment, by committing the prisoner to Newgate, whether he is not liable to imprisonment for two years, for the attempt to commit a felony.—Mr. Robinson: I never knew that. (Laughter.)—Mr. Goodman: A man was committed from this justice-room last session under similar circumstances, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months. I happen to know several instances of the sort.

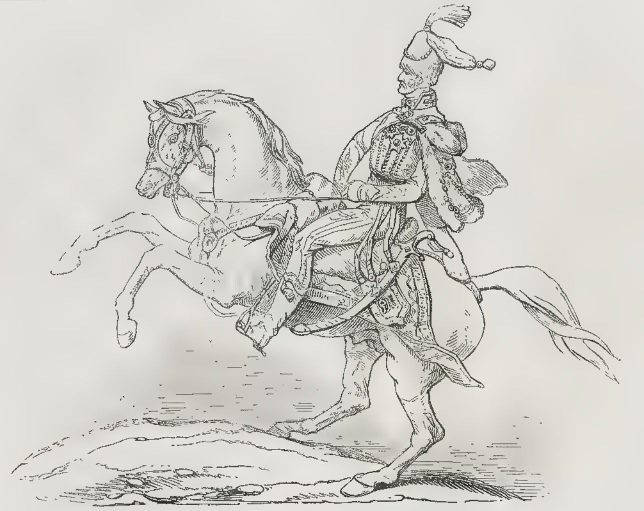
The Lord Mayor: Well, I shall either remand him till to-morrow, that he may give a respectable reference, or I shall send him to prison for fourteen days. Which does he prefer? Mr. Robinson: He prefers the latter, my Lord. (Great laughter.)

The prisoner was then committed for fourteen days.

A Young Woman Charged with Attempting to Strangle her Mother.—*Ann Parker*, a young woman, was on Tuesday charged at Clerkenwell Police-office, with having attempted to murder her own mother by strangling her. Elizabeth Jennings deposed, that the prisoner lodged in the same room with witness and her mother, who was a washerwoman, at No. 5, Vernon's-buildings, St. Pancras-road. At three o'clock that morning the prisoner came home intoxicated. A quarrel ensued between the prisoner and her mother, when the prisoner seized her by the throat; they struggled together for some time, until the prisoner forced her mother down undermost on the bed, and held her until she was black in the face. Witness separated them, and the mother lay on the bed apparently lifeless. Witness sent for a surgeon, and called in a policeman, who took the prisoner into custody. A surgeon attended, and the mother was restored to her senses. She said (meaning the prisoner), "She did it." (The witness gave her evidence with great reluctance, and was evidently desirous of concealing the truth.)—Haines, 194 S, deposed that at half-past three o'clock he was called in, and he found the mother to all appearance dead, lying on the bed. When she came a little to her senses, he inquired who it was that offered the violence to her? She replied, "She did it," meaning the prisoner. Witness took her into custody. The prisoner said several times, "I did it," and, making use of bad language and threats, exclaimed, "I will do it for all of them, one after the other." He produced a certificate from the surgeon that "Henrietta Parker was lying in a dangerous state, from the effects of violence by strangulation."—Mr. Combe inquired of the witness Jennings whether the marks of violence upon the mother's neck were caused by the prisoner's hands?—Jennings: I can't say whether by the hands or strings of the petticoat.—Mr. Combe asked the prisoner if she wished to say anything to the charge?—Prisoner (sullenly and indifferently): I came home and she was drunk. She began with me, and struck me on the nose first. Mr. Combe: Your mother's life is in danger. This is a serious charge against you. Perhaps she may die. I shall remand you until her fate is known.

Opening of an Homœopathic Hospital.—On Monday a house in Hanover-square was publicly opened for the reception of gratuitous in-patients. There are upwards of 800 out-patients suffering under chronic diseases at present on the books, besides a multiplicity of individuals daily applying for relief. The [illegible] the presidency of the Earl of Wilton, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Earl of Shrewsbury, &c. &c.

Accidental Death.—An inquest was held at Reading last week to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of a man named John Allen, who was in the employ of Mr. Henry Knight, at the Crown-street Brewery, in that town. [illegible] Shepherd, a young man also in the employ of Mr. Knight, deposed that about a quarter before three o'clock on Tuesday, in consequence of hearing screams, he went to the place whence the noise proceeded, and found [illegible] struggling in a vessel called the "hop back," containing hot liquid to [illegible] of about eighteen inches, and at a temperature of 190 degrees. He assisted him out, and undressed him. In reply to some questions of the Jury, the witness said that deceased had got nine gallons of liquor to pour into this vessel to cool the wort, and he presumed that in lifting it the stool on which he stood slipped away, and he was thereby precipitated head foremost into the boiling liquid. Remedies were applied, but he died within ten hours of his admission, from the shock to the nervous system. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."



STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY. BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

From the studio of Count d'Orsay we select the subject of the above Engraving—an Equestrian Statuette of the Marquis of Anglesey, which our readers may remember to have seen in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Count d'Orsay had already produced two small statues—those of Napoleon and Wellington : the latter of which was engraved in the Illustrated News. The attitude of both these was that of repose ; and it was in consequence of the recommendations of several of the Count's artistic friends—all of whom passed the highest encomiums on his works—that the above figure was undertaken—the horse being in action.

The Statuette has all the merits of its predecessors. The general *coup d'œil*, even for so small a subject, is effective and imposing; the nicest attention has been paid to detail ; and the group has the great advantage of presenting a most favourable appearance in whatever aspect it is regarded.

It is to be regretted that the Statuettes of Count d'Orsay are not made more available to moderate purchasers. We should conceive that they would command an extensive sale. The present figures have been cast in bronze, by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

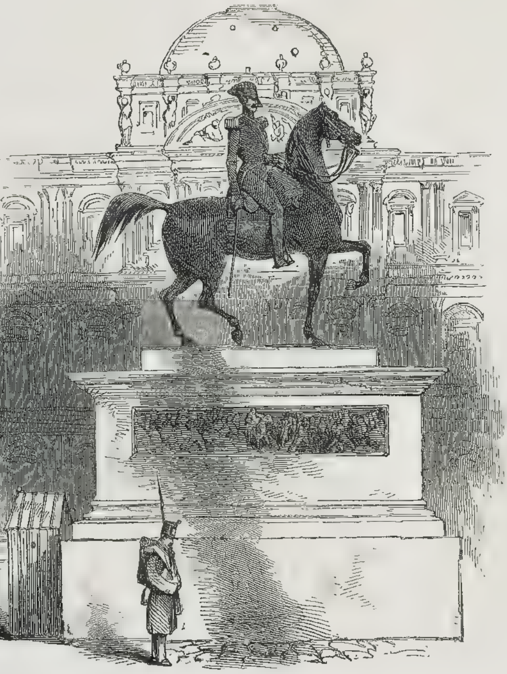
This noble Colossal Equestrian Statue of the late Duke of Orleans is placed in the centre of the Quadrangle of the Louvre, at Paris. It is the work of M. Marochetti, is of bronze, and occupies a marble pedestal. The Duke is habited in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General of the French army; and the portrait is considered one of the best likenesses of this lamented Prince. The action of the horse is remarkably fine; and the Statue, altogether, is considered to be one of Marochetti's most successful productions.

Captain Warner's Long Range.—Colonel Chalmers, Royal Artillery, attended by Captain Warner, has just selected the range of marsh required for the purpose on the east side of the Essex coast, suitable to the occasion, where no danger can arise from such experiments. The Lords of the Treasury have granted the sum of £1500, to defray the expenses consequent upon these trials, which are to take place in the course of a few days, and both the gallant Captain and the Government have unanimously selected Colonel W. Dundas, C.B., Royal Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, to carry out and decide upon the merits of these important experiments. It is stated that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and a host of the most scientific and distinguished officers will be present on the occasion.

Continental Railways.—The number of railways on the Continent at present in full operation is eighty-three. Of this number, eighteen are in France, the total length being 843¾ miles: in Belgium there are thirteen, forming in point of length between 600 and 700 miles; upon the borders of the Rhine there are eleven railways, making a total in length of 567 miles; in Prussia and the German States there are twenty-four railways, the length of rails being upwards of 1100 miles: in Austria, Bavaria, &c., there are twelve railways, the length being upwards of 860 miles; in Holland, only two, with a length of 96 miles; and in Italy the same number, length 62 miles.

The Weather.—From the extract of the Meteorological Register, kept at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, it appears that the quantity of rain recently was unprecedented for many years past, being no less than 4·92 inches between the 6th October and 3rd November. The barometer had also a wide range, being highest, or 30·260, on October 27, and lowest, or 28·934 inch, on October 11. The thermometer was highest, or 65 deg. F., on October 6, and lowest, or 29 deg. F., on October 29.

Sir Robert Peel.—Sir Robert Peel has been suffering from an attack of gout, at Drayton Manor Staffordshire.



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS, AT PARIS.

GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN.

Below is a faithful representation of the rusty and shattered remains of the Lantern which the notorious Guy Fawkes had, when taken prisoner, November 5th, 1605 ; this interesting memorial being now preserved in a glass-case, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The Lantern is of iron, and is a dark one, as is stated in the Histories of England ; the movement for inclosing the light being precisely the same as in those in use at the present day. As may be seen from the representation, it is extremely dilapidated, the top being broken off, and the bottom lost entirely ; the top, however, squeezed up and broken, is preserved with it in the case, as is also the socket for the candle. The horn or glass which once filled the door is quite gone. On a brass plate affixed to one side of the Lantern, the following Latin inscription is engraved, in script hand :—

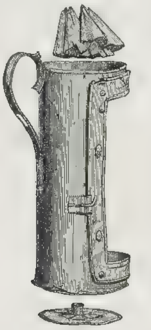
"Laterna illa ipse quæ usus est et cum quâ deprehensus Guido Faux in Cryptâ subterraneâ ubi domo Parlamenti difflanda operam dabat.

"Ex dono Rob. Heywood, nuper
"Academia procuratoris,
"Apr 4°, 1641."

And the following is written on a piece of paper, and deposited in the glass-case with the Lantern, along with two or three prints and papers relating to the Powder Plot Conspiracy :—

"The very Lantern that was taken from Guy Fawkes when he was about to blow up the Parliament House. It was given to the University in 1641, according to the inscription on it, by Robert Heywood, Proctor of the University."

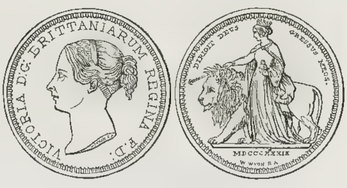
Although the Lantern has been so long in the possession of the University, it is only within the last few years that any, the least care has been taken of it, and thus its broken condition is easily accounted for ; and it is, perhaps, even more singular that, although so many Histories of England have been published ,and so much written about Guy Fawkes, that this is the *first* time a representation of the Lantern has been given to the public.



GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

THE FIVE-SOVEREIGN PIECE.

By the courtesy of Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., Chief Medallist at her Majesty's Mint, we are enabled to present to our readers an outline of the Five-Sovereign Pieces, about to be struck, we hope, for public circulation. This new gold piece very nearly resembles a crown-piece in size and thickness. The design possesses high artistic merit—perhaps higher than had hitherto been reached in our coinage. The obverse bears a profile bust of the Queen, an admirable likeness; and on the reverse is the whole-length figure of her Majesty, as Una, holding the sceptre, with her guardian lion, the emblem of England. The following passages from the "Adventures of Una with the Lyon," in the "Faërie Queene" of Spenser have suggested this exquisite composition :—


VICTORIA D:G: BRITTANIARUM REGINA F:D:
DIRIGIT DEUS GRESSUS MEOS.
MDCCCXXXIX
W WYON R.A.

THE FIVE SOVEREIGN PIECE.

So pure and innocent as that same lambe,
She was in life and every vertuous lore,
And by descent from Royal lynage came,
Of ancient Kings and Queenes, that had of yore
Their sceptres stretched from east to western shore.—*Canto* 1, *v.* 5.

The lyon would not leave her desolate ;
But with her went along, as a strong guard
Of her chast person ; * * * * *
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward ;
And when she wakt, he wayted diligent,
With humble service to her will prepard.
From her fayre eyes he took commandement,
And ever by her lookes conceived her intent.—*Canto* 3, *v.* 9.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Parliament was on Wednesday prorogued by Commission, in the usual form, till Tuesday, the 12th of January next. The proceedings excited very little interest. There was not a single member of the House of Commons present.

Mortality During the Summer Quarter of 1846.—An Official Return has been published of the number of deaths registered in 115 districts of England during the quarter of the present year ending with the month of September. Thirty-four of these districts are in London, and the remainder embrace the principal towns and cities of England. The whole comprise a population of six millions and a half of souls, according to the census of 1841, or, at a moderate estimate, seven millions at the present moment. From this document, it appears that the number of deaths during the quarter, and in the districts alluded to, was above fifty-one thousand, being an increase of more than fifteen thousand upon the corresponding quarter of 1845, and of ten thousand upon what should have been the number, if the mortality had increased uniformly in the ratio of the population since 1838. In London, the increase is 14 per cent. ; in the other 81 districts, 52 per cent., after deducting for increase of population; but in some densely populated towns the mortality has more than doubled. In Birmingham, where the deaths were 694 in 1845, they have risen to 1627 in 1846; in Liverpool and the adjacent district of West Derby, from 2595 to 4090 ; in Manchester and the contiguous districts of Salford and Chorlton, from 2411 to 4248 ; in Sheffield from 445 to 1039 ; in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, from 1172 to 2313 ; in Brighton, from 219 to 372 ; Oxford, 89 to 194 ; Ipswich, 119 to 240, and so on in many other towns and districts. The deaths in London were 12,402, while in the summer quarter of 1845, they were only 10,842. Of the excess of 1567 deaths, 1303 were from diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery which proved fatal respectively to 1549, 197, and 75 persons. The average mean-temperature in the metropolis for the quarter was 63.1 ; while, in the corresponding quarter of 1845, it was 57.1.

Murder in France.—The *Courrier Français* states that a murder was committed with unheard-of audacity on Sunday the 25th ult., at the village of Dunieres, in the Department of the Upper Loire, on the person of M. Teissier, one of the most wealthy and most esteemed proprietors in the Canton of Montfaucon. Towards nine o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the rain was falling in torrents, and a hurricane was raging over the village of Dunieres, a person knocked at the door of M. Teissier, saying that he was a stranger, and that he besought hospitality. M. Teissier, who had retired to rest, was unwilling to open his door ; but his wife having observed that, on such a night, he should not leave a human being exposed to the storm, he opened the door, and was instantly shot dead. His wife, hearing the noise, came to the assistance of her husband, and found only a corpse, whilst she saw the assassin hastening towards the village of Dunieres. The following day the police arrested two of M. Teissier's tenant-farmers, on one of whom was found a pistol recently discharged. The motive of the murder is supposed to be revenge.

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.

On Saturday morning, the four companies of the Woolwich division of the London district of Chelsea Out-Pensioners assembled on the guard mounting parade in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks, for the inspection of Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B. and K.C.H., Commandant of the garrison. The veteran corps received the gallant Commandant with presented arms, the drums and fifes playing "British Grenadiers." They then marched past at slow and quick time, and went through the platoon exercises, under the command of Captain Forbes. The evolutions and firing of the Pensioners were executed with a steadiness and regularity deserving of the highest commendation, and, at the conclusion, they were formed into a square, and addressed by Major-General Sir Thomas Downman in terms of the warmest approbation. On marching back to the North-west square, Captain Forbes addressed the men, and expressed how highly he was pleased with their performances during the day, and general good conduct since they assembled for drill.

We have annexed a specimen of the new uniform of the Pensioners: a double-breasted blue frock-coat, with red collar and cuffs, and two rows of gilt buttons; red epaulettes, edged with brass; trousers, blue cloth, with red stripe; cap, dark blue, with red band, and brass star.

THE LATE FOOD RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Annexed is a pair of melancholy sketches of the localities of the late Food Riots in the south of Ireland—Youghal and Dungarvan; the afflicting details of which have been duly reported in our Journal. The Artist has refrained from heightening the picturesqueness of these scenes; but they are stern and striking realities of the sufferings of the people, and must bespeak the sympathy of every well-regulated mind.

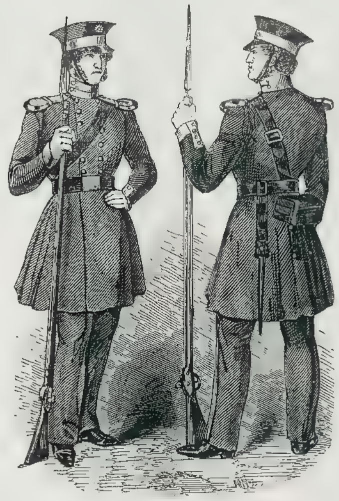
One of the Illustrations shows the Mall and Mall-house, or Town-hall of the seaport of Youghal, which, though merely a creek to Cork, has a considerable trade, for the accommodation of which there are extensive and commodious quays and a Custom-house. The Mall-house was erected in 1779; balls and concerts are held in it, and here, prior to the dissolution of the Corporation, were held the Borough Courts.

Youghal was the grand centre of the late Food Riots and turn-outs for wages. Our Artist was received somewhat roughly whilst he was sketching in the street, because he would not promise the mothers that their children, then working on the part of Government, should have an increase of wages over five or sixpence, which was insufficient to support them with Indian meal at 1s. 8d. per stone.

The Mall-house is a large, plain, whitewashed building: its situation and the open space which surrounds it, are well calculated to attract crowds; as well as from its large rooms affording accommodation to the Relief Committees. To the right is seen a portion of the Harbour, with the distant hills of the county of Waterford.

The other Sketch shows the Old Chapel-road, Dungarvan, on the road to Youghal, the scene of the late conflict between the military and the "food rioters;" one of the men shot was standing on the spot behind the cart in the sketch.

The distress, both in Youghal and Dungarvan, is truly appalling in the streets; for, without entering the houses, the miserable spectacle of haggard looks, crouching attitudes, sunken eyes, and colourless lips and cheeks, unmistakeably bespeaks the sufferings of the people.



CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS IN THEIR NEW UNIFORM.

We add a few descriptive notes from a Correspondent:—

"Dungarvan, the scene of the late riots, is the second town in the County of Waterford, and was, from an early period, a place of some, importance. Although well situated for carrying on an extensive trade, large vessels being able to come up to the quay, unfortunately, like other Irish towns equally well placed, it presents to the eye of the stranger, an appearance of want and untidiness: yet the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the manor belongs, has spent much in various improvements—amongst others, a fine bridge has been erected by him across the river, the stone for which was actually all brought from England! This bridge consists of a single arch of 75 feet, in addition to a causeway of about 1000 feet in length, and is justly admired for its fine proportions."

The Quarter Sessions commenced at Dungarvan on Monday week There were prosecutions entered against fifty-one persons, alleged to have been engaged in the late Food Riots in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., was sent down especially by the Crown to prosecute the fifty-one persons alluded to. A farmer named Quinn refused to prosecute some of those poor fellows. He said, "Whatever would be the consequence he never would prosecute hungry people who offered no harm or violence to person or property." Quinn had been sent to Waterford gaol for refusing to prosecute. Fleming, the poor lad that was shot in the knee by the 1st Royals in Dungarvan, on the 28th of September last, died on Tuesday night in the workhouse here, after suffering much pain from the effects of his wound. An inquest was held on the body on Sunday evening. Dr. Christian made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and a verdict was returned "that the deceased had come by his, death from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the knee, inflicted on him by the 1st Royal Dragoons on the 28th of September last in Dungarvan, whilst in discharge of their duty."

The prisoners stated to be engaged in the Food Riots, arrived at Dungarvan, guarded by a large force of military and police. "Never," says the *Cork Southern Reporter*, "have I witnessed any scene so affecting as the meeting of the prisoners and their poor hungry wives and children."

On Tuesday, the trial commenced, when fifty of the prisoners pleaded guilty; but through the wise and merciful conduct of the Crown, were discharged, on finding securities to keep the peace; but, the ringleader Patrick Power, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with hard labour.

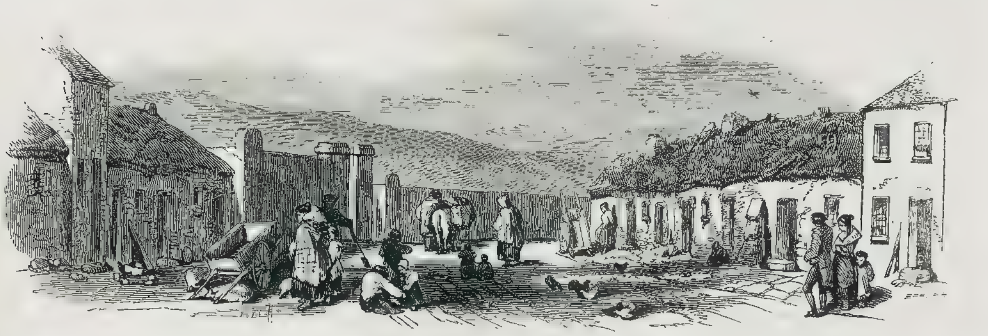
IRELAND.

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNTY OF CORK TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

A few days ago, the deputation appointed at the late meeting at Fermoy, proceeded to Dublin to present to the Lord-Lieutenant the memorial adopted at it, praying that immediate employment and food should be given to the people residing in that district.

Mr. O'Connell briefly addressed his Excellency, and having informed him that the deputation were thoroughly convinced of his paternal anxiety to do everything in his power to save the country from the peril by which it was threatened proceeded to refer to the various topics in the memorial

The Lord-Lieutenant, in answer, informed the deputation that he had personally given the subject much consideration, and said he could assure them that the Government were most anxious to do everything which could be done to ameliorate the condition of the people, by giving them food and employment. They had been most desirous to procure the greatest number of persons that could be got for the purpose of superintending works, and they had secured the services of many qualified persons; but great difficulty was found in England or Ireland in finding such persons, for there were still 300 baronies to be provided for. Every exertion would be made to obtain sufficient assistance. As to the payment of wages weekly, that was a subject much attention had been paid to, and every means would be adopted to carry out the suggestion of the deputation. With regard to the establishment of local depots, the Government were inclined to think that it would be a rather dangerous system to commence; and, as to the purchase of corn, it would be a very difficult matter, as the farmer would object to sell it With reference to the abandonment of task-work, that was a subject which it was thought would also involve considerable difficulty—and he (the Lord Lieutenant was afraid some misapprehension existed with regard to it; the fact was, that the Board of Works were doing their utmost to carry out the act to its fullest extent and would arrange so that the people should be placed at work suitable to their age and strength; and in some cases where money had been paid, and this mistake existed, it was only paid on account, for it was perfectly seen that the ful wages could not be paid until the work was measured. In conclusion, his Excellency promised the deputation that, as far as he was concerned, not a moment should be lost in affording immediate employment wherever it was wanting, and paying for it immediately.

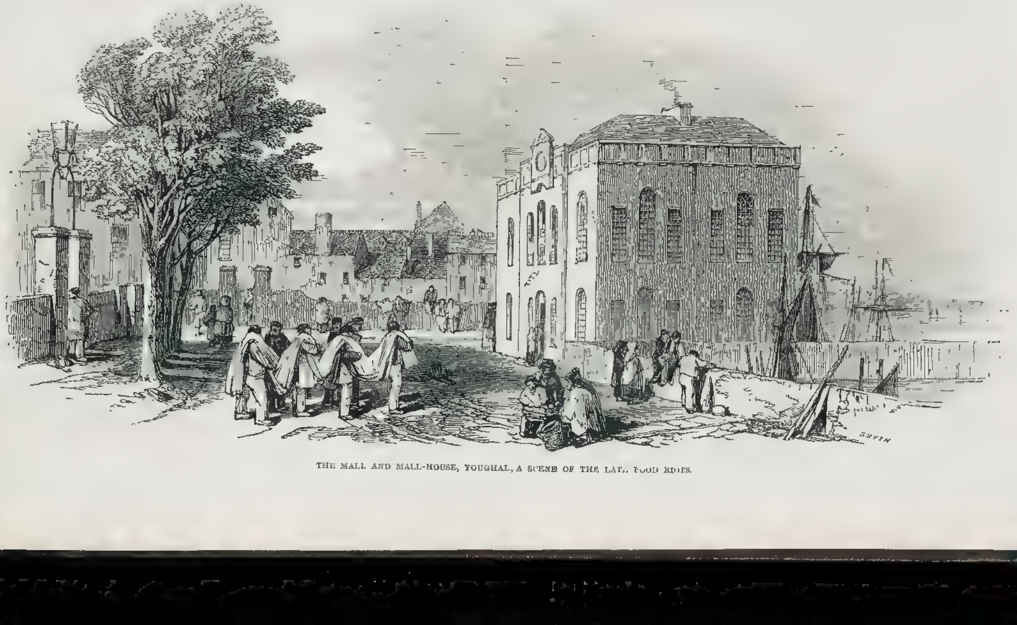


OLD CHAPEL-ROAD, DUNGARVAN, A SCENE OF THE LATE FOOD RIOTS.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting on Monday was rather a crowded one, and Mr. O'Connell made a long speech, in the course of which he made some hostile remarks upon Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. O'Connell commenced by saying that he had intended to address them at great length with reference to the Cork resolution, and to discuss in many words the real position of all parties; but he was unable to do so, for his heart was too full, and his mind too much engaged with the misery of the Irish people, who wanted food and employment. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) could think of nothing else. He was asked, did he know the real state the country was in? His answer was, that he knew her position well—knew her dangers, and could tell the gentry of Ireland and the Government that it was absurd to imagine that six or eight months would see them over their difficulties. He was sorry to pronounce it as his candid opinion that they were but at the commencement of their horrors, and that, if a beneficent Providence did not guide the Government, it was impossible to say what the position of the country might be in twelve months. Famine was almost universal, still he was rejoiced that even out of evil good should come, and that the wretched state of Ireland had been the means of circulating a feeling which never before existed a feeling which he had an opportunity of observing personally in the south of Ireland. (Hear, hear. It was stated that he had not done anything for the country under her present



THE MALL AND MALL-HOUSE, YOUGHAL, A SCENE OF THE LATE FOOD RIOTS.

awful position. Now, the fact was, that he was occupied day and night in considering what ought to be done; and, as far as his own district, he thought he had made arrangements which would prevent want at least for some time. (Loud and continued cries of "Hear.") His great anxiety was that the people should know their position, and assist the Board of Works, and say or do nothing which might prevent the officers of that establishment doing their duty. There was no sacrifice he (Mr O'Connell) would not make to render himself useful at such an awful crisis, and he had made some sacrifices. ("Hear," and cheers.) He had left his native mountains to assist the Government to feed the people, and, although in his 72nd year, and requiring rest after a laborious session, he did so cheerfully; and, if he were not as strong and healthy as he had been, it was not to be wondered at at his years, and considering the exertions he had gone through, but, thank God, he believed he was still young enough and healthy enough to see the Parliament restored to College Green. It was perfectly clear that the Earl of Besborough knew the position of Ireland; but he was obliged to say that he thought Lord John Russell's recent letter to the Duke of Leinster equally showed that he knew nothing about her position, for he had written as if he altogether forgot the Union, the horrors of absenteeism, and the state of the country in a commercial point of view. He had been taunted for not suggesting a plan in the Association. Now, he had suggested one in its proper place, in the county which he represented in Parliament ("Hear, hear," and cheers), and had laid it before his Excellency; and he hoped those who approved of it in other parts of the country would follow it up, and show the Government they were in earnest. (Hear, hear.) The country was in a horrible state. It was only a few days back that his son paid £17 for a ton of meal; on the day after he paid £20 for another ton; and, on the next, he could not get one to purchase for love or money, and this was owing to the want of food in the country, and they should enforce on the Government the necessity of procuring it at once. (Cheers.) There was another matter he could not avoid alluding to, and that was the late conduct of the Young Ireland party (hear), and he was happy to say they had openly severed all connexion with the Association, if any existed, by their own act. (Hear) Mr O'Brien, the first who left that hall, and the leader of them, had written a letter to the editor of the *Nation*, seting up an agitation for himself (cries of "Hear, hear"); and he (Mr. O'Connell) hoped he would be successful in his virtuous inclinations. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He proposed that the leaders of the Young Ireland body should join as a phalanx to address the country in the *Nation* every week. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) thanked the young gentlemen for the same (hear, hear); they had called themselves a phalanx, and they could, therefore, not blame him if he said they were a phalanx (laughter); and he would wish the phalanx every luck to go on, week after week, until it increased in ardour, and arrived at the bursting-point, when it would fly like a soda-water cork. (Hear, hear.) He blamed Mr. O'Brien for his physical force doctrines, and could not agree with him.

At half-past three o'clock the rent was announced to be £57.

Lord John Russell and the State of Ireland —Lord John Russell has written a long letter to the Duke of Leinster, embodying the views of the Government upon the present crisis. His Lordship expresses his regret that the landlords of Ireland had not commenced useful works on their estates, and thus given employment to the people. The letter proceeds to remark upon the inconvenience of Government interference with the sale of food, and concludes by giving an opinion that, in order to enable Ireland to maintain her position, her agriculture must be greatly improved.

More Provision Riots.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* states that on Thursday morning (last week), fifty-two drays laden with flour, belonging to the neighbouring millers, whilst proceeding to Shannon Harbour, escorted by the police and a party of the 16th Regiment, under Captain Bolton, were surrounded by a starving multitude, who succeeded in carrying off two of the bags. Were it not for the forbearance of the commanding officer matters might have ended badly. On the account reaching Tipperary, Neal Browne, with a party of soldiers, proceeded to the assistance of the first escort. Mr. Browne was struck with stones. His conduct was not very conciliatory towards the people when he came up with them.—The *Nenagh Guardian* says that on the previous day, as a car laden with wheaten meal was proceeding to Mr. Naughton's, at Portumna, and when near a place called Rathcabbin, a party, chiefly composed of women and boys, attacked it, and carried away three bags, 60 stone, of the meal. The Dublin papers state that in the King's County hordes of the populace lie in wait for provisions, and, except where guarded by strong escorts, they succeed in becoming their possessors.

More Murders.—Tipperary has been the scene of another awful murder. On Thursday night (last week) Mr. Benjamin J. Cooke, of Galbooly, near Thurles, was shot dead while proceeding from his stable to his dwelling-house. Deceased, who was married, was not more than twenty-three years of age, and was much esteemed in his neighbourhood. He was respectably connected, being a cousin of one of the county members. It is reported that he was about to eject three or four families for non-payment of rent. The *Longford Journal* says:—"On Thursday night (last week) a party of armed men broke into the house of James M'Carney, under-bailiff to Mr. M'Conkey, of Enchan, in the county of Longford. They first shot him in the bowels, and then beat his brains out with the butts of their guns. The offence lodged against him is that he *paid his rent* about a fortnight previously." "On Monday night (last week) two ruffians entered the cottage of a respectable farmer, named Thomas Walshe (between Broadford and O'Brien's Bridge), whom they mortally wounded with a pistol-shot through his body." Several other outrages are reported from the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Limerick.

Murder in Longford.—On the night of Thursday (last week), an armed party attacked the dwelling of a man named M'Alarny, the under agent or bailiff on the lands of Acnahan, near Ballinamuck, the property of George Maconchy, Esq., the high-sheriff, entered the house, took him out, and brutally shot him at the door of his house, in the presence of his wife and family. Afterwards they proceeded to the house of Joseph Woods, who acts in the same capacity on the estate of Mr. Cruikshank, fired a shot, and threatened him, if they should return, with death. M'Alarny had served some notices to quit on the day or two preceding.

More Outrages.—Some of the Provincial Irish papers publish long lists of outrages which have occurred in different parts of the country. A letter from Nenagh says:—"On Sunday, between the hours of two and three o'clock, this town was thrown into a state of alarm by the news reaching that Mrs. Finch, of Kilcoleman, was fired at on her way home from divine service. The facts are as follow:—Three ruffians, one armed with a pistol, stopped the coach of Mrs. Finch, about a mile from this town, and one of them presented a pistol at her, whilst the other gave her a threatening notice. They fired a shot, and broke the window of the carriage. They then decamped through the fields, and were followed by a son of Mrs. Finch's herd, who happened to be going to mass at the time. He came up with one of the ruffians crossing a trench, and succeeded in knocking him down, and injured him so that he was unable to proceed any further. He left him to the coachman, who followed close to him, and pursued the others, and succeeded in arresting one other of the ruffians of the town. They were both brought to Nenagh Gaol. Their names are Joseph Spain and John Hogan; the latter was arrested for the murder of Mr. Waller."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Trade in Worcestershire. The glove trade of Worcester has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years. The carpet trade of Kidderminster, which had somewhat revived during the months of August and September, has declined again to so low an ebb that the first houses are now only working four days a week. Altogether, the year 1846 has been the worst in this branch of trade since 1840.

A Confused Affair A mother and daughter being together in Westmoreland, were, a few days ago, brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son! A matter which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery.

The North British Railway.—Accounts have been received, during the past week, of further dilapidations on the North British Railway. A portion of one of the embankments at Lamberton, where the line approaches within a few yards of the sea, has given way, and the trains have, since then, proceeded only on one line of rails. The embankment began to sink just as a train had passed over it; and, no doubt, the subsidence was hastened by the weight of the train [illegible] on the sandy material, which was saturated with water from the recent rains, and partially undermined by the scouring action of the sea. One of the temporary [illegible] by General Pasley to have been secure, and perfectly [illegible] has also been swept away. But the disasters are not confined to [illegible] many places ruptured by the recent frosts and [illegible], and masses of [illegible] descended, like vast avalanches, on the line, burying the railway, and interrupting the progress of the trains. On Thursday week a train from Edinburgh was on the point of being buried by one of these displacements, the escape being almost miraculous. A large mass of stone, several tons in weight, with a superincumbent mass of loose material, descended suddenly as the train was approaching the place, and the steam was only turned off in time to prevent a fearful catastrophe.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The Essex Poisonings—The adjourned inquest was again resumed on Saturday last, at the Cock Inn, Maunden, before Mr. C. C. Lewis, the Coroner for Essex, to investigate the deaths of Solomon Taylor, the offspring of Lydia Taylor, and Thomas Newport, farmer, of Clavering. It is, no doubt, in the remembrance of our readers that the woman Sarah Chesham, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned for poisoning her own children, was in the first instance detected putting salve or some other deleterious substance into the child's mouth, and upon the charge of attempting to poison, was apprehended and committed to Chelmsford Gaol, when circumstances transpired which led to the discovery of the murders by poison of Sarah Chesham's children. The verdict of the Jury was—"That deceased, Solomon Taylor, died from mesenteric disease of the glands, but whether from natural causes or otherwise there was not sufficient veidence to show."

National Anti-Poor-Law Provident and Benevolent Union.—A Public meeting, convened to promote the objects of this institution, was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., one of the chief founders of the institution, detailed the proposed plan to alleviate if not to remove the distress and sufferings which prevail amongst the working classes of the country. The proposed union would consist of three [illegible] friendly societies, building societies, and insurance societies. It was proposed now only to approve of the principle of the plan, and a future meeting would be called for sanctioning and carrying out the details. A resolution approving of the principle was unanimously agreed to.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

Just published, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The Astronomical Department has been placed entirely under the superintendence of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. Loudon; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss Loudon, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Loudon.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of William Harvey, and engraved in the first style of Art, by Linton; illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge
Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals; Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated)
Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c
Chart of that portion of Ireland Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847
High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales
The Eclipse, with Engravings
A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland
Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass
Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart
Holidays kept at Public Offices: Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.
British Premiers, from the year 1780 to the present time
Stamps and Taxes, &c.
The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company City Officers—Law Courts Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors Court Government Offices and Officers
Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations
New Acts of Parliament; The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act
New Domestic Hints
Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)
Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices

Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov 8.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 9. Lord Mayor's Day—Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Tuesday, 10.—George Fox died, 1690 Martin Luther born, 1483.
Wednesday, 11.—St. Martin's Day, or Martinmas.
Thursday, 12—Leibnitz died, 1716.
Friday, 13.—Curran died, 1817.
Saturday, 14.—The Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending November 14

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 33	5 54	6 18	6 41	7 8	7 29	8 13	8 52	9 27	10 2	10 36	11 7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B.," Post-Office, Windsor, is thanked for the details of "the Buckinghamshire's Disaster," but we have not room to engrave them.

"J. B." does not define whether he refers to the Magi, or Guebres, Worshippers of Fire, still numerous in the East; or to the philosophical doctrine of a Central Fire.

"Eusebius," Manchester.—We will see.

"Jutz," Dundee.—Neither.

"A Countryman."—"Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar." St. Katherine's Docks are in Middlesex.

"A. B. C."—Bedford is one of the neatest towns in England, and is singularly well provided with schools.

"Chivalry."—We have not room for the Portrait.

"M. N.," Peterborough, should order our Latest Edition.

"G. B. H." will find the inscription in question in Jesse's "Windsor and Eton" we cannot spare space to quote it.

"A. B. C.," Harrow.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.

"Capt. ——," Peckham.—"The Patent Journal," No. 89, Chancery-lane.

"Eirenie." Declined.

"C. B." is thanked for the hint, but it reached us too late to be available.

"E. A.," Kennington.—Apply to Mr. Mogg, Map-publisher, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"Merman" may find Mr. Scott Russell's New System of Ship-building described in the Reports of the British Association; or, a letter addressed to Mr. Scott Russell, Society of Arts, Adelphi, may be more satisfactory.

"J. J.," Deptford.—The hours of work depend upon the practice of the trade, with which we are not acquainted.

"E. A. P.," Hull.—The population of the parish of Sheffield is 111,091, of which 68 186 are inhabitants of the town of Sheffield.

"J. M.," Bolton.—The "Illustrated London Almanack for 1845" may be had, by order, of any News-agent. The Almanack for 1847 has just appeared.

"Cribbage."—We cannot recognise Card-playing questions.

"J. G.," Liverpool.—"Justice Shallow," Exeter.—"A Constant Reader," Kennington.—"Rosetta," Ayrshire.—We cannot spare room for replies to your questions.

"R. E.," Clithero.—See the blank verse, by Dickens, in No. 99, Vol. 4, of our Journal

"M. Frichot à Abbeville" should apply to Aubert et Cie., Place de la Bourse à Paris

"Y."—We do not clearly understand the exact point on which information is sought. The accession to a Marquisate, of the Chief of a family, and the assumption by him of the armorial ensigns attached to the title, would not confer the right of using the adopted Arms on a collateral descendant, who was entitled to quarter the original shield. Apply, for the painting, to Mr. Partridge, 122, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

"F. R." There are, now-a-days, so many persons seeking employment, that some interest is required to procure even such situations as those our Correspondent refers to.

"Βητα."—According to the Parliamentary Reports, the numerical strength of the British Army is about 120,000: that of the East India Company's forces, about 220 000.

"A Continual Peruser."—The military rank of the husband should not, we think in good taste, be added on the lady's card.

"Verlangen" shall be answered in our next.

"P. B. Z."—The form of address depends entirely on the relative position and the terms of familiarity that exist between the Correspondents. If the letter be written by an inferior (that is, by a person not in the sphere of a lady), this conclusion will do.—"I have the honour to be, most respectfully, your Ladyship's faithful, humble servant." But, if the Correspondent be a gentlewoman, however humble in means and position, "who has always been on intimate terms" with the Peeress, then the subscription may run thus:—"I am, my dear Lady ——, yours very truly."

""Ο Πυνθάνομενος," Chichester, should apply to a Philosophical Instrument Maker.

"A. A. W. K." is correct in his surmise.

"G. W.," Borough.—Mr. Macready was born in London, March, 1793.

"M. G. H.," Cambridge, is thanked for the Sketch.

"A Subscriber from No. 1," Plymouth.—We have not room for the subjects suggested

"H. D."—Apply to Mr. Wells, Bouverie-street, for Box-wood, for Engraving.

"L. M. M." may learn the value of Brass Money by applying to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

"Louisa Mary."—Phonotypy is Printing according to Sound; and Phonography, Writing by the same rule.

"J. Stirrup."—We cannot recognise wagers.

"W. T. H.," Winton.—The Advertisements will not be liable to duty.

"W. D.," Maidstone.—The work on Gauging most in use is Symons's "Practical Gauger," 7s. On the Slide Rule, see Bateman's "Excise Officer's Manual," 7s 6d.

"Marnis."—We do not know the amount of compensation in question.

"A Constant Reader" should apply for a List of Shareholders in the Southwark Bridge Company to their Office, 10, Queen-street Place, Upper Thames-street.

"A Constant Reader."—Miss Eliza Cook is a native of England.

"C. D."—We cannot give any information as to the work on Artificial Incubation, or its author.

"A. F. T." The number of Vessels in the British Navy was given in the Times, a few months since

"J. R." had better apply to a Solicitor.

"Robert Ganjam"—We do not find Major Bevan's "Field Sports in India" in the London Catalogue of Books does our Correspondent refer to the "Thirty Years in India"?

"H. A.," Canterbury.—The Mail Steam Packets sail for Malta and Alexandria on the 3rd and 20th of every month,

"An Old Subscriber."—Next week, we shall be enabled to give the colouring of Mulready's "Choosing the Wedding Gown."

"F. M. S."—See our last "To Correspondents," for information relative to the Subscriptions for St. Mark's Church, Alexandria.

"J. W. G.," Ramsgate. Tilley, Fire Engineer, 245, Blackfriars-road.

"F. G.," Edinburgh—Nos. 218, 219, 220, and 221 of our Journal.

"J. M. S."—We prefer Murphy's Translation of Tacitus.

"Cork."—Liszt's Pianoforte "Recitals" consisted entirely of pieces played by himself, composed by various writers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

The foreign intelligence of the week has furnished a few incidents prominent enough to deserve a passing remark. India is on the whole tranquil; and it is possible the present Governor-General, having sheathed his sword, may retire, to make way for the "best man in Peel's camp;" who, it is said, is to be "drawn out" of it by the offer of this important post; though, as Lord Dalhousie is a civilian, he can hardly discharge the double duties which have been so well performed by Lord Hardinge. There is no knowing, however, what military tendencies may be latent in a man; he may turn out as great an amateur of the trade of war as Lord Ellenborough; though the Railway Department of the Board of Trade is not the most promising school for training an Indian warrior.

Whoever may be at the head of affairs in India should direct his attention to one subject mentioned in the last accounts—the corruptions and cheating of those who supply the army in Scinde with provisions: it appears that the Major Monsoons are at work there on a large scale, robbing the Government and the soldiers with exceeding boldness and impartiality. The question is a very important one; for mismanagement, or something worse, in this particular, is at the root of many of the abuses that make the soldier's life so unpopular. Armies in the field have always been a source of gain to the few who were in the position to trade in their supplies, from the *vivandiere* on the smallest scale to the great contractors, the Ouvrards of their time; all act in the spirit of ancient *Pistol*, who rejoiced in the prospect of being "suttler to the camp," because, as he justly anticipated, "profits would accrue." Immense fortunes were made in Spain and Portugal by those on whom our soldiers depended for food; and it is impossible to avoid a suspicion, when we read the history of those campaigns, with all their descriptions of want and privation, that large sums were paid for small and insufficient supplies: the Duke's Despatches are repeatedly urgent and complaining on this head; Napoleon has, we believe, been known to subject a peculating contractor to martial law, and balance accounts between the cheating purveyor and the cheated troops, by the muffled drum and a firing party; the Emperor was not to be trifled with in such things; though he had rather more than a soldier's ordinary indifference as to the lives of his men, when an object was to be gained, yet to starve his troops for the profit of a sordid gang of provision dealers, was no part of his system. Difficulties will always occur, and for those every Commander, nay, even the men themselves, will make every allowance, when explained; but, for direct, flagrant dishonesty, there can be no excuse or palliation. Grain and meat may be dear, and hard to get; but false weights are a shameful abuse in any circumstances, and worse, if possible, in the midst of a British Army, the bulk of which has no remedy against the harpies who plunder it. No one can read such an extract from our Indian intelligence as the following, without grief and shame:—

> Swindling to a most alarming extent is said to have been discovered in those supplying the troops with meat, false weights and improper steelyards having been made use of for the purposes of fraud. The bakers who supplied the bread, again, appear to have been partly paid in grain from the Government stores, higher prices having been charged for this than those current in the market; on both points severe general orders have been issued by Sir C. Napier. It is said that singular countervailing discoveries have been made, so that the parties presently inculpated may prove innocent, and the blame be further forwarded to other shoulders.

Certainly, General Napier is the man to crush this sort of iniquity in the bud, if any one can do it; but the last paragraph intimates that the evil spreads higher than suspected, and may require the aid of the Government of India to support the Commander-in-Chief. Are we retrograding in the matter of official honesty to the days of Warren Hastings? It must be looked to. These are not times in which the condition of the army can be made worse with safety. The necessary risks of climates and casualties are enough, with small pay and pensions that are little else than a mockery, to deter men from the service; but cheating and robbery, and such Old Bailey practices, furnish an item to the calculation that no Government should permit to exist for a moment; they must be at once put down.

From Spain, we hear little but accounts of balls and *fêtes*, and the giving of snuff-boxes to those who have had a hand in the double marriage. Some of these proceedings are absurd enough, but not more ludicrous than the useless pertinacity with which the French and English journals continue to discuss the propriety of an affair irrevocably settled. The grave citations from the Treaty of Utrecht, and appeals to international law, and formal extracts from the records of the Bourbon family, have now an air of burlesque, when the event they should have prevented and did not, has occurred. If we have been overreached, there is little wisdom in proclaiming the fact to the world with such persevering clamour. It is a pity we are obliged to derive our knowledge of Spanish politics almost exclusively through French sources, or through the English journals, equally coloured, perhaps, by antagonism. There is no independent or trustworthy press in Spain, for most of the Madrid journals are in the pay of France, and those of the provinces are beneath notice. There may be a deep feeling in Spain against the French alliance, but certainly no overt act has shown it. The most violent expression of dislike that can be traced is not among the people against the French, but among the grandees against Christina, and that more on matters of etiquette than principle or morals. Military officers are disgusted at having to mount guard at the door of Munoz as at the Palace, and the nobles are horrified at seeing the daughters of a private soldier sitting on stools the same height as those of the Princesses of the Blood Royal. The real evils the country suffers under—want of trade, roads, and enterprise—are never spoken of; they are nothing in comparison with the height of a stool!

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court at Windsor.—On Sunday last her Majesty and Prince Albert the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic Household, attended Divine Service, in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. During the week her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children have been out for airings

Windsor, Thursday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning, and remained at the Castle to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford took their departure this morning for town. The Royal dinner circle included, in addition to her Majesty's visitors, and the members of the Royal Household in waiting upon the Queen and the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Baroness de Speth, and Colonel Sir George Couper. The following compositions were performed by the band of the 1st Life Guards during the dinner:—March, "Stradella," Flotow; Overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven; Potpourri, No. 1, "Lombardi," Verdi; Quadrille, Scotch, Waddell, Polka, Labitzky. Her Majesty's private band attended the remainder of the evening

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington is expected to remain at Walmer Castle till the middle of the month, when his grace proceeds to Strathfieldsaye for the winter.

Proposed Marriage in High Life.—The Marquis of Ailsa, who has lately succeeded to the title, by the death of his grandfather, will be married on an early day next week, by special licence, to the daughter of Lady Jephson

The Earl of Auckland's Dinner to the Cabinet Ministers The Earl of Auckland gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in the Admiralty. The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town in the afternoon, from his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts, and joined his colleagues. The Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Marquis of Clanricarde were also present.

Proposed Arrangements of the Court.—The day for the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, to honour the Duke of Norfolk with their presence at Arundel Castle, is now fixed for Tuesday, the 1st day of December. But her Majesty and the Prince will first visit the Isle of Wight again, the Queen being anxious to inspect the progress of some alterations and improvements which she suggested previously to the Court leaving Osborne House on the 26th of September last, and the visit to Arundel Castle will take place on her Majesty's return from thence. On Monday next, the Prince of Wales will have completed his fifth year, and the day will be marked by a larger dinner party at Windsor Castle than ordinary. His Royal Highness and the other juvenile members of the Royal Family, it is supposed, will then accompany the Queen and Prince Consort to the Isle of Wight on Wednesday or Thursday. The return of the Court to Windsor, as at present arranged, will take place on or about the 5th of December, as it is not expected the Queen will extend her visit to Arundel Castle beyond three days

Landing of her Majesty at Guernsey.—We understand that her Majesty was much pleased with Mr. Naftel's picture of the Queen's landing at Guernsey. The artist has received a letter with this gratifying announcement, and stating that the keeper of the privy purse would forward 25 guineas to him. The Queen has also allowed the artist to lithograph the drawing and to dedicate it and other views of Guernsey, to her Majesty. Our readers will recollect that we engraved this picture in No. 227 of our journal.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Commencement of Michaelmas Term.—On Monday, Westminster Hall, and the avenues which lead to it, by mid-day evinced unmistakeable signs that the long vacation had passed away, and that the various Courts were about to wear their wonted aspect. Cabs, containing gentlemen "learned in the law," followed each other in rapid succession to the rendezvous of law; and clerks and cads, loaded with legal paraphernalia, trotted also in shoals, in the same direction. Bustle and animation appeared everywhere. The very officials of the Courts, and the various ticket-porters and hangers on, seemed to have brushed off the rust of the past, and looked fresher than ever; but the counsel, especially those who have something to do, expressed their joy in smiles and jokes. The entrance to the Hall, and the Hall itself, were lined by respectably-dressed ladies and gentlemen, anxious to obtain a sight of the Judges, as they passed on to their respective courts. They arrived at the Hall at half-past one o'clock.

In the Court of **Queen's Bench**, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Erle, who has been appointed to that court, took their seats. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr Sergeant Manning were then invited to take their seats as Queen's Sergeants, and Mr. Sergeant Murphy and Mr. Sergeant Byles, who have received patents of precedence; and Messrs. Humphrey, Bacon, Rolt, and Walpole, of the Equity bar, who have been appointed Queen's Counsel, were called within the bar.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. FERRAND, M.P., AT THE INSTANCE OF A POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, being called on to move, said he rose to move for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Ferrand, at the instance of Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, Poor-law Commissioner, for a libel published of and concerning him in the *Times* newspaper of 10th of August. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the case of the Keighley Union, which has so often attracted, at the instance of Mr. Ferrand, the attention of Parliament and the Government. That gentleman had stated, in his place in Parliament, in 1842, that great abuses had taken place in the union through the guardians' misconduct, and drew the attention of the Home Secretary, Sir J. Graham, to the subject. The right hon. gentleman communicated with the Board of Poor-law Commissioners at Somerset House, and Mr. Cornwall Lewis deputed Mr. Mott, an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, to make the necessary inquiries into the case of the poor in the Keighley Union. Mr. Mott made that inquiry on the spot, and he, on the 23rd of April following, made a report to the Poor-law Commissioners, stating that there had been mismanagement of the funds for the maintenance of the poor in the union; that the guardians had exceeded their power, and put the union to great expense by their attempts to keep down wages in that manufacturing district, by the manner in which they distributed relief to the able-bodied poor, and that there was a want of control over their conduct in this respect, which entailed considerable additional expense, and hence the poor-rates were increasing. In effect, that in this manufacturing district the provisions of the Poor-law were evaded, the evils of the old Poor-law revived, and that unless care were taken to correct the present course of proceeding, the evils complained of would increase and be augmented tenfold. Upon this report, which was confirmed by that of Sir John Walsham, another Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, the Commissioners issued a remedial order, which was so disagreeable to Mr. Ferrand, that he gave notice in the house he should move an address to the Crown for the withdrawal of that order made by the Poor-law Commissioners in respect of that union. The committee to which Mr. Mott's report had been referred reported that his statements, though vague, had been borne out. The learned counsel said he should pass over the occurrences that subsequently took place until the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons, last session, to inquire into certain irregularities which had taken place in the Andover Union, when Mr George Cornwall Lewis was summoned to attend and give evidence before it The two cases were altogether distinct, yet Mr. Ferrand, after four years had passed away, thought he saw reason to connect them, and vent his spleen upon Mr. Lewis. There had been a letter of Mr. Ferrand in the *Times* of the 8th August last, in which he stated that, though ill, he had watched with intense interest the proceedings in the Andover Union case, in a committee of the house; and pledged himself to prove, next session, that the whole proceedings by the Commissioners, in respect to the Keighley Union, in 1842, were a foul conspiracy upon the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. G. Lewis, to crush him (Mr. Ferrand) in the House of Commons. This letter was followed by another on the 10th, of which the learned counsel said he would read extracts to the Court. It commenced thus.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES.
>
> Sir,—That the Poor-Law Commission has burst like a shell is indeed a great fact
>
> I will prove that Mr. George Lewis was guilty of the most deliberate falsehood, for the purpose of deceiving the House of Commons, and of rescuing his most confidential friend, Sir James Graham, from the infamy [illegible] am, had been convicted before the Committee of [illegible] erroneous statements in the House of Commons when he denied my charge at Leeds, "That he took steps to procure a report that was false, for the purpose of crushing me in the House of Commons." Upon the Committee it appeared that Mr Lewis was examined as a witness, and with the whole of this evidence the writer found fault, and asserted further, "That nearly the whole of the statements were false, and that Mr Mott received instructions to visit Keighley Union at least two months before my notice appeared on the journals of the House of Commons; that notice, I again repeat, being founded upon Mr Mott's false report of the previous April." The out-door relief order (which the arch Commissioner, Sir James Graham, declared in the House of Commons, on the 27th of June, 1842, was founded upon Mr. Mott's report) is dated the "30th of April," and the notice which I gave in the House of Commons to move an address to the Crown for the withdrawal of an order in regard to the Keighley Union, was given in June or July. It was this very out-door relief order of the 30th of April, 1842, which was founded on Mr Mott's false report of the 13th of the same month.

The writer then proceeds to infer that it was not in consequence of his notice, as stated by Mr. Lewis, that Mr. Mott was sent down to the Keighley Union, and therefore his assertion was false:

> Were a witness at the Old Bailey caught in such a deliberate falsehood as Mr. G. Lewis was guilty of on Tuesday last, he would be packed off in the prison van, and indicted for perjury
>
> I ask, is there no member of the committee who will move that Mr. G. Lewis be called to the bar of the House of Commons, to receive condign punishment for having deliberately prepared himself to give such scandalously false evidence before a Committee appointed by the House.
>
> [illegible] be permitted to go unpunished, the proceedings of Committees of the House of Commons will soon be looked on as a mere farce. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
>
> Harden Grange, August 7. W. B. FERRAND.

The charge made throughout this correspondence is that Mr. Lewis and Sir James Graham had made use of Mr. Mott's false report to injure the writer, and that they had instructed him to get a partial report for that purpose. Sir Frederick Thesiger said he had affidavits on the part of both the late Secretary of State and Mr. Lewis, stating that such assertions were totally unfounded.

The Lord Chief Justice said the learned counsel might take a rule to show cause.

Right to Recover Railway Deposits.—Wontner v. Sharp.—This case was tried before Mr. Justice Erle, at the Middlesex sittings after Trinity Term, when a verdict passed for the plaintiff. It was an action brought by Mr. Wontner, solicitor, against the defendant, as one of the provisional committeemen of the Direct London and Exeter Railway, to recover the sum of £82 10s, money paid by the plaintiff for sixty shares in the said railway Mr. Fitzherbert on Wednesday moved in the Court of **Common Pleas** for a rule to show cause why a nonsuit should not be entered, or a verdict for the defendant, pursuant to leave reserved, or, why there should not be a new trial, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the learned judge. It appeared that the company was formed in the month of June, 1845, and that on the 25th September the plaintiff applied for thirty shares. On the 10th October he made an application for a further allotment of thirty shares; and on the following day he received a letter, stating that sixty shares had been appropriated to him. On the 17th October an advertisement appeared, to the effect that the committee had completed the allotment of shares, and that, therefore, they called upon all shareholders to pay the amount of their deposits. On the 22nd Oct. the plaintiff paid his deposit of £82 10s. upon the 60 shares he had obtained; and on the 4th Nov. he signed the parliamentary deed, and received the scrip. On the 15th Dec. a meeting of the shareholders was held at which the plaintiff was present. It was then announced that, out of the 120,000 shares which the scheme required, only 58,000 had been allotted, and it was agreed that steps should forthwith be taken, in order to procure a bill from Parliament. On the 31st of December it was found that the Company could not go to Parliament during the then session, and on the 6th of January the plaintiff commenced his action to recover back the money he had paid, alleging that he had been induced to pay it by a fraudulent representation on the part of the Company. The grounds upon which an application was made for a nonsuit were that there was no proof of money had and received, and no proof that the advertisement which contained the alleged fraudulent representation was circulated for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to pay the money. The learned Judge, in summing up the case, told the Jury that, if they were of opinion that the advertisement in question contained a false statement, and that that false statement was a material inducement to the plaintiff to part with his money, the verdict must be for the plaintiff on that ground. His Lordship also left it to the Jury to say whether the plaintiff had signed the Parliamentary deed, under the same belief as he had paid the money. The learned Counsel submitted that, upon one or all of the ground he had mentioned, the defendant was entitled to a rule.—The rule was granted.

M. Minasi.—This ingenious yet suffering Artist is, we perceive, again a candidate at the National Benevolent Institution; the election takes place during the present month, and we hope to see this meritorious application, at length, successful.

POSTSCRIPT.

Singular Accident.—On Thursday, a female servant in the employ of Mr. Terry, a linen-draper in Chiswell-street, was carrying a pie-dish in the street, when by some accident she tripped and fell, and her throat was cut by the sharp edges of the broken dish. Dr. Jeffs, of Finsbury-square, who happened to be near at the moment, rendered every assistance, which proved unavailing: the carotid artery and jugular vein had been completely severed, and the poor woman expired in a few moments

Fire and Loss of Life.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the private dwelling-house of Mr. H. Shank, 18, Powell street East, King-square, Clerkenwell, which, besides destroying a deal of property, was attended with fatal consequences to a young man, aged twenty four, a clerk in a mercantile house in the City, named Henry Rigdon. It seems that he returned home between one and two o'clock in the morning, and retired to bed. Nothing was heard of him until six o'clock, at which hour Mr. Shank left home to go to the City. Previous to leaving he states that he distinctly heard Mr. Rigdon coughing, and there can be little doubt from what has since transpired that the unfortunate man was then in the agonies of death. The proprietor of the house, not knowing that anything had happened, went away and left his wife and family asleep in the upper floor of the house. At half-past eight o'clock the neighbours perceived flames issuing from the first-floor back room, in which the young man was sleeping. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised; but, such a strong hold had the flames already obtained, that they had broken through the door, and were ascending up the staircase with such fury, that Mrs. Shank and her family had the greatest difficulty in effecting an escape. Upon making an inspection of the premises, as soon as the fire was got down, an awful spectacle presented itself. In the first floor back-room, lying on the remains of a bed, was the body of the unfortunate young man Rigdon, burnt almost as black as a coal. The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of the leg were protruding through the end of the bed. The other parts of the body were burnt in a most dreadful manner. It is supposed that the fire was caused from a spark having fallen from the deceased's candle into his bed.

More Provision Riots in Ireland.—The Irish papers received yesterday contain the following account of riots in Kinsale:—"The Board of Works having come to the determination of employing the labourers in the barony of Kinsale at task-work in future, an intimation to that effect was given on Saturday evening, when a number of them having refused to work on those terms were discharged On Monday all the men being out of employment assembled from the surrounding country, to the number of about 400, in the town of Kinsale, and not having tasted food during the day, proceeded to visit the bakers' shops in the town, and demand bread. Six of them were *visited* in this manner, and the owners, to prevent any injury being done to their property, handed the bread out to them, and the famishing labourers then left quietly."

Tragical Affair in Ireland.—The *Limerick Reporter* of Tuesday gives the following melancholy recital:—"On Sunday morning, Mr. John O'Grady, of Martinstown, near Kilfinane, took away the life of his wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Quinlan, of Ballyneal, near the town of Tipperary, to whom he had been married about six months, and, more awful still, he subsequently slaughtered the servant maid. The circumstances are briefly these: The servant was attracted by some noise to the bedroom of her master and mistress, when to her horror she discovered the latter weltering in her gore from a fatal stab in the neck. She screamed and ran down stairs, when she was pursued by Mr. O'Grady into the stable, where, seizing a pitchfork, he stabbed her in several parts of the body until he killed her. He then left the house, and was not seen till the next day, when he was taken into custody. It is stated by some that he surrendered himself, and by others that he was concealed in an outhouse. As a proof of the determined deliberation with which the deed was committed, it appears that he previously locked the outside of the bed-room of his sister, doubtless to prevent her giving any assistance or raising an alarm. This horrible tragedy appears to be shrouded in a great deal of mystery, and what adds to it is that a short time since the whole family were nearly poisoned by taking arsenic in bread, instead of soda. We say it appears mysterious, for Mr. O'Grady was comfortable, and had no manner of embarrassment, and was very much attached to his wife, living on most affectionate terms with her.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Paris, on Wednesday, by the Orleans Railroad.

Portugal. Under this head, at page 290, we mention the success of General Schwalbach over the Algarve insurgents under Calestino. It appears from letters since received that Visconde de Setubal had completely routed the rebel forces at Viana in the Alemtego, and that Baron Cazal, with the troops from Tras-os-Montes, had been victorious at Villareal, near Penafiel, and marched upon Oporto

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL OF SIR G. CARROLL AS LORD MAYOR.

On Monday, Sir G. Carroll, the Lord Mayor elect, went to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, to receive her Majesty's most gracious approbation on being elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Recorder, and Aldermen Hooper, Hunter, and Moon, and attended by the Sheriffs, the Remembrancer. &

The Recorder, in introducing the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, said—"My Lord, I have the honour to present to your Lordship Sir George Carroll, Knt., recently elected by the citizens of London into the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The laws and charters of London have been strictly observed in the election of this gentleman, and it is in accordance with the custom prescribed by the charter, that I have now the honour to solicit at the hands of your Lordship the gracious approbation of the Crown of the choice the citizens have made. The Lord Mayor elect, as a member of the Stock Exchange, was for more than thirty years engaged in extensive financial operations with the leading capitalists of the City, and enjoyed a well-earned reputation for undeviating integrity in all his dealings After a close attention to business for so many years, Mr. Carroll proposed to himself to retire from the more active scenes of life, and to confine the discharge of his public duties to the requirements of his office as a magistrate for the county of Essex, where he had long resided, was extensively known, and universally respected. But the opinion and earnest solicitation of his friends prevailed with him to change his purpose, and, in 1837, drew him from a temporary retirement to undertake the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. This being the year of her Majesty's accession to the Throne, her Majesty, on the 9th of November, vouchsafed to become a guest of the Corporation of London, and to adorn by her Royal presence the banquet prepared in the Guildhall. The honour of knighthood was on that occasion conferred upon the Sheriffs, the present Lord Mayor elect, and Sir Moses Montefiore, since created a Baronet. In 1839 Sir George Carroll was unanimously elected by the inhabitant householders of Candlewick to represent them as an Alderman of London, and by his accession to this new dignity he perfected the legal qualifications of a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor. As a Justice in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex, in the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and as a Magistrate of the City, and Alderman of his Ward, Sir George Carroll has uniformly evinced his sense of loyalty to the Throne, and a zealous regard for the maintenance of the laws, together with the liberties and franchises of his fellow subjects. To these qualities are superadded the claims of a blameless life, and the evidence of a kind and courteous disposition in a constant urbanity of demeanour, which, whilst it derogates nothing from authority, conciliates opinion in enforcing the law. My Lord, on these grounds the citizens of London cherish the hope—I might be excused, perhaps, the expression, if I added the confident expectation—that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve of and confirm the advancement of this gentleman, a tried and faithful servant of the Crown and of the Corporation, to the highest station and employment of trust and dignity which our city can bestow—that of our Chief Magistrate, and of her Majesty's Lieutenant within the City."

The Lord Chancellor said he felt high gratification in announcing her Majesty's most gracious approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London of Sir George Carroll as Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The highly-esteemed character of Sir George Carroll, the knowledge possessed by his fellow citizens of his qualifications for the office, and his zeal and activity as a magistrate, were convincing arguments of his efficiency, and her Majesty believed that in his hands the dignity of the distinguished office would be unimpaired.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. After the Council the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town, accompanied by Lady Mary Wood, on a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle. The Marquis of Lansdowne was absent from the Council, his Lordship being at his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts

Court of Common Council.—At a Court of Common Council on Wednesday, a letter was read from the son of the late Sir Robert Sale, dated Simlah, August 31, acknowledging the arrival of the vase conveying the freedom of the City of London to his lamented father, and stating that his mother had handed it over to him to be preserved as an heir-loom in the family. Sir Robert, it will be recollected, fell at the battle of Moodkee. A letter was also read from Major-General Thackwell, late commanding the cavalry of the army of the Sutlej, acknowledging the receipt of the freedom of the City, voted him by the Corporation. Both letters were ordered to be entered upon the journals. The Court of Common Council also made a grant of £300 to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, and one of 10 guineas to the Scripture Readers, Association.

Lord Mayor's Day.—It is arranged that the line of the pageant on Monday shall be from Gresham-street, and proceed along Princes-street, King William-street, and take water at London-bridge, when his Lordship and the civic authorities will proceed to Westminster Hall, returning from thence to Blackfriars-bridge, and disembarking at the new pier, will, after meeting the Learned Judges in Fleet-street, proceed to the banquet at Guildhall.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The following extensive improvements in the vicinity of Leicester-square will commence, it is expected, early in the present month. The whole of Upper St. Martin's-lane is to be demolished, and a street 101 feet wide to be formed, to be ultimately carried through the heart of the Seven Dials to Tottenham-court-road. A new street to be formed at the junction of St. Martin's-lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, and Long-acre, in a line through to King-street, Covent Garden, and the Strand. The south end of St. Martin's-lane, near the church, will also be widened by throwing back the houses at the corner of Hemming's-row, and a communication opened between Coventry-street and Oxford-street, by throwing down the pile of buildings separating Rupert-street and Berwick-street. The cost of these undertakings will be £12[illegible],000.

Fall in the Price of Bread.—On Tuesday a reduction was made by the principal bakers on the Surrey side of the metropolis of one penny, and, in some cases of three halfpence, on the late price of a 4lb. loaf.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Pesth, in Hungary, of the 21st ult., says "The price of corn has been falling for some days past in our market, and it is hoped that it will continue to fall. The accounts from the other parts of the country are equally favourable."

We have received papers from Sydney to June 27th, but the intelligence they contain is unimportant. The latest news from New Zealand is to the 4th of June, at which date all was quiet. Governor Grey had been met by a large assemblage of Chiefs, but Heki was not of the number.

As a curious proof of the remarkable character of the present season, we may mention that a branch, cut on Saturday, from an apple-tree growing in a garden in Loughborough-road, Brixton, bears on it two apples. They are "the second crop since the terrible hail-storm of 1st August."

According to letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult., a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Porte and the American Legation in that city, in consequence of the American Minister having afforded protection to an Armenian priest who had been delivered up to the Austrian authorities, from whose custody he escaped, and sought refuge in the house of an American missionary at Smyrna. The Armenian, in the meantime, escaped to America.

According to a letter from Mr. Brooke, dated the 31st of August, the state of affairs in Borneo was more satisfactory. Subsequent to the late attack of the fleet under Sir Thomas Cochrane at Borneo Proper, the Sultan returned to Brunè, from thence he has addressed a letter to her Majesty, craving pardon for the past, and containing many assurances of future good behaviour. Mr. Brooke also stated that the Sultan had ratified all his former engagements.

Lord John Russell has been proposed as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, the election to which office takes place in a short time.

The German papers publish several of the resolutions of the Commercial Congress, held at Berlin. It appears that the import duty on flaxen and hempen threads is to be considerably increased, but that the Congress had not acquiesced in the exigencies of the southern States of Germany, which had long demanded that a duty amounting to a prohibition should be levied on cotton threads

The last of the Benedictines of Cluny, where Peter the Venerable offered a refuge to the celebrated Abelard, has just expired in the Vosges, at the age of more than 80 years. He was named "Thouvenin.

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. state that, according to the Budget presented by the Government, the revenue for the current year will produce 18,409,053 drachmas, that the expenses will amount to 17,848,613 drachmas, leaving a surplus of 560,449 drachmas. M. Piscatory, the French Minister, had arrived in Athens from France on the 18th ult. Baron de Werther, the Prussian Minister, had likewise returned to his post.

Accounts from Norway of the 20th ult. state that in the neighbourhood of Christiania and Bergen several fruit-trees had begun to blossom for the second time this year; a phenomenon of extremely rare occurrence in latitudes so far north as 50 and 62.

The German papers which had announced the death of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, now contradict the report, and say his recovery is confidently anticipated,

There is little doubt that a mail train will, upon the completion of the railways to Edinburgh, run the whole journey between London and that city *within ten hours*

Mr. Edward Matthew Ward was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on Monday last.

The *Impartial de Smyrne*, of the 10th ult., says:—"A few days since a shark was caught near Chesme, weighing nearly 26 quintals. On opening the monster, the corpse of a man, unmutilated and dressed, was found in his belly.'

On the night of the 30th of September, a tempest of wind and rain ravaged the Melazzo and Marsala (Sicily). A terrible flood ravaged the former town. The inhabitants were surprised in their sleep; trees, sheds, and houses were carried away, and a hundred persons perished. At Marsala eight lives have been lost. The mail courier between Marsala and Trapani was overtaken by the storm and perished.

The St. Petersburg journals of the 24th ult. give accounts from the Caucasus, which represent the position and prospects of the Russian army as excellent, and state that several of the most influential partisans of Schamyl have come over to the Russians.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway to extend their telegraph to the Royal Exchange and Lloyd's Room, by which instantaneous communication will be obtained with Liverpool.

The ship *Adriondack* and schooner *Phantom*, which arrived at Liverpool from New York on Monday, brought 11,703 bushels of wheat, 2844 barrels of flour, and 14,232 bushels of Indian corn.

The half of the property of the *Handelsblad* newspaper was lately sold at Amsterdam for 250,000 florins. A Dutch journal having affirmed that the purchase had been made on Belgian account, M. L. Keyzer, one of the purchasers, has formally protested against this assertion. M Keyzer declares that no foreigner, and no foreign power, can have, or ever shall have, the least influence over that paper so long as it retains its present directors.

The *Journal of the Two Sicilies* publishes the treaty of commerce and navigation between the Governments of Austria and Naples, which was ratified on the 3rd ult. By this treaty the commerce of the two States is placed on a footing of equality.

It is intended to erect a splendid mansion on the site of the existing remains of Fonthill Abbey, which are now in the course of removal. The new edifice is to be completed in six years from the present time.

The exportation of British gunpowder was formerly prohibited, but such restriction has been discontinued for some years past, and, at the present time, a French bark is lying at Erith, in the river Thames, loading with this destructive material It will take in a cargo of 4000 barrels

The celebrated Viennese dancers, 48 in number, under the direction of Madame Weiss, sailed from Liverpool on Monday morning, in the packet ship *Yorkshire*, for New York.

Letters from Continental Greece bring numerous accounts of murders, brigandages, and piracies. In the village of Kariza, in Eurytania, 18 brigands recently poured burning oil on the bodies of their victims, to induce them to deliver up their money and properties. By this horrible means they are said to have obtained a sum of about 6000 drachmas.

A communication by steam-packet is about to be established between Rouen and Dunkirk

We learn from Zurich that the Government of the Canton of Lucerne has sent a circular to all the other Cantons, announcing that it does not recognise the authorities established by the revolution of Geneva.

A letter from Vienna states that Dr. Heller, of that city, has prepared tow in the same way as has been lately done for cotton, and that its explosive force is far more considerable

Silvio Pellico, whose name is so well known in Europe, from the account of his sufferings, is now on a visit to M. de Lamartine, at his chateau in Burgundy.

Accounts from Swan River mention the discovery of coal, and of a new port in Western Australia. The coal is stated to have been found within a short distance of Murray River, and thirty-five miles south of Fremantle, though it appears, from the description of the strata, that the extent of the discovery is merely that there are indications of coal. The new port is stated to be in Mangles Bay, at the south extremity of Cockburn Sound. There is said to be a depth of water of five or six fathoms at one hundred yards from the beach

Fresh herrings were on Wednesday so plentiful that they were selling in the markets throughout the metropolis and the suburbs at the rate of twenty-four for a shilling.

At the recent Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, a man of the name of Thomas Phillips was convicted by mistake, the jury, with one exception, being almost entirely ignorant of the English language. The foreman was understood to say Guilty, when the Jury (al. Welsh) meant—Not Guilty!

Information has been received from Sydney that a whaling ship, named the *Cape Packet*, (which has been missing two years) had fallen into the hands of the natives of the New Hebrides, Sandwich Islands, and those belonging to her, excepting four hands, savagely murdered. There were 28 seamen besides the crew.

There died last week, at Tullyrone, near Loughall, in the county Armagh, a man named John Meron, who had attained the age of 115 years. He was a pensioner, and for upwards of 80 years received the pay of Government.

During the week ending the 1st inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 1357; at Calais, 349: total, 1706

The sword which Lord Nelson wore at the battle of Trafalgar has recently been discovered, and, thanks to Lord Saye and Sele, has been transferred to Greenwich Hospital, where it reposes by the side of the coat worn by our immortal naval hero on the same occasion.

Five vessels were lost at Boulogne during the late gale. A French vessel was also wrecked at Ramsgate, three out of a crew of five perishing in the waves.

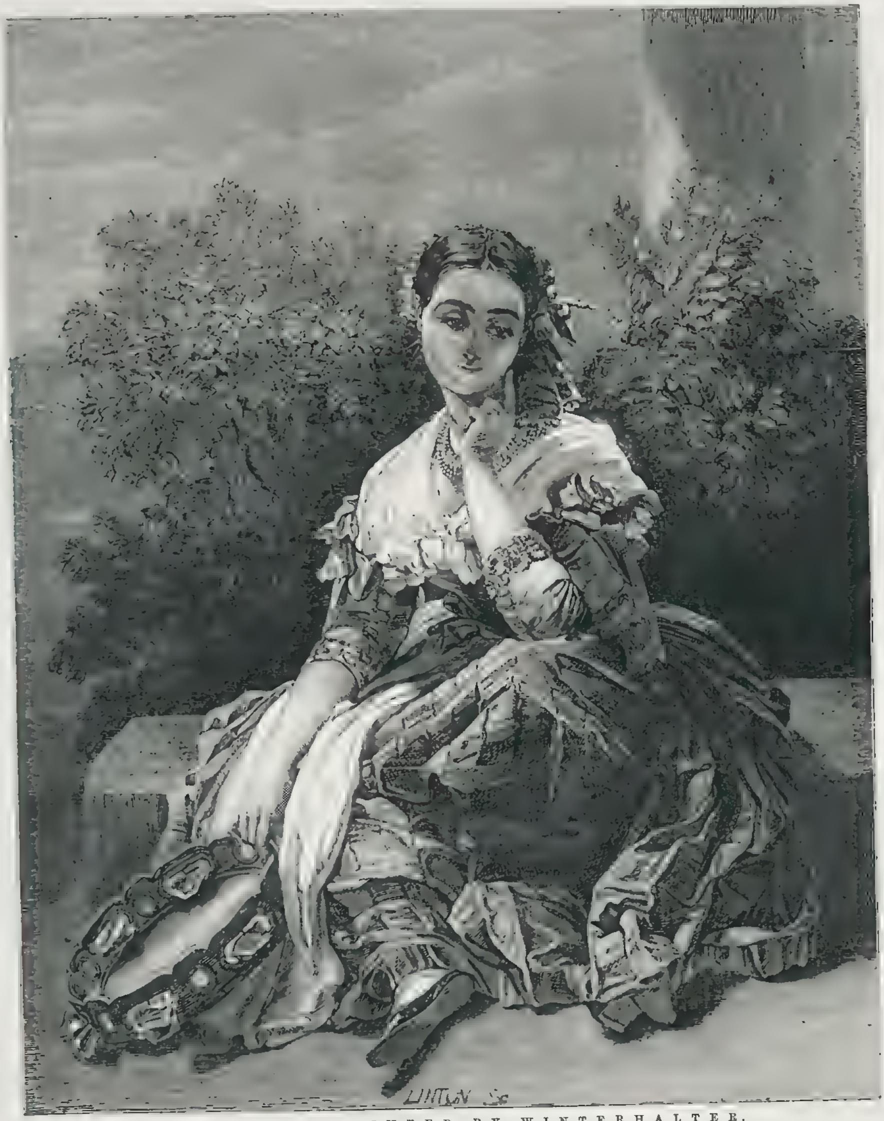
A new Hungarian dance, called the Csorder, is all the rage in Germany, and likely to supersede the Polka.

The *New Orleans Picayune* says there are no less than 502 regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel, of that place, beside 170 servants and employers. This makes a population of nearly 700 within the walls of a single building, sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

The ex-Premier and his colleague, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., have been entertaining, at their respective country mansions, a succession of visitors. Sir Robert Peel, as our readers know, has a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings at his town residence, and at Drayton Manor, the Baronet is having for his gallery, a collection of portraits of the most eminent living men of science and art. At the romantic seat of Pennicuick, both the sister arts, painting and music, are cultivated by the family of Sir George Clerk, and afford the worthy Baronet an agreeable relaxation from his long official services.

Baron Liebig imagines the essence of the potato disease to cons[illegible] the conversion of the albumen, a usual constituent of healthy potatoe[illegible] caseine, a principle which, by its great instability of composition, is supp[illegible] to cause the potato to putrify rapidly.

FINE ARTS.



PENSEROSA!—PAINTED BY WINTERHALTER.

Say! What's thy waking dream, poor Girl?
Thy tambourine has ceased to whirl
Its tiny cymbals—lark and merle *
Less blithe I ween
Than thou. While charming hind and earl,
Hast lately been.

Oh! joyous was thy dark eye's glance,
Elfin thy footstep in the dance,
And innocence that can enhance,
All gifts, is thine.
Why sink in this half torpid trance,
Sweet minstrel mine?

Art dreaming of thy native hills
Where Appenine pours down his rills,
And memory thy dark eye fills
With joyful tears?
Or can it be—misfortune chills
Thy budding years?

Or while thy careless footsteps rove
Through town or hamlet—mead or grove—
Hast ever thought young maid of love
And felt his power,
Soaring all human things above,
Thou fairest flower?

Beware! beware! for ruin lies
Within the lustre of *his* eyes;
Prudent the maid who timely flies
That fowler's snare.
Who seeks but to enjoy his prize
And then—despair!

Oh! may that doom ne'er fall on thee,
May true love thy companion be,
And joyful as the zephyrs free
Thy dance and song.
Jingling thy tambourine in glee,
Life's path along!

We have engraved this very interesting scene, from a remarkably fine print, by Joubert,† from Winterhalter's celebrated Picture.

---

* The Blackbird.

† Published by Goupil and Vibert, Paris.

The London Art-Union Annual for 1847. R. A. Sprigg.

This elegant folio, the second of the series, consists of nicely-etched and mezzotinted copies of the several pictures selected by the Prize-holders in the London Art-Union, in 1845. The subjects are 265 in number, and they afford correct ideas of the styles of the painters of the respective pictures. They include every variety of composition, from the dignity of Scriptural subjects to the playful humour of every-day life. Hence, there is abundant variety to please the most fastidious taste. They are very judiciously grouped; and the work is, altogether, produced in a highly tasteful style. The plates are sketched and engraved by Henry Melville. The volume is splendidly bound, and will prove a seasonable and superb present for the drawing-room table.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Devotional Music. Edited by James Marquet. Lonsdale.

Mr. Marquet has been a lay vicar of Westminster Abbey some forty years; and, having compiled, for the use of the late Princess Augusta, and for her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, in 1828, a selection of Sacred Musical Pieces, he has been induced to submit to the public a collection of Devotional Music, that may be sung on a Sunday evening in family circles. For the words of these compositions, he has resorted to the version of the Psalms of the Rev. James Merrick, who died in 1765, before his work had been published, and whose merits have been handsomely acknowledged by Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, who died in 1787. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, in his Essays, prefers Merrick's version to the Psalms of Sternhold, and Hopkins, Brady, Tate, &c. Mr. Marquet, in the musical adaptation, has acted upon the principle of the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill, that Satan should not have all the best music exclusively; and, in the task of selection, the compiler has gleaned from gems, secular as well as sacred, from Handel, Battishill, Boyce, Callcott, Cooke, Pleyel, Travers, Harrington, Rogers, the two Hayes, &c. We cannot better explain Mr. Marquet's praiseworthy object, than in mentioning that the sources from which he has derived his Melodies, are unexceptionable. An accompaniment for the pianoforte or organ has been judiciously added, and the voice parts are within reasonable compass for amateurs.

Holy Lord of Israel. Prayer, by H. N. O'Neil. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

A soprano solo, three flats in common time, leads into a quatuor of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. It is simple in character and orthodox in treatment, and is stated to appertain to a MS. *opera* (qy. oratorio) of "Ruth."

Jousse's Pianoforte Preceptor.—West's Singing Preceptor. Davidson.

We can recommend these instruction books, which have been carefully compiled from the best sources. The work of Jousse is well known, but in the present edition Mr. Henry West has availed himself of the innovations in modern composition, since the Pianoforte has been extended from the 5½ octaves in Jousse's time. Of course, the present edition is much enlarged, but it is vended at a very low charge. The new exercises develop the fingering, so as to render the learner competent, with practice, to attack any digital difficulties.

The "Singing Preceptor" is a companion to the other work, at the same price, and is an epitome, combining the systems of the most eminent writers on the art of singing. The exercises have been judiciously selected, and the examples gleaned from the best sources. The "Singing Preceptor" will not do away with the necessity of having a good master, but it will aid the vocal aspirant materially in the formation of a sound style.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Philharmonic Society.—The eight Concerts, for the season 1847, are fixed for Mondays March 15, 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 24, June 7 and 21st. Mr. Costa is the Conductor, Mr. Anderson is Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Josh. Calkin Hon. Librarian; Mr. Watts is Secretary. The Directors are Messrs. Anderson, T. Cooke, James Calkin, Howell, Lucas, Elliott, and J. B. Chatterton. The Society now comprises 37 Members, 49 Associates, 20 female Associates. and 7 Honorary Members. Messrs. Terry and Pye were elected Associates at the general meeting last Monday.

David, the violinist, visits London this season, and is engaged for the Beethoven Quartet Society. Madame Dulcken (sister of David) performed, at the first concert of the Leipsic Subscription Concerts, on the 4th Oct., Mendelssohn's Second Pianoforte Concerto, conducted by the composer. Moscheles had commenced his duties as pianoforte professor in Leipsic. Benedict, the composer, had arrived in Paris, from Stuttgardt. His opera of the "Crusaders" was to be produced in Vienna.

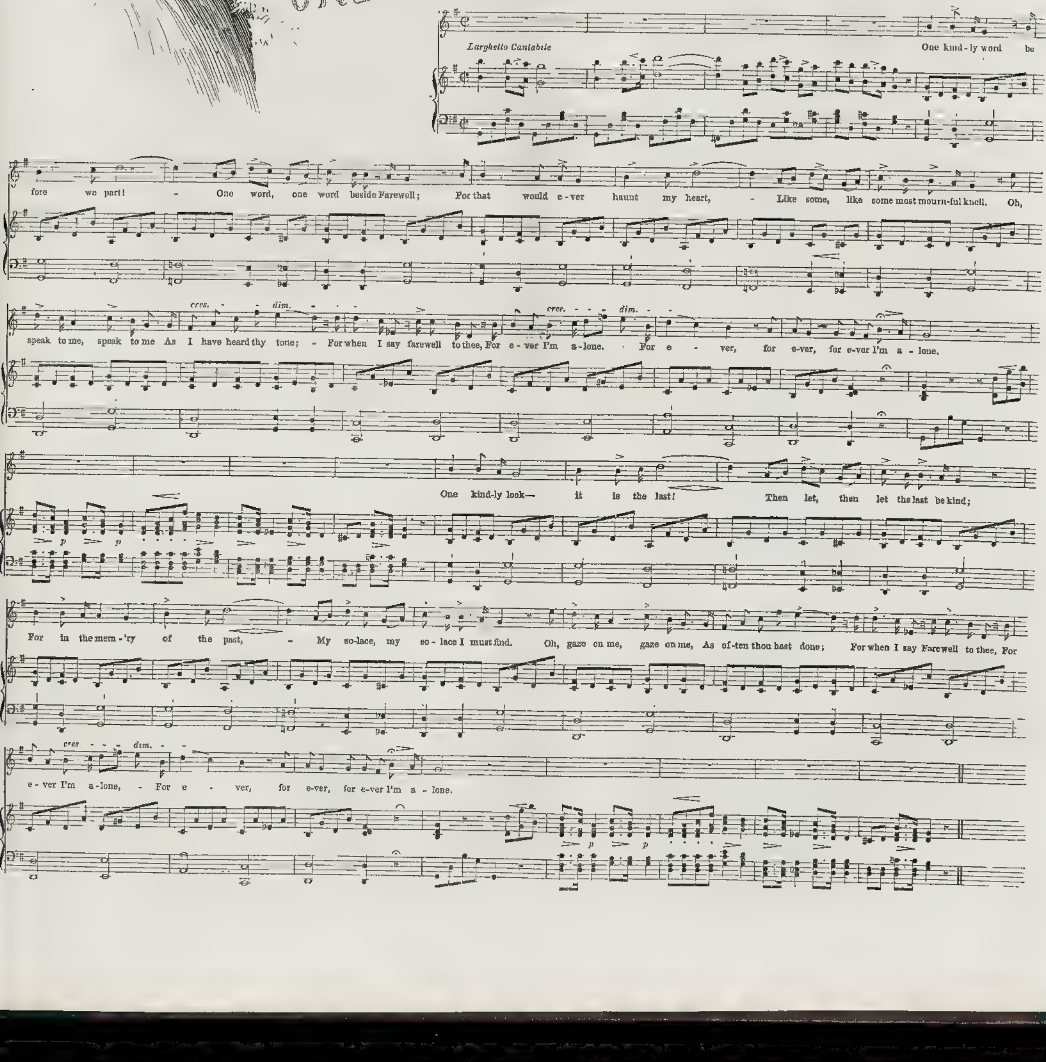
Edward Loder's Opera of the Night Dancers.—This interesting work has proved a great hit for the Princess' Theatre. It is now in good working order, but the opera would gain immensely if *Giselle* had for representative, Mdlle. Nau, for whom the part was written. The music is not within the compass of Madame Albertazzi, who is also too tame in her acting. Allen and Miss S. Flower, leave nothing to be desired—their duo "Peace to the Dead," is sung to perfection. The three pieces for the tenor, the Serenade "Wake my Love," "I Cannot Flatter if I Would," and the impassioned scena "Wake Giselle," are standing favourites, and Allen's style and feeling render them full justice. The music of the "Wilis" in the second act has secured the suffrages of all the best judges. Indeed, whenever Mr. E. Loder has trusted to his own inspirations, he has been the most successful; but, in striving to be popular, which the exigencies of publication require, many of his phrases may be traced to other masters. The opera, taken on the whole, is one of the best specimens from our English composer, and if Mr. Loder had written nothing else than the Flower duet "He loves me, he loves me not," he would be entitled to the praise of having added to the stores of high art.

ONE KINDLY WORD BEFORE WE PART.

ONE KINDLY WORD BEFORE WE PART.

Ballad.

WORDS BY MARK LEMON. MUSIC BY MRS. GILBERT À BECKETT.


Larghetto Cantabile
One kind-ly word be-
fore we part! - One word, one word beside Farewell; For that would e-ver haunt my heart, - Like some, like some most mourn-ful knell. Oh,
speak to me, speak to me As I have heard thy tone; - For when I say farewell to thee, For e-ver I'm a-lone. For e - ver, for e-ver, for e-ver I'm a-lone.
cres. dim. cres. dim.
p p
One kind-ly look— it is the last! Then let, then let the last be kind;
For in the mem-'ry of the past, - My so-lace, my so-lace I must find. Oh, gaze on me, gaze on me, As of-ten thou hast done; For when I say Farewell to thee, For
e-ver I'm a-lone, - For e - ver, for e-ver, for e-ver I'm a-lone.
cres. dim.
p p

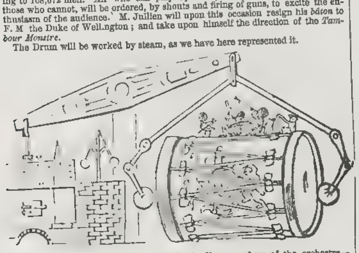
TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XVI.
M. JULLIEN'S MONSTER DRUM.

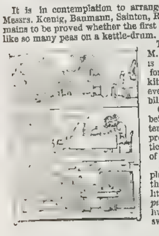
ULOUS as it may seem, yet we have been credibly informed that the large Drum which has, during the past week, excited the terror and admiration of thousands at M. Jullien's Concerts, is but the model of one making on a scale hitherto unthought of, for the future productions of that unequalled *maestro*.

The Drum will be used for the first time in a new set of waltzes, to be called *The Bombarding Battalions* -the old style of names such as the *Hyacinth*, the *Bouquet Royal*, the *Bridal*, &c., being too slow and quiet for the improved musical excitement of the people. M. Jullien has made arrangements with the Government for the entire British Army to assist at their performance, amounting to 108,672 men. All who can play upon any instrument, will do so; and those who cannot, will be ordered, by shouts and firing of guns, to excite the enthusiasm of the audience. M. Jullien will upon this occasion resign his *bâton* to F. M. the Duke of Wellington; and take upon himself the direction of the *Tambour Monstre*.

The Drum will be worked by steam, as we have here represented it.



It is in contemplation to arrange the leading members of the orchestra—Messrs. Kœnig, Baumann, Sainton, Richardson, &c.—on the top of it. But it remains to be proved whether the first blow will not bang them all up into the air, like so many peas on a kettle-drum.



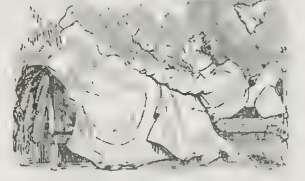
The construction of this Drum, arranged by M. Jullien with a view to his provincial tours, is most remarkable. Placed on its end, it forms a three-floored residence, consisting of kitchen, parlour, and bed-room, fitted up with every regard to comfort and domestic capability.

Of course, nobody can live in it whilst it is being played; but this inconvenience is but temporary. On inquiring the effect likely to be produced by it, M. Jullien simply but emphatically assures us that it will be "stunning:" of which we have not the slightest doubt.

It is arranged for the first rehearsal to take place in the open air near Birmingham. By this, the sound will be heard, with more equality, all over England at once. The subdued *piano* passages of the waltz, scored for two hundred ophicleides, are spoken of as very sweet

THE GUN COTTON AGAIN.

Since we last wrote, this explosive novelty has occupied much of the public attention. Ingenious chemists have found out that paper, rags, tow, and even sawdust, when prepared, possess similar properties to those which last week caused "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" to sink into the ground at the Bond-street Gunnery. That everything and everybody will one day be annihilated in one grand bang, we firmly expect. In the meantime, we beg to show the effects of



THE NEW GUN-COTTON ALARUM NIGHTCAP,

which, by a little careful arrangement of the head against the taster, may be made to go off at any time in the night.

CHARADE THE TENTH.

The great "bould spakers" of the land
Met in Conciliation Hall;
They talk'd of "slaves" and "bondsman's brand,"
And that the Saxon rule should fall;
And for the rint held out the hand,
And swore that Ireland, aye, should be
The first gem of the emerald sea.
And whilst the mob hurrah'd around,
With hearts buoyed up by empty sound,
They quite forgot, by want accurst,
They'd not MY WHOLE to fill MY FIRST.
That WHOLE, they were brought up to prize
An Argus with its hundred eyes.
But now long since it had been poorly,
From ills that slowly came, but surely.

The captain of a well-known band,
Now see MY SECOND proudly stand;
In Spain a middle rank he took
The Affghans led; Ghuznee forsook;
But, through all chance of fire and flood,
In Asia, first and last, he stood.
Of pride he ne'er possessed a particle,
Content to prove a useful article.
But never yet was he outdone,
Who chanced to be MY SECOND "one."

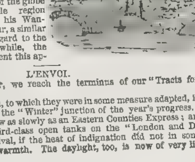
Next look towards a mighty pile
Of soaring dome and lofty aisle.
See Tiber's stream—the Bridge, also,
And Castle of St. Angelo.
Look to the right—the pilgrims come
In crowds to fill the streets of Rome,
As with an eager eye they scan
The *façade* of the Vatican.
Why are they thronging to and fro?
Why do the masses come and go?
They hurry on with [illegible] absurd,
'Tis only to salute MY THIRD.

SCIENTIFIC.

The removal of the Pyrenees was effected at the beginning of this month, being the chief exploit of the year. It was accomplished entirely by his Majesty Louis Philippe, in spite of all engineering difficulties, and the communication between France and Spain is now tolerably smooth. Great care will be taken to prevent the Pyrenees from again forming, which, from the nature of the country, they promise to do.—*Year Book of Facts.*

NOVEL SCHEME.

THE passage of the Nassau Balloon along the Thames, alluded to in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has suggested to the Committee of Westminster-bridge, the possibility of applying the huge machine to arrest the further subsidence of the ancient pile. The determination of Father Thames not to keep his bed, renders all support from below perfectly useless. The Balloon will therefore hold up the arches; and it is the earnest hope of the Committee that, when the further removal of the stones shall have lightened the structure, it will, some night, fly away altogether, and take the ruins along with it, to some remote point of the globe—perhaps that remarkable region wherein M. Sue commences his Wandering Jew. Should this occur, a similar plan will be followed with regard to the Wellington Statue. Meanwhile, the bridge and balloon will present this appearance.



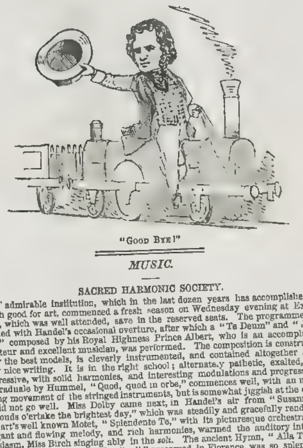
L'ENVOI.

With the present number, we reach the terminus of our "Tracts for the Trains."

For the summer locomotion, to which they were in some measure adapted, is now over, and we have arrived at the "Winter" junction of the year's progress. The traveller's blood begins to flow as slowly as an Eastern Counties Express; and the drenched inmates of the third-class open tanks on the "London and Dover" would freeze before their arrival, if the heat of indignation did not in some degree chafe them into bare warmth. The daylight, too, is now of very limited duration; and as to trying to read by the light of the dim finger-glasses that hang from the roofs of the carriages—one to every score of passengers—the mere notion makes your eyes smart. And, therefore, we think it best to conclude the series.

But we are not going to give up all communing with, we trust, our many friends. As Mr. George Robins forcibly observes, "we have been honoured with the directions of the owners" to take the "Everybody's Column" of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS under our own management, which will have no connexion with the Everybody's Column over the way in Trafalgar-square—for such have ceaseless allusions made it. Our own column will only take a week to build; there will, therefore, be a chance for everybody of average life to see its commencement and completion. We shall still illustrate our paragraphs here and there with those elaborate artistic sketches which we have been permitted to introduce; but amidst our weekly winter whims and fire-side fancies, we shall from time to time throw in such graver paragraphs as we may think worth transplanting from other quarters. And be assured that, although our fun may be occasionally personal, it shall be such that the objects of it may themselves smile at. At all events, they shall not be vexed.

Until we meet again, then, we bid you all a hearty



"GOOD BYE!"

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIS admirable institution, which in the last dozen years has accomplished so much good for art, commenced a fresh season on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, which was well attended, save in the reserved seats. The programme was opened with Handel's occasional overture, after which a "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who is an accomplished amateur and excellent musician, was performed. The composition is constructed after the best models, is cleverly instrumented, and contained altogether some very nice writing. It is in the right school; alternately pathetic, exalted, and impressive, with solid harmonies, and interesting modulations and progressions. A Graduale by Hummel, "Quod, quod in orbe," commences well, with an undulating movement of the stringed instruments, but is somewhat jiggish at the close. It did not go well. Miss Dolby came next, in Handel's air from "Susannah," "Clouds o'ertake the brightest day," which was steadily and gracefully rendered. Mozart's well known Motet, "Splendente Te," with its picturesque orchestration, elegant and flowing melody, and rich harmonies, warmed the auditory into enthusiasm, Miss Birch singing ably in the *soli*. The ancient Hymn, "Alla Trinita Beata," one of the "Laudi Spirituali" preserved in Florence, was so splendidly sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Hobbs, and Phillips, as to secure a rapturous encore. Leonardo Leo's Double Choruses, "Dixit Dominus" and the "Gloria," concluded the first part, in the record of which we ought to mention, by the way, the fine execution of Cioffi, the trombone player.

Spohr's oratorio of "The Last Judgment" comprised the second part. This work—the English words by Professor Taylor—was first heard in this country at the Norwich Festival in 1830, and it was afterwards performed by the Philharmonic Society, at the Manchester and Worcester Festivals in 1836, and by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1841. It is incomparably the finest of Spohr's sacred productions; infinitely superior to his "Calvary," "Fall of Babylon," &c. Crowded as the "Last Judgment" is with difficulties, his chromatic and enharmonic changes and mannerism are less palpable than in his later oratorios. Giving due credit to the artists and amateurs for their zeal to do justice to Spohr, we must at the same time confess that we never heard a more unsatisfactory execution. The unsteadiness of the conductor's beat was a primary cause; and there was no attempt at colouring the composer's imagery, without which Spohr's music is, indeed, dry and dull. The best efforts of the chorus singers were in the devotional "Holy, Holy;" but the terrible bursts in the "Destroyed is Babylon" were wanting, the time being so painfully dragged. The orchestra was often quite abroad in the intricate accompaniments. The two quartet gems, "Yes, every Tear," and the "Blest are the Departed," both in six flats, were unsteadily executed. In the lovely and touching operatical duo, "Forsake me not," Miss Birch was outsinging her weak but correct colleague, the tenor, Mr. Hobbs, and the consequence was that the beauty of the imitative passages was lost. The almost herculean task of interpreting the great scena, "Thus Saith the Lord," fell to Mr. Phillips, who was firm and vigorous, but it requires a Staudigl's powers to give it due effect. The overture and long instrumental sinfonia preceding the second part were played correctly, but without any distinctive light and shade. On the whole, the oratorio went heavily—partly to be ascribed to an inefficient execution, and more perhaps to the peculiarity of Spohr's style, which to the cultivated amateur presents most interesting points of learning, but which fails to create profound emotions from the masses, simply because the Handelian spark of genius is wanting.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

We cannot compliment the members on their mode of execution of the instrumental pieces at the first Concert of the thirteenth season, on Monday last, at Erat's Harp Saloon. There was a want of delicacy and precision that ought not to exist. The new Quartet in G Minor for two violins, tenor and violoncello, was chiefly remarkable as the composition of a young lady, Miss Kate Loder, the *pianiste*, who was probably inspired by the example of Miss Orger. The Quatuor was well constructed as to form, but the ideas were not particularly striking. It was a creditable production on the whole, and quite as good as any of the works of more ambitious members of this Society. A MS. Piano and Violoncello Duo, played by its composer, Mr. W. C. Macfarren, and Mr. Lucas, contained nothing new. Misses Cubitt and Steele, Messrs. Lockey and Calkin, were the vocalists, and Messrs. J. and H. Banister, Gattie, Weslake, Thirlwall, and W. Dorrell, the instrumentalists. Mr. Clinton was the Director of the evening, and Mr. Wallace ably accompanied the vocal music, his own clever trio from "Maritana," "Remorse and Dishonour," being nicely sung by Miss Cubitt, Messrs. Lockey and Calkin.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The new Military Quadrille, "The British Army," was performed for the first time at the third Concert, on Monday last. Never, perhaps, had Covent Garden Theatre contained such an audience as on this occasion. It has been stated that 7000 persons were present, but this is an exaggeration; the number, we believe, exceeded 3000. As a composition the Quadrille is extremely effective, abounding in M. Jullien's happiest selections from popular composers, and more stunning than any of his former descriptive productions. It is not to be supposed that the picked players from the four bands of the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the Grenadier Guards, and the Coldstream, would be idle whilst the stringed instruments were at work, and the brass and the parchment were therefore victors in the conflict of sounds. The audience enjoyed the roar of the quintuple bands amazingly. They took M. Jullien's explanatory Key in the programme for granted with perfect reliance, that the fiery conductor was as competent to describe things immaterial quite as well as matter material. And why not? Have we not an instance in Spohr, who affects to describe sound by musical notes *before* its creation? Has not Haydn vivified Chaos? Has he not also given us the description of "light?" And has not that mountebank-plagiarist David, in the ode-symphony, the "Desert," cabbaged from Haydn, the same thought in the effect of the rising of the sun. M. Jullien is quite right, consequently, to give us "Twilight" in its minimum, and an "encampment" in demi-semi quavers. When "silence reigns around," M. Jullien never ceases his orchestral description; resolved to do or die, he prepares for the advancing enemy—a set of treacherous double basses and growling trombones and ophicleides; but our brazen friends, the trumpets, jealous of so much brass being exhibited without their aid, sound to "arms," and a chorus visible and invisible echo the cry: it is a trying moment; but the British Grenadiers are heard on the left wing—the Irish follow on the right, and the Scotch bagpipe in the rear; a crescendo is approaching—but not so fast; Jullien beats a feigned retreat for a piano, and when he obtains that, he renews the charge. The orchestral battle then "rages with fury;" Jullien is *generalissimo* of the attacking part, and of the defenders in the city. Nothing dismays him; he provokes the stringed combatants, excites the brass enemy, and rallies the drummers: it is hard to decide which is to win—the lower orchestra, his regulars, or the guerillas on the heights; but Jullien has a reserve—it is a monster long drum; and when that is brought up at the critical moment, it is *sauve qui peut* with the stringed fighters, and victory is proclaimed in favour of the brass and parchment, amidst what the Yankees would term "an everlasting smash."

It is needless to add how M. Jullien's fine troops behaved in this fearful fray. The officers of the staff—Oboe Barrett; Bassoon Baumann; Flageolet Collinet; Flute Richardson; Clarionet Lazarus; Trombone Cioffi; and Cornet-à-piston Kœnig—particularly distinguished themselves; but, as they have attained the highest rank, no further promotion can be awarded to them. The Generals of the Divisions—Waetzig, Tutton, Schott, and Godfrey—rendered effective aid in bringing up the auxiliaries. Field Marshal Jullien never wielded his *bâton* with more energy and precision; and when the concluding "See the conquering hero comes," was heard, he was saluted with military honours—every stick in the pit was raised with a hat or handkerchief at the top, imitating the gyrations of the illustrious *chef d'orchestre*. Royalty was permitted to join in the triumph of the British Army, for the National Anthem, skilfully intermingled in the martial themes, was separately called for at the close of the instrumental battle. The Quadrille will no doubt be repeated every evening during M. Jullien's last brilliant campaign in Covent Garden Theatre, the demolition of the interior of which, for the Royal Italian Opera of 1847, must be commenced on the 1st of December. M. Jullien proposes to build a Hall in Leicester-square.

"MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MELANCHOLY."—Mr. J. W Roe's second Annual Entertainment, under this title, was given on Monday last, in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall, and was fully attended. It consisted of a series of anecdotes and observations of human life, interspersed with singing by Miss Moriatt O'Connor, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, Mr. J. L. Hatton, and Mr. Roe. Mr. Dando and Mr. Hatton played one of Beethoven's Sonatas, in admirable style.

MUSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Mr. G. Buckland has announced two Lectures at the City of Westminster Literary and Scientific Institution, the first of which was given on Thursday; the illustrations being from Moore, Lindpaintner, H. Russell, John Parry, F. Romer, N J. Sporle, Lover, Phillips, &c.

THE CECILIAN SOCIETY.—Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" was performed at the Albion Hall, Moorgate, on Thursday evening; the principal singors being Misses Thornton, Jennings, Hayes, Felton, Dyer, Seward, Bowden, Roncioni; Mrs. Cox; Messrs. Walker, Nelson, Jackson, Cross, and Butler.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The new opera of "Loretta, a Tale of Seville," by Mr. Lavenu, will be produced on Monday next; the principal parts sustained by Madame Bishop, Miss Poole, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Collett, Mrs. Hughes; Messrs. Harrison, King, Weiss, Borrani, S. Jones, &c. On Monday week Mdlle. Fuoco, from the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, will make her *debût* in the new ballet of "Betty." Mr. Balfe arrived in London, from Vienna, on Wednesday, after a brilliant reception of himself and operas. He was presented by the manager with a service of gold plate. His new opera, the *libretto* by Mr. Bunn, will be put in rehearsal after Mr. Lavenu's work

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

WE remember, in some old miscellany, to have seen a facetious plan, addressed to prudent housekeepers, for making a leg of mutton last a week—by roasting it on Sunday, eating it cold on Monday, hashing it on Tuesday, and so on to the bone. The idea is being followed out just at present by dramatic cooks, with pieces. A subject is first served up as a ballet—we will take one in question, "Giselle," as an instance; then it becomes the *libretto* of an opera; then we see it as a burlesque, perhaps it will next be a pantomime; and after that a drama of the Victorine school, altogether without music. There is no telling in what forms the legend may or may not be twisted.

To the *habitués* of the Opera, Drury Lane, and the Princess' Theatres, the story of "Giselle, or the Wilis," is well known; but as the audience of a minor theatre may not have it so completely at their finger ends, the following outline of the legend is given in the bill, which contains, by the way, almost as much as the piece itself. The tradition, then, on which the piece is founded, is taken from the pages of Henrich Heine, a German author, whose "elegant and facile pen" has enriched the world with a host of romantic *bluettes*, which, unfortunately for the British public, being written in the language of *Faderland*, have, notwithstanding the cheap fares to the Rhine, and M. Ollendorf's six months system, escaped the rifles of our dramatic sharpshooters. "The Wilis," says Herr Heine, "are young maidens, who, being betrothed, die before their wedding-day, and are supposed to find no rest in the tomb; for, though life is fled, there remains in them an insatiable love for the dance. At midnight, and in the bright moonlight, they rise in crowds, arrayed in their bridal dresses, wreathed with flowers and sparkling with jewels; their faces, though pale, have the beauty of youth, and winning smiles play upon their lips. Woe to the young man whose evil destiny leads him within the reach of their perfidious fascination! He is compelled to join their wild orgies, and to dance till, from exhaustion, he sinks down and expires."

The action of the original ballet, in this Adelphi piece of "The Phantom Dancers," which, it may be recollected, lies in two scenes, has not been strictly followed. More characters have been introduced, made to fit the company of the house; and the *dénouement* is changed. The cast embraces all the principal members of the *corps*. *Giselle* is played by Madame Celeste; *Albert Brown*, her lover, by Miss Woolgar; and *Count Whirligig*, his rival, by Mr. Wright. Then we have Mr. Paul Bedford as *Prince Noodlehead*, and Mr. O. Smith as a *Zamiel*, in a costume of red modern clothes; Mr. Munyard as his valet, and Mr. Mitchenson as a Wieland species of imp. Miss Ellen Chaplin, Miss M. Taylor, and Miss Harding also contribute to the general good effect of the piece, which was well calculated to display the happy versatility of the performers, who can act, sing, dance, or pantomime with equal facility and excellence.

A large sum has evidently been expended upon the *mise en scène*, which is very splendid and elaborate; indeed, the Adelphi burlesques of this school depend more upon startling effects of mechanism than upon sharp hits and allusions in the dialogue for their success. The change from the Village to the Phantom Regions, at the end of the first act, is exceedingly beautiful, and worked on the first night without one hitch, in spite of its complicated arrangements. So was the Sunrise on the Haunt of the Wilis, cleverly shut in by an ascending and descending scene—a "sink and fly," as it is technically called—which, on reopening, discovered a Salon de Bal, in which were assembled most of the old Adelphi favourite characters—*St. George*, *Tilly Slowboy*, *Norma*, *Pollio*, *The Mysterious Stranger*, &c.—who concluded the piece with a grand "Tarentella d'Extase," and brought down the curtain amidst loud applause.

There is some very pretty music in the piece, including some from the original "Giselle." Some of the Ethiopian airs are also introduced, and a trio, in the proper fashion, parodying "Buffalo gals, can't-ye-come out to night," pleased immensely. Altogether, the success was unquestionable; the applause was very hearty and prolonged: all the characters had to re-appear at the end; and Mr. Charles Selby was loudly called before the curtain.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Wednesday evening Shakspeare's comedy, or rather play, of "Measure for Measure" was revived at this theatre, and met with a warm reception from the audience—to the greater part of whom its performance was a novelty, since it has not, we believe, been acted on the London stage for some years. We do not think that, pecuniarily speaking, "Measure for Measure" will do such good service to the treasury as some of the other Shakspearian dramas revived under this very excellent management. But its representation, on Wednesday, certainly excited some interest, no less amongst the literary men assembled to witness it, than the general audience. And not a point was unappreciated, either in the acting or writing.

It was capitally cast. Miss Laura Addison was, of course, the principal attraction, and, as *Isabella*, she played with a sweetness, and dignity withal, which won golden opinions from the house. Miss Addison's chief powers, however, are displayed to their full in scenes requiring impassioned energy rather than in level dialogue; at the same time, she can so nicely modulate her voice, naturally clear and sweet, that the greatest import is given to those quiet passages which might otherwise be ineffective. One or two provincialisms, which several critics at first complained of, are wearing away; and in every successive character she appears to more advantage. She is is in an enviable position, for a bright career is free and open before her.

Mr. Phelps played the *Duke* in his usual careful style, although he was somewhat imperfect in the last act. There are no great points to be made in this character, and he appeared to feel this. Mr. G. Bennett's *Angelo* was impressive, with a shade of exaggerated emphasis; and Mr. H Marston, as *Claudio*, overcame the physical defects of his voice, by his evident painstaking. Perhaps, however, the best sustained character was the *Lucio* of Mr. Hoskens. Every remark of the "fantastick" was greeted with honest laughter, and there was a pleasant affectation in his manner exceedingly well conceived. Mr. Scharf and Mr. A. Younge shared the comic honours with him, as *Pompey* and *Elbow*; and the old gentleman who played the little part of *Barnardine* proved himself a real artist; his performance, and his "making up," were very effective. Indeed, it would have been somewhat difficult to have found fault justly with anybody. The applause, from a full house, was loud and general when the curtain fell. Mr. Phelps and Miss Addison were called upon to re-appear, and the same compliment was paid to Mr. G. Bennett. The farce of "The Tobit's Dog" was played after the comedy. It is another version of the former vaudeville now running at the Haymarket, under the name of "Spring Gardens."

PRINCESS'.

Mr. J. R. Scott, a gentleman who has taken a high rank in America as a tragedian, made his first appearance at this house, on Wednesday evening, as *Sir Giles Overreach*, in Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." He evidently possesses powers above the ordinary run, but we should prefer seeing him in some other more genial character before we give a decided opinion upon the chance of his taking so elevated a position on our stage as report assigns to him in the Transatlantic theatres, for the *rôle* of *Sir Giles Overreach* is somewhat an ungracious one to play, and, at the same time, an exceedingly difficult one to give effect to. Nobody, in modern times, ever created any great impression in it but Edmund Kean. Mr. Scott has, evidently, intelligence and good natural advantages of figure and features. His chief fault is a tendency to rant, but this, without doubt, he will be able to repress. The latter portion of the part was the most impressively acted. The play was, generally, well cast, Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Compton deserving the chief honours for their able performance in *Margaret* and *Marrall*. A young lady appeared, for the first time, as *Lady Allworth*, but she has a very great deal to learn. Mr. Scott was called for at the conclusion, and acknowledged the compliments of the audience in a very neat and agreeably-framed speech.

A little farce, called "Keeping a Place," was successfully brought out afterwards, the whole weight of which, if such a trifle could have any, rested with Compton, who is a simple gardener, and, being discharged for his lack of sense, is mistaken by his mistress—a sentimental lady—for a titled lover in disguise. The *equivoque* arises from this point, and gives birth to all sorts of comical misconceptions and situations, which kept the audience roaring with laughter all the time of the performance. To criticise such a bagatelle severely would be to break a butterfly on the wheel. It will, however, enjoy a short life, and, without doubt, a very merry one.

DRURY-LANE.

An agreeable *divertissement* was brought out here on Wednesday evening, after the opera of "Stradella" had been performed, called "Une Kermés,"—the name signifying, if we mistake not, a Belgian *fête*. It served as a vehicle for the dancing of different members of the Drury-Lane *corps de ballet*, including two or three *artistes* comparatively strange to the public, amongst whom we may name Mdlle. Adèle Benart and Mdlle. Anita Dubignon (the *débûtantes* in the "Maid of Cashmere"), together with M. Paul and M. Tell. Their exertions were rewarded with the frequent applause of the audience, and the production was quite successful. The house was comfortably filled, but not crowded.

LITERATURE.

The Emigrant. By Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart. Murray.

The title of this book is a misnomer; but the reader will soon be set right by the following pithy paragraph of the Preface:—"As the common crow is made up of a small lump of carrion and two or three handfuls of feathers, so is this volume composed of Political History, buoyed up by a few light sketches, solely written to make a dull subject fly." The *gravamen* of the book, therefore, is the late rebellion in Canada, and the conduct of the Whig and Conservative Ministries towards Sir Francis Head, as Governor of the Upper Province. The leading events are detailed with that excellent talent for observation, and in that very lively vein of humour for which the writer is celebrated; and the reader will not expect a dull affair under such heads as "The Flare-up," "the British Flag," "the Apology," "the Hunted Hare," "Political Poison," "the Explosion," "Moral," &c. "The Hunted Hare," by the way, is Sir Francis himself, who, when he left the seat of Government, must have had nearly as rough a ride as he took across the [illegible]nce. The entire narrative is written with a fixity of purpose which is very striking: indeed, Sir Francis considers it to disclose "facts which not only threaten the safety of our Institutions, but in which the Honour of the Crown is deeply involved."

Leaving this grave matter to the Colonial Office, we shall proceed to what will prove the more popular contents of the volume—a succession of discursive sketches of the scenery and manners of Upper Canada, which have all the sparkling vigour and humorous characteristic of Sir Francis Head's best manner. The book opens with a charming chapter on the physical geography of Upper Canada: this is entitled "A New Sky," and commences thus attractively—

"However deeply prejudiced an Englishman may be in favour of his own country, yet I think it is impossible for him to cross the Atlantic without admitting that in both the northern and southern hemispheres of the New World Nature has not only outlined her works on a larger scale, but has painted the whole picture with brighter and more costly colours than she used in delineating and in beautifying the Old World.

"The heavens of America appear infinitely higher—the sky is bluer—the clouds are whiter—the air is fresher—the cold is intenser—the moon looks larger—the stars are brighter—the thunder is louder—the lightning is vivider—the wind is stronger—the rain is heavier—the mountains are higher—the rivers larger—the forests bigger—the plains broader; in short, the gigantic and beautiful features of the New World seem to correspond very wonderfully with the increased locomotive powers and other brilliant discoveries which, under the blessing of an Almighty Power, have lately been developed to mankind."

Here, too, is a vivid picture of the four seasons in Canada:

"In the summer, the excessive heat—the violent paroxysms of thunder—the parching drought—the occasional deluges of rain—the sight of bright red, bright blue, and other gaudy-plumaged birds—of the brilliant humming-bird, and of innumerable fire-flies, that at night appear like the reflection upon earth of the stars shining above them in the heavens, would almost persuade the emigrant that he was living within the tropics.

"As autumn approaches, the various trees of the forest assume hues of every shade of red, yellow, and brown, of the most vivid description. The air gradually becomes a healthy and delightful mixture of sunshine and frost, and the golden sunsets are so many glorious assemblages of clouds—some like mountains of white wool, others of the darkest hues—and of broad rays of yellow, of crimson, and of golden light, which, without intermixing, radiate upwards to a great height from the point of the horizon at which the deep-red luminary is about to disappear.

"As the winter approaches the cold daily strengthens; and before the branches of the trees and the surface of the country become white, every living being seems to be sensible of the temperature that is about to arrive.

"The gaudy birds, humming-birds, and fire-flies depart first; then follow the pigeons; the wild-fowl take refuge in the lakes, until scarcely a bird remains to be seen in the forest. Several of the animals seek refuge in warmer regions; and even the shaggy bear, whose coat seems warm enough to resist any degree of cold, instinctively looks out in time for a hollow tree into which he may leisurely climb, to hang in it during the winter as inanimate as a flitch of bacon from the ceiling of an English farm-house; and even many of the fishes make their deep-water arrangements for not coming to the surface of the rivers and harbours during the period they are covered with ice.

"Notwithstanding the cheerful brightness of the winter's sun, I always felt that there was something indescribably awful and appalling in all these bestial, birdal, and piscal precautions; and yet it is with pride that one observes that, while the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, one after another, are seen retreating before the approaching winter, like women and children before an advancing army, the Anglo-Saxon race stand firm! and, indeed, they are quite right to do so, inasmuch as the winter, when it does arrive, turns out to be a season of hilarity and of healthy enjoyment."

"The Long Trot" describes several rides, the incidents of which are capitally narrated; among them we find a most touching account of the death of the Duke of Richmond, by hydrophobia, at Kingston, in the year 1819; the conclusion is full of fine feeling. Sir Francis says

"As I remained for a few minutes on horseback before the hovel which commemorates, on the continent of North America, the well-known facts I have just related, I deeply felt, and have ever since been of opinion, that there exists in the British Peerage no name that is recollected in Canada by all parties with such affectionate regard as that noble Englishman and English nobleman, Charles Lennox, the late Duke of Richmond."

Further on, we have a promising glimpse:

"The splendid region which lies between Toronto and Lake Huron contains the richest land on the continent of North America, and must hereafter become one of the most favoured countries on the surface of the globe. The enormous size of the trees clearly indicates the luxuriance of the earth in which they flourish, and, although it is truly astonishing to observe how much has been done by the emigrant, yet, as a solitary example of what ample room there still is in this favoured spot for the redundant population of the mother country, I will state, that between Lakes Ontario and Huron there exist six million acres of uncleared land in one block! The Crown lands of Canada, which, in my humble opinion, ought always to have been given to the British emigrant for nothing, or, to speak more correctly, as payment by the mother country for his courage, trouble, and expense in clearing them, can even now be purchased at about five shillings an acre. An Irish gentleman, resident in Canada, was desirous to persuade his sons to work as back-woodsmen instead of frittering away their constitutions and money in luxuries and pleasure; and as champagne costs in America something more than a dollar a bottle, whenever this old gentleman saw his sons raise the bright sparkling mixture to their lips he used humorously to exclaim to them, '*Ah, my boys! there goes an acre of land,* TREES AND ALL!'"

A visit to an Indian family on the banks of Lake Huron calls forth these very original remarks

"Occasionally the head of the family would rise and salute me, but, generally speaking, I received from the whole group what I valued infinitely more—a smile of happiness and contentment; and when I beheld their healthy countenances and their robust active frames, I could not help feeling how astonished people in England would be if they could but behold, and study, a state of human existence in which every item in the long list of artificial luxuries which they have been taught to venerate is utterly unknown, and, if described, would be listened to with calm inoffensive indifference, or with a smile approaching very nearly to the confines of contempt; but, the truth is, that between what *we* term the civilised portion of mankind, and what *we* call 'the savage,' there is a moral gulf which neither party can cross, or, in other words, on the subject of happiness, they have no ideas with us in common. For instance, if I could suddenly have transported one of the ruddy squaws before me to any of the principal bedrooms in Grosvenor-square, her first feeling on entering the apartment would have been that of suffocation from heat and impure air; but if, gently drawing aside the thick damask curtains of a four-post bed, I had shown her its young aristocratic inmates fast asleep, protected from every breath of air by glass windows, wooden shutters, holland blinds, window-curtains, hot bed-clothes, and beautiful fringed night-caps, as soon as her smile had subsided, her simple heart would have yearned to return to the clean rocks and pure air of Lake Huron; and so it would have been if I could suddenly have transported any of the young men before me to the narrow contracted hunting-grounds of any of our English country gentlemen; indeed, an Indian would laugh outright at the very idea of rearing and feeding game for the sake of afterwards shooting it; and the whole system of living, house-fed, in gaiters, and drinking port wine, would, to his mind, appear to be an inferior state of happiness to that which it had pleased the Great Spirit' to allow him to enjoy"

The traveller's visit to Niagara will not disappoint the reader; the confused roar and boiling of the cataract are thus described:

"For a considerable time I listened to it all with the feelings of confusion I had so often before experienced; but, as I became gradually accustomed to the cold whirling vapour that surrounded me, as well as to the sudden crashing noises behind me, I felt myself by degrees enabled—at first imperfectly, and then distinctly—to analyze and separate from each other the various notes of the two different instruments of which the roar of Niagara is composed—namely, the deep thundering tone of the fall of more than a hundred millions of tons of water per hour over a precipice of 150 feet; and the raging, hissing, lashing, and boiling of all this broken water in the confined cauldron beneath.

"The more I studied this language, the more clearly I understood it, until, in the ever-changing but unceasing thunder of its eloquence I could always trace, in different proportions, and often apparently in different places, the presence of these two voices in concert.

"Sometimes the stunning, deafening noise proceeding from three thousand six hundred millions* of cubic feet per hour of an element of the same specific gravity as oak, suddenly arrested in its fall from 150 feet, would apparently so completely overpower every other, that I felt I could point in the dark precisely to the bottom of the falls; at other times, nothing beneath was heard but the raging of broken water, while the thunder that created it was resounding high overhead, and sometimes far away, as if a heavy battering-train of artillery were trotting through the forest over a paved road."

We need scarcely add that "The Emigrant" will be extensively read, both as regards the "lump of carrion" and the "feathers." We owe Sir Francis much for his sparkling "Bubbles," published some years since, and the work before us adds largely to the public debt. There is a cheerfulness in his writing, even when he is assailed with all sorts of political discontent; and this delightful quality indicates a very healthy mind.

---

* A ton of water contains thirty-six cubic feet

GUN COTTON.

SONNET.

Cotton! thou right hand of Britannia's trade,
  Cradle of wealth and Manchester's renown,
  Hast become bellicose on dale and down
'Gainst grouse and partridge? Are thy fibres made
Auxiliaries to Moloch's ruthless blade?
  Is Schwartze's bright invention overthrown
By thee?.... Alas! far better had it been
  If men would turn thy qualities to good!
The organs of destructiveness, I ween,
  Are waxing out of fashion; for the blood
Of Man shall rarely now be shed like water:
  Far different is the mission of our age.
Gone are the days which joy'd in human slaughter—
  Condemn'd—contemn'd—by patriot, bard, and sage.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

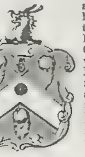
MARSHAL BOURMONT.

Louis Auguste Victor de Ghaisne, Comte de Bourmont, whose death occurred a short time since, at his château in the Maine-et-Loire, was born at Freignè, in that department, on the 2nd of September, 1773, and belonged to that Vendean nobility whose heroic efforts in support of the Throne form the brightest episode of the revolutionary convulsions of France. In 1788, at the early age of fifteen, Bourmont entered the army as Ensign in the Regiment of French Guards; but, in three years after, was forced to abandon his country, to escape the persecutions of the dominant party. He returned, however, shortly after, and fought under the Royal banner in the Vendée; and was eventually, in 1800, one of the Commissioners who signed the Articles of Peace. From that period until nearly the last days of the Empire, he took no part in active service; but, in 1812, he consented to join Napoleon's "Grande Armée;" and, as Adjutant-General, distinguished himself in the Russian Campaign. In 1813, he attained the rank of Brigadier-General; and, in 1814, that of Lieutenant-General, which Napoleon conferred upon him for his gallant and energetical defence of Nogent. In that affair, Bourmont was wounded. The Emperor's retirement to Elba suspended for a brief period only the military operations, and on Bonaparte's triumphant return to France, the Count de Bourmont was, at the recommendation of Ney, continued in the command of a division of that Marshal's corps. In this position he participated in the opening of the campaign of 1815, but, a few days before the battle of Waterloo, he quitted his standard and passed over to the enemy—a desertion that has tarnished for ever the bright fame of the soldier.

After the restoration of the Bourbons General Bourmont held a high place in Royal favour, and, in 1829, was appointed Minister of War. The next year, when the attack on Algiers was resolved on, Bourmont was chosen for its leader, and a Marshal's baton rewarded his successful conduct of the expedition. Brief, however, was the term of the Marshal's prosperity. The *émeute* of July overthrew the feeble dynasty of the Restoration, and the conqueror of Algiers, proscribed by the new Government, had to devote his military abilities to foreign service. In Portugal he aided the cause of Don Miguel, and held a chief command in that Prince's armies.

The deceased Marshal received, in 1825, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, in 1817 was nominated a Knight Commander of St Louis, and, in 1824, had conferred upon him, by the Emperor of Russia, the Order of St. Alexander Newski.

SIR HENRY FETHERSTONHAUGH, BART.



This venerable Baronet, who died at his seat, Up Park, Sussex, had attained the advanced age of ninety-two, and had enjoyed the title no less than seventy-two years. He was only son of Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, in Northumberland, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Christopher Lethieullier, Esq., of Belmont, county Middlesex, and derived his descent from a Saxon family seated at Fetherstonhaugh previously to the Norman invasion. Sir Henry married late in life Miss Mary Anne Bullock, of Orton, but had no child. The surname of Fetherstonhaugh is said to have been thus derived:—The house in which the family resided was formerly upon a hill (where were two stones, called fether stones), and was moated round, as a barrier against the Scots; but upon being destroyed, a new edifice was erected in the holme or valley, under the hill, which valley was locally denominated a haugh, and thence the appellation of "Fetherstonhaugh"

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

Sir George Wombwell, Bart., of Wombwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, died on the 28th ult., at his residence in Eaton-square, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His father, the first Baronet, the late Sir George Wombwell, who filled at one time the Chair of the East India Company, purchased and brought back into the family the ancient estate of Wombwell, which had been alienated by an heiress. The first ancestor on record, Robert de Wombwell, living in the reign of Stephen, assumed his surname from the place of his residence in Yorkshire. The Baronet, whose decease we record, married, first, 19th July, 1791, Lady Anne Belasyse, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Fauconberg, by Charlotte, his wife, aunt of the present Lord Melbourne, and by that lady, who died in 1808, has left one surviving son, who has succeeded to the title, and is now Sir George Wombwell Of the issue of the second marriage of the late Baronet, one son, Charles, an officer of Hussars, married, in 1836, Charlotte, daughter of Orby Hunter, Esq., of Crowland Abbey; and one daughter, Louisa, is the wife of Henry Beauclerk, Esq.

PATRICK MAXWELL STEWART, ESQ., M.P.

There are few men in the country whose death would be more generally regretted than that of Mr. Stewart, or who, as active politicians, will leave fewer enemies behind them. The respected gentleman, besides filling the important post of representative in Parliament of his native county, was, at the period of his decease, Chairman of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Vice-President of the London Scottish Society, Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank, and a Director of the Caledonian Railway.

He was fifth son of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Greenock and Blackhall, Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and grand nephew of the late distinguished Sir John Shaw Stewart, M.P. Of the honourable gentleman's sisters, the eldest, Margaret, is married to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and the youngest, Eleonora, to Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith. Rich and poor, men of all ranks in life and of every shade of political opinion, mingle in one general feeling of regret for the premature death of one possessed of such great and varied qualifications. Mr. Stewart had only just completed his 48th year. He never married.

THE LADY MANNERS

Jane, Lady Manners, died at Fornham Hall, Bury, on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship, the widow of Lord Manners, who held for a considerable time the high appointment of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was daughter of James Butler, Esq., of Fethard, and sister of the late Earl of Glengall. Her Ladyship's marriage occurred in 1815, and the issue of it was one son, John Thomas, present Lord Manners.

Death of Another Member of Parliament.—Accounts have been received from Malta of the death of R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P., of Stetchworth Park, Cambridgeshire. A vacancy has thus been occasioned in the representation for Cambridgeshire. Mr. Eaton proceeded to Malta a short time since, then in rather improved health, accompanied by a foreign courier; and, since his departure, no intelligence even of ill health on the hon. gentleman's part had hitherto been received. He had died at an early age, having scarcely completed his fortieth year, and leaves behind him a wife and two children of tender age. It is right to state that Mr. Eaton's family have not received intelligence of his death.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR NOVEMBER.

COLERIDGE AND JOHN FOSTER.

You might, if your inclination led you in that direction, point out several heads of comparison between Coleridge and Foster. The preacher saw the poet at Bristol, a city which Southey called the most ancient, most beautiful, and most interesting in England. Certainly its venerable streets have witnessed a strange confluence of bright streams of genius. There Chatterton forged upon antiquity, and Westley founded Methodism, and Hall illuminated Nonconformism, and Coleridge talked as never man talked in this cold nineteenth century, and Southey himself saw visions and dreamed dreams. Nor should Foster be forgotten among those horses of the sun, who have run their race upon earth. No man lauded more earnestly the old man eloquent; his mind of vast comprehension and minute perception; opulent in multifarious knowledge; sympathetic with everything pure and sublime; yet having the splendour of his genius clouded over by a malignant spell, that embittered his life and wounded his reputation. Foster, perhaps, did not recognise his own resemblance to Coleridge; but it may be traced in his mode of expression, as well as of thought. He wanted Addison to do for his essays what Hume or Stewart would have performed for the philosophy of his contemporary. But the chief likeness is seen in the wild and unearthly tendencies of the imagination; in the passion which Johnson reprehends in Collins, of slumbering by Elysian waterfalls, or gazing upon magic palaces. Compare Foster's reflections on reading some passages of "Paradise Lost," with Coleridge's hymn before sunrise in the vale of Chamouni. Is not the same poetic character discernible in both?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ADOLPHE THIERS.

Of all living statesmen, there is none more strongly marked by peculiar individuality than M. Thiers; of all living statesmen, there is none whom it is so difficult to sketch. He resembles those portraits covered by fluted glass, which present striking features, but which totally change with the point from which you view them. M. Thiers, as a journalist, in the bureau of the *National*, or the columns of the *Constitutionnel*—M. Thiers in the tribune, assailing the Ministry—M. Thiers in the same tribune, as President of the Council, defending Cabinet measures—M. Thiers, the historian of the Consulate—M. Thiers at the head of his hospitable board, in the splendid halls of his mansion in the Place St. George, are different individuals, yet the same personage, and all marked by strongly characteristic features. Born poor, he had wealth to make—born obscure, he had fame to acquire. Having failed at the bar, he became an *homme de lettres*; and, aspiring to distinction in political life, he enlisted in the ranks of the Liberal party, more from necessity than from inclination. It was the only party then open to a parvenu and an adventurer. He commenced by some grotesque revivals of revolutionary associations, and costumed himself *à la Danton*. Like other persons of lively imagination, he was devoured with wants, and was indebted for the first means of gratifying them to the munificent spirit of M. Lafitte. His reputation, however, whatever estimate may be made of it, is the creation of his own genius, aided, certainly, by opportunity; for without the occurrence of the Revolution of July, M. Thiers would probably now be nothing higher than the idol of some literary coterie in a provincial town.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

INCONVENIENCE OF POVERTY.

People who are too good for their employment are generally too bad for their employers. There is no such lumber in the world as broken-down gentility. Always out of place—never fit for anything. A decayed gentleman, as he's called, is a nuisance; that is, I mean, to a man of the world—to a man of business. For you see, there's always impertinence in him. He always seems to be thinking of what he has been—you can't get him to think of what he is. He becomes your clerk, we'll say. Well, you tell him to call a hackney-coach, and he sets about it in a manner that impudently says to you—"Once I kept my own carriage!" You order him to copy a letter, or what not; and he draws down the corners of his mouth, to let you know that—"Once in his day he used to write cheques!" Now this is unpleasant. In the first place, one doesn't like any insolence from anybody; and, in the next, if one happens to be in a melancholy, thinking mood, one doesn't like to be reminded by the bit of decay about one, what, for all one knows—for it's a strange world—one may drop down to one's self.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

EXPLOITS OF LITERATURE.

Whether for good or for evil, literature is a mighty thing. Centuries are its days, and the universe is its sphere of action. Has not Louis Philippe trembled at the fitful eloquence of even the Abbé de Lamenuais? and if many hearts still throb, in France, at the memory of Napoleon, may you not thank or blame Beranger? It is the writers on political economy who have repealed the Corn-Laws. Jeremy Collier drove obscenity and profaneness from the English stage. Cobbett and Moore did as much as any men, though indirectly, for Catholic emancipation. Butler, by his "Hudibras," extinguished the influence of the Puritans, many years before such a consummation would otherwise have been possible. The *Nation* newspaper has created Young Ireland; Gioberti has created Young Italy, Disraeli Young England; perhaps, Newman, and Faber, and the Tractarians, were the first; all men of letters alike. The Encyclopædists wrote down the crown of France, and the King of France, and the kingdom of France, and Kings and kingdoms far and near; and the very law of God, for a time. Napoleon, who made the world tremble at his name, trembled at that of the woman, Madame de Staël. Chateaubriand has done more than even time has done for the great religious revival throughout France. A short treatise of St. Bernard's created so burning a phrenzy, all over Europe, in favour of the then newly-arisen order of the Knights Templars, that they became at once more powerful than many mighty kingdoms. Literature has been able to do these wonders. In Russia, the iron arm of the powers that be fears no opposition, excepting only the opposition of a free press. With that opponent, it declines to do battle. The free author exists not in the land: his voice is mute. That voice is carefully stifled, which, if it were once suffered to be heard, not ukases, nor the knout, nor the sharpness of the sword, nor all the fury of authority, armed with faggot and flame, could prevent from shattering the fabric of unholy tyranny, even as the sound of a mighty organ might shake into pieces a castle of cards. The successful man of letters is, indeed, a man of power.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

THE FAUBOURG ST. GERMAIN.

The Faubourg St. Germain may be said to have been unable ever to raise its head since the Revolution of July. Its deserted streets, in their sad and fallen splendour, have all the look of another Venice, although without the veil of poetry spread over the ruined fortunes of that city; without the stamp of romance upon their buildings—without any remnant of beauty to make up for the ugliness of a premature and sorry old age. The old coquette, it is true, does her best to deck herself with the *beaux restes* of her wealth and splendour; but the wrinkles are far too deeply seared to be hidden by paint or patches. The Faubourg St. Germain appears to be wearing mourning for itself—the mourning of departed greatness, for place and power ravished from its grasp by a dirty *bourgeois* revolution.

* * * *

In many of the families of the old French nobility an amicable arrangement would seem to have been entered into, in family council, by which some of their members, generally the younger branch, are permitted to "rally," i.e., attach themselves to the modern Court, whilst the others hold back with all the comedy of lofty disdain. By this arrangement consistency is apparently preserved, whilst time-serving no less has its rewards. One portion of the family is thus enabled to grasp its share of patronage and place, and the thousand other advantages to be gained by courtly or ministerial favour; the other can again hold out its banner, and declare its unflinching attachment to the cause of the elder Bourbons, in case of the event of a second Restoration, to which they still look as the Jews for the coming of their Messiah. Of latter years, this Janus-like compromise of conscience seems to have been greatly in fashion, and not to have been without its successful results.—(From *Bentley's Miscellany* "The Flâneur in Paris," a very smart series of papers in a vein of writing which is now much over-worked.)

WILLIAM WALLACE

In the year 1297, William Wallace, commonly known as the hero of Scotland, made his first appearance on the stage of history as a supernumerary, carrying a banner, for we find him engaged in unfurling the standard of liberty. He was at first merely the captain of a small band of outlaws—a sort of first robber—in the great drama in which he was soon to sustain a principal character. He was the second son of Sir William Wallace, of Elerslie, and had all the qualities of a melodramatic hero, as far at least as we are enabled to judge by a description of him written a hundred years after his death with that minuteness which the old chroniclers were so fond of adopting when they knew that no one had the power of contradicting them. The celebrated Bower, who continued the "Scotichronicon" of Fordun, tells us that Wallace was "broad-shouldered, big-boned, and proportionately corpulent," so that his shoulders were broad enough to bear the burden he undertook; and his being corpulent gave him this advantage over his enemies, that if they had fifty thousand lives, he had undoubtedly "stomach for them all." Mr. Tytler, who will perhaps excuse us for venturing on Tytler's ground, informs us, in his "History of Scotland," that "Wallace had an iron frame," so that we have the picture of the man at once before us. For a quarrel with an English officer he had been banished from his home, and by living in fastnesses he acquired some of those loosenesses which are inseparable from a roving character. His followers comprised a few men of desperate fortunes and bad reputation, who had turned patriots, as gentlemen in difficulties generally do; for it is a remarkable fact, that the men who endeavour to discharge a debt to their country are those who never think of discharging the debts which they owe to their creditors. Success, however, covers a multitude of sins; and Wallace with his little band of outlaws, having achieved one or two small triumphs, soon found out the fact, that the world which sneers at the very noblest cause in its early struggles will always be ready to join it in the moment of victory Wallace, having been fortunate in his efforts, soon had the co-operation of Sir William Douglas and all his vassals; just as Mr. Cobden and the Anti-Corn-Law League, after having been denounced as turbulent demagogues, and threatened with prosecution, were assisted on the eve of the fulfilment of their object by the leaders of the Opposition and the principal members of the Government.—(*From Mr G. A. à Beckett's "Comic History of England,"* V., a capital Number, perhaps the best)

THE ROOF OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

The celebrated roof of Westminster Hall, the span of which is among the greatest ever built without pillars, is little more than one-third the width of the Worksop Spread oak, the branches of which would reach over Westminster Hall, placed on either side of its trunk, and have nearly thirty-two feet to spare; and its extent is nearly thirty feet more than the length, and almost four times the width of Guildhall in the City of London. The rafters of Westminster Hall roof, though without pillars, have massive walls on each side to support them; but the tree-boughs, of sixteen feet more extent, are sustained at one end only. Architects, who know the stress a staircase, of even eight or ten feet in width, has upon the wall into which the side is built, can alone fairly estimate the excessive purchase which branches on either side, spanning from outbough to outbough 180 feet, must have on the central trunk.—*The Plough.*

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—DRILLING AND HARROWING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—DRILLING AND HARROWING.

THESE labours of "the descending year" have enabled our artist to present a picturesque scene.

Bloomfield, enumerating the toils of Giles, sings that he,

> Even now, whilst Nature's beauty dies,
> Deposits seed, and bids new harvests rise;
> Seed, well prepar'd, and warm'd with glowing lime,
> 'Gainst earth-bred grubs, and cold, and lapse of time,
> For, certain frosts, and various ills invade,
> Whilst wintry months depress the springing blade.

Virgil, in the first of his "Georgics," glances at the gain of the labour:—

> Nor is the profit small, the peasant makes,
> Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
> The crumbling clods: nor Ceres from on high,
> Regards his labour with a grudging eye;
> Nor his, who ploughs across the furrow'd grounds,
> And on the back of earth inflicts new wounds;
> For he with frequent exercise commands
> Th' unwilling soil, and tames the stubborn lands.
>
> *Dryden's Translation.*

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CYCLOPS," AND THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER "POTTINGER," ASHORE ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

EARLY on Sunday morning, a dense fog prevailed in this vicinity, which cleared away about ten A.M., at which time an express arrived at Cowes, from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pottinger*, for a pilot; that splendid steamer having gone on shore a short time previous in the fog. Accordingly, a pilot and assistance forthwith proceeded to the spot, distant about four miles to the westward

Several persons advanced along the shore to Gurnard Bay, while others started across the country, and reached the heights to the westward; and from the summit of the cliff a fine view of the stranded vessel was obtained. As the fog cleared off, another large steamer was observed in a similar situation, about a mile to the westward of the *Pottinger*. This turned out to be her Majesty's steam-frigate *Cyclops*. Both vessels were then ashore in Thorness Bay; the weather fine, with scarcely "a catspaw" to rumple the surface of the water. The tide, however, had by this time considerably ebbed, and there was no immediate hope of getting either vessel off. Accordingly, preparations were made on board the stranded vessels to get them afloat on the succeeding high water. The topmast of the *Cyclops* was struck, and the main gaff lowered, and were got over the sides for the purpose of shoring her up, and making her situation as snug as circumstances would admit. A similar process was resorted to by those on board the *Pottinger*, and that vessel was likewise shored up.

Throughout the day, crowds of spectators flocked to the scene, and the roads and beautiful summer walks towards Gurnard Bay and Thorness, were crowded with the inhabitants from Cowes and the neighbouring towns.

At three P.M. it was low water, and, fortunately for both vessels, the place where they had grounded presented nothing but a fine soft bed of mud. The only dangers—one ledge of rocks being plainly discerned some little distance to the eastward of the *Pottinger*, and the other ledge, called Thorness Ledge, between that vessel and the *Cyclops*.

The *Pottinger* remained perfectly upright, while the shores of the *Cyclops* appeared to have given way, and that vessel's situation rendered somewhat critical—she lying over on her starboard bilge with an inclination of about fifteen degrees.

During the forenoon, a boat from the *Pottinger*, with the Admiralty agent (Lieut. Brady) in charge of the mails, proceeded to the Motherbank, where the *Ruby*, one of the Isle of Wight steamers, was at anchor, and had been in waiting some days previous, expecting the arrival of the *Pottinger*. The master of the *Ruby* had previously received intimation that a large steamer was on shore, he had, accordingly, in anticipation, got the steam up, and proceeded to her assistance—pratique having been granted to the *Pottinger*. At four, P.M., the *Ruby* took out the passengers and mails, and proceeded with them to Southampton, where they were landed in safety.

On making inquiry as to the cause of the above accidents, we learnt that the *Pottinger* met with foggy weather in the early morning; but towards eight, A.M., it cleared up, and she passed through the Needles passage, and, as it turned out, without a branch pilot on board. Shortly after passing Yarmouth it came on a thick fog; owing to which the ship was cautiously steered up the Solent—not going at the time above three knots per hour; and the fact of her having touched the ground was scarcely perceived by those on board until they found themselves hard and fast.

The *Cyclops* left Spithead about eight, A.M., with despatches for the Embassy at Lisbon, under the charge of Colonel Wylde, one of her Majesty's Equerries; and, owing to the fog which came on shortly after passing Cowes, she was steered cautiously to the westward, off Egypt, the fog becoming so dense that the lead was their only guide. Some little time afterwards, they shoaled their water from twelve to ten fathoms, and, then, seven to four fathoms; at which time, it was judged prudent to anchor; and, in rounding to for that purpose, the ship suddenly grounded.

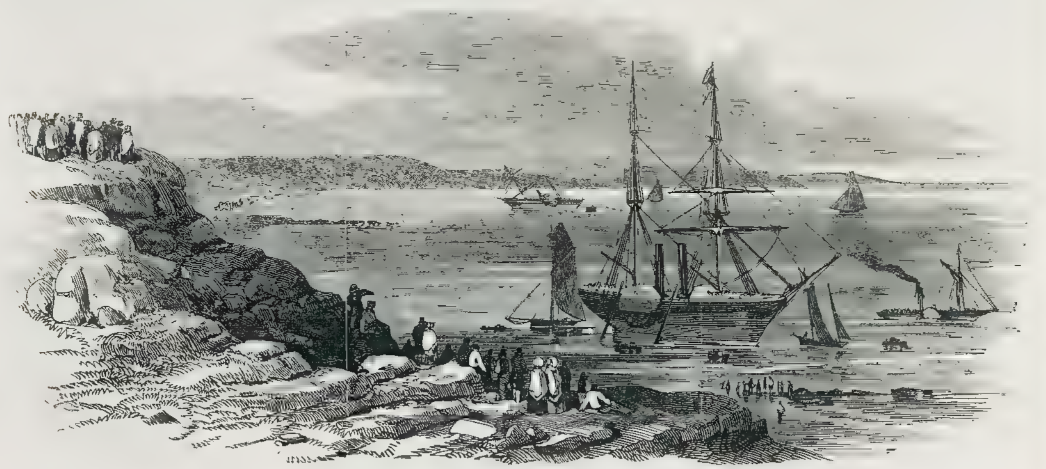
As soon as the information reached the neighbourhood, of the ship's being on shore, the Revenue cutter *Adder*, Commander Morgan, and the *Rose*, Captain Hughes, proceeded to render every assistance in their power, and their services were accordingly accepted—both vessels remaining by the *Cyclops* until she floated the same evening, about nine o'clock, after discharging about forty-five tons of water from the boilers and tanks.

The *Pottinger* was not so successful, and did not get off until about half-past ten o'clock the next morning.

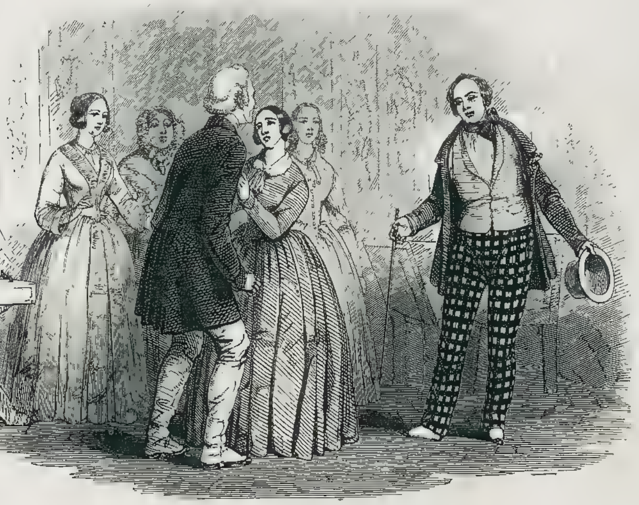
The *Cyclops* received no apparent damage, and proceeded on her voyage with the despatches.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—It is now said that, in spite of the many rumours in circulation respecting the plans proposed, and the parties engaged to attempt to take off the *Great Britain* steam-ship, the Directors of the Great Western Steam Company have not yet decidedly adopted any individual from among above 100 projectors, nor any specific plan proposed for accomplishing that important and difficult object. In compliance with the request of the Directors, Captain Shrapnel, son of General Shrapnel, well known for his invention of the destructive shell which bears his name, has visited the vessel, and made a short report upon her condition His suggestions as to the necessity of blasting away certain portions of a rock near the hull, and its temporary protection by means of a gridiron-shaped fender attached to the stern, to break the fury of the waves on this dangerous shore, have been approved by the Directors. He has submitted to them a project in writing for raising the vessel out of the sand, out of the reach of the sea, by means of an apparatus ingeniously combining parallel and vertical moving powers, best calculated, in his opinion, to enable the hull of the vessel to be thoroughly repaired—when, by simply reversing the action of this powerful apparatus, he proposes to launch again the ponderous vessel, her own weight carrying her down the inclined plane, and out to sea a distance of nearly a thousand yards from the shore.

THE SMALL DEBTS ACT.—The Lord Chancellor is actively engaged in making arrangements to carry out the Small Debts Act of last Session. J. E. D. Bethune, Esq., was some time ago appointed to conduct inquiries, with a view to the formation of the various districts; and already lists have been made out of the fifty-nine districts where it is proposed to hold courts. Measures are in progress to ascertain whether these towns have been well chosen. It is the intention of the Government to bring the act into general operation as soon as possible.



THE STEAM SHIPS "POTTINGER" AND "CYCLOPS" STRANDED IN THORNESS BAY, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP; OR, WOOINGS AND WEDDINGS, AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Lovell's charming comedy wins "golden opinions" upon each repetition. The first representation was by no means a perfect one; but the several actors are now "at home;" and the laugh runs merrily, chequered with just enough of the serious "to make a change." It is a very long time since we have seen such a picture of real life upon the stage without the leaven of stage conventionalism.

The Artist has chosen a very effective scene—that in which *Jack Spriggs*, when intoxicated, calumniates *Mr. Brandon* to *Mr. Oddington*; and *Elinor Mortimer* beseeches her guardian not to believe the base insinuation: in the distance are *Miss Brown*, *Claribel*, and her sister.

We have received from Mr. Lovell the following letter, respecting a passage in our Journal of last week, which, it will be recollected, was given only as a discredited report:—

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

6, Mornington Crescent, 2nd November, 1846.

Sir—The gratification with which I read, in last Saturday's Illustrated News, your very flattering notice of my comedy of "Look Before You Leap," was much alloyed by your remarks respecting alterations reported to have been made by Mr. Farren in the last scene.

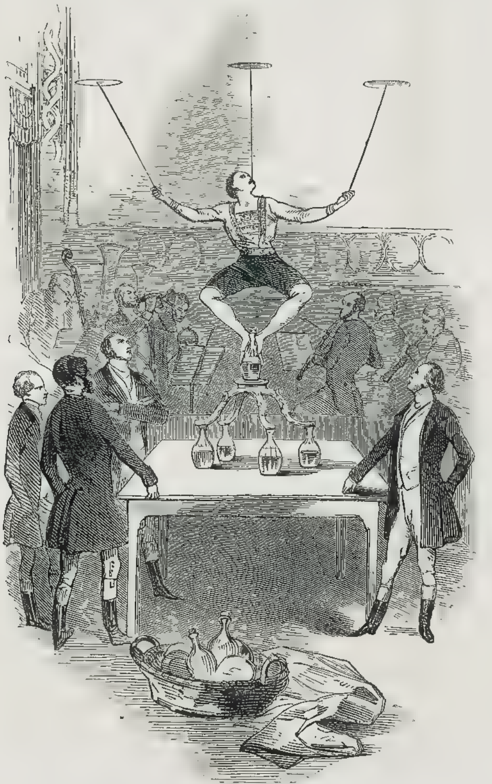
It is quite true that such alterations were made, and the character of *Hardman* expunged from that scene, by the advice, not only of Mr. Farren, but also of the Lessee (for reasons which it would be tedious to detail here); but that advice was offered only in the shape of suggestions, whose adoption or rejection was entirely left to my own judgment. I did deliberately adopt them; and, therefore, am myself alone responsible for the consequence.

Mr. Farren having most kindly given me the benefit of his long and extensive dramatic experience, a very natural unwillingness that this should, by any misunderstanding, be construed into unjustifiable assumption on his part, will, I trust, be my sufficient excuse for troubling you with this explanation.

With the highest appreciation of your good opinion, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, Geo. W. Lovell.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

For some nights past, the frequenters of this very popular theatre have been wondrously amused with the feats of Herr Amidi Neuporte, the great Dutch Equilibrist; and the performance is really a fine exhibition of its class. Our Artist has represented the great favourite of the series, especially with "the twelvepenny colony," perhaps, the best judges of its merits. The circle is Herr Amidi's arena; and here he places a four-legged stool—each leg upon [a bottle, and another bottle upon the stool: he then raises himself, until his feet reach the neck of the bottle on the stool, and thus he rests; whilst, in each hand, he twirls a plate on the top of a stick; and a third plate is similarly placed in his mouth; thus forming the apex of one of the most extraordinary pyramids ever witnessed. This is called the Bottle Feat; but, how Amidi contrives to balance himself with what so often throws others out of their equilibrium is, to the public, a mystery! It is, altogether, a very striking performance.



THE GREAT DUTCH EQUILIBRIST'S BOTTLE FEAT, AT ASTLEY'S.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Do not ask me, dearest Margaret—as you love me do not question what has agitated and distressed me," exclaimed Susan Clifford to her sister, a few days after the event related in the last chapter: "I cannot I will not, tell you."

"But, Susan——"

"Do as I ask you," continued Susan; "these entreaties only torture me. Send for Mr. C—— this instant; or, if you do not, I will go to him."

"Dear Susan, I have sent. But whatever your vexation may be, at least I can give you sympathy. Something in that newspaper which you will not let me see—I know it is. Surely a harsh criticism could not vex you in this way?"

"I am not vexed," said Susan; "do not use the word again. I am anxious, dreadfully anxious; but what about, in a word, I will not tell you. Be satisfied it is nothing connected with my profession." And apparently to make sure of secrecy for the present, at any rate, she tore a corner from a London newspaper which she held in her hand, and, lighting a taper, consumed the fragment.

Her good friend, Mr. C——, the manager, arrived in a few minutes and the reader may be admitted to the mystery of the interview which ensued.

"Dear Mr. C——," cried Susan, "you have sometimes expressed yourself as obliged by my humble services; there is an opportunity now of your conferring the deepest obligation on me."

The really grateful manager was eloquent in his expressions of devotion, and the actress continued—

"Fortunately there is no play to-night. I want you to go to London by the very next train. I cannot rest till I have some information which otherwise might not reach me for days. A newspaper, which came by this morning's post, contains intelligence of a dreadful shipwreck. The vessel is the very one in which I know Mr. Trevor Sefton had engaged a passage; and though the names of the passengers are given, and his is not included, you may believe the torturing anxiety I am enduring, for there has been considerable loss of life." And now that poor Susan had shared her sad knowledge with another, she found relief in a burst of tears. The kind-hearted manager, too, gave her his sorrowing sympathy.

"A train will start in half an hour," he exclaimed, "and be assured, my dear young lady, that I will neither sleep nor rest till I have gained you positive information. It is noble of you to keep this intelligence from your sister; but only what might have been expected from Susan Clifford."

"Do not give me more credit than I deserve," she replied. "I have told you my fears, and now I must tell you my hopes. I am quite certain that the vessel is the one in which Mr. Sefton engaged his passage, but I am also sure that among the names of the passengers who are unhappily lost is that of a gentleman who was to have returned in another ship, and with whom, for certain private reasons, I think it very unlikely Trevor would have sailed. I think I should be positively cruel to fill Margaret's mind with the harrowing fears, which my fortunate first peep at the newspaper has enabled me to keep from her. Better a thousand times that she thinks me selfish, unkind, ill-tempered, what she will, for the next four-and-twenty hours."

The reader is already aware of the circumstance which detained Trevor at Madeira, and how, had he yielded to the "rich man's first temptation," he would have been in the ill-fated ship. Strange was the destiny that for once spared the young and the good and the gifted and the happy; and engulfed, instead, let us hope, a repentant sinner, but one for whom the world had no bright promises, and life apparently no future sunshine. After a tedious passage, partly owing to the incapacity of the captain, the vessel struck one stormy night on a hidden reef of rocks, when absolutely in sight of the English coast. Geoffrey Smith was one of those whom a heavy sea had swept from the wreck, and the next morning the murderous waves laid his lifeless body on the beach.

Meanwhile, Trevor Sefton had really embarked in a fine fast-sailing packet, which arrived off Gravesend the very day that Susan's friend was busy at "Lloyd's," enquiring the particulars of the lost merchantman; and learning from some of the officials that the packet was coming up the river, his own sagacity prompted him to go on board, hoping, what proved the truth, that Trevor might be there; or, at the worst, that some sure intelligence might be gained.

It would be in vain to attempt a description of Trevor Sefton's feelings on learning the fate of Geoffrey Smith; and, while deeply grateful for his own preservation, his heart yearned and softened towards the dead even more than it had done at their parting. His first impulse was to accompany the manager to M——, without the delay of an hour, but wealth has its penalties as well as its privileges, and there were some urgent reasons to induce a few hours' stay in London. Finally, he wrote a few lines to Margaret, and also a short note to his mother, and entrusting them to Mr. C——, happy messenger!—shook him warmly by the hand, more as if he were parting with an old friend than the acquaintance of a couple of hours.

"This is Saturday," he exclaimed; "tell them to look for me on Monday."

It must surely be one of the penalties of wealth to have a "man of business" to help take care of it! or, rather, to be obliged, not unfrequently, to listen to the (except to the initiated) unintelligible jargon of a lawyer's discourse! Trevor was already in correspondence with the solicitor of his late friend and benefactress, who, though a shrewd lawyer, was, to do him justice, a strictly honourable man. A novice, like his new client, to whom the absolute possession of tens of thousands of pounds seemed still to ring in his ears like the voice of a dream, could scarcely have been in better hands.

Trevor reached Lincoln's-inn about five o'clock, and the result of his self-introduction and ten minutes' discourse was, that he accepted his lawyer's impromptu invitation to share a family dinner in Guildford-street, Russell-square, whither, in company of a certain portentous-looking tin box, the pair were conveyed as quickly as a jaded cab horse was disposed to take them. The wife and daughter had a hint from "Papa" not to sit very long after dinner; coffee, sent into the dining-room, followed quickly on dessert, and yet the *tête-à-tête* of the gentlemen continued till midnight.

It was as Trevor Sefton suspected. He had become the holder of certain securities to which his brother's name was attached, to the amount of ten thousand pounds, which, if not redeemed in three days, would become forfeit. Moreover, he learned from those reports which circulate in a given circle, long before they reach the ear of the general public—much as in the physical world there are signs which precede the great convulsions of nature—that Charles Sefton was on the brink of ruin—that his engagements trebled the means he could possibly have at his disposal!

It was the following day—Sunday morning; and, in choosing for the time of his visit the hours of morning service, Trevor Sefton knew the habits of his brother too well to have any doubt about finding him at home.

The house was strange to him; he had never crossed its threshold; but, if one might aver such a contradiction, he had grown used to strange things lately. He was unknown to the servant; but, announcing himself "Mr. Trevor Sefton—your master's brother," he followed on the heels of that functionary without hindrance or denial. Consequently, the brothers stood face to face, without there having been a moment's preparation for the interview on the part of the elder. And they had never met since that summer-day on which the One had been turned penniless adrift! Both looked older; but Time, which had somewhat bronzed the cheek of Trevor, had ennobled his expression, and matured his form. With his brother it was very different. Not only common cares, but anguish of mind, had furrowed his face, and set its impress there; and his thick, dark hair was assuming an iron-grey tinge. He was attired in a loose dressing-gown; and, though writing materials were before him, and papers strewed the table, at the moment Trevor entered he was intently studying an anatomical figure. As the door opened he threw a silk handkerchief across a chair which was near him; but the very action pointed that he did it to conceal a brace of pistols.

Charles Sefton had sunk to the last refuge of the Infidel Coward—he contemplated Suicide!

A half-defined suspicion of the truth crossed Trevor's mind; and, it might be, rendered his voice a little tremulous. The host had risen, and had received his visitor with a slight inclination of the head. His face had changed to a deathlike paleness, and he seemed literally unable to speak.

"Brother," said Trevor, holding out his hand, "it was GOLD that parted us, let IT make atonement and bring us together again."

"What do you mean?" gasped the wretched man, but he had given his hand, and Trevor had not relinquished the grasp.

"I mean" returned he "that I am the holder of these securities; but that I give them up to your possession, trusting to your honour to discharge the debt should a day of brighter fortunes arrive. I add this clause because I look upon the property I have inherited as a solemn trust, by no means to be devoted to selfish gratifications, and it would be one were I to ask you to accept as a gift what I now offer as a conditional loan." As he spoke Trevor laid the papers on the table. Charles Sefton had recognised them in a moment, and while he staggered back to his chair, he clutched them up as if they were a prize which might yet escape from his hands

"What is it all about?" he exclaimed, "The fortune you have inherited! What do you mean?"

And Trevor briefly told the story; at least as much of it as the world had a right to know. It seemed the strangest tale the Usurer had ever heard. "Well, people can't take their money out of the world" was a truism he repeated more than once, though whether he thought the fact a subject for rejoicing or regret he did not specify.

Though his heart was cold and selfish to a degree beyond the imagining of the generous, it had some leaven of humanity, and having such was not insensible to a nobility of conduct he could never have imitated. It is not too much to say either that his unhappy but deep and sincere attachment to Catherine Joyce had humanized him in a manner no other sort of affliction would have been likely to do. Perhaps he best showed his gratitude to Trevor by explaining to him *truthfully* the state of his affairs, by which it appeared that this generous aid would give him the time he wanted to meet the losses of a gambling speculator. Trevor did not extract promises from him for his future safety, but he *hoped* strongly that so worldly a man would profit by so worldly a lesson. It is not to be supposed that the brothers can ever be Friends in the dear and rich acceptance of the word, but they are no longer Foes or Strangers!

(To be Continued.)

"L'ENTENTE CORDIALE."

(See *La Presse passim.*)

LET Albion, our country, yclept the "*Perfidious,*"
Hide her diminish'd head under her shield;
Snap her old spear, and discharge that poor hideous
Lion, which dared to the Gallic Cock yield.
We are nicely "used up," not a question about it
Fair Honour is trapp'd in the springes of Gaul;
Yet, Peace at all price; for we can't live without it—
So fancy the men of *L'Entente Cordiale.*

Yes! yes! We are "*priates,*" and "*brigands,*" et cetera;
"*Tyrants who trample the rights of the seas!*"
"Russia's alliance to France is far better." Ah!
Catch your bear first, Madame Grasse, if you please.
The Navies of Russia, Spain, France, and America,
Join to precipitate England's dire fall!!!!
This grand *parti carré* will strike up the very key
Set to the tune of *L'Entente Cordiale.*

L'Entente Cordiale!.... Nay, let us remember
When th' Orleans mounted a forfeited throne,
While smouldering yet was red Anarchy's ember,
And hopeful the cause of Henri de Bourbon;
When Europe denied the new dynasty's title,
And France with her Monarch looked out for a squall,
Then England stood forth in the exigence vital,
And gave her true hand to *L'Entente Cordiale.*

Spain is the left wing that guards our position;
'Tis turn'd! And Belgium is so on our right.
Still England shall march on her good and great mission,
With banner unblemish'd in glory and might;
Both have been gain'd and retain'd by true honour,
And a million brave hearts can arise at her call.
Yet, let us despise the poor *ruse* put upon her,
And bid long adieus to *L'Entente Cordiale.*

THE QUESTION OF OPENING THE PORTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Charles Cochrane, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen appointed at the public meeting recently held in Castle-street, Oxford-street, waited by appointment on Lord John Russell, in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, praying their Lordships to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. The deputation having been introduced to the noble Lord, Mr. Charles Cochrane informed his Lordship that the memorial had been unanimously adopted at a crowded public meeting of inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, recently held. Lord John Russell replied to the deputation to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, I do not think it necessary to make any remarks on the memorial which has just been read. But I cannot forbear observing that it seems to proceed on the assumption that there is now a prohibitory duty on the admission of foreign corn. That is not a correct representation of the facts of the case. Sir Robert Peel last session brought in and carried a measure which very considerably reduced the duty on corn, and under this new measure 3,000,000 quarters have already been let in, and a very large quantity more may be soon expected. Sir Robert Peel, seeing the impossibility of carrying the total abolition of the duty at once, proposed such a measure as he thought he could carry; and I, feeling also that total and immediate repeal could not be carried, accepted and supported Sir Robert Peel's measure. If I find it necessary that the ports should be opened, I will consult with my colleagues as to the propriety of the step." Mr. Cochrane said he could inform his Lordship that arrangements were now making for a vigorous agitation in the metropolis on the subject. Perhaps an energetic agitation would have th[illegible] effect of prevailing on his Lordship to listen to the prayer of the memorial which had just been presented. Lord John Russell (smiling).—No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest. But if I deem the measure necessary, if I see a probability that prices are about to rise, I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediate opening of the ports. The deputation then withdrew, after thanking the noble Lord for the great courtesy with which he had received them.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMB[illegible] Oct. 31.

At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—[illegible]in Corbett, Trinity College; Vicesimus Lush, Corpus Christi College.

B.A.—A[illegible]nder Chastel de Boinville, Corpus Christi College.

T[illegible] John Young Nicholson, B.A., has just been elected a Foundation Fellow of Emmanuel College.

Thomas Barratt Power, B.A., Scholar, has been elected a Fellow of the same S[illegible]ty, on the foundation of Mr. Gillingham.

The following appointment has taken place:—The Rev. W. Williams, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the vicarage of Gwaenyscor, in the county of Flint, and diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £178.

Nov. 4.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR. At a Congregation held this day, the Rev. Henry Philpott, B.D., Master of Catherine Hall, and Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. The following students have been elected scholars:—Fourth Year: Hole, U. Davies, Ward, Hearnley, W. P. Wilson, Pieters, Vinter, J. Newton, Charlton, Scott, Millard, Hawkins, Charlesworth, Goldie. Third Year: Carr, W. R. Stephen, Burn, and Hernaman. Second Year: J. Edwards, S. F. Williams, Wrench, W. J. Earl. Freshmen: Goodier, W. Howse, Kemp, Austice, Morley, Powell. The following students have been elected Proper Sizars:—Rogerson, Kingsford, Glover, Silby, Whale, Pell, F. Day.

OXFORD. Nov. 4.

The third centenary of Christ Church was celebrated this day. Full cathedral service was performed in the Cathedral at ten o'clock, and was numerously attended. At twelve o'clock the Very Rev. the Dean, the Canons, and members of the College assembled in their magnificent dining-hall, when Latin orations, commemorative of the event, were delivered. None but members of the College were admitted.

Mr. Berkeley Lionel Scudamore Stanhope, B.A., of Baliol College, and Mr. Francis Compton, B.A. and Post-Master of Merton, were elected last night to the vacant Fellowships at All Souls.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE GARRICK THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE

On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, the Garrick Theatre, Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread very rapidly. The Brigade engines were speedily brought, and set to work, under the direction of Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the district. By this time, however, the whole tier of boxes, together with the gallery, were wrapped in fire, and the flames communicated with the pit and magazine floors, so that by five o'clock, or a little after, the theatre was on fire from the basement to the roof. The great number of scenes and other combustible articles in the building proved such a powerful auxiliary to the flames, that when the roof fell in, the fire mounted several yards above the level of the house tops in the surrounding streets. Other engines of the London Brigade arrived in rapid succession. The mains of the East London Works afforded an abundant supply of water, which was scattered over the fire and the several surrounding habitations. This had the desired effect of cutting off the progress of the fire just as it had communicated with the Jews' Orphan Asylum, in the Tenter-ground, and the gun factory of Mr Scott.

No sooner had the firemen succeeded in dumping the fire in the direction before spoken of than their endeavours were directed towards saving the Garrick Tavern, which they accomplished by leading the hose through the theatre, and directing the branches against the back front. The damage, however, done to the three latter buildings is very considerable. By nine o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the flames entirely extinguished; by that hour the theatre was entirely consumed, and the valuable wardrobe destroyed. The whole of the scenery and stage appointments are likewise burned, by which calamity we regret to state that about fifty performers will be thrown out of employment. It is thought that the fire was caused from some of the gun wadding lodging in the flats during the firing of cannon at the performance of "The Battle of Waterloo" on the previous evening.

Whilst the firemen were directing the water on the theatre, the outer wall in the Tenter-ground fell with an awful crash—the police and firemen having barely sufficient time to get out of the way. One of the police-constables was severely injured, and was obliged to be removed to the London Hospital, where he at present remains. Although the lessees of the theatre are insured, we understand that their loss will far exceed the amount of their policies, to say nothing of the serious destruction of property belonging to the actors.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED BY A WOMAN AT BRISTOL.—A horrible murder was committed in Lion-street, in the parish of St. Philips, Bristol, on Sunday evening, by a woman cutting the throat of a policeman belonging to the city force. About five o'clock a fly drove up to the St. Philip's station, from which a female alighted, and immediately rushed into the station-room, exclaiming to the inspector who was on duty, "Take me into custody—take me into custody!" On asking her upon what charge, she stated that she had cut a man's throat at her lodgings in Lion-street, and begged Inspector Webb immediately to proceed to the spot. She appeared greatly excited, and she being recognised as the step-daughter of one of the sergeants of the police force, and her face appearing flushed with drink, her assertion was at first disbelieved, but Webb subsequently proceeded to Lion-street, where he found that policeman Patrick White had had his throat cut by her from ear to ear, and was lying dead in the house. He was informed that the female who had given herself into custody was called Ferris, and that she and deceased had been drinking together during the greater portion of the day, it being Ferris's birthday. An attachment, it is stated, existed on the part of the female for White, and in the latter part of the afternoon a young woman named Jones came into the room, and they all drank together. On Jones going to her bed-room, she was followed by White, a circumstance which excited the jealousy of Ferris. Mrs. Ferris went down stairs, and was soon followed by White, who sat down in the room with her, and lighted his pipe, and almost immediately afterwards White was heard to utter some expressions in an indistinct manner, and it was then observed that his throat had been cut in a shocking way, the blood pouring from the wound in a large stream. The unfortunate man contrived to crawl out of the room into the street, where he was picked up by a person who was passing, and a surgeon was instantly sent for, but the poor fellow gradually sunk, and expired shortly after being taken into the house. All the parties in the house where the occurrence took place have been taken into custody.—An inquest was commenced on Monday, and continued on Tuesday. The evidence did not disclose any new fact; and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Louisa Ferris, who was committed upon the Coroner's warrant.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, a fatal accident occurred on the midland line of railway between Nottingham and Derby. A young man, about twenty-five years of age, named Thomas Mallen, servant to the Rev Mr Curzon, of Weston, near Derby, left that town intending to go to Nottingham. On arriving at Sawley, seven miles on the line, he perceived that he had got into the Leicester instead of into the Nottingham train, and without waiting till he got to the next station, he opened the carriage door and jumped out, while the train was in rapid motion. He fell upon the line of rails with his left leg, which was instantly run over by three carriages, and it was so smashed that on being conveyed to the General Infirmary at Nottingham, his leg was obliged to be amputated immediately, and he died at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited sca[illegible] the show of samples—most of which were left over from Monda[illegible] market—was large. All descriptions were a very dull inquiry, at a further decline i[illegible] quotations of quite 1s per quarter. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied, whil[illegible] little was doing in it that the prices were almost nominal. In grain under lock no sales took place. The quantity of English barley was small—that of foreign good, and of excellent quality. That article was very dull, and 1s per quarter cheaper. The show of malt was v[illegible] trifling, yet, as the large brewers kept out of the market, the sale was heavy, at [illegible] late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were obtainable on easier terms.

[illegible] wheat 2840, barl[illegible]y 3330 oats, 210 Irish Wheat [illegible] barley, 1000; oats, 2860. Foreign wheat, 3590; barley 4230; oats, 14,800; flour, 2370 sacks, malt, 1980 quarters; foreign flour, 7640 barrels.

[illegible] 55s to 66s; ditto white, 60s to 71s; N[illegible] folk, red, 55s to 60s, ditto white, 60s to 68s; rye, 42s to 44s, grinding barl[illegible] [illegible]ting, 39s to 41s; malting ditto, 43s to 46s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 72s; brown ditto, 70s to —s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 74s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s, ditto [illegible] tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 52s; gray peas, 45s to 46s, [illegible] white, 56s to 60s; boilers, 58s to 61s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s [illegible] 48s to 50s: Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free [illegible] quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley [illegible]s; ditto, [illegible] to —s; and pe[illegible] to —s per [illegible] Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, [illegible] to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—On the whole, a fair avera[illegible] business has been do[illegible] in this market yet we can notice no alteration in value.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s; Mediterranean and [illegible] 48s. Hempseed, [illegible] per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s per cwt. Brown [illegible] Tares, 4s 6d to 6s per bushel. English [illegible] Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £1[illegible] [illegible] seed cakes, £5 15s to £6 per ton. Canary, 56s to [illegible] English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s [illegible] Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s, extra, 75s per cwt. [illegible]ices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 61s 9d; barley, [illegible]s 6d; oats, 27s 0d; rye, 41s 1d; beans, 46s 1d; peas, 50s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 57s 9d; barley, 38s 6d; oats, 25s 3d; rye, 37s 6d, beans, 41s 6d, peas, 47s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Cor[illegible] Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans [illegible]s 0d.

[illegible] moderat[illegible] ness has been transacted in raw [illegible] we have [illegible] materia[illegible] alteration to report [illegible] Brown lumps are selling at 65s to 65s 6d, and standard do., 66s per cwt.

Coffee.—A fair amount of business has been passing in most kinds of coffee, the prices of which [illegible] about stationary.

[illegible] There is more doing in this article, and the quotations are somew[illegible]

Provisions.—There is a steady demand for Dutch butter, at full prices [illegible] land is selling at 100s to 105s; and the inferior kinds, 94s to 98s per cwt. The supply of Irish butter being large, the quotations have further declined 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 98s to 100s; and Cork and Limerick, 94s to 95s per cwt. For future delivery, very little is doing. Carlow, on board, has sold at 94s to 98s; Carrick, 95s to 97s, Waterford, 96s to 94s; Cork, 92s to 94s, and Limerick, 89s to 92s. English butter is very dull, and again cheaper. Prime Dorset, 108s to 110s; middling, 100s to 104s per cwt. fresh 11s to 13s per dozen pounds. Bacon is heavy, and 1s to 2s per cwt lower. Prime sizeable Waterford, 58s to 62s, and heavy, 50s to 56s per cwt. Tierce middles have given way 1s to 2s per cwt, with a heavy demand. All other kinds of provisions are very dull, and easier to purch[illegible]

Tallow.—Owing to the large arrivals from Russia, buyers are very cautious, and th[illegible] have declined 6d to 9d per cwt. P. Y. C. on the spot, 49s to 49s 3d; and for delivery up to the end of the year, 49s per cwt. Town tallow is steady, at 50s net cash.

H[illegible]—M[illegible] H[illegible] £2 8s to £[illegible] 18s; clover ditto, £3 8s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 [illegible]s per load. Trade very dull, at the above quotations.

Coals (Friday).—Eden Main, 20s 3d; Kelloe, 20s 9d; Tees, 21s; Hasting's Hartley, 19s 3d; New Tanfield, 15s 6d, and Townley, 17s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—As most parties are now waiting for the official announcement of the Duty which to-day is calculated at £[illegible]00), this market continues in a very stagnant state, and prices rule almost nominal. New Sussex pockets, £3 15s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent d[illegible] Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £6 6s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—More than a moiety of the supply of beasts on sale here to-day (the number of which was 1052 head, a large arrival, even the time of year considered) was derived from abroad. All kinds of that description of stock met a very dull inquiry, at a further decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb, and at which a clearance was not effected. We had on offer 540 oxen and cows, 1440 sheep, and 19 calves from Holland, and other [illegible] ports. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the mutton trade was in a very depressed state, at, in some instances, an abatement in value of 2d per 8lb. In calves, comparatively little was doing, at barely stationary prices. The pork trade was heavy, at our quotations. M[illegible] £16 to £19 each, including their small cal[illegible] [illegible]nd inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, [illegible]d to 3s 4d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 0d to 3s 10d; coarse and [illegible] 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large [illegible] 4s 2d, prime small ditto [illegible] kers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckli[illegible] each. [illegible]

[illegible]:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Discount Market continues easy at about former rates, but a tendency upwards is apparent. Some apprehension is felt with regard to the state of the Foreign Exchanges, which has had the effect of causing great wariness on the part of capitalists, who are limiting the time for advances, in order to be prepared for any alteration which the Directors of the Bank of England may make in the rate of Discount. That a change in the value of money will occur if the Foreign Exchanges do not improve, is a probability almost amounting to certainty.

The English Market was heavy at the beginning of the week, Monday having been a close holiday in the House, and many of the members extending the period till Wednesday. Consols, on Tuesday, closed at 94⅝ to ½ for Money, and 94⅝ to ¾ for Account. Wednesday's prices were a trifle wider, but no advance ultimately occurred on quotations. On Thursday, however, a better tone prevailed, and the Market closes firmly at 94⅜ to ¾ for Money, and 94⅞ for Account. Exchequer Bills have undergone great depression, a large amount having been unsaleable at 6s premium; at present they quote—for small, 13s; for large, 9s. Bank Stock is 204½ to 205; Long Annuities, 9⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent[illegible] Reduced, 93⅝; India Bonds, 18 to 23 premium.

The operations in the Foreign House continue on the same limited scale, the only fluctuating stocks being Spanish and Mexican. The latter quoted 22 on Monday, but closed flatly. The price has scarcely varied since, and it is the closing quotation. Spanish has been tolerably firm, at about ½ per cent. improvement upon the opening quotation of the week. Portuguese continues heavy, without any material alteration, but the tendency is rather upward. The last quotations of the Stocks at which business had been really done at the close of the week, are, for Mexican 5 per Cents, 1846, 21⅝; Ditto, Account, 22½; Ditto Small, 22⅜; Portuguese Bonds, 4 per Cent., 39½, Ditto, Account, 40; Spanish 5 per Cents, for Account, 26½, Dutch 2½ per Cents, 59⅜.

The Share Market at the commencement of the week was active, with improved prices. The old lines have been in good demand. Caledonians have improved; and North British, Aberdeens, and Eastern Counties are better. The latter propose to change the present shares of £14 16s. each into £20 shares, upon a payment of £1 4s. per share. Great Westerns and South-Westerns have been exclusively dealt in, particularly the smaller shares. At the close of the market Aberdeens quoted 19½ ex new; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2⅞; Birmingham and Gloucester, 129; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 81; Ditto New, 9, Caledonian, 24; Ditto Half Shares, 2¼; Direct Northern, 1⅝; Eastern Counties, 22½; Ditto New, 7⅝ pm.; Ditto York Extension, 3⅝; East Lancashire, 18½; Ditto New, 8¾; East Lincolnshire, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76½; Ditto Half Shares, 20½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19½; Ely and Huntingdon, [illegible]; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorset, 3¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) [illegible]; Great North of England New, 20½; Great Western Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto Fifths, 30¾; Ditto New, 7½; Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 23½; Lancaster and Carlisle New, 10⅝; Leeds and Bradford, 74, London and Blackwall, 9⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59⅝; London and N West, 198; Do. New Shares, 16½; London and South Western, 67¾ xin; London and York, 2; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1⅝; Lynn and Dereham, 16; Manchester and Leeds, 106; Ditto Quarters, 6; Ditto Fifths, 8½, Manchester and Birmingham, 74½; Ditto Quarters (A), 12¾; Ditto Quarters (B), 12⅝; Ditto Quarters (C), 8; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅛ p; Midland, 133; Ditto, New, 7; Newcastle and Berwick, 33 xin; Newmarket and Chesterford, 5½; North British, 37½; Ditto Half Shares, 16½; Ditto Quarters, 3⅞; Ditto Extension, 1⅞, North Staffordshire, 2⅝ p; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6⅝; Scottish Central, 20¾; South Wales, 4; West Riding Union, 1½ p; York and Newcastle, 44; Ditto New, 18½; Ditto Preference, [illegible] York and North Midland Half Shares, 48½; Ditto, Selby, 86½, Ditto, Extension, 41¾; Ditto, Preference, 10⅝; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 20½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14⅞, Demerara, 2⅞; East Indian, ¾; Great Western Bengal, ⅛; Luxembourg, 1⅛; Namur and Liege, 3⅜; Northern of France Constituted 11½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5; Paris and Rouen, 35⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened buoyantly yesterday, touching 94⅞ for money, but closed a shade flatter, quoting 94⅝ for money and time. Exchequer Bills were better, closing at 14 pm. The Foreign Market was inactive. M[illegible] was scarcely affected by the suspension of the agency, who, notwithstanding, are proceeding with the conversion. Shares were good. Great Westerns improved a point upon the news of the arrangements being concluded with the South Wales Company. The terms are regarded as the most equitable of all the arrangements made by the Great Western Board, being free from that extravagance which has too often marked former proceedings.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, N[illegible] 3.

At the Court, at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Right Honourable Edward Strutt, were, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

DOWNING-STREET, No[illegible] 3.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Harris, L[illegible]tenant-Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over that island.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 3.

11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. E. Peel to be Captain, vice Cathcart; Cornet F. H. Sykes to [illegible] tenant, vice Peel. R. Denistoun to be Cornet, vice Sykes. [illegible] Lieut. J. Clancy, to [illegible]enant, vice Blake.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: E. S. Burnaby to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Munro.

[illegible] W. J. Bampfield to be Lieutenant, vice Gray; B. Carter to be Ensign, vice [illegible] W. H. M'Cleland to be Ensign, vice Sandwich. 13th: Major A. A. T. [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Squire. Brevet Major A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Major, vice Cunynghame, Lieut. G. Mein to be Captain, vice Wilkinson; Ensign J. D. Longden to be Lieutenant, vice Mein, S. Senior to be Ensign, vice Longden. 16th: Ensign L. S. R. Lovell to be Lieutenant, vice Flood; J. Parker to be Ensign, vice Lovell. 41st: Lieut. [illegible] T. Tuckey to be Captain, vice Sadler; Ensign C. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice T[illegible] [illegible]sign, vice Graham. 42nd: Lieut. F. Campbell to be Captain, vice Goldie; [illegible] be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. Ensign J. E. Paterson to be Ensign, vice [illegible]ckwith to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Garret. 57th: Lieut. M. L. Blake [illegible]t, G. H. Hunt to be Adjutant, vice M'Namee. 67th: En[illegible] Peel to be Lieutenant, vice Humfrey. R. Blakeney to be Ensign, vice Peel. 68th [illegible] W. Rhodes to be Captain, vice Grant. Ensign H. H. Morant to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] R. Westropp to be Ensign, vice Morant. 72nd: A. Alison to be Ensign, vice Pater[illegible] [illegible] Ensign H[illegible] be Lieutenant, vice Fairrie; C. M. Harrison to be Ensign, vice Street. 96th: J. W. S. Moffatt to be Ensign, vice Ford.

ADMIRALTY, OCT 31.

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Captains of the [illegible] Navy were promoted to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, on the te[illegible] proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846, viz.:—J. W. Maurice, J. P. S. Swaine, T. White (A), J. Lillicrap, W. Grosset, T. F. Baugh, S. M. Colquitt, G. Stupart, T. F. C. Mainwaring, Right Hon. William Earl Waldegrave, J. Hollinworth, C. Sneyd, J. D. Markland, C.B., A. Ferris, R. M. Fowler, D. Campbell, Sir H. Hart, Knight, K.C.H., G. Henderson, T. T. Tucker, C.B., H. Boucher, R. W. G. Festing, C.B., G. Morris, J. Tancock, J. P. Stewart, C.B., C. Bell, C.B., J. Stephenson, Hon. E. S. P. Knox, Right Hon. David, Earl of Leven and Mel[illegible] Campbell (A), J. Symes, Hon. W. H. Percy, J. Pringle, S. Leslie, E. Ellicott, P. Rye, J. Gifford, G. Le Geyt, C.B., H. G. Morris, E. A. Down, T. Whinyates, J. W. Andrew, C.B., R. Mitford, H. Bain, C. Milward, J. F. Maples, C.B., R. Bloye, C.B., T. E. Symonds, L. Hole, J. M'Kerlie. Captains J. Simpson, J. Bowker, G. Moubray, and A. B. Branch, K.H., having accepted the situation of Captains of Greenwich Hospital, are to be placed on the list of Captains on retired pay.

And this day also, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Captains of the Royal Navy, having accepted the retirement of their rank on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st of September, 1846, have been placed on the retired half [illegible] at the increased rates therein specified.—F. J. Thomas, H. T. Davis, Hon. H. D. Byng, G[illegible]nock, Sir W. G. Parker, Bart., R. Gambier, C. F. Payne, C. Macdonald, C.B., A. L[illegible] T. Mansel, Knt., K.H., Thomas Groube, H. Robinson, W[illegible]ipps, T. Dick, B. C. Cator, F. E. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. K[illegible] C. Strachey, A. Adderley, J. Boxer, R. O'Conor, K.C.H., T. B. Sullivan, C.B., D. Scott, R. Creyke, N. L. Pateshall, R. Money, C.B., J. Sheridan, Sir H. L. Baker, Bart., C.B., G. W. H. d'Aeth, C.B., R. Ramsay, C.B., J. C. G. Roberts, Sir Samuel Robs, Knt., C.B., A. Tisdall, J. G. Garland, W. S. Lovell, K.H., J. Moberly, J. Digby, C. Ward, K.H., W. Ffarington, [illegible] W. Burgoyne, J. Rattray, J. Allen, A. P. Hamilton, D. Lawrence, R. H. Roger[illegible] A. Murray, [illegible]enwick, H. [illegible]an, G. Hewson, J. M[illegible] C. Deacon, E. Barnard, J. Wallis, W. B. Dashwood, M. White, J. Cookesley, C. G. R. Phillpot, [illegible] Hon. J. Gordon, W. Popham, J. Hay, Sir C. T. Jones, Knt., R. H. Ca[illegible] O. Bridgeman, Sir H. Shiffner, Bart., H. Forbes, A. Montgomerie, J. W. [illegible]agu, Hon. G. P. Campbell, W. B. England, K.H., J. Gore (A), J. C. Carpenter, K.H., W. Hockings, J. Gedge, Sir C. Burrard, Bart., T. L. Peake, C. C. Askew, W. Hendry, C. [illegible] B. Carter, J. Brenton, W. Ramsden, J. D. Boswall, H. Stanhope, J. T. Curzon, C.B., S. Arabin, T. B. Clowes, J. Couch, W. H. Smyth, R. Sau[illegible] T. Prickett, A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, I. F. Chapman, J. Sneke, J. Stoddart, [illegible] Warrand, J. Gore (B.), C. Bowen, J. G. Graham, J. G. Aplin, W. Rochford, F. A. Wetherall, H. Litchfield, W[illegible] [illegible] 18s. per diem.

[illegible] White Conduit-fields [illegible] BOLAND, Manchester, hard[illegible]

[illegible]ANKRUPTS.—S. WILCKE, Fore-street, Cripplegate, wholesale milliner. L. WOOD and [illegible] J. WOOD, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, carpenters. J. KING, Buckingham, scrivener. G. KNIGHT, Weybridge, Surrey, dealer in manure. R. CROW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. J. HALL, Carlisle, victualler. S. RODEN, Wellington, Salop, retail brewer. T. THOMAS, Ibstock, L[illegible] draper. D. BURTON, [illegible]d J. BURTON, Middl[illegible] cotton-s[illegible] M. DENT, York, bookseller.

FRIDAY, Nov 6

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 1

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, Royal Engineers, to be three of the Commissioners of Railways

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, the Right Hon. Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, R E., appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners of Railways, under the provisions of the Act 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 105, will begin to act in execution of the said Act, [illegible] Monday, the 9th of November, 1846; also, that the office of the said Commissioners is at N[illegible] Great George-street, Westminster.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 6.

7th Dragoon Guards: N. C. Nagle to be Cornet, vice Johnston

2d Dragoons: Brevet Col H Salwey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J F S. Clark; Major St. Vincent W Ricketts to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Salwey Capt. H. D Griffith to be Major, vice Ricketts Lieut. H. T. C. S. Pigott to be Captain, vice Griffith; [illegible] W W. Hozier to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible], Ensign W. O. Bontine to be Cornet, vice Hozier

14th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. M'Mahon to be Lieutenant, vice Hodson; H. Edwards to be Cornet, vice M'Mahon

15th Foot. Ensign C W. C East to be Lieutenant, vice Hatchett [illegible] J Blencowe to be Ensign, vice East. 37th: Assist. Surg. J. W. Fleming to be A[illegible] 44th [illegible] sign G. L. Ottley to be Lieutenant, vice Noake.; W Fletcher to be [illegible] Ottley, Lieutenant J A. L. Philips to be Adjutant, vice Noake. 45th. Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson to be Lieutenant, vice Yonge; Ensign [illegible] Lyons to be Lieutenant, vice Macpherson; C. S. M'Alester to be Ensign, vice Lyons 60th Brev -Col. F. Browne to be Major, vice Brev.-Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dames; Capt. Sir W [illegible]rdon, Bart., to be Major, vice Browne; Lieut. J H. B Birch to be Captain, vice Sir W Gordon; Ensign R. Conner to be Lieutenant, vice Birch. 70th Assist.-Surg [illegible] W Johnston, M D., to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Fleming 88th. Lieut. E. J. V. Brown to be Captain, vice Townsend, Ensign C O'Donel to be Lieutenant, vice Brown; J. S. Bayley to be Ensign, vice O'Donel 97th Lieut. W Murray to be Captain, vice Kinderley; Ensign H. G. Woods to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; W. [illegible] Norman to be Ensign, vice Woods.

1st West India Regiment: W. S. Saunders to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston [illegible] J S. Knapman to be Ensign, vice Strachan

BREVET.—Capt. W H. L. D. Cuddy to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major G. T Parke to be Major

COMMISSION SIGNED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF LIEUTENANCY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON

Regiment of Royal London Militia: C S P. Hunter, Esq., to be Captain, vice Capt. H Butterworth

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible]ORD late of Maddox-street, Bond-street, milliner J. MORRIS, Crown-street, Finsbury, and Old-street, St. Luke [illegible] W. H. SMITH, Edgware-[illegible] R WEIR, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller. W. L. COLLINS, [illegible] street, Westminster, brewer. J. G. MOON, Langbourne-chambers, Fenchurch-street [illegible] Saffron Walden, veterinary surgeon. J. KING, Kingsland-road, soap-[illegible] Merton, auctioneer. M. NORGATE, Tavistock Villas, Tavistock-square, [illegible] LEASOR, Birkenhead, retailer o[illegible]e, and [illegible]remont, builder. J. [illegible] [illegible], bootmaker. BROWN and BROWN, Newport, Yorkshire brick-makers. J [illegible]L, Falmouth, general furnishing ironmonger. G. FLINT, Tamworth, Warwickshire, paper manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. DAVIES, Dundee, draper and hosier. A. WRITE, Edinburgh, merchant.

[illegible]

At Baden-Baden, the wife of G. P. R. Jam[illegible], Beds., the lady of the Rev John Byng of a son At Inverness, the lady of George William Denys, E[illegible] eldest son of Sir George William Denys, Bart., of a daughter.—In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, the lady of Col. Charles Bentinck, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington Church, William Henry Woodward, Esq to Adora Maria Cope, sister of Mr Sergeant Wilkins.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Launcelot Rolleston [illegible] Eleanor Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Anne Fraser At Brighton, Sir Francis John Ford, Bart., to Cornelia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Ralph Dar[illegible]

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., the Rev Thomas Bullock At Hampstead, Charles Cooper, Esq., in the eighty-third year of his age At Chichester, Maria Anne, relict of the late Major-General Fraser At Chelsea, in the ninety third year of her age, Mrs. Juliet Armstrong [illegible] the late [illegible] Esq, M.P. At Walworth, John Harris, Esq., late of [illegible] Churchyard, in th[illegible] Brixton, the Rev. [illegible] White, A.M, chaplain to his R[illegible] curate of Allhallows Barking [illegible] Robert Williams.—At W[illegible] ham Hall [illegible] Hon. Lady Manners, aged sixty-seven.—At R[illegible] ne, eldest dau[illegible] of the Rev. John Thomas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to state that his NEW GRAND DESCRIPTIVE MILITARY QUADRILL "THE BRITISH ARMY," will be performed on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1846, [illegible] evening during the Week. The eminent English Vocalist, Miss BIRCH (who is engaged for a limited number of nights) will sing on each evening The Programme will be varied Every Night, and embrace the classical Compositions of the Great Masters. Solos by the principal Artistes, and also the New and Popular Music, as well as Musique de Danse, of the Day Commence at Eight, terminate at Eleven

[illegible] The Theatre being required by the New Proprietors who have stipulated for possession on Tuesday, December 1st, in order to commence the demolition and re-modelling of the Interior for their Grand Italian Opera, the Last Concert will positively take place on Saturday, November 28th, and the Season be terminated [illegible]

A GRAND BAL MASQUE,
on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1846 (positively the only one this Season).

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Under [illegible] of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family [illegible] of the celebrated and accomplished Artiste, Stallmaister Stienbrecht, Master of the Horse to the King of Prussia, with his extraordinary and highly trained Horses. First night of the new Magical Spectacle. First night of Mr Batty's trained living Deer, and superb Syrian Camels. [illegible]NDAY, Nov. 9th, and during the Week, at a quarter to [illegible]en, First Time, THE DEVIL'S HORSE AND THE TWELVE WISHES, or The Magic Bit, introducing novel and stupendous Scenic and Mechanical Effects. Wild Stag Hunt with Trained Deer, the Syrian Camels, [illegible] Entire Change in the SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, and Seventh Appearance of Stallmaister Stienbrecht, with his graceful trained Horse for the First Time. Herr Arnold [illegible]uporte, the great Dutch Bottle Equilibrist, with his Exercises. Wonderful Ariel Voltigeurs, and Champion Vaulters. With a Laughable AFTERPIECE.—Box-Office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr W D. Broadfoot.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. From Ten till Half-past Four.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell. The Grand Mexican Aloe still on View [illegible] Extra Charge

MR. FIELD most respectfully states to the Public that he will COMMENCE his MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS at the CITY CONCERT and LECTURE [illegible], Milton-street, Finsbury-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, when he will be assisted by his Daughter and three of his Sons. The members of nearly all the London Literary Institutions have highly applauded Mr. FIELD'S Lectures on "the Military and Naval Services," in which he sings some of the best songs of Dibdin, and other National Pieces; and the Press has always noticed these Lectures in the most flattering manner; as they are not mixed up with any political f[illegible] nor do th[illegible] that can give offence to a foreigner, with whose native country England, in years gone was at variance, but, while speaking of England's Commanders frequent mention is made of the officers of other nations, remindi[illegible] audience th[illegible]t was a Foe the noble, the brave, the generous Marshal Soult that raised a monument to the memory of our distinguished countryman, General Sir John Moore!...—After the 17th, Mr FIELD will be at the City Theatre every Monday and Wednesday Evening He will commence with Moore's "Evenings in Greece," the music by his favourite composer, Sir H. Bishop, in which Miss Field will sing the beautiful Songs, "Sappho at her Loom," and "Weeping for Thee, Love;" and between the parts will play as a Duet, with her Brother, on one of Tomkinson's patent Grand Pianofortes, the Overture to "Massaniello" Mr G. Bennett, the Con[illegible]ger, from the Theatre Royal, Norwich, whom Mr. Field has engaged expressly for these entertainments, will sing some of the most popular Comic Songs

To Commence at 8. Boxes, 1s; Pit, 6d Gallery, 3d. N B. See the Bills

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square, under the Patronage of the Nobility and Several Distinguished Members of [illegible]al Academy MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANTS and POSES PLASTIQUES Unequalled Success of the New Classically Rare Tableau of a GRECIAN HARVEST HOME with Scenic and other Effects), which is received at each representation with acclamations of delight and pronounced to be the most Unique Living Pictorial Representation yet offered to the Public. Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl [illegible] Appliances and Decorations by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three, Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved [illegible]s, 2s Promenade, 1s

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The principle of this valuable invention is clearly demonstrated by Professor BACHHOFFNER in his Morning and Evening Lectures at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION Dr RYAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURES daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principles and uses of the WORKING MODELS, and the specimens of the Useful Arts, are explained to the Visitors. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, by CARY, reproduced with the most interesting Objects The latest DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, are of great interest and beauty.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS. History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing [illegible] ent Coins, [illegible] Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s 2d Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

8vo., price [illegible]s., Illustrated by numerous Engravings on wood and steel.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND at Winchester, in September, 18[illegible]

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans W. Pickering, Piccadilly; G. Bell, Fleet-street. Oxford: J. H. Parker Cambridge. J. and J Deighton

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL

This day is published, square, morocco cloth, Illustrated from designs by Gilbert, pr[illegible]

TALES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By AGNES LOUDON.
Edited by Mrs. LOUDON, Author of "Gardening [illegible] Ladies" &c. &c.
London, BOWDERY and KERBY, 190, Oxford-street

HOW TO LIVE [illegible] Price 1s by post, 1s. 6d

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic
By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R[illegible]
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147 Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyl[illegible]

NEW VOCAL DUETS FOR THE [illegible]

THE BRIDE OF THE CASTLE. By Mrs. CRAWFORD, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen
DOWN IN TH[illegible] ARNETT, au[illegible] of the celebrated Singing [illegible]
[illegible]
Bonnie Highland Mary 2s

London: LEONI [illegible] and COX [illegible]EAD, 48, Albemarle-street [illegible] here may be had

A New Comical-Tragical Musical Christmas Present, entitled BLUE BEARD, a Domestic Tragedy explained in a note-able manner on the Pianoforte By CHARLES W. GLOVER (author of "Cinderella—adapted to the [illegible] te without rhyme or [illegible] tle reason." 4s. "Venice Recollections of the Carnival, a Descriptive Musical Melange" 4s.) Illustrated with gorgeous splendour, in gold and colours, by Brandard. 4s

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LIFE and TIMES. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. In Parts, at 1s., to be continued fortnightly, and in Divisions 5s. 6d [illegible] Division five Plates. [illegible] now ready, [illegible]

In a few days,

PICTURE STORY BOOKS, by Great Authors and Great Painters. Illustrated with many Hundred Engravings, and Illuminated Titles and Frontispieces. Price 1s. 6d each, in elegant Ornamental Cover.
GOOD LADY BERTHA'S HONEY BROTH
[illegible] OF PUNCHINELLO
BEAN FLOWER AND PEA BLOSSOM
GENIUS GOODFELLOW AND THE WOODCUTTER'S DOG.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand

PARIS AU BAL, Illustrated.—This celebrated work, full of wit and humour, and which depicts Paris to the life, will be published in the successive [illegible] EUROPE, commencing on Saturday Next, the 7th of November The text is [illegible] the 61 engravings, which illustrate it, by the celebrated Cham, the Cruikshank of France. "Le Courrier de l'Europe," French newspaper published in London since 1840, contains all the news of the week, the best articles from all the Paris journals, all new works of importance; everything, in short, which can interest the student of the French language or literature. Price 6d., stamped for post. [illegible] London. JOSEPH THOMAS, 1, Finch-lane; sold by all booksellers and newsmen

FINDEN'S SPLENDID WORKS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—viz., Finden's Gallery of Beauty, or the Court of Queen Victoria, containing 17 large Portraits of the Female Aristocracy, superbly bound in morocco, only 23s Finden's Tableau, a Series of Graphic Scenes, illustrative of National Character, Beauty, and Costume, from Paintings by Eminent Modern Artists. Edited by Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hall, Mary Howitt, &c. &c. Superbly bound in morocco, only 18s.; or the Five Series Complete for Four Guineas. These form one of the handsomest Sets of Books for the Drawing-room Table ever published.—Sold by JOHN FIELD, at his Book Establishment, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—N.B. Early application is solicited, as very few copies remain on sale.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, at 85, King William-street, City; 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. "A great improvement has been effected by the Patentee."—Times

COLOURED CHALK DRAWING.—A LADY who is teaching this fashionable accomplishment, has a few hours to spare each day, and will be [illegible] engage with a respectable school, or give private lessons to ladies who may wish to [illegible] this beautiful art Portraits taken in Chalks and Oils.—Letters addressed to M. B., [illegible]s, St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark, will be attended to.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate). Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for [illegible] 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51 Lamb's Conduit-street.

WANTED A SITUATION as GROOM or UNDER-COACHMAN, a STEADY SINGLE MAN, 21 Years of Age, can be well recom[illegible]
Address G D., 11, Chapel-street East, London.

SPORTSMEN.—HUNTING EXERCISE.—Gentlemen Riding, Walking, suffering from Disease, Relaxation, &c. &c., should try W. H. BAILEY'S [illegible]

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to [illegible]

NO SICK ROOM, no Nursery, no Study, no Library, no Office, no Hall, no Chapel, no Church, should be without a Patent PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, which not only Warms the Air, but Purifies it. The Seventh Thousand is now on Sale, and Prospectuses may be had at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap, 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, and of the recognised agents in the country.

BERDOE'S OVER-COATS for the WINTER.—These well-known and REALLY WATERPROOF GARMENTS may now be had at W. BERDOE'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), just opened; also, as usual, at the City Warerooms, 69, Cornhill (north side.) At both Establishments will be found a large and superior stock of Outside Garments of every kind (or made to order at a day's notice), also of W. B.'s New and universally-admired PALLIUM, all of which are confidently guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The VENTILATING WATERPROOF also the LIGHT OVERCOATS, now so universally worn, were originally introduced by W. B.; and ten years' trial has established their reputation and success, as, notwithstanding the numerous competitors the extensive sale of W. B.'s celebrated Waterproof Over-coats has produced, it is well known that it continues the most permanently popular garment ever invented.

THE SIKH WRAPPER, a new and extremely beautiful long Cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold in perfect harmony with any coloured bonnet or dress. Secured by recent Act of Parliament. Invented and sold only by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, at whose Warehouse all the novelties in Continental and British-manufactured Shawls, Cloaks and Furs; Silks, Satins, and Velvets; useful Dresses, Damask Table Linen, &c., are sold upon entirely new principles of business, the advantages of which are now well known to some thousands of the Ready Money portion of the community. Every article is marked in plain figures, from which no deviation can be made.—GEORGE SMITH (of the late house of Everington), removed to 32, Ludgate-hill, the premises formerly occupied by Rundell and Br[illegible]

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and in improving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine.—Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is of [illegible] efficacy in Purifying the SKIN of a[illegible] and DISCOLORATIONS, producing a Health[illegible] ION, and a Softness and Delicacy of the HANDS, A[illegible] Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained the exclusive patron[illegible] her Majesty and the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as of the principal Courts of Europe, and the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of all civilised nations.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—CAUTION: The Genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR on the Wrapper Beware of FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, composed of Mineral Astringents, utterly [illegible] as to the complexion

DIAMOND DUST STROPS.—DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES, for giving the keenest edge to the bluntest Razor, Knife, or other Cutlery, in Boxes of 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. 6d. each.—DIAMOND DUST TABLETS, ready charged for immediate use for Razors, Knives, and other Cutlery, at 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d., [illegible] 6d., and 5s. each; and for Carving-knives, 10s.—To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and Co., Importers, at the Diamond Mine, No. 1, Angel-court (opposite Somerset House), Strand, London; and of all their Agents. The Public are cautioned to see that the "Directions" in which each box is encased, has the address of 1, Angel-court, Strand, on it, as all other articles are spurious

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH-POWDER has now been in general use by the public, and as an appendage to the fashionable toilet for fully half a century. It was originally prepared (according to the direction of an eminent physician) of vegetable substances, without the admixture of any pernicious ingredient, so as to impart firmness and a beautiful redness to the gums, sweetness to the breath, and a delicate whiteness to the teeth; at the same time, by its regular daily use, preserving them from decay, and preventing the toothache. These distinguishing characteristics have procured for it the approbation of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished personages in the United Kingdom.—Prepared and sold by BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, corner of St Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and of most Druggists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom, in boxes at 2s. 9d. each.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way [illegible]es are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding [illegible] creased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer

The following are the present prices of new feathers.—

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d

HEAL and SON's List of Bed[illegible]ining full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, Tottenham-court[illegible]

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court in the civilised world, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits, and its claims.—Price 3s. 6d, 7s.; Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and [illegible] CAUTION On the Wrapper of each Bottle of the Genuine [illegible] ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

RICH SILK VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show Rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

THE RICHEST FRENCH WATERED SILKS at HALF PRICE.—KING and SHEATH respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that, on Monday next and during the week, they will show 2500 Yards of the richest White, Pink, and Sky Watered Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, the manufacturer's price being 7s. 9d. for the same goods.
Patterns sent to the country free of expence. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

VERY Rich Black Gro Des Naples, at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich Sky French Satins, at 2s. 6d.
Rich Black French Satins, at 3s and 4s. 6d.
Rich Fancy French Ducapes at 2s. 6d. per yard.
For Patterns, address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

THE Valuable, Extensive, and Fashionable STOCK of FOREIGN and BRITISH LACE, Muslin Embroideries, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., of DISON'S (her Majesty's Laceman), is SELLING OFF at an immense reduction, to prepare for Great Alterations and Improvements in his Premises. This is no common announcement, but a true Selling Off, at No. 237, Regent-street.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 15, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. W[illegible] Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius [illegible] Gentlemen of any age wishing [illegible] Friday. A Juvenile Class on W[illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] reduction of price at once [illegible] house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank)

ROMAN CAMEOS.—Recently Received, a few ROMAN CAMEOS, by some of the best Italian artists; the subjects consisting of the Graces—Hebe—Rebecca at the Well—and various Classical and Historical Designs. They are mounted in Gold, as Brooches The price is from 20s. to 6 guineas each, and upwards.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the statue of the Duke of Wellington

A BRONZE SCROLL FENDER for 10s.—The Largest and Most Elegant Assortment in London, commencing at 10s., complete, with standards, also, every article in Furnishing Ironmongery 30 per cent. under other houses. Attention is paid to the quality of every article. Illustrated catalogues, gratis and post-free
R. and J SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 181[illegible]

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED."—WM. FOLLIT, Looking-glass and Picture Frame Emporium, 63, Fleet-street, has just issued large sheets of drawings of superb new LOOKING-GLASS and PICTURE FRAME PATTERNS, free on receipt of 12 stamps. Every branch of carving and gilding warranted of well-seasoned materials, at prices hitherto unattempted, consistent with the well-known superiority of workmanship for which his establishment is so celebrated. Pictures cleaned and restored by an Artist, on moderate terms. Observe—Follit's old-established manufactory, 63, Fleet-street, adjoining the Bolt-in-Tun coach-office.

PALMER'S CANDLE LAMPS.—T. TUCKER respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his extensive Stock of this justly-admired Lamp, which, for its cleanliness, simplicity, and certainty in burning, is the best Lamp in use. They vary in size, producing a light equal to two, three, four, and six candles, and may be had in plain bronze and ormulu, or with elaborately adorned porcelain, cut glass, and papier mâché columns. PALMER'S CANDLES suited to each size Lamp, in any quantity. T. Tucker, General Lamp Manufacturer, 269, Strand, London, Established Thirty Years. Orders to any extent packed for the country or for exportation.

RAILWAY SURVEYING and LEVELLING TAUGHT in a superior manner, on the new system, in One Week, by Messrs. SMITH and LEWIS, Civil Engineers and Surveyors of extensive practice, who are now preparing Gentlemen for Engineers, Surveyors, Levellers, Draughtsmen, &c. Select Daily Classes for Young Gentlemen from Ten to Four. Evening Instruction from Seven to Nine. Private Lessons given to suit the convenience of pupils. Proficiency guaranteed. Terms very moderate. Apply at the Institution, 4, Harper-street, Theobalds-road, Holborn, London, Offices in Parliament-street, Westminster.—N.B. Steady and clever pupils may be introduced to immediate employment, from £10 to £12 per w[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES, SUPERSEDING WIGS.—The Toupée is intended for those who have good hair at the sides and back of the head, with paucity above the head, and are compelled to wear a covering only from their susceptibility to cold at that most vulnerable part, the crown; the Toupee leaving the head free from the night-cap band of the wig.—J. DICK, Practical Wig-Maker, 11, King-street, Cheapside.—Milne's Crystallised Hair Dye, in one bottle, is the only liquid dye that effectually changes grey hair to a permanent mouse brown, or black, in ten minutes. It cannot stain the skin, and is utterly free from that offensive effluvium and deposit peculiar to other dyes. Sold in bottles, at 5s. and 10s. each. N.B. Agent for Johann Grossmith's Eau de Cologne.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and e[illegible] Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Nursery, is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully flowing curls and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. No Nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it. All [illegible] should be sent to Messrs. Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street, as hairdressers, not being appointed agents, for the sake of gain, vend the most spurious trash as the genuine.

ANOTHER DEATH from DOCTORS' PHYSIC—(Mor[illegible] Times newspaper of Friday last, the 30th ultimo, it app[illegible]ster at Washington has died in that city from an over-dose (as it is called) of morphine. It was only last week that a poor child was poisoned in London with half a pill of morphine! The public are always told it is either an "over-dose" or "a mistake." In the name of common sense, we ask, is it not monstrous that such deadly poisons should be used in medicine? Let the public bear in mind that there can be no mistake in such cases, since death follows so soon after the deadly drug is taken. If half a pill of morphine can poison a child on the instant, as it were, surely it is an abuse of common sense to say that such a poison can be useful in any case. Let the public compare Morison's Pills (the medicine of hygeists, which can and has been taken thousands of times in all quantities, with the best results) with these poisons of doctors, and the public will understand the real difference between a medicinal preparation and a poisonous one. Call morphine, arsenic, prussic acid, &c., medicines indeed! We blush for those who have the face to hold them out to a confiding public as such.—British College of Health, New-road, London, Nov. [illegible], 1846.

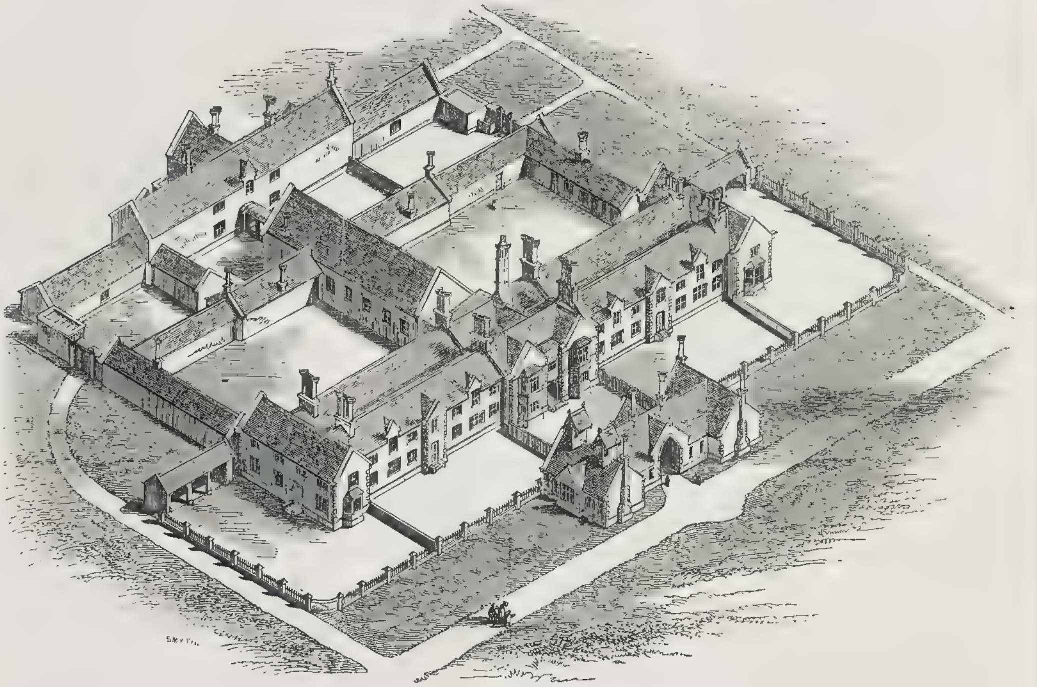
NEW POOR-LAW WORKHOUSES.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration Mr. B. B. Cabbell's plan to remedy some of the evils of the New Poor-Law. A brief notice of the objects and proceedings of the meeting appears in another part of our paper. Such a meeting, numerously and respectably attended, and presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, is indicative of the popular dissatisfaction which prevails against the Poor-Law Commissioners.

The startling disclosures before the Andover Union Committee have made the present system of Poor-Law Administration a common topic of conversation. The Poor-Law Commissioners, abandoned by all parties, hold their offices in suspense and disgrace, till the sentence passed on them by universal acclamation is executed. The Act which gives them official existence expires next year; and, in this particular juncture of affairs, rather complicates the political considerations which the subject involves. "What," say the advocates of the present system, "will Lord John do with the Commissioners?" "What new plan for the relief of the poor," ask its opponents, "will Lord John devise?"

The Poor-Law Act, though conferring unlimited power on the Commissioners, is based on a sound principle, viz., that labour ought to be given in return for lodging, clothing, and maintenance. Like the statute of Elizabeth, it is essentially humane; but, like that statute, it has been abused by those whose peculiar duty it is to enforce its principles in a spirit of kindly feeling to the poor. The spirit in which it has been administered may be gathered from official papers.

In the earliest days of the Commission, plans for Workhouses were arranged, under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioners themselves. Sir Francis Head, who was then an Assistant-Commissioner, has the merit of designing one for 500 inmates, who were to be confined in two yards. He describes his design to be "founded on the principle that, in the construction of a rural Workhouse, the height of the rooms, the thickness of the walls, &c. &c., should not exceed the dimensions of the cottage of the labourer; well-built, substantial rooms being *a luxury* as attractive to the pauper as food and raiment." The other designs, which are also published in the 1st and 2nd Annual Reports of the Commissioners, have the name of an architect attached to them, but, in fact, are tracings from designs for American prisons. The young and inexperienced architect who appropriated these prison



THE UNION WORKHOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT CANTERBURY.

plans to a purpose for which they were never intended, was not, it may be supposed, overmuch startled when Cobbett denounced the new buildings as "Bastilles."

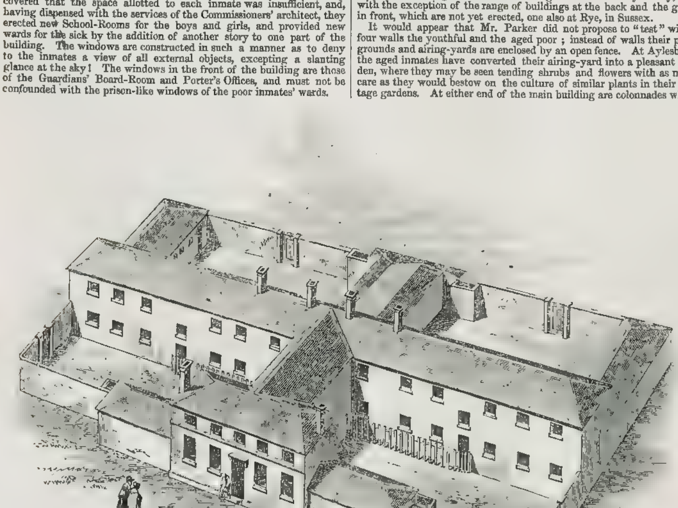
Mr. F. Lewis, one of the Commissioners, when a member of the House of Commons, asserted that the statute of Elizabeth meant "to inflict compulsory labour by way of punishment, not to afford labour for the mere purpose of maintenance." The man who put such an odious interpretation on that Act, who regarded poverty as a crime, was not likely to approve of plans for Workhouses which did not bear all the external appearances of Bastilles.

The Andover Union Workhouse is constructed after the design which we have copied from the second Annual Report of the Commissioners. It was erected under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioners' own architect, and, when completed, was estimated to be capable of accommodating a greater number of inmates by one-third than the medical attendant ventured to recommend the Guardians to admit into it. It will be perceived that there are only four yards: these yards mark the number of classes into which the inmates are to be formed. The space allotted to each boy or girl in the dormitories was 77 cubic feet, and it was proposed by the Commissioners that the beds should be arranged in tiers, like berths in a ship. The Chapel and Dining Hall was the only day-room for the women, young and old; and there was only one day-room for the boys and girls, which was intended to be Day-Room, School-Room, and Dining-Room. The Guardians soon discovered that the space allotted to each inmate was insufficient, and, having dispensed with the services of the Commissioners' architect, they erected new School-Rooms for the boys and girls, and provided new wards for the sick by the addition of another story to one part of the building. The windows are constructed in such a manner as to deny to the inmates a view of all external objects, excepting a slanting glance at the sky! The windows in the front of the building are those of the Guardians' Board-Room and Porter's Offices, and must not be confounded with the prison-like windows of the poor inmates' wards.

The work to which the male inmates were set was "compulsory labour by way of punishment." They were employed to pound bones charged with animal matter, the effluvium from which is described as having been intolerable. This kind of labour was very generally resorted to in the Workhouses in that part of England. Mr. Parker, the Ex-Assistant Commissioner, not only constantly verbally objected to it, but, in several instances, stated his objections in writing, whilst Mr. Chadwick wrote an unanswerable paper recommending its discontinuance. Mr. George Lewis, who succeeded his father as Commissioner, paid as little heed to the one as to the other until public opinion declared itself, and was about to hurl destruction on the supporters of this bone-crushing: then, and not till then, did he and his colleagues forbid this description of labour. Having been called to account for their tardiness in forbidding the poor to be employed at such disgusting and unhealthy work, the Commissioners endeavoured to shift the responsibility on their subordinate, who repelled the accusation, and brought home the delinquency to the Commissioners themselves.

The Ex-Assistant Commissioner offended the triumvirate on the subject of Workhouses. He objected to the prison-like appearance of the Commissioners' plans, and designed four or five Workhouse plans, which possess some claims to architectural taste. We have taken one of his designs by way of contrast to that of the Commissioners. It is an isometrical view of the Workhouse which is about to be erected at Canterbury. A building after the same design is erected at Aylesbury, and, with the exception of the range of buildings at the back and the group in front, which are not yet erected, one also at Rye, in Sussex.

It would appear that Mr. Parker did not propose to "test" within four walls the youthful and the aged poor; instead of walls their playgrounds and airing-yards are enclosed by an open fence. At Aylesbury, the aged inmates have converted their airing-yard into a pleasant garden, where they may be seen tending shrubs and flowers with as much care as they would bestow on the culture of similar plants in their cottage gardens. At either end of the main building are colonnades where the children can take recreation in wet weather. The windows throughout the building are arranged in such a manner as to enable the inmates to enjoy the prospect from them. From the windows of the Aylesbury Workhouse there is a delightful view of the Chiltern Hills, and from the Rye Workhouse the coast of France is discernible in a clear day.



THE ANDOVER UNION WORKHOUSE.

The range of buildings at the back is the Infirmary. It contains spacious dormitories and wards for various diseases, which require separate treatment. It is also provided with a surgery, nurses' rooms, and baths.

The group of buildings in front is the Guardians' Offices and the Porter's Lodge.

The yards at the back of the main building, separated by the Chapel, are appropriated to the able-bodied male and female inmates. The sitting-room of the Master and Matron commands these yards.

The Schoolmaster and Mistress, from their respective oriel windows in the wings of the principal building, view their pupils in the hours of recreation. The nurse, in like manner, can see the sick patients in the garden where the infirmary patients take air and exercise, whilst the porter and his wife can overlook the aged people.

The Kitchen department is at the distant end of the Chapel. The cooking is conducted by means of a steam apparatus, which not only performs all the duties required of a steam-kitchen, but also boils the linen in the wash-house, and supplies hot water to the washing-tubs in the laundry, and baths in the Infirmary and receiving wards.

The Chapel is a handsome hall 58 feet by 23 feet. The roof is included in the area of the section, and its timbers are so arranged as to give the hall the appearance of a place of worship. The service in a Workhouse is in the nature of domestic prayer, and therefore the Chapel is not inappropriately the Dining Hall as well as the hall where the family assemble for their orisons.

The Turret in the centre of the principal building is a shaft, which, by a simple contrivance that has received the approbation of Dr. Arnott, effectually ventilates the day rooms and dormitories. The necessity for ventilation in such establishments as Workhouses is too obvious to require remark. The means which have been employed to effect this desideratum in public buildings have generally been so imperfect as to make it doubtful whether the prospect of fever and the ills of an unwholesome atmosphere were not equivalent to the chance of colds, catarrhs, and other ailments, which are brought about by exposure to currents of chilling air. According to Mr. Parker's system, the apartments are heated by hot water, and the warmth evolved by it attracts fresh air, which, tempered by contact with the heated water-pipes, flows into the apartments in small jets, whilst the vitiated air escapes through the ventilators, and passes off through the central shaft. The Commissioners, in their plans, deemed 150 cubic feet sufficient space for a full grown person, and 77 for a child. Mr. Parker, with efficient ventilation, assigns to each adult in health 266 cubic feet, being the average volume of air drawn into the lungs of a full grown man in twenty-four hours, and in sickness 300; whilst to each child he allows 160 cubic feet.

The bitter feeling which the Commissioners evinced before the Andover Committee on the subject of Workhouse Plans was remarkable; they insinuated that Mr. Parker had no authority to visit the Aylesbury Union for the purpose of introducing his improved plans. Dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever, had made sad havoc there, amongst the inmates of the old Workhouse; yet, with the knowledge that such diseases were endemic, they insinuated that he committed an official irregularity in going there to remedy the evil. In conveying this insinuation they violently objected to the production of notes marked "private," as if they expected Mr. Parker to sit quietly under an insinuation, and keep his defence in his pocket. The production of a note marked "private," overturned the much-abused doctrine of confidentiality and the tables on these high public functionaries.

Under the administration of the present Poor-Law Commissioners, the Poor-Law expenditure has increased about one million in the last eight years. In 1837, says the *Edinburgh Review*, it was four millions; in 1845 it was five millions. In 1843, one-tenth of the population was in a state of pauperism; whilst in 1844, say the Commissioners in their Eleventh Annual Report, the number of persons relieved may be taken at nearly one-eighth part of the population.

The *Westminster Review*, which has taken alarm at this state of things, says:—"There is to us a solemnity in this announcement like that of a funeral knell—the knell of a nation. One-eighth part of the population of England and Wales paupers in a year of railroad activity, and with wheat at 51s. and 5d.!"

The Commissioners' days are numbered, and, in the meantime, public opinion forbids the erection of "Bastiles."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 237.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846. [Sixpence.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

WE believe our leading statesmen are impressed, or are beginning to be impressed, with the conviction that the direction of their legislative efforts, for the future, must be towards social improvements, bettering the means of living, or what may be called the "science of life." In this respect we have yet much to learn. We make wealth and acquire skill, but do not apply them to the things around us so completely or extensively as it is in our power to do. We are great and wealthy, but live, move, and respire among deteriorating influences that money might remove, but does not. We rule the world from the midst of filth and fever. These enemies, being invisible, we do not think them worth combating, though figures prove they are killing nearly two hundred every day that passes over us, besides diminishing the health and happiness of those who escape. Suppose an armed force bringing such destruction among us, what exertions and sacrifices would be made to destroy it! But we live on in singular indifference to the "pestilence that slayeth at noon-day," and the "arrow that flieth by night," though we have in our power the means of defence: energy to use them seems all that is wanting to shield us from that mass of suffering which comes under the definition of "preventible disease." The question is one affecting alike both rich and poor; for our neglect is very impartial as to all classes; the dwellings of the richest and noblest are in close contact with hotbeds of contagion; and even in the internal arrangements of buildings of the highest class, modern science points out defects that sow diseases in the midst of magnificence. Classes are exclusive enough, and divided by impassable gulfs and chasms from each other; but, physically and locally, they cannot "dwell apart," and accident or necessity, as if to prove that all are so far on a level, has brought startling contrasts into close juxtaposition. The Houses of Parliament, where our Statesmen achieve their greatness, and the old Abbey, where they rest in monumental fame from their labours, are surrounded by one of the dirtiest and most disreputable neighbourhoods of the Metropolis: the Palace of the Sovereign is badly placed for health, and worse built for convenience: all the money that has been lavished on it has not secured either comfort or grandeur. The House of those Merchant Princes who hold "the gorgeous East in fee," has, we have heard, some of its windows walled up to keep out the disgusting smells of a skin and leather market: a strange anomaly this, that the rulers of the Continent of India cannot remove from beneath their very noses a nuisance which the smallest of their tributary Princes would not tolerate within a mile of his dwelling! And more, and worse than these instances, in this the nineteenth century, we permit cattle markets to be held in the very heart of a densely crowded city, which can only be reached through miles of busy streets, and allow the same cattle to be slaughtered in back kitchens, shops, and cellars, in every part of the town, under circumstances that brutalise men and torture the brutes, and both without necessity. Worse again than this, we tolerate the interment of the dead in the haunts of the living, where the sanctity of the grave and every association connected with peace and repose are violated; where outrages the most horrible are committed, avarice making burial a profitable trade, which, to its own gain, sacrifices the feelings and health of the living, and even dares to mock and "profane the service of the dead" and the rites of the Church. It is scarcely credible that such things can co-exist with the intelligence and spirit we display in other matters. But the energy that has established our boundless dominion over other nations has not yet been turned to securing health for ourselves. While we are yoking steam to our chariots, and making the yet more mysterious forces of nature carry our thoughts across whole kingdoms, with little less than the speed of that thought itself, we live on in communities where the almost awful excess of vitality has far outrun the provisions for maintaining it in health and vigour. Machinery, of nearly super-human ingenuity, spins, and weaves, and performs material miracles in the centre of thousands who scarcely know what pure air is, and to whom the "breath of life" is a misnomer—so loaded is it with poison and disease. Our Manchesters are marvels for all that can create wealth; nothing has been neglected—save that without which wealth is valueless; where "Perceval wrote, and Dalton lived," nearly two thousand children perish annually "over and above the mortality natural to mankind!"

Statesmen are, as we have already said, beginning to be alive to these evils; the contests of party are being changed from purely political questions to social ones. It is a field almost untouched, and the few attempts yet made have proved almost abortive, because no great or united movement has been made in support of them. A few isolated attempts on the part of some legistator, who takes up a question as a hobby, make no impression. The fate of Mr. Mackinnon's Smoke Prohibition Bill, and his Bill for preventing Interment in Towns, is that of all such products of individual zeal, sneered at, postponed, every discussion cut short by a "count out." Furnaces may darken the air, and gorged grave-yards corrupt it till the end of time, ere an unsupported individual put an end to the evils. How should it be otherwise? Legislators themselves complain that the greatest difficulty in the way of improvement in such matters is the indifference of the people. The utmost that can be done at present, therefore, is to awaken an interest on such matters; attention once directed to an evil, it almost always ceases. For this purpose, an Association has been formed with the express object of disseminating information as to the "Health of Towns," and the causes that injure it. This is the utmost that scientific and intelligent men can effect at present. They may act as "flappers" to that heavy body, the public, as deeply absorbed in the business of life as the philosophers of Laputa were in abstract meditation. Many ills are inseparable from poverty; and, unless a Government can lift the whole community to a state of comparative affluence, they will continue to exist; this no Government can do, and it will be nesessary to guard against unreasonable expectations. But, as far as life in cities or towns is artificial, it may be bettered by interference and arrangement. The air and light of heaven are pure and free, till man pollutes the one, and excludes the other from his dwellings—darkness being in a measure forced upon the people by

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—MARSEILLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a mischievous Window-tax. Drainage may be regulated; supplies of water may be regulated. In both these particulars, the community is at present given over, as a property, to public companies, whose first care is, of course, their own profit. Other abuses are equally or even more assailable, and "that's comfort yet:" for instance, though, at the recent Banquet at Guildhall, a Cabinet Minister said the House of Lords is "united in its determination to maintain the immunities and privileges of the City," we trust the privilege and immunity of keeping a cattle market in a spot where in no other city of Europe such a dangerous annoyance would be allowed, is not to be perpetual; we will answer for it that, when the time comes (and it is coming rapidly) the House of Lords will cut down this and sundry other "privileges and immunities," of the City and other bodies alike, with remarkable readiness, though the truth would not have recommended an after-dinner speech in the precincts of Guildhall. Future Governments will not be as apathetic in these matters as past ones have been; their existence as Governments will turn on such points; men's minds are being directed to the causes at work around them; they are no longer dazzled by Gazettes and bulletins of battles and victories abroad, and hounded on into senseless hatreds and divisions at home, for the advantage of parties and sections whose highest wisdom was the letting things go on to settle themselves as they might. What Governments can do, they will be compelled to do, for their own sakes; the creating an interest in such questions is half the remedy.

There was a time when the Gaol Fever was an ordinary disease, that carried off judges, jurors, and barristers; so attention was turned to it, and it has ceased: the Scurvy was once the scourge of our fleets; as it weakened our means of defence, that was examined and remedied; it is now unknown: the Small-Pox has yielded to skill and legislation; and other afflicting evils will in time be added to the same catalogue.

PORTS OF SUPPLY: MARSEILLES.

Many and anxious are the glances cast at present at the accounts from the outports: they are the doors through which, in the present need, abundance must enter, or not at all. In Germany, France, Ireland, and England, the same interest is felt as to the supplies from abroad. In the interior of the Sister Isle, the hopes rest on Dublin, or Cork, or Limerick; we in England turn to Liverpool: in the bureau of the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Marseilles and its traffic is the great point of consideration. Thither have arrived the immense purchases of corn that have been effected for the French market at Odessa and in the ports of the Black Sea. The supplies so obtained are understood to be very great: they have had the effect already of lowering the price of grain, or, at least, of checking its rise. In England and Ireland, the same effect has been produced by the large importations from America, which are still on the increase. The accounts from Ireland are, consequently, less gloomy; the prices of provisions are fully to the level of England; they had recently been above it.

Marseilles is one of the most important commercial cities and seaports of France: she is the grand emporium of the south, and the centre of nine-tenths of the trade of France with the countries on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Marseilles engrosses almost the whole trade between France and Algiers, and is the principal seat of the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople.

The Harbour, of which our Engraving presents a fine view, has the access defended by strong fortifications, and lies in the centre of the city. Though not accessible to the largest class of ships, Marseilles is one of the best and safest ports in the world for moderate-sized merchantmen, of which it will accommodate above 1000. There is a lighthouse in the Fort St. Jean, on the north side of the entrance to the port.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

On Saturday afternoon, the Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and other diplomatic agents accredited at the French Court, proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, and complimented the Royal family and the Duchess de Montpensier on her Royal Highness's marriage.

The absence of Lord Normanby upon this occasion has created great excitement among the Paris papers. The official journal, the *Débats*, mentions the fact without any remark; but the *Presse* is much less discreet. It says.—"As we had stated, the diplomatic corps have been received, at the Palace of the Tuileries, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. All the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary now at Paris repaired in grand uniforms to this reception, where his Excellency the Ambassador of England shone by his absence. Such was the sincerity of that alliance, and the cordiality of that *entente*, which we have constantly exhorted our country to distrust."

The current report at Paris is that M. Guizot, at the request of the King, has furnished Lord Brougham with copies of all the correspondence which has passed between Lord Palmerston and the French Government on the subject of the Spanish marriages, in order that his Lordship may be enabled, at a fitting opportunity, to vindicate the course pursued by the French Cabinet.

The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement relative to the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with the sister of the Duke de Modena. The contract was signed by procuration at Modena on the 30th of October, and on the 31st the marriage was published at Vienna, by order of the Emperor, who is first cousin to the Princess. The future Duchess of Bordeaux is thirty years of age. Her fortune is estimated at 100 millions of francs (four millions British). The Duke of Bordeaux is twenty-six years of age.

The *Presse*, the Court organ, does not seem much pleased at the marriage of the Duc de Bordeaux, the fact of which it confirms, and says it actually took place on the 5th inst. The *Presse* also states that the Duke has notified his marriage to the Viscount de Chateaubriand, and that the Duke of Modena's second sister is betrothed to the second son of Don Carlos.

The Count de Pontois, former Ambassador of France in Switzerland, has been elevated to the dignity of a Peer of France.

On Monday the inscription of the marriage certificate of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, in the registers of the *état-civil* of the Royal Family, took place, with all the usual formalities, in the Salon de Mars, at the Palace of St. Cloud. In addition every branch of the family, all the grand dignitaries of the State, with the Spanish Ambassador, and all the officers of the embassy, were present. At a quarter past four his Majesty entered the hall, leading in the Duchess de Montpensier; the Duke, her husband, supported his Royal mother. They were followed by all the Princes and Princesses, including the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, and Prince Philip of Wirtemberg. The King, the Princes, and all the gentlemen present were in court dresses, or in full uniform, and wore the cordons and other insignia of the several orders with which they are invested. They took their seats at a table covered with velvet, placed under the portrait of Louis XIV. The bride and bridegroom sat between the King and Queen, and the rest of the family in succession at each hand of their Majesties. The Chancellor, Duke Pasquier, in his simarre, and the Grand Referendary, attended by M. Cauchy, Keeper of the Archives, were at the end of the table. Having received the King's command, the Chancellor read the act of marriage solemnised at Madrid. This done, the King rose and signed the entry, and was followed by the Queen, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Princes and Princesses, the Ministers, the Spanish Ambassador, and the other witnesses. At half-past six there was a grand dinner, at which were present the whole of those who took part in the ceremony, with other guests to the number of 140.

The *Courrier Français* asserts that the period for the assembling of the Chamber will be hastened, and that it will meet on the 15th of December instead of the period before fixed, the 12th of January.

A great number of vessels laden with corn continue to arrive at Marseilles. Between the 28th ult. and the 3rd inst., fifty-four arrived, bringing 184,000 hectolitres, of which 175,000 were wheat.

The *Reforme* has an article upon this subject, the object of which is to prove that these arrivals will not make a change in the corn market, but there is likely still to be a scarcity of grain. The *Reforme* says:—"The scarcity and dearness of corn are produced by natural causes, the insufficiency of the crop of 1845, and the still more sensible deficiency of the precocious harvest of 1846. It is not through a spirit of party that we say to the Government, Beware! The corn trade is impeded in its action by the prohibitive measures adopted in Bavaria, Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Electoral Hesse. It is not through a spirit of party that we say that we have been informed that several cargoes of corn, which were about to enter France, have been stopped by order of the Government of Hesse, and thus our eastern departments, where wheat is selling at the exorbitant price of 35f. 50c. the hectolitre, and where bread is already sold at 70c. the kilogramme, are placed in a state of blockade by the entire German frontier."

The inauguration of the new Protestant church of Panthemont, in Paris, took place on Sunday, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The consecration was performed by M. Juillerat, President of the Consistory. The Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs, the Prefects of Paris and of Police, the Mayor of the 10th Municipal District, the Director of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and several high functionaries, were present at the ceremony.

Lord Brougham dined yesterday week with M. Guizot.

SPAIN.

The Royal decree dissolving the Cortes has appeared in the *Gazette* of Madrid. The new Cortes are to meet on the 25th of December

The Madrid Government has given assurances to Mr. Bulwer that the Spanish troops shall not cross the frontiers of Portugal. The only thing demanded by the Portuguese Government was, that Spanish troops should be placed on the frontiers to prevent bodies of armed insurgents from entering Spain, as they are in the habit of doing when pressed by the Queen's troops, in order that they may re-enter the country at some point where there is less danger. The Spanish Government have given orders to the Generals commanding the troops on the Portuguese frontiers to disarm such insurgents, and to send them into the interior.

Our latest accounts from Madrid still allude to probable changes in the Ministry. It is said that M. Mon, who is to receive the title of Marquis de Casa Mon, would be President of the new Cabinet, of which Messrs. Pidal, Pezuela, Bravo, Murillo, and the Marquis de Casa Irujo, would form part.

BELGIUM.

The session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold on Monday, in rather a long speech, which his Majesty commenced by an expression of congratulation, that the relations of Belgium with Foreign Powers were of a pacific character. The speech then noticed several propositions for social improvement, and alluded to the prosperity of the principal branches of commerce. The linen trade was, however, in such a position as to require immediate relief. The speech announced various projects of law respecting bankruptcy and personal arrest, and alluded in terms of congratulation to the extension of the railway system. A compliment is then paid to the *braves Belges*. His Majesty went on to say "The army, one of the firm supports of the independence of the country, and of its institutions, continues to render itself worthy of my entire confidence and of the interest which you manifest for it. The efforts of my Government are directed to maintain in its ranks a useful emulation, and the sentiment of its duty towards its country." And his Majesty concluded thus:—"Belgium, in the bosom of peace, has developed the germs of a fruitful activity. In reflecting on the results already obtained, we are enabled to contemplate the future with confidence. The accord of the great powers of the state—the support which you have given to my Government, and on which I continue to depend will enable us to preserve and consolidate our institutions. The aspiration breathed by our country for ages, that she might have an existence for herself, and the disposal of her numerous resources, is realized in our days. It will always be a source of great happiness to me to reflect that my efforts have contributed to insure to Belgium the precious advantages of a free and independent existence."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

There has been an arrival from New York, by the *Cambridge*, with papers to the 21st ult. They do not contain any further intelligence of the movements of General Taylor, but we have received the important intimation that the Americans intend prosecuting the war with all vigour—at least so the papers say. The official *Washington Union* thus alludes to it

"The papers have been speculating upon an expedition to Tampico. We see no good reason why it should not be undertaken. We have still at least 20,000 troops in the army of the Rio Grande. Allowing General Taylor's camp at Monterey to have one half of them, we have about 10,000 more in that wing of the army to furnish troops sufficient for a new expedition, besides guarding the points we occupy on the river, and maintaining the connection between our different *depôts*."

The same authority declares that Major Graham has started from Washington, charged with despatches for General Taylor, and that *his instructions are to terminate "the temporary cessation of hostilities."*

Private letters state that the Cabinet of Washington is not satisfied with the terms of armistice granted by General Taylor, and think that he dealt too leniently with Ampudia. The Americans now make it out that the battle of Monterey was a more serious affair than first accounts represented. They say that the American loss was 700, and that the Mexicans had 1500 killed and wounded.

Santa Anna, who had been appointed General Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Mexico on the 15th ult., and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people were unbounded in their testimonies of attachment to his person, and seemed frantic with joy. On the day previous to his arrival, when at Aljotla, he addressed a letter to General Almonte, the Minister of War. This document breathes a spirit of determined hostility towards the United States, and declares his readiness and anxiety to fulfil his utmost duty in opposing the enemies of his country. He promises to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to complete victory.

The dreadful hurricane, the effects of which were so disastrous at Havannah, on the 10th October, appears to have visited Charleston at the same time. A portion of the roof of Trinity Church was blown off, and the vessels in the harbour had sustained great injury. The gale begun from the north west, and continued blowing from that quarter, altering a little to the eastward, for some time. The accounts of the disasters at sea, during the gale which the *Great Western* encountered, are of the most distressing description.

The *Rochester* has since arrived, with papers one day later. There is no further news; but a report had been circulated in New York that another engagement had taken place between the Mexican and American troops. There are, however, no particulars, nor is the fact mentioned at all to be relied on.

POLICE.

The New Lord Mayor upon the Bench.—The new Lord Mayor took his seat at the Mansion-House for the first time on Tuesday, as Chief Magistrate. About ten lads, varying in age from twelve to sixteen, were charged with picking the pockets of gentlemen and ladies while viewing the civic pageant on Monday. One (an old offender) was fully committed for trial, and the remainder sent to Bridewell for fourteen days each.

The Right to the Wall.—On Wednesday, Mr. Ellis Bowden Weare, a gentleman who was dressed in rather fantastic style, having a small parti-coloured lady's handkerchief round his neck, with a large purple tie, to which there was a light green border, and several rings upon his fingers, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having assaulted Mr. Shellingford, of Cheapside. Mr. Shellingford stated, that as he was walking along Cheapside, the defendant roughly pushed against him without the least provocation, and upon being remonstrated with struck him. The defendant subsequently, upon being given into the care of a policeman, apologised, and the apology was considered sufficient atonement. The Lord Mayor having asked whether the defendant appeared to be under the influence of strong drink of any kind, Mr Weare said he had had no refreshment except a bowl of soup at Alderman Birch's (Messrs. Ring and Brymer's), at 12 o'clock, and upon coming out and walking quietly and inoffensively down Cheapside, he was pushed and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, although he strictly kept to his side of the wall. Irritated by such treatment in a great public thoroughfare, he had behaved rudely to the gentleman who complained, under the erroneous impression that Mr. Shellingford was amongst those who had elbowed him about. The Lord Mayor: Which do you consider to be your side of the wall? Mr. Weare: I consider that when my left side is next to the wall I am entitled to the wall. Well, I moved on, and reduced myself to as small a compass as possible, to get through the crowd, but it was all useless; I was knocked about from one to the other. The Lord Mayor: You were wrong in your opinion of the generally understood practice for the public accommodation, which is, that those whose right hands are next to the wall are entitled to the wall. Mr. Weare: Indeed! I had no notion of such a thing. I come from the country, and there the left hand always goes to the wall. (A laugh). The Lord Mayor: If you had taken the trouble to observe the stream of people, you could not have mistaken the fact. Such is the necessity in this crowded city for a regulation of the kind, that even ladies are not sanctioned in violating it. Mr. Weare: I am glad I know that. I squeezed myself into very small dimensions indeed, in order to avoid rough contact with those who were coming towards me; but I was hustled and struck. Mr. Shellingford said the gentleman appeared to be very much excited, and that the assault, as an assault, was not at all worth speaking about. Mr. Weare again expressed his regret at the annoyance to which his ignorance of the forms observed in the streets of London had subjected Mr. Shellingford. The Lord Mayor: If Mr. Shellingford is satisfied with your apology I see no reason why I should disapprove of it. The defendant then left the bar

The Girl Charged with Attempting to Strangle her Mother.—*Ann Parker*, aged nineteen, who was remanded on a charge of having attempted to murder her mother, by strangling her, was, on Tuesday, brought before Mr Combe at Clerkenwell Police-office, for final examination. The mother now attended, perfectly recovered, and declined prosecuting; she begged and prayed of Mr. Combe to discharge her "poor, dear child" The prisoner was discharged, when she left the court with her mother, apparently on affectionate terms.

The Weather.—Winter and Lord Mayor's day came together on Monday. A cutting east wind prevailed; and on Monday night there was a somewhat sharp frost. The trees in and around the metropolis are now almost wholly shorn of their leaves, which, till this visitation, were unusually green, at this advanced stage of the season. On Tuesday and Wednesday the weather was dry and beautiful, and the sun shone throughout both days.

Accident to a Police Inspector.—On Monday afternoon an accident of a fearful character happened to Mr. Champney, inspector of the S division of police, who was riding along Regent-street, when the animal suddenly took fright and paced off at an alarming rate; and, coming in direct collision with a hackney cab, the rider was thrown with great violence, several of his ribs were fractured and his leg broken. Mr. Champney was picked up in an insensible state, and removed at once to the Charing Cross Hospital, where the surgeons pronounced him to be in a dangerous state.

Fire at a Coach Factory.—On Sunday morning the premises of Messrs. Witham and Co., coach-makers, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, caught fire and considerable damage was done to them and to the adjoining houses. At Messrs. Witham and Co.'s, the whole of the three upper floors and stock were burned, and the contents in the ground floor were severely damaged.

The Dagenham Murder.—The three police constables, named Butfoy, Fearns, and Stevens, who have been under surveillance in consequence of the contradictory evidence they gave relative to the murder of the policeman Clark, at Dagenham, have been dismissed from the force. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals were of opinion that, as the policemen were not sworn at the time they gave false evidence, they could not be indicted for perjury.

A Man Killed by a Plough.—A few days ago, a man named Thomas Watts, farmer, of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, met his death in an awful manner, being absolutely ploughed to death. His brother was guiding the plough, and he requested him to turn the horses round. In so doing he slipped down and was dragged along, the ploughshare passing over his head, which was smashed to pieces, the brains being completely crushed. He died, of course, instantaneously. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. Watts was a man of some property, and had no wife or children.

Enlargement of the Royal Polytechnic Institution. On Tuesday a very numerously attended meeting of proprietors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution was held in the board-room, W. M. Nurse, Esq., presiding, to determine upon the expediency of permanently enlarging and otherwise improving this popular temple of science. After a good deal of discussion among the proprietary, as to the best mode of affording additional accommodation to the daily-increasing number of visitors, it was unanimously carried, that power be given to the Directors to enter upon arrangements for the construction of a commodious theatre attached to the institution, the cost of such building, including the uncovered seats, but exclusive of the fixtures, fittings, and paintings, to be defrayed by means of an annual rent from the institution.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The manufacturers of Elberfeld, in Prussia, are at this time in a state of complete stagnation. In one manufactory alone 200 looms are standing still. More than 3000 workmen are to be seen in the streets of Elberfeld in the utmost distress

The inauguration of the statue of King Charles John of Sweden took place at Stockholm, on the 20th ult. The King and Royal Family were present at the ceremony. In the evening there was a concert and ball, and the city was illuminated.

A letter from Rome of the 28th ult., mentions a remarkable instance of the tolerant spirit of the Pope. It states that Fanny Elssler has been permitted to kiss the feet of his Holiness

Since the year of the comet, says a letter from Beaune (Burgundy) there has not been so fine a vintage as that of this season. The quality of the wine is so superior to that of 1845, that the produce of vineyards which last year was sold at 55f. the tun of 228 litres, has this year been bought by the merchants at 250f.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort states that a general union of the Italian customs is talked of at Turin.

The cheap omnibus system, which is a novelty in London, has long been common in Scotland. The charge of conveyance from Edinburgh to Leith was never more than twopence.

Five cargoes of Indian corn have arrived at Plymouth, consigned to the Royal William Victualling Yard, to be converted into meal for the use of the destitute in Ireland

The Queen of Greece has for some time been rather seriously indisposed. Her Majesty's state of health, according to the last letters which reached town from Athens, causes considerable anxiety to her Royal relatives.

The oldest farmer in France, named Brancheraud, has just died at St. Maurice-de-Girard (Vendée), aged 108.

A letter from Munich gives a very poor account of the health of Prince Metternich, who is, it would seem, incapacitated both in mind and body, and apparently breaking up.

According to the last advices from Monte Video, the negociations had been broken off at Buenos Ayres, but the Monte Videan Government was in no way answerable for that result.

A trial of the explosive cotton in blasting was made on Saturday, at Nanterre, near Paris, and with complete success, having caused explosion with greater facility and effect, and with less danger, than with gunpowder.

We learn from Copenhagen that, on the 1st instant, the King of Denmark laid the first stone of the viaduct which will complete the railroad from Copenhagen to Rothschild.

Considerable sensation has been created at Constantinople, by the receipt of a letter from Lord Palmerston, demanding the abolition of slavery in the Ottoman Empire.

The Brussels papers mention a serious fire in that city, which broke out in the extensive manufactories of M. Pelseener, timber-merchant, in the Place Saint Gery. The warehouse and workshops contained not only a great quantity of various kinds of wood ready prepared, but also a vast accumulation of furniture. The neighbouring houses were in part consumed, and others much damaged. The amount of the damage is not at present known; 300,000 francs is mentioned, but this is only a rough estimate. The greater part of the property was insured.

Among other instances of social improvement at Rome, may be noticed the establishment of an English newspaper called the *Roman Advertiser*, devoted to the affairs of Rome, as well as to science, literature, and art.

The Bavarian Government has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cotton. This article is placed in the same category as gunpowder, to sell which it is requisite to take out a special licence.

On Tuesday there was a reduction of one-halfpenny on the 4lb. loaf of bread throughout the metropolis.

So successful have been the experiments of cheap omnibus fares from Hungerford market to Paddington, that they are now in practice on the line of road from the Eastern Counties Railway to the Elephant and Castle, the fare being threepence. Some of the omnibuses from King's Cross to Kennington Gate also go for threepence.

The Swiss journals mention that the ancient and noble Abbey of Dissentis, in the Canton of the Grisons, was entirely consumed in the night of the 28th ult. Its magnificent church, its treasure, and its rich and splendid library, were completely destroyed. The friar, who discharged the functions of cook, perished in the flames. The Abbey of Dissentis, founded in the seventh century by Sigebert, a Scotch Benedictine, had been before burnt in 1790.

It is stated that the long procrastinated completion of the works on the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square will very soon be finally brought to a close. Workmen have been actively employed on the work during the last few days.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 5th inst. announces a melancholy catastrophe. On the 3rd inst. the river Aurach, swollen by the rains of the preceding day and night, overflowed its banks and deluged the lower part of the plain of the Metidjah. Seven of the eleven houses which compose the village of the Maison Carrée were carried away by the torrent; 23 persons were drowned, and the loss of property is enormous. On the afternoon of the 4th the waters had subsided to their level.

The whole of the magistrates officiating at North Shields have sent in their resignations, in consequence, it is understood, of their refusal to grant a licence to the railway terminus at Tynemouth having been overruled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Alnwick

The *Constitutionnel* states as *an authentic piece of information*, that Prince Louis Napoleon is about to lead Miss Burdett Coutts to the hymeneal altar.

An extra *Gazette* was issued on Wednesday night of unusual bulk. It contains 128 pages, chiefly filled with railway notices

The Bedford branch of the London and North-western Railway will be opened on Tuesday next.

At Brunswick, on the 30th ult., a grand banquet, at which there were 180 guests, was given in honour of the Abbé Ronge. In the evening, Ronge was present at the burgher assembly, where he delivered a discourse, in which he traced the development of German Catholicism in Silesia. He was loudly applauded

The mail from Corunna to Madrid was stopped on the 30th ult., by a band of brigands, and all the passengers were robbed. One person lost 10,000 reals (about £100)

The new *Hamburg Gazette* publishes the Address of the States of Schleswig-Holstein to the King of Denmark, in reply to the Letter Patent of his Majesty on the 8th July last. In this document, the propositions of the Letter Patent are controverted, its conclusions denied, and, by way of counter-propositions, it is maintained that the States of Schleswig and Holstein are inseparably united, that both form an independent State, hitherto united to Denmark, but in default of male heirs reverting to the House of Augustenburg, and of right forming part of the great Germanic Confedration.

Messrs. Evans, of Liverpool, say that rough Epsom salts, in a strong solution, are an absolute preventive to the progress of disease in potatoes, and this remedy saves them even when they have probably reached decay

The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted the following section, by a vote of 58 to 44:—"All property of the wife owned by her at the time of her marriage, and acquired by her afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her separate property."

A new packet-ship of 1100 tons, to be named after the late Premier, is now being built in New York for the London line; another, of 1000 tons, the *American Eagle*, has already been launched. Of ninety packet-ships now trading between New York and Europe, fifty-two sail to and from Liverpool.

Mr. Mitchell, gardener, of Kemp Town, Brighton, is now gathering a second crop of grapes this year from the same vine. The first crop was gathered in February, and the vine pruned on May-day

There are a number of forged £1 Bank of Ireland notes now in circulation, bearing the date, "11th May, 1845."

We learn from St. Petersburgh that the long-talked-of project of forming a railway from that capital to Baltishport, on the Baltic, is about to be carried into execution by a company formed at St. Petersburgh. The same company has also obtained an authorisation to lay down a railroad between Cronstadt and St. Petersburgh, with a branch to Moscow.

A letter from Washington dated Oct. 16, says:—"The remains of the late Hon. Henry S. Fox, late British Minister, were entombed in the Congressional Cemetery to-day. The funeral took place at eleven o'clock, the President, the Cabinet, the *Corps Diplomatique*, joining in the procession at the late residence of the deceased The obsequies passed off almost noiselessly and unobserved, and without the slightest symptoms of ostentatious parade."

Among the most recent importations from Ireland, were 30 blocks of marble, the production of the county Galway, from the port of which name they were brought to the British metropolis.

The Midland Railway Company have got the telegraph completed at the Kegworth station. On the day it was first used, by the fast train, which leaves Derby at three p.m., J. B. Storey, Esq., with his lady and servants, was set down at the station. Immediately after, Mrs. Storey discovered that she had left some small valuable articles in the carriage; she communicated the same to Mr. Sykes, the station master, who telegraphed the loss to Leicester; it was replied to instantly, and the articles forwarded to Kegworth per next train.

The ship *Erin's Queen*, just arrived at the port of Liverpool from Quebec, has brought, in addition to 376 barrels of oatmeal, the unusually large quantity of 8809 barrels of flour of Canadian produce.

The official *Gazette* of Bavaria, of the 3rd, publishes the modifications made in the tariff of the Zollverein, adopted at the conference held this year at Berlin. The principal changes are in the rates upon linen and cotton thread and cotton cloths

The Count de Castellane has, it is said, after a heavy expenditure in searching for coal in various points of the Pyrenees, succeeded in discovering some rich beds near Bagnères.

The Grand Council of Basle determined on the 5th instant to adopt the propositions of the Committee for a reform in the Constitution

The total number of persons who passed to and from France by way of Boulogne, during the week ending the 9th instant, was 1265, and by way of Calais, 317.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. A. S."—When the Black King is left alone against a White King and Rook, the player of the latter is bound to checkmate in fifty moves, or the game is drawn. The moves in all such cases must be reckoned from White's play. Black's moves are not counted.

"Etonensis."—A "gambit" is a peculiar opening, in which one player sacrifices a Pawn at the beginning to give quicker and greater scope for the action of his pieces.

"Echec."—Castling in this country is performed as follows: on the King's side, the King is moved to his Knight's square, and the Rook to King's Bishop's square; on the Queen's side, the King is placed on the Queen's Bishop's square, and the Rook on Queen's square.

"H. P.," Newcastle, and "S. B.," Hull.—Safely received. Due attention shall be given to them.

"W. B. R.," Ipswich.—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"Juvenis."—If a person, in playing Chess, takes one of his own pieces, his adversary can oblige him to move either of the two pieces.

"J. W. G."—"'A.' and 'B.' are playing Chess, and 'B.' Castles, although he had previously moved his King. Is a looker-on justified in pointing out this, or any similar violation of the Rules of the Game"? Certainly not. A player subjects himself to three distinct penalties for such breach of the Laws, and it is his adversary's business to detect and punish the error committed. The interference of lookers whenever they saw, or fancied they saw, a mistake of the kind had occurred, would lead to incalculable inconvenience.

"E. B. S." Study the Elementary Lessons, and the splendid collection of games, in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"F. P. R." -Philidor died in London, on the 24th of August, 1795. Two months before his death, he played, in public, three games at once against three good players, two of the games without seeing either of the boards.

"Matilda H."—1. Stalemate is a drawn game. 2. There is a Chess-board invented by which four persons may play, but we are unacquainted with the Rules, &c 3. You may claim a second Queen while your former one is still on the board.

"A Weekly Subscriber."—The Problems on Diagrams are intended to be more difficult, but it does not always happen that they are.

"Idiot."—When you have advanced a Pawn to its eighth square, you are entitled to call for any piece in lieu of it that you choose, without regard to the pieces you may have lost: you may, therefore, have two or more Queens, or Rooks, or Bishops, on the board at once.

"A Constant Reader."—The parties you name were not equally matched. Between two opponents of the same strength as the former, the duration of match games would average five hours each.

"Well-Wisher," Bradford. You should join the Leeds Chess Club, which has lately been resuscitated under very promising auspices.

"Clio." We mentioned in our last that Mr. Kuiper's Problem No. 145 was solvable in four moves. Mr Lewis is alive, and plays occasionally; but for many years he has declined anything like a contest at Chess.

"Helen."—You are quite at liberty to Castle your King, no matter how often he has been checked, provided he has not been moved from his original square.

"J. W."—Adapted for the Juveniles only.

"R. E. B.," Hexham.—1st. A King cannot, under any circumstances, move into check of an adverse piece and cannot, therefore, capture the Rook in the situation described. 2nd. One King can never move into any square immediately adjoining that occupied by the other King.

"T. R. G.," Weymouth. -You may get a list of the Modern English Chess-books, of Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn. A game may be drawn from several causes. See any Elementary Treatise. The Problem you refer to is of singular difficulty: do not be discouraged by your want of success in solving it. Try again and again—it will well repay you for the labour bestowed.

"Shagird," Delhi. Your very interesting budget reached us safely; as, also, did the former communication to which you allude. Many thanks for both.

"Andrew S."—The Stanley and Rousseau Match games may be got for a trifle, at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"P. S. W."—Mc'Donnell and La Bourdonnais played their great series of games together, in 1834, at the Westminster Chess Club.

"X. Y." The London Chess Club is at the George and Vulture Hotel, in Cornhill. Candidates for admission have merely to address a line to the Honorary Secretary

"Draco."—You may have two, three, or more Queens on the Board at one time.

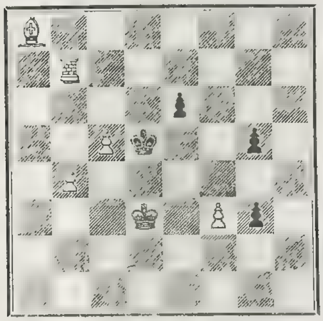
Solutions by "Z.," "G. H.," "J. B. C.," "Walter," "X.," Guernsey; "A. H. W.," "A. B. S.," "Alpha," "R. A. B.," "G. A. H.," Leeds; "W. J. B.," "Sopracitt.," "Memnon," "Sphynx," "W. H. C.," and "Styk," are correct. Those by "B. W. N.," "Cur," "Phuo," and "T. M.," are all wrong.

PROBLEM No. 147.

By Mr. C., of Cork.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS HORWITZ AND HARRWITZ

GAME THE SEVENTH.

BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz.)	BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz)
1. K P two	K P two	16. K R to K B 2nd	Q Kt to K B sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. Q R to K B sq	B takes Kt
3. Q B P one	K Kt P one	18. K takes B	K B P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	19. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q B sq
5. Q P two	K B to K Kt 2nd	20. Q to Q R 4th	P takes P
6. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	21. P takes P	Q R P two
7. Q P one	Q Kt to its sq	22. B to Q 7th	Q to Q sq
8. K Kt to K R 4th	Castles	23. Q B to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
9. K Kt P one	Q B to K R 6th	24. Q B P one	K B to K R 3rd
10. K Kt to its 2nd	K B P two (a)	25. Q to her sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
11. K B P one	Q Kt to Q 2nd	26. Q R to K R sq	B to K 6th
12. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K B 3rd	27. K R to K B sq	B takes Kt (b)
13. B takes Kt	R takes B	28. Q takes B	Kt to Q 5th
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to her 2nd	And Black mated by force in three moves (c)	
15. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q Kt P one		

(a) We should certainly now take White's game for choice. Black's best Bishop is masked, and out of play, and his other pieces anything but well disposed for action.

(b) This is an unaccountable error, as it brings the Q at once into irresistible combination with the two Rooks. Kt to Q 5th would have still preserved for White the advantage of position.

(c) A dashing termination, and, strange to say, quite unforeseen by Mr. Horwitz, upon whom it came like a thunder clap.

GAME THE EIGHTH.

WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz)
1. K P two	K P two	19. R takes Kt	Q takes R
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Q B to K 3rd	Q to K R 5th
3. Q B P one	Q P two	21. Q to her 2nd	K B to K 2nd
4. P takes P	Q takes P	22. R to K sq	K B to Q 3rd
5. Q B P one	Q to K 4th (ch)	23. Kt to Q 4th	Q R P two
6. K B interposes	K B to K 2nd	24. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th
7. Castles	K Kt to R 3rd	25. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd
8. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	26. Q B to Q 4th	Q B P one
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	K B to Q sq	27. P takes Q B P	B takes P
10. Q P one	Castles	28. K to R 2nd	Q R to Q sq
11. K Kt to K sq	K B P two	29. K Kt P one	Q to K R 4th
12. K B P two	K P one	30. K B checks	K to R sq
13. K Kt to Q B 2nd	K P takes P	31. Q to K B 2nd	Q R takes B (c)
14. K B takes P	Q Kt to K 2nd	32. R to K 2nd	Q R to Q 7th
15. Q Kt P one (a)	Kt takes Kt	33. Q to K 3rd	B takes Kt
16. P takes Kt	K Kt to his 5th	34. K Kt P one	P takes P
17. K R P one (b)	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	35. Q takes B	Q to her 4th
18. K to R sq	Kt to K B 7th (ch)	36. Q to K Kt 3rd	R takes B (ch)
		And White resigned.	

(a) [illegible] The play on both sides being, for the most part, [illegible] and [illegible]

(b) [illegible] king the [illegible] check of the Queen.

(c) Intending, if the Queen took the Rook, to play Q to K B 6th, threatening Mate, or to win the Kt.

GAME THE NINTH.

BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).
1. K P 2 two	K P two	25. Q to K B 4th	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. Q B P one	Q B P one
3. Q B P one	K Kt P one	27. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q B P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 2nd	28. K P takes P	B to K B 4th
5. Q P two	Q P one	29. R to K sq	Q to K B 2nd
6. Castles	Q to K 2nd	30. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
7. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	31. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K 5th
8. Q P one	Q Kt to Q sq (a)	32. Q takes Q	B takes Q
9. K B P two	Castles	33. Q Kt P two	Q Kt P one
10. K B P takes P	K Kt to his 5th (b)	34. K to B 2d	K to B 2d
11. P to K 6th	K Kt to K 4th	35. K to his 2d	K to his B 3rd
12. P takes P (ch)	Q Kt takes P	36. K to Q 2nd	K to his 4th
13. Kt takes Kt	K Kt takes B	37. K to Q B 3rd	K R P two
14. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	K to R sq	38. K Kt P one	B to Q Kt 8th
15. R takes R (ch)	B takes R	39. Kt to K B sq (e)	Q Kt P one (f)
16. Q to her 4th (ch)	Kt interposes	40. Q R P one	P takes Q B P
17. Q Kt to R 3d	Q to K R 5th (c)	41. Kt to Q 2d	B to Q R 7th
18. Q B to K Kt 5th (d)	Q to K R 4th	42. Kt takes P (ch)	K takes Q P
19. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq	43. Kt to Q R 5th	K to his 5th
20. Kt takes Kt	K B to K Kt 2d	44. Q Kt P one	K to his 6th
21. Q to K B 2d	B takes Kt	45. Q R P one	Q P one
22. B to K B 4th	Q B to Q 2d	46. K to Q Kt 2d	B to Q B 5th
23. B takes B	Q takes B	47. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
24. R to K B sq	Q to K 2d	48. K to Q B 3d	And wins

(a) The present situation of White's forces is anything but recommendatory of Mr. Horwitz's new fangled defence.

(b) This, indeed, is passing strange! What possible good can be obtained by giving up this pawn?

(c) Threatening to mate or win the Kt. Can the young player see how both to avoid the Mate and yet preserve his piece?

(d) This is the move which utterly defeats White's projects. He can now neither Checkmate nor win the Kt, and is compelled to play his Queen to an unfavourable and out-of-the-way sq.

(e) Tempting his opponent to take the Rook's Pawn, which would cost the Bishop.

(f) If this Pawn is taken, White gains two pawns in return.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 146.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 8th	R takes Q, or (a)	4. Kt to K B 5th	K to K R 4th
2. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	5. P to K Kt 4th	
3. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K takes Kt	Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	(a) R takes R *	4. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to R 4th
2. Q takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd, or †	5. P mates.	
3. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K takes Kt		

* Black has many other moves of defence, but none which can postpone the mate beyond five moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.
	† 2. R to K sq
3. Q takes R	K to Kt 2nd
4. K Kt mates	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 76.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 3rd	K at his R 4th.
R at Q B's 5th	Pawns at K Kt 2nd and K B's 4th
Pawns at K Kt 3rd and 5th and K B 4th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No 77.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his R 3rd
Q at her Kt 8th	Q at her R 4th
R at K 7th	R at Q's sq
B at K R's 2nd	Kt at K sq
Kt at K 4th	Kt at Q Kt 5th
P's at K R 3rd and K B's 5th	P's at K R 5th K Kt 4th, Q 4th and Q R's 5th

White to play and mate in four moves.

No 78.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at his 3rd
Q at K 2nd	Q at K Kt 6th
R at Q R sq	R at Q Kt 5th
Kt at K 7th	Kt at Q Kt sq
P's at K B's 4th, K's 5th, and Q's 4th	P's at K Kt 5th K B's 4th and Q's 4th

White plays and mates in two moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS

THE Olympic Parliament closed its session for 1846 with some judicious legislation. At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket, on the Friday in the Houghton week, it was resolved that, in future, the Criterion Stakes should be run for on the Monday in the Houghton meeting, and the Cambridgeshire on the following day; and it was also agreed that an application should be made to the Master of the Horse, for permission to run the Autumn Queen's Plate, at Newmarket, in 1847, on the last Thursday in September, instead of the first Thursday in October, on account of the late period at which the October meetings would otherwise fall. This request having been complied with, the race weeks at Newmarket will fall next year as follows: The Craven, on Monday, April the 5th; the First Spring, on Monday, April the 19th; the Second Spring, on Tuesday, May the 4th; the July, on Tuesday, July the 6th; the First October, on Tuesday, September the 28th; the Second October, on Monday, October 11th; and the Houghton, on Monday, October the 25th As the time on which the various provincial races fall is regulated by the date of the Craven Meeting at Newmarket, this item of knowledge will be of use. Moreover, as we are on the business of the turf, it may be as well to call attention to the important stakes, the entries for which close on the first day of the New Year. We have not space to spare for the catalogue, but those concerned in racing will profit by the hint, and, for particulars, refer to the *Racing Calendar*.

But we may not pass unnoticed the unprecedented position of the most essentially national of all our national sports—the most popular in every sense of the term. The nominations for all the leading stakes, are, both in character and account, vastly superior to any in the annals of horse-racing. That fine pastime has the support and countenance of a social class, by which it will soon be purged of all offence. The scum of their kind will not much longer be allowed footing on the race-course, driven, as they already are, from the penultimate resource of the leg, loaded dice, the descendants in a direct line of the loaded pistol of Finchley and Hounslow. We would not divest the turf of its manly characteristics; we don't desire it to be a mere holiday pageant or *fête champêtre*; but we can see no reason why it should be a conventional tryst, for honest men and knaves neutral ground wherever vice and virtue may promenade arm in arm. The necessity for a reform in this particular becomes every day more urgent. People do not alone refrain from asking rogues to their tables in the fear of being robbed of their silver spoons, but also being filched of their good names. The disreputable who still haunt our race meetings not only levant with honourable members' money (when that course appears the most profitable), but they leave behind impressions which "make them poor indeed." When the Secretary of State for the Home Department prohibited gaming at those places—for they pleaded privilege of play long after dicing was declared illegal by the law of the land a great outcry was raised . but what has come of it? That the taste for excitement by which the gaming-table keeper "lived and moved (from course to course) and had his being," took a turn destined to give a new and wholesome zest to the sport of racing. On the suppression of those tents of the enemy, there arose a practice—at first very limited—of opening lotteries on the great events, the tickets averaging very small prices. That small beginning led to the present system of "sweeps," established already very generally in connection with every race of importance in the kingdom by which large funds are supplied for a legitimate purpose—that of enabling the owners of steeds to hedge to their stakes. When gentlemen shall minister to themselves, by scouting from among them, when at their recreations, a body of vagabonds, from any one of whom they would fly elsewhere, as they would from a patient in the blue *cholera*, then will the true golden age of British Racing date. Give it character, and you endow it with a perpetual annuity of popularity of the right sort: with friends who will secure its *independence*. The well-wishers of the Turf will not take it amiss that our last notice of it for the season closes with a moral.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. A very brisk afternoon; the round betters, of whom we found a good muster in the room, showing every disposition to transact business, and meeting with plenty of encouragement. The investments, therefore, although not comparable with the magnitudinous transactions reported in the course of the racing season, were generally on a liberal scale; and, in the instances of Epirote and Allertonian, the Marpessa colt and Lunedale, were really spirited. Planet was the only "falling star."

CHESTER CUP (Accept or Not).

1000 to 15 agst Burgundy (t)	1000 to 15 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t)

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Van Tromp	35 to 1 agst Lunedale	1000 to 30 agst Allertonian (t)
15 to 1 —— Epirote (t freely)	40 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)	1000 to 25 —— The Reiver
18 to 1 —— Planet (t)	40 to 1 —— Conyngham	1000 to 25 —— Wanota (t)
25 to 1 —— Sister to Cobweb colt	40 to 1 —— Brother to Joinville	1000 to 20 —— Christopher (t)
33 to 1 —— [illegible]	45 to 1 —— [illegible] (t)	1000 to 20 —— Premier (t)
35 to 1 —— Marpessa colt	45 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)	[illegible] —— West Indian Planter (t)

THURSDAY.—Our task this afternoon is confined to the enumeration of about a dozen bets, which it took about twice that number of gentlemen two mortal hours to accomplish.

NEWPORT PAGNELL STEEPLE CHASE.

5 to 1 agst Discount (t)	12 to 1 agst Eagle (t)
6 to 1 —— Switcher (t)	12 to 1 —— Saucepan (t)

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 agst Erin-go-Bragh.

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Planet (t)	40 to 1 agst Tantivy (t)	[illegible] agst Mathematician
35 to 1 —— Lunedale (t)	50 to 1 —— Liberator (t)	60 to 1 —— War Eagle (t)

ASHDOWN PARK COURSING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

DERBY.—First Ties: Baltimore beat Windfall. Lightning beat Whitefoot. Stockton beat Brown Jacket. Wyandotte beat Warminster.

Match; £50—Mr. Etwall's Etonian beat Mr. Gordon's Cockfighter.

OAKS.—First Ties: Caprice beat Bohea. Lucy Neale beat Gretna. White Rose beat Errant Girl. Winterfall ran a bye.

THE CUP. Mr. Etwall's Enford Lass beat Mr. Drinkald's Europe. Mr. Lawrence's Lothario beat Mr. Rake's Regina Victoria. Sir H. F. Fleetwood's Fancy beat Mr. Parkinson's Sly Boots. Mr. W. Etwall's Wittle beat Mr. [illegible]ard's Gauntlet. Mr Bowle's Bank of Elegance beat Mr. King's Winnibald. Mr. Lawrence's Lamprey beat Mr. Drinkald's Eunuch.

The Craven Puppy Stakes was not run out for want of hares.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THERE is nothing more conducive to the success of a public holiday than fair, bright weather; such as the Londoners enjoyed on Monday last, the day of their great City Carnival, Lord Mayor's Show. The number of spectators, as the report states, was "unusually great;" yet was there a sorry falling-off from the Lord Mayors' Pageants of the Olden Time. Some twenty years since, Hone justly observed, "all that remains of Lord Mayor's Show, to remind the curiously informed of its ancient character, is the first part of the procession. These are the poor men of the Company to which the Lord Mayor belongs, habited in long gowns and close caps of the Company's colour, bearing shields on their arms, but without javelins. So many of these lead the Show as there are years in the Lord Mayor's age." On Monday last, this fine old feature had disappeared; though the Lord Mayor's Company (the Spectacle-makers) walked in the procession, flanking the group of banners, some of which are, unquestionably, very splendid.

The fact is, the character of the Show is altogether changed from that of the Pageant of old, which was picturesque and grotesque, and theatrically effective; whereas, the modern procession is but a mere official marshalling, relieved by "men in armour," a military escort, bands of music, trumpeters, &c. Both are "the very age and body of the time:" one is characteristic of a period when the "property-man" must have been in his glory, and when the love of show indulged in mythological emblems of the Virtues and the Arts, indicative of the City trades or Companies; for, "every citizen, according to their severall trades, made their severall show," according to the quaint fancies of the time. Much of this taste is thought to have originated in the Low Countries, at that time the grand emporium of the world. The importance of such associations in regulating their trades, has almost ceased; but, their funds continue to be appropriated to charity which "passeth show." Hence, although the Civic procession of our own time is shorn of its splendour, it retains the essentials of good government, the primary object of our municipal institutions; thus, we have parted with the shadow, but kept the substance; and, discarding the follies of an uneducated age, we sensibly preserve but little more of the semblance or the externals of authority than conduces to maintain it in public respect.

Year by year, we have illustrated in this Journal the Lord Mayor's Show of our time; but, this year, by way of contrast, we look back for a century and a half, just to picture to our readers the fashion in which the citizens of Old London kept their great holiday. Past and Present, in all cases, furnish ample food for reflection; and we have indulged in a few speculations as to the cause of the change, which we now illustrate. Be this as it may, the scene we have engraved presents a very curious retrospect of the picturesque of a distant age, suggestive of many useful inferences as to the popular taste of the day—dramatic, to say the least of it—though hardly comporting itself with the rigid utilitarianism of a contemporary class of thinkers.

We are indebted for our Illustration of the Olden Pageant to Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S A., the author and editor of a very interesting "History of Lord Mayor's Pageants," with specimens of the Descriptive Pamphlets, printed for the Percy Society. This elaborate work is prefaced by a few pages, in which our old City Pageants are shown to be analogous with the public ceremonial observances of our Continental neighbours, particularly in France and Flanders.

The earliest of the *Ridings*, as the Royal and Civic Processions were anciently termed, is recorded to have taken place in 1236; but it was upon the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots, in 1298, that the earliest exhibition of shows or pageants connected with the City Trades or Companies took place, which afterwards became so important a feature in Lord Mayor's Shows.

The Wardens' accounts, preserved by the Grocers' Company, for 1435 and 1436, give us an item for the *hire of barges* for the Sheriffs "going be water to Westmynster," proving the fact that water processions were in use by the Companies at least nineteen years before their first supposed introduction by Sir John Norman, in 1453. Still, as Lord Mayor, he had the merit of fixing the fashion of the annual water procession that has continued, with few intermissions, to our day.

It would be easy to gossip through a column or two upon the several pageants from the date last mentioned, up to that of our Illustration, the details of which have been copied from representations of Pageants of the seventeenth century.

But we have not space for such matters, however pleasant; and we pass at once to the details of the Engraving. First in the Procession are *Wild Men*, dressed with masks and skins, clearing the way with fireworks and clubs: "they were whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers;" (? squibs.) and they came "castyng fyer and making hidious noyses." "They were usually employed to clear the way in land processions, and were constant attendants at the Lord Mayors' Show, in this capacity In the Mayoralty Procession of 1681, a body of twenty preceded the principal device" (*Fairholt.*)

Next come the "*Wifelers*," who, according to Archdeacon Nares, were young freemen who marched on Lord Mayor's Day, at the head of their proper Companies. Douce says, in his "Illustrations of Shakspeare," that "the name is derived from 'whiffle,' a fife or small flute, the performers on which usually preceded armies or processions; and hence the name was ultimately applied to any person who went before a procession." In a print of a Lord Mayor's Show, 1635, appears a Whiffler, in the costume of the period, wearing a chain, and holding a staff in his left hand, the wand of office, with which to clear the way.

The First Pageant—*Apollo and the Muses*—is now reached: this was a great favourite: it was exhibited as early as 1620, and accompanied the Lord Mayor with "variety of musique."

Next come men bearing partizans, then Whifflers, and

The Second Pageant the *Chariot of Justice*, which was usually adopted on all occasions as emblematic of the Mayor's virtues; it is frequently mentioned by the City Laureates; and this specimen is copied from an engraving of the one actually exhibited in 1698: the car is drawn by unicorns, ridden by two Indians, bearing banners, as do also the attendants of Justice; her car being surmounted by two figures, bearing trumpets and palm branches.

Behind the Car are *Henchboys*, carrying nosegays on staves, with richly laced handkerchiefs tied beneath the flowers.

These are followed by the *City Waits*; and *Old Men* of the Mayor's Company, dressed in their livery gowns, and carrying halberds and spears, preceding and surrounding

Gog and Magog, who were conveyed in a car, in 1672, as thus described in Jordan's Pageant for that year:—"I must not omit to tell you, that marching in the van of these five pageants, are two exceeding rarities to be taken notice of; that is, there are two extreme great Giants, each of them at least 15 foot high, that do sit and are drawn by horses in two several chariots, moving, talking, and taking tobacco, as they ride along, to the great admiration and delight of all the spectators: at the conclusion of the Show, they are to be set up in Guildhall, where they may be daily seen all the year, and I hope never to be demolished by such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors; which are raised at the peculiar and proper cost of the city." Mr. Fairholt notes "this exceedingly curious paragraph escaped the notice of Hone, who was upwards of sixteen years endeavouring to gain information about the Guildhall Giants, and in which he was assisted by various City antiquaries, who could find no trace of them in the City archives. Had he seen this paragraph, it would have saved him much argument and conjecture." (See his "Ancient Mysteries," &c)

St. George and the Dragon follow the Giants: the Dragon was always one of the favourite monsters of the Show, and the tutelar St. George was, as might be expected, equally popular.

Old Cheapside forms the background of the picture, with the Great Cross in the centre; and here we have a fixed Pageant, and the figure of Fame beneath a canopy, addressing the Mayor in the usual strain; his Lordship on horseback, stopping to listen to the speech, attended by his Sword and Mace Bearers, &c.; the Procession having just passed through an Arch of Triumph.

We should here state that for the several Shows, from a certain date, Pageants, well spiced with florid flattery, were composed by the City Poets, who usually kept the properties for the Show, its pasteboard deities and monsters.

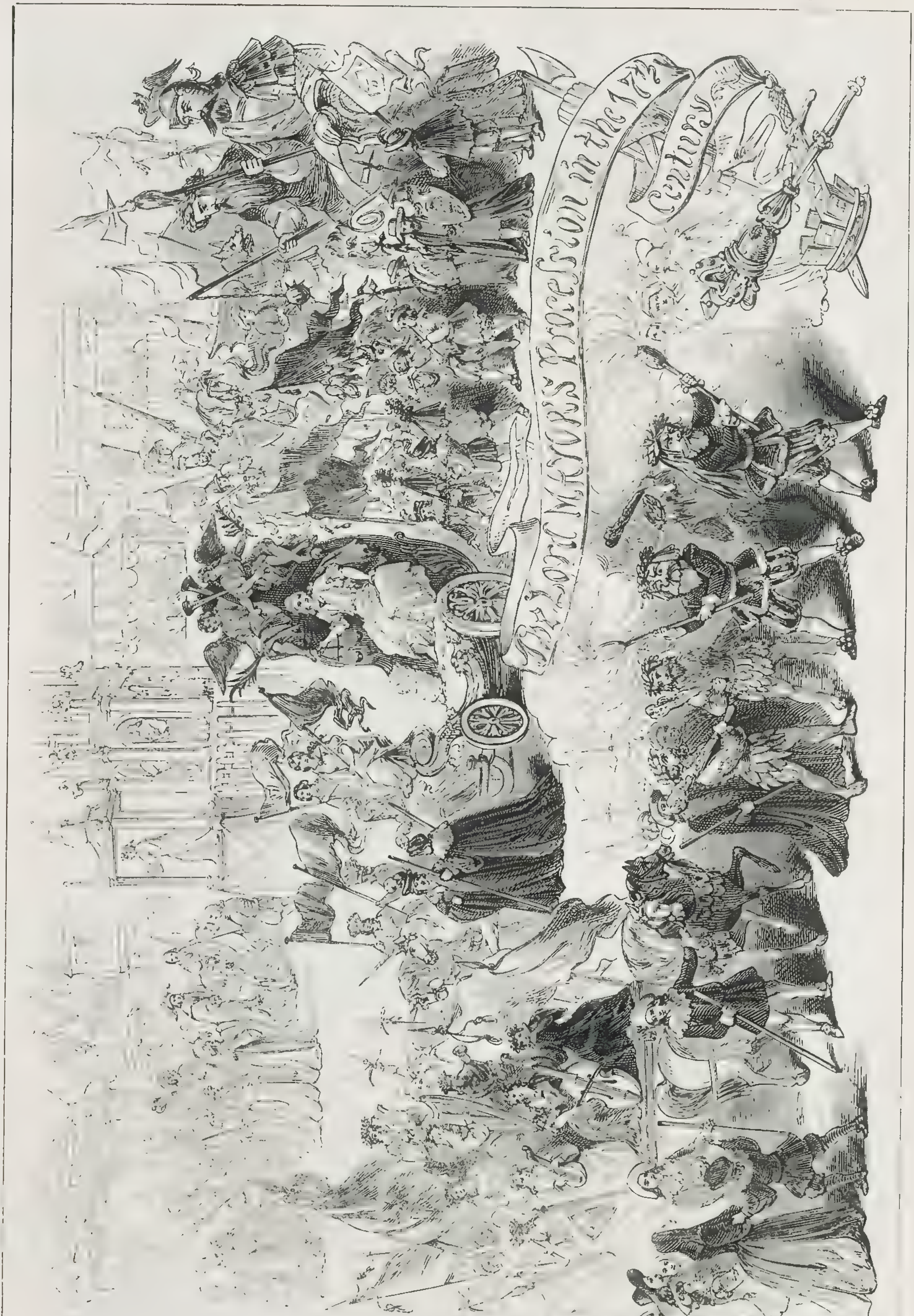
At length these Pageants fell into disrepute, the last attempt at reviving their ancient glories being made in 1702, when Queen Anne dined at Guildhall, it being the first Lord Mayor's Day in her reign. Elkanah Settle exerted himself to produce a more original performance than usual for the occasion, feeling that "the splendour which formerly shined [illegible] this solemn City Festival *now almost dropt into oblivion*, had taken its second resurrection among them." This was, however, the *last* of a long line of these annual shows composed by a City Poet, and publicly performed: poor Settle, we find, "underneath his glorious Pageants starved," though he has been immortalised by Pope, in the "Dunciad."

The Show proved a failure, and Mr. Fairholt tells us that—

"This last attempt at resuscitating the glories of the ancient Mayors being so unfortunately frustrated, and the taste for such displays not [illegible], that for economy, no effort was made at a revival of the annual pageantry, and the display seems to have sunk to the level at which it has remained for more than a century; the Barges by water, and the Land Procession, with a few Men in Armour, or a single impersonation or two, being all that was [illegible]." The carved and gilt Coach was introduced after 1711, when Sir Gilbert Heathcot was the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback at his Show.

In 1761, however, when King George III. and his Queen honoured the City with their company, on Lord Mayor's Day, soon after their Coronation, a revival of the ancient Pageants was recommended, and partly carried out. "The Armourers and Braziers, the Skinners and the Fishmongers, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, with bow, quiver, &c; besides a man in complete armour; and the Skinners had seven of their Company dressed in fur, their skins painted like Indian Princes. And the Fishmongers had a statue of St. Peter, finely [illegible] a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses."

The Giants, Gog and Magog, we should add, have since been [illegible]. Mr Fairholt states, at the Show of Alderman Lucas, in 1837. They were constructed of wicker-work; each walked along by a man inside, who occasionally turned their heads; and as the figures were fourteen feet high, their features were on a level with the first-floor windows. They were extremely well contrived, and much admired; but, if we mistake not, the Giants were revived upon a Mayoralty some years previous to 1837


The Lord Mayor's Procession in the 17th Century

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Last Monday—Lord Mayor's Day—having been excessively fine, the number of spectators of the "Lord Mayor's Show" was unusually great. At about a quarter-past twelve o'clock, the new Lord Mayor, Sir G. Carroll, received notice that the order of Procession was about to commence, and the company accordingly left the breakfast-room, and entered their carriages.

The Procession was speedily formed and moved from Guildhall at eleven o'clock, passing through Gresham-street, Princes-street, King William-street, and Adelaide-place, to London-bridge; thence, by water, to Westminster.

The following was the order of the Procession.

The Spectacle Makers Company.
The Spectacle Makers' Company.

Police Constables to clear the way
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with banners
The City Marshal's Men.
Six Police Constables
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.
The Barge Master
Watermen, bearing the following Banners
1 The Royal Standard
2. The Banner of St. George.
3. The Union
4 The Arms of the City of London.
5. The Arms of Felix Rogers, Esq
The Arms of John Lainson, Esq,
7. The Arms of John Sivewright, Esq.
8. The Arms of R. B Bale, Esq
9. The Arms of James Harmer, Esq.
10. The Arms of Richard Gude, Esq
11 The Arms of the Renter Warden, Sir James Duke, Alderman, and M
12. The Arms of the Rt. Hon. the late Lord Mayor
13. The Arms of the Upper Warden, the Marquis of Downshire,
14. The Arms of the Master, William Clarkson, Esq.
15 The Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
16 The Arms of the Company's Chaplain, the Rev Mr. Jennings. M A
17. The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.
The Junior City Marshal on horseback
The Clerk of the Company in his chariot.
The Court of Assistants in their carriages.
The Wardens in their carriages,
The Master in his carriage.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master in his state dress.
The Bargemen, bearing the various colours
The Banner of the Lord Mayor
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiffs
The Watermen, with colours.
A grand Military Band.
The two Undersheriffs.
The City Solicitor
The City Remembrancer
The Comptroller
The two Secondaries
The four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs Court.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain
Ancient Herald, habited in a tabard with the Arms of England, and plumed.
Farrier on horseback. Farrier on horseback.
Kettle Drums.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Trumpeter on horseback
Trumpeter on horseback
Trumpeter on horseback.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Standard Bearer in Half Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire in Half Armour, bearing the Shield.
Esquire in Half Armour, bearing the Sword.
Ancient Knight,
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in suit of polished steel, and plumed.
Armourer on horseback
Armourer on horseback
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Mr Sheriff Kennard, in his state carriage.
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
A Standard Bearer, in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire in half armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in half armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeomen of the Guard. Ancient Knight, Yeomen of the Guard.
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.
Armourer on horseback. Armourer on horseback.
Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
Mr Sheriff Challis, in his state carriage.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback.
Guard on horseback Guard on horseback
Standard Bearer in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire in half armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in half armour, bearing the Sword
Yeoman of the Guard. Ancient Knight, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of polished steel armour, and plumed.
Armourer Armourer
Guard on horseback. City Marshal's Man. Guard on horseback.
The Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses, will join the Procession on its return from Westminster
Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback Trumpeter on horseback.
Guard on horseback Guard on horseback
Standard-Bearer in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight
Esquire in half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in half-armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard Ancient Knight, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.
Armourer Armourer.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, SIR G. CARROLL.

Guard on horseback. Guard on horseback.
umpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback.
The Lord Mayor's servants in state liveries.
The band of the Life Guards mounted.
The Upper City Marshal on horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's household.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,

In his state carriage, drawn by six horses,
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of honour on horseback.

On the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the Civic authorities at the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Baron Parke was on the bench in the absence of the Chief Baron, owing to the death of his daughter-in-law. The Recorder having presented Sir George Carroll, in appropriate terms, eulogised the conduct of the late Lord Mayor.

Mr. Baron Parke then addressed the Lord Mayor in these words:—My Lord Mayor, In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, under circumstances of a melancholy and painful nature, I am called on to be the organ of communication between this Court and your Lordship, and the great Corporation of which honourable mention has been made. The splendid ceremonial of to-day is not a mere idle pageant; it has been adopted in pursuance of a very ancient custom—a custom as ancient as those from which the Corporation you represent has derived many of its rights and privileges. And it has been performed, not simply for the purpose of displaying the magnificence and wealth of that Corporation, but to add honour to the administration of the law, and respect for the franchises of the City. My Lord, I feel assured that the respect which we feel for that Corporation will suffer no diminution from the circumstance of your Lordship's elevation to the high office which you now hold. The splendid eulogium which has just been passed upon you by the learned Recorder has convinced us of your amiable character and of your capacity to discharge the arduous duties which were imposed upon you by your election to the office of Sheriff. In your discharge of that office you have displayed those qualities which always find their proper estimate in the mind of the intelligent public; and I believe you to be possessed of all those qualities which are essential to the administration of justice. We have now the happiness to live in times of peace. The great bulk of her Majesty's subjects have now no recollection of the horrors of war; and it is likely, therefore, that the exercise of those qualities which you have already displayed will prove sufficient to carry you through your year of office with ease and satisfaction. But if the contrary should happen, and you should be called on to discharge more onerous and more responsible duties, I have no doubt you will display all the courage and determination which the exigencies of the times may require, and which you have already manifested so greatly to your honour. His Lordship then briefly addressed Mr. Alderman Johnson, and congratulated him on having passed through his year of office, and fulfilled its duties so entirely to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

The usual oaths were then administered to the Lord Mayor, and some formalities were gone through, including the calling on the late Lord Mayor to produce his accounts for the past year, which was done, and Mr. Alderman Johnson was sworn to their correctness. Before leaving the Court, his Lordship invited the learned Barons to the Civic banquet at Guildhall, which invitation was cordially accepted by their Lordships, as well as by the Judges of the other Courts, on whom his Lordship waited for the purpose.

The Procession having re-formed, returned to the State barges at Westminster Bridge, where they embarked a little before three o'clock. Having reached Blackfriars Bridge the dignitaries debarked. The Procession was once more put in order, and moved on through New Bridge-street. At the obelisk the ceremonial was rendered the more imposing by such of the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction, who had accepted invitations to the banquet. The Procession then wended its way up Ludgate-hill, around St. Paul's Churchyard, and along Cheapside and King-street to Guildhall. The Lord Mayor was well received throughout the whole of the route.

THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

The guests of the Chief Magistrate and the Sheriffs began to arrive at Guildhall at three o'clock, and the principal guests reached the hall before five o'clock. The tables were covered in a very magnificent style; and Deputy Evans, of the ward of which Sir George Carroll is the Alderman, and the rest of the Committee, made the greatest exertions to prove to the company that the present Mayoralty would be worthy of the presiding authority in all the essentials of hospitality.

Among the company were the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Lord Morpeth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Macaulay, Baron Parke, Justice Coltman, Justice Erle, Justice Wightman, Baron Platt, Baron Williams, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Sergeants Channel, Gazelee, Clark, Wilkins, and Rain, Lords Anson and Strangford, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Honourable Mr. E. J. Stanley, Baron Rothschild, Sir Stratford Canning, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Sir Moses Montefiore, Lord John Hay, R N., Lord Ebrington, Sir J. M'Taggart, Sir W. B. Riddell, Mr. Hume, Mr John Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. C. Craig, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Wansell, Mr. J. Parke, Mr. G. Palmer, Aldermen Johnson (the late Lord Mayor), Sir S. C. Hunter, Farebrother, Lucas, Kelly, Wilson, Copeland, Hooper, Farncombe, Musgrove, W. Hunter, T. Wood, Sir James Duke, Sidney, Moon; the Recorder, the Under-Sheriff, the Town Clerk, the City Solicitor, the Remembrancer, the Comptroller, the Secondaries, the City Commissioner, and several others of the City officials.

After the performance of "Non Nobis Domine,"

The Lord Mayor proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were received with cheering.

His Lordship then rose and said he was about to propose a toast to his distinguished guests, which had reference to an eminent personage to whom in distant days the destinies of this great empire would, in all probability, be committed

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE LANDING AT WESTMINSTER.

As he (the Lord Mayor) was anxious for the welfare of the Prince of Wales, he would take the liberty to make a separate allusion to his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness was born on Lord Mayor's day, and might be said to have a peculiar claim upon the attention and affection of the citizens of London. (Cheers.) He doubted not that the illustrious young Prince, under the tuition of the Queen and her gracious Consort, would be educated in the principles of the British Constitution, and that his Royal Highness would eventually be well prepared to administer, whenever it might please Providence so to order it, the rule and government of this great nation. Feeling strongly upon an occasion of such interest to the future prosperity of the nation, he would propose "The health of the Prince of Wales and the other branches of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir C. C. Adam and Major Pate returned thanks for the Navy, which immediately followed the health of the Prince of Wales, &c.

The next toast was, "Prosperity to the City of London, and the trade and commerce thereof." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said he was convinced that the next toast he had to propose would be received with enthusiasm. It was "The health of the late Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

Alderman Johnson returned thanks in a very effective manner. He felt the greatest satisfaction at the honour done him by the Lord Mayor, and said he could not but feel gratification in believing that he had fulfilled what he had promised upon his election, namely, to hand down to his successor unimpaired the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Lord High Chancellor of England."

The Lord Chancellor returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of the Foreign Ambassadors."

The Turkish Ambassador returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt of the warm manner in which the next toast would be received. He knew well that the Corporation of London had always felt pride in evincing their loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign by supporting the Ministers in whom the Sovereign placed confidence. (Cheers.) The position of the Administration, in whatever way it was constituted, was a position of great responsibility and anxiety. At the present moment those responsibilities and anxieties were increased by a dispensation of Providence. Confident that their most vigorous endeavours would be directed to assuage the calamity which he was happy to believe was not so great as it had been represented to be, he felt happy in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.) They were a body of men who were prepared, he had no doubt, to meet the evil, and, with the co-operation and confidence of their fellow-countrymen, successfully to contend against it. (Cheers.) It would be too heavy a task for him to describe the character of the present Premier of England. It would be unnecessary, too, for all knew, from long experience, that the measures of that eminent statesman were all directed to the public good. He would allude to another circumstance. For the first time, the City of London was represented by the Minister. (Cheers.) He was sure that the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" would meet with the warmest reception. (Continued cheering.)

Lord John Russell rose, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He begged leave, in the names of his colleagues, and in his own name, to return thanks to the company for the high honour done to them. He could assure the company that the Administration would use their utmost endeavours to promote the interests, to guard the honour, and to maintain the liberties of the empire, and he trusted that, with the support and approbation of the citizens of London, they would be enabled to contribute to those great ends. He had, however, another responsibility cast upon him—one of a personal nature. He must always remember that the last time he had had the honour to appear in the Guildhall it was to be re-elected as one of the representatives in Parliament of the City of London. (Cheering.) But he felt that the duties of a Minister of the Crown, and those of a representative were not of a clashing or contradictory nature; on the contrary, they were compatible and perfectly harmonious. (Cheers.) He wished to state that fact, because he believed that the citizens of London felt deeply for all the great interests of the general community. He believed that the hearts of the citizens vibrated with every fear of dangerous or evil circumstances while they rejoiced in all the good fortunes with which the nation might be blessed. The citizens of London became possessed, as it were by an electric telegraph, of all that passed in every part of the empire; and, whatever intelligence might be subject matter of joy, in that they rejoiced, while in matters of lamentation they hastened to contribute to the utmost the means for its alleviation. (Cheers.) He felt that his duties as a Minister of the Crown, and as a representative of the citizens of London might therefore be well mingled and joined together. (Cheers.) He offered his congratulations to the Lord Mayor for the choice which his fellow-citizens had made. He had long known and esteemed the character of the Lord Mayor, and he was confident that his Lordship would honourably support the dignity which had been conferred upon him; but he must tell the Lord Mayor that he would have no light task to perform, if he meant to imitate the conduct and emulate the example of his most excellent predecessor in the chief magistracy of the City of London. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud acclamations.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said he should endeavour in every way to imitate the example of his predecessor. His Lordship then proposed "The Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords."

The Marquis of Lansdowne returned thanks. He assured the assembly that, if ever there was a question upon which the House of Lords were unanimous, it was in the determination to maintain the rights, privileges, and immunities of the City of London.

After the health of the Lady Mayoress was drunk, the ladies retired from the Hall, and commenced dancing with great spirit in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Masterman responded to the toast of the House of Commons; and several other toasts were proposed and received with cheers; and the conviviality lasted till morning.

We annex a Portrait of the Lord Mayor, Sir George Carroll, whose official career was duly recorded in our Journal of last week. (See page 295.) We may briefly recapitulate that Sir George was, for more than thirty years, a member of the Stock Exchange, and a Contractor for State Lotteries. Sir George subsequently retired into Essex, and is in the Commission of the Peace for that County; and he has, at this day, an estate at Loughton. In 1837, Sir George was chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was Knighted, on her Majesty's visit to the Corporation of London. And, in 1839 Sir George Carroll was unanimously elected Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick. Sir George is understood to be wealthy, and the *éclat* with which he has entered upon his year of office gives assurance that it will be a Mayoralty of brilliant hospitality. His Lordship is a man of strong common-sense views, and kindly nature: indeed, one of his decisions at the Mansion House, at his first sitting, on Tuesday morning, well bespeaks his humane character.

The second Illustration upon the preceding page shows the Landing of the Civic Procession at Westminster, on Monday: the late Lord Mayor is ascending the stairs, and the present Lord Mayor has just stepped from the barge, preceded by the Chaplain, and Sword and Mace-Bearers.

IRELAND.

New Irish Poor-Law Commissioner.—Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Kerry, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board in Ireland, at £[illegible]000 a-year salary. On Mr. O'Connell's being installed, Mr. Twisleton returns to England.

The Irish Registry of Deeds Office.—Some promotions in this office have been caused by the retirement of the late Registrar-General, Mr. George Ogle Moore, who, being upwards of seventy years old, was naturally anxious to retire. In consequence of that gentleman's resignation, every person in the office has got a step. The First Assistant-Registrar, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, has become Registrar-General; Mr. Glascock, the second Assistant, succeeds him; and Mr. Chapman and other officers were advanced in the same manner. The salary of Mr. George Ogle Moore was £1500 a-year; and that of Mr. Morgan O'Connell is only £1200, and he is beside required to do the duty in person.

The Repeal Association.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were unimportant. Mr. O'Connell made a speech, which was chiefly devoted to the disputes between "Old Ireland" and "Young Ireland." The "rent" only amounted to £88. It is now stated positively that the O'Connell tribute of 1846 is abandoned, and that the formal announcement of the fact will appear forthwith.

Fall in the Price of Grain.—We are gratified to find that, according to the latest returns from some of the leading grain markets, the panic is fast subsiding—that prices of all kinds of grain are giving way—and that, in the course of a few weeks hence, it is now probable, events will show the senselessness of the clamour raised against the Government for their refusal to abrogate the remnant of the Corn-Laws, or to interfere with the regular course of commerce by the establishment of food depôts throughout the country.

Deaths from Starvation.—On Thursday (last week), James Carroll, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest in Nenagh, on the body of Margaret Corcoran, a young woman aged twenty years, whose death, it appears, was caused from want of sufficiency of food to sustain nature. An inquest was held, and the jury found, "that the deceased Margaret Corcoran came by her death in consequence of a general state of debility, brought on for the want of food." An Irish paper states that three persons died from want of food at Miltown Malbay within the last week.—Two additional deaths from starvation are reported from the county Cork.

Fatal Accident to the Wife of Dean French.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Wednesday evening (last week), at the Deanery House, Elphin. Mrs. French, the lady of the Dean, being unwell, two bottles were prescribed by her medical attendant—one an embrocation, the other a simple draught. The servant, mistaking the embrocation for the draught, administered the former, which contained ingredients of a poisonous nature, and the consequence was immediate death.

Horrible Occurrence.—The *Limerick Chronicle* gives the following particulars of a very shocking occurrence: "Ennistymon workhouse was visited with a calamitous [illegible] this week. The deputy-master, Michael Walsh, [illegible] two children, a boy and a girl, for having quarrelled [illegible], and [illegible] from the other a crust of bread. He placed them in [illegible] for punishment, and appears to have totally forgotten them for [illegible], when their absence was remarked by the other paupers, and, on opening [illegible] of confinement, both children were found dead in each other's [illegible]. The master was brought into Ennis in custody."

Dreadful Murder.—The *Boyle Gazette* has the following details:—"A countryman named Bourke was brutally murdered, on Monday night, after returning from the fair of Ballaghaderreen. The ill-fated man, having sold a cow at the fair, and received the price, was treacherously followed to his own house, in the neighbourhood of Clogher, where they deprived him of life, almost severing his head from his body by means of a hatchet. The murderers bound his wife in the garden while perpetrating this horrid deed."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.

This Day, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON, and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge
- Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals; Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated)
- Sun and Moon Rising and Setting, High Water, Equation of Time, &c.
- Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c.
- Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847
- High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales
- The Eclipse, with Engravings
- A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland
- Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass
- Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart
- Holidays kept at Public Offices—Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.
- British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time
- Stamps [illegible] Taxes, &c.
- The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company—City Officers—Law Courts, Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers
- Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations
- New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session, "The English Farm Yard"—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act
- New Domestic Hints
- Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)
- Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov. 15.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 16.—Rubens, the painter, born, 1577.
Tuesday, 17.—Length of Day, 8h. 46m.
Wednesday, 18.—Wolsey died, 1530, aged fifty-nine.
Thursday, 19.—Saturn sets at 10h. 43m. p.m.
Friday, 20.—Farringdon Market opened, 1826.
Saturday, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 21.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
0 2	0 24	0 44	1 3	1 24	1 43	1 59	2 19	2 37	2 55	3 15	3 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. F. W.*," *Upper Clapton.—Subscriptions for the Protestant Church building at Alexandria are received by Messrs. Barnett, Lombard-street; Coutts, Strand; Drummond, Charing-cross; Herries and Co., St. James's-street; Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish-square; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Nesbitt and Co., Berners-street, &c.*

"*J. W. B.*"*—The Balloon can scarcely be said to have been "made useful" for any purpose. Perhaps, the best account of a Voyage is that published by Mr. Monck Mason, of the Visit to Nassau.*

"*Constance,*" *Stoke Newington.—Perhaps.*

"*Agricola*" *and* "*X. Y. Z.*"*—"The Book of the Farm" is an excellent work.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.—We really cannot reply to such trifling.*

"*T. N. D.*" *is thanked for the Berry Pomeroy Nook, but we have not room to engrave it.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *is mistaken.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Blackfriars.—M. Delille, King's College.*

"*The Devonian's*" *Song will not suit.*

"*Friendly*" *should first obtain an appointment by letter.*

"*C. J. M.,*" *Croydon.—"Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar," price* 1s. 6d.

"*E. M. G.*" *See the last "Army List."*

"*Heb,*" *Malta. "The Illustrated New Testament" will be ready in January.*

"*A Jersey Subscriber.*"*—Covent-Garden Market is not now opened on Sunday.*

"*J. H.,*" *Liverpool, cannot claim his indentures until the expiration of the term.*

"*H. J. C.,*" *Temple. The lines will not suit.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *may learn about the "assayed duty" at Goldsmiths' Hall.*

"*W. R.*" *near Ludlow.—Declined.*

"*An Admirer,*" *Mona, may, probably, hear of the Autographs he names, at Mr. Waller's, Bookseller, near St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.*

"*C. R.,*" *Ipswich.—There is an Institution for Servants at the Holborn end of Bedford-row.*

"*T. P.,*" *Chelmsford.—See an account of the Spital Sermons, in No.* 151 *of our Journal.*

"*M. L.,*" *Birkenhead.—The compulsory payment of a debt contracted twenty years since, depends upon the same having been frequently demanded within that period.*

"*No Lawyer.*"*—We scarcely think that any Public Institution would enter into the arrangement.*

"*A. M. B.,*" *Liverpool.—The Statute forbidding Gretna Green Marriages has not yet been repealed.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Mensham.—See "Felix on the Bat."*

"*C. W.,*" *Speenhamland.—We have not room, and the MS. has been destroyed.*

"*F. M. B.,*" *Curzon-street.—Declined.*

"*F. M. G.*" *had better await the authorised announcement of the Opening of Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*Z.,*" *Walsall, should apply to a Dentist.*

"*Lanfranc.*"*—"M. A. S.," Birmingham.—"E. Y."—"R. P.," Nantwich, Lincoln.—"Repondez," Somerset. Your questions relate to such trifling matters, and those of personal interest only, that we cannot spare room to reply to them.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Pentonville.—The Duke of Sutherland's Collection of Pictures can only be viewed by a recommendation from some one known to the Duke.*

"*Malta. Wilson.*"*—The papers have been regularly forwarded.*

"*C. W. S.*"*—See No* 176 *of our Journal.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Slough.—Certificates for Degrees in Arts and Laws are issued by University and King's Colleges, London.*

"*J. G.,*" *Runcorn.—For the best mode of preparing Indian Flour, see the "Indian Meal-Book," published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.*

"*H. E.,*" *Gloucester.—The address of Sir John Herschel, Bart., is Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent. The Parliamentary franking of letters by post existed as early as* 1666.

"*Antiquarius.*"*—Mr. Wordsworth succeeded the late Dr. Southey as Poet Laureate in* 1843.

"*An Early Subscriber,*" *Plymouth.—Dr. Reid has published a volume and a pamphlet on his System of Ventilation, but they do not contain the details of his plan for the New Houses of Parliament.*

"*E. A.,*" *Kennington.—There are two or more shops in High Holborn.*

"*J. R.,*" *Chadwell-street.—See a future announcement.*

"*A. P.,*" *Tunbridge Wells, is thanked, but we have not room for the long letter.*

"*A Subscriber.*"*—We cannot precisely state by whom the Manchester Parks were laid out.*

"*E. G.,*" *Matlock.—The real estate of the person dying without a will is inherited by the eldest son, as heir-at-law; and the personal estate is divided among his children.*

"*Paul John,*" *Romford.—Registration of birth is legal evidence. The View of Edinburgh is in the Engraver's hands.*

"*Tantarobusticus.*"*—The word* hampton *is a compound of* ham, *a village, town, or house; and* town, *from the Anglo-Saxon* tun, *a hedge, fence, or enclosure.*

"*M. J. P.*"*—Winchester is the oldest Cathedral in England, as some of the Saxon building remains.*

"*Graham Plantagenet*" *should apply to the President or a Governor for an order to inspect Bethlem Hospital.*

"*E. J. V.,*" *Newchurch, is thanked for his amusing letter.*

"*Brahmin,*" *Cambridge.—Honey cannot be said to be purely a vegetable production, since it is elaborated by the insect before it is deposited in the honey-comb.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Beckenham.—"Bourns's Principles and Practice of Engineering."*

"*A Lady,*" *Bath, is recommended to consult the last "Army List."*

"*An Inquirer.*" *The tax upon two dogs, (unless Greyhounds), is* 14s *each, per annum.*

"*Un abonné Français*" *had better consult the Catalogue of some Dealers in American Books, as, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place.*

"*J. S.,*" *Stafford.—The cost of a Licence for Marriage, if Special, is* £5; *if not Special,* 10s.

*** Replies to a few Heraldic Questions are unavoidably deferred till our next.

A **New Printing Machine**, on an improved principle, capable of producing more than double the number of impressions given by any Machine now in use, has been invented by Mr. Little, of our Establishment; and next week we shall have the pleasure of giving a Drawing and Description of the same to our Readers.

*** We beg to inform our numerous country Subscribers that the Illustrated London News may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent who supplies the paper to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office. The *beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the press; and the extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three-halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

Books Received.—Canada and the Canadians in 1846, by Sir R. H. Bonnycastle. 2 vols.—Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note-book.—Marshall's Description and Conquest of Ceylon.—Woman's Love, by G. H. Rodwell. Lepage's Petit Musée de Littérature Française.—Lovell's Comedy of Look Before You Leap.—Theodore, a tale.—Punch's Pocket-book for 1847.—Pawsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository for 1847.

Erratum.—In a portion of our early edition of last week's Journal, the inscription lines of the Union Workhouses, at page 304, were inadvertently transposed. The larger Engraving represents the proposed Canterbury Union, and the smaller one the Andover Union.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

For many hours on Monday last the streets of the City presented a strange spectacle: the Lord Mayor's Pageant was not the most remarkable feature of the day, but the universal blockade, of which it was the cause. All the capitals of Europe might be challenged to furnish such an instance of "suspended animation." Under the most favourable circumstances it is difficult enough to get through the City, but a total stoppage, for a time, produces confusion worse confounded. While the Civic Procession was dragging its slow length through lane and bye street, all the traffic of London went on accumulating behind the barriers in most portentous abundance. Unhappy was the raw provincial who on that day had confided himself, perhaps for a saving of time, to a public conveyance; a spell from Gog and Magog was cast over all that moved by horse-flesh and wheels, and they became fixtures; or, with the enterprising spirit of circumnavigators, reached the Bank by describing immense traverses. Waggon wedged itself behind cart, and cab behind dray, till pavements were invisible, the several conductors beguiling the time as best they might with lively remarks upon each other and the occasion: cheerfulness under difficulties is a virtue, but we were sorry to observe it often tinged with a degree of bitterness and exasperation: with a dinner in perspective the inconvenience might have been borne more philosophically. But it was not till the accumulation was set at liberty that the full magnitude of the sacrifice London makes every year to its Lord could be appreciated; then

> The pent-up stream of life
> Rush'd downward like a cataract.

The mass that was simply obstructive when at rest became destructive when in motion; wheel locked in wheel, and such a splintering of shafts never happened, save at a tournament or the return from the Derby, the only scene that approaches in difficulty of progression the streets of London on the 9th of November. But what may be a very trifling matter on a party of pleasure, where a mishap can often be turned into amusement by an easy alchymy, is a very different thing in business, where it inflicts loss and inconvenience; and we fancy many an execration was poured last Monday upon the procession, which, during its progress, put a stop to that of everybody besides.

The Brevet we this day publish is somewhat of a novelty in these times, when promotion is individual, and not collective. It will give pleasure to both services; but it is not in the nature of such things to satisfy everybody; we observe already that it is criticised, the principal complaint being that an advantage has been given in the arrangement to the Guards over the troops of the Line; it is said that the average term of service of the same number of officers of the same rank, is twice the number of years in the Line that it is in the Guards. The consequence is, that one class reach the higher grades of the profession while in the vigour of life; the other at an age when opportunity of distinction and the vigour required for active service are more problematical. These differences between men of the same rank and the same profession are always to be regretted; the British Army should be one body, without these distinctions; at present, the Guards and some other regiments hold themselves as superior to the officers of the Line as the last hold themselves above "Indian," or "Company's" officers. The dissensions that have been created by this imaginary distinction (since both equally serve their country), have been very mischievous; the last Mail from India bore evidence of it; in General Nott's journals and letters, the feeling appears again and again, even with distressing repetition; if his statements are correct, this "precedence" seems to have led to actual wrong and injustice. It is a pity so gracious a boon as the present Brevet should have anything detracted from it by expressions of discontent. Promotion should be shared among brethren in arms, like the perils of the profession, equally among all. The Guards are ready for any duty they may be called on to discharge; but reward should not be given for what might, could, would, or should be done, if occasion required; it is for what has been done already. In actual service, the Guards must concede that the hardest work has fallen on the Line. If it is necessary to give high rank to younger men (and, we believe, talents being equal, a young General will prove the better one), it should be done on that distinct ground, not in a manner that creates professional divisions and jealousies.

The spirit of contradiction certainly mingles largely with human affairs. When all the world was protesting against the placing the Wellington Statue on Mr. Burton's Arch, and determining, by anticipation, that it would be a monster of disproportion, it was set up. As soon as the public breathe more freely, as if relieved from an apprehension, begin to find that the thing is not so very bad after all, and even to look at it with a sort of approval, lo! the Statue, it is said, will be taken down again! Another momentous question then arises—where shall it be placed at last? Is it always to be in a state of transit and trial; to be set up as horses are lent on liking? We have an Experimental Squadron; and, perhaps, considering our defects in matters of taste, an Experimental Statue may serve to disseminate sound principles of Art. Considering, however, that the public has gone through the three stages of feeling by which men become reconciled to worse things—that it has "first endured, then pitied, then embraced"—it might be left where it is, by a compromise. Suppose the Woods and Forests take down the Trafalgar Fountains, and spend the money the removal of the Statue would cost in erecting new ones that, in point of design, will soar a little higher than a pair of ugly dumb waiters?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Monday being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, great rejoicings took place at Windsor. As early as eight o'clock in the morning the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and the Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Colville, arrived in Windsor Park, and formed into line beneath the South Terrace, opposite to the Augusta Tower, the cavalry regiment forming the right wing. Immediately upon the arrival of the troops her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, left the Castle by the Queen's entrance, and walked across the Quadrangle to the Home Park, through the York and Lancaster gateway; close to which the Royal party stationed themselves to witness the evolutions of the troops. The two bands performed the National Anthem upon the arrival of her Majesty. The Queen was also accompanied by Prince William of Loewenstein and the Chevalier Bunsen, and attended by Lord Byron, Lady Portman, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Hon. Miss Devereux, and Major General Sir Frederick Stovin. The Hon. Captain Gordon and Mr. G. E. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince.

The Prince of Wales, who looked remarkably well, and appeared highly delighted, was attired in a Scotch dress. Prince Alfred was also similarly attired.

The troops (the 1st Life Guards being dismounted), after marching before her Majesty in ordinary and quick time, then re-formed into line, and fired a *feu de joie*, down the front and up the rear, the military bands performing alternately during the military movements. The pieces performed by the band of the 1st Life Guards, by Royal command, were the celebrated march composed by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Wales's Quick Step, also composed by her Royal Highness upon the occasion of the celebration of the Prince's first birth-day at Windsor Castle, in 1842. The band of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, also by Royal command, performed the regimental slow and quick marches.

At the conclusion of the firing the troops gave her Majesty three hearty cheers.

Her Majesty then sent the Equerry in Waiting to command the attendance of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, to whom the Queen expressed her high approbation of the admirable appearance and discipline of both the regiments, and, at the same time, honoured the hon. and gallant Colonel and Colonel Colville by inviting them to the banquet at the Castle in the evening.

The regiments, after again marching past her Majesty, then gave the Royal salute, and left the ground for their respective barracks.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in the forenoon at the Castle to pay a visit of congratulation to her august relatives, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received several valuable presents from his Royal and illustrious relatives during the day.

The banquet, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness, took place in the evening, in the Grand Dining-Room.

The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Loewenstein, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Baroness de Speth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lord Portman, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Sir George Couper, and the Gentleman in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards attended during dinner.

Her Majesty also had an evening party. The following had the honour of receiving invitations:- Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady and Miss Couper, the Hon. Caroline Lyttelton, Colonel and Lady Emily Seymour, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Colonel the Hon. H. and Miss Cavendish, and the Commanding Officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Her Majesty's private band attended in the Castle during the evening.

A splendid new Royal standard was hoisted, for the first time, on the Round Tower.

The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church of St. John rung merry and loyal peals, at intervals, throughout the day. A Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance in honour of the event, in the Bachelor's Acre. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere Battery, at Virginia Water, and likewise from the vessels on the lake, at twelve o'clock.

A public dinner took place in the evening at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, to celebrate the birth day of the Heir-Apparent, at which Mr. Neville (who presided), one of the members for the Borough, and upwards of forty of the principal inhabitants, were present. Upon the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, being drunk, and right loyally responded to, Royal salutes were discharged from a battery erected in the gardens of the hotel.

The houses of several of the Royal tradesmen were illuminated in the evening. A magnificent Prince of Wales's feather, beautifully executed, was displayed in front of the house of Mr. Sharman, in the High-street.

A large cake, elegantly ornamented with naval and military devices, elaborately executed by Mr Mawditt, her Majesty's first yeoman confectioner, was placed on the banqueting-table, at the Castle, in the morning, and partaken of by her Majesty's Royal and illustrious guests.

The Court at Windsor.—On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

Windsor, Thursday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked this morning in the Home Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, took their departure from the Castle this morning, at ten o'clock, for Kew, calling at Frogmore *en route* to take leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert, accompanied by by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by Lord Byron, the Hon. Capt. Gordon, Mr. G. E. Anson, &c., left the Castle immediately after the departure of his illustrious relatives, to enjoy the sport of shooting over the Royal preserves, in the [illegible] of the Great Park; returning, at two o'clock, to luncheon with her Majesty. The Royal Family were taken for their usual airings in the morning and this afternoon. Her Serene Highness the Princess of Hesse is expected to arrive this evening, upon a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party at the Castle this evening. It is generally expected that the Court will leave Windsor, on Tuesday next, for the Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty's Late Visit to Hatfield House.—The Marquis of Salisbury left Hatfield House, Herts, last week, to visit his extensive landed property in Lancashire. The noble Marquis, on Saturday last, gave the whole of the artisans employed on his estates in Hertfordshire a subtantial entertainment, at Hatfield House, in consideration of the activity and zeal displayed by them in forwarding the preparations for her Majesty's visit. Mr. Champion, his Lordship's clerk of the works, presided.

Court Arrangements. Although the precise period has not yet been determined upon by her Majesty for the Court to leave Windsor Castle, for Osborne House, it is supposed, from instructions which have been forwarded to the Isle of Wight, that the Queen and the Prince Consort will take their departure from Windsor in the early part of next week.

The Earl of Harrowby.—The venerable Earl of Harrowby, according to accounts received in Grosvenor-square, from Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, is somewhat improved in health

Lord Willoughby De Broke—We are happy to learn that Lord Willoughby De Broke is gradually recovering from his late dangerous attack of illness

Aristocratic Marriages.—Last Saturday, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of Canada, was married to Lady Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and sister of the present Peer. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon and Rev. John Grey, uncle of the bride, officiating. The marriage of the Marquis of Ailsa with Julia, second daughter of the late Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, Bart., of Spring Vale, in the county of Dorset, was solemnised on Tuesday, at the residence of Lady Jephson, in Pelham-crescent.

Proposed Marriage in High Life—We hear that the Earl Waldegrave is about to lead to the matrimonial altar, Mrs. Millard, widow of Mr. E Millard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Indictment Against Mr. Dunn.—In the Bail Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Dunn appeared, and personally moved to change the venue of the indictment against him from the City of London to the County of Middlesex. The affidavit upon which he moved stated all the usual facts excepting this, that he had not been able to state that he could not have a fair trial in London, because he believed he could have it, but he would prefer being tried in this County. The prosecutrix, her partners, and all the witnesses lived in this County. The chief objection he had to be tried in London was this, that it had been circulated in the public papers that his object was to make a bankrupt of this lady, which was calculated to create an angry feeling in the minds of mercantile men. Now, it would not be possible for him to make the lady a bankrupt, nor had he any such intention. Proceedings had been adopted at the Old Bailey which had created great alarm in his mind. The name of the foreman of the Grand Jury had been endorsed on the back of the indictment some time after the bill had been found. The indictment was for perjury, for swearing in the Bankruptcy Court that Miss Coutts was indebted to him. He was sure the parties were too respectable to endeavour, by any steps, to drive him into a corner or to make him uneasy; he would therefore leave the matter in the hands of his Lordship. Mr. Justice Patteson said, that in such cases the venue was laid in the County wherein the cause of action arose; therefore, the proper place for this to be tried was the City of London, and he must have a very strong reason for removing it, and he did not think any ground had been laid. He could not suppose that twelve gentlemen of London would not try the case as fairly as twelve gentlemen of Middlesex.—Sir F. Thesiger might be permitted to say, that if he had the slightest suspicion that there would be the smallest prejudice against Mr. Dunn, or that he could not have an equally fair trial in London, he would at once consent to change the venue.—Mr. Dunn then asked his Lordship to order him a copy of the Grand Jury panel, with the residences of the Grand Jury.—Mr. Justice Patteson did not recollect an instance of such an application. Rule refused.

The Late Case of Death From Flogging at Hounslow.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the Attorney General moved, at the instance of Mr. Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, for a rule calling upon Michael Cooke and Thomas Healey, who are the printers and publishers of the *Medical Times*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel published in that paper. The Libel appeared between the 1st and 3d of August. The Learned Gentleman read the alleged libel, which stated that the whole proceedings at the inquest were a farce; that Mr. Wakley would be consigned to infamy after what had taken place if he did not prove that the soldier died from military torture, and that he had coaxed the private soldiers of the regiment in order that he might bring a charge of murder to the door of an eminent medical man (Dr Warren) to conjure up such a charge against him and Colonel Whyte, and the farrier and drummer, and that he had acted throughout the investigation, in order to gain public sentiment in his favour, to help his fortunes for the future. It went on to accuse him of prostituting the office of an English magistrate for the purpose of seeking applause; and said that the inquest was a melo-drama; that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wakley had connived together for the purpose of preparing a colourable statement to the jury; and concluded by stating that they shared the fees which Mr. Wilson received for post mortem examinations. The Court granted the application.

POSTSCRIPT.

BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE *LONDON GAZETTE* OF YESTERDAY EVENING.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9, 1846.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers, of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank by Brevet in her Majesty's Army, in the East Indies only, as follow. The commissions to be dated 9th November, 1846.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Hugh Stacy Osborne
Sir James L. Caldwell, K.C.B.
George Carpenter
John Luther Richardson
Sir David Leighton, K.C.B.
James Welsh
Sir James Russell, K.C.B.
Martin White
David Courtney Kenny
Richard Podmore
Sir Robert Houston, K.C.B.
John Greenstreet
Manasseh Lopez Pereira
Thomas Pollok, C.B.
Sir John Rose, K.C.B.
George Rees Kemp
John Munro
Charles Thomas G. Bishop
John Alexander P. Macgregor
Sir Jeffrey Prendergast
Sir William Richards, K.C.B.
Alexander Duncan
Sir Thos. Whitehead, K.C.B.
Robert James Latter
Thomas Stewart
[illegible] Francis Dyson
William Douglas Cleiland
[illegible]
[illegible] K.C.B.
Alexander [illegible]
Duncan M'Pherson
Sir J. Law Lushington, G.C.B.
Benjamin W. Dowden Sealy
William Charles Fraser
William Gilbert
To be Lieutenant-Generals.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

James Stuart, C.B.
Charles Ovans
William Henry Hewitt
William Strahan
John Home
Geo. W. Aylmer Lloyd, C.B.
Francis Haleman
Alexander Tulloch, C.B.
Archibald Brown Dyce
Frederick Buckle
John Wheeler Cleveland
Robert Blackhall
David Capon
George Banks Bell
William Donald Robertson
Joseph Orchard, C.B.
James Frushard
Duncan Sim
Charles Maddison Bird
To be Colonels.

CAPTAINS.

William Struthers
Edward Servante
Thomas Pasley Hay
Robert Wroughton
Henry Templer
George Thompson
William George Lennox
George Templer
Thomas Donnelly
William Rawlings
Robert Mignan
Richard Rodney Ricketts
Charles Edward Faber
Charles James Green
John Thomas Smith
John Henry Cramer
John Gwennap Hume
John Liptrap
James Stevens
[illegible]
Houghton James
George Turnbull Marshall
John Byng
Walter Rutherford
William Pitt Macdonald
George Joseph Mant
Peter La Touche
Francis Charless Scott
John Swanson
Frederick Joseph Clerk
Archibald Neil Maclean
Alexander M'Donald Elder
John Robert Sandford
Kenneth Campbell
James Roxburgh
George Thornton
Gilbert James Richardson
Richard Blood
John Horatio Clarkson
Cowper Rochfort
James Ramsay Birrell
Henry Canning Boileau
Joseph Cosfield
Mark Blaxland
John Lewis
Edward Stanton
William [illegible] Savary
Edward John Watson
Andrew Coventry
Alfred Borradaile
Francis Forbes
Thomas Fisher
Peter Melvill Melvill
John Read Brown
George Munro Arthur
Robert Codrington
George Baxham Arbuthnot
Charles Farmer
Robert Henry Miles
William [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dennis White
John Platt
Joseph Leverton Revell
Benjamin Crispin
David Carstairs
William Andrew Ludlow
Arthur Cole Spottiswoode
Henry Hall
Joseph Graham
Andrew Rowland
John Loftus Tottenham
Arthur Cleghorn Wight
Henry Power
James Templeton Brett
Richard Wheeler Sparrow
Robert Campbell
George Farmer
George Nott
Christopher Simpson Maling
William Saurin
Anthony Higmore Jellicoe
Alexander Adam
Samuel Richard Hicks
Charles Pooley
John Studholme Hodgson
John Edward Parsons
Robert Garrett
James Walker Bayley
William Barclay Goodfellow
John Hayne
John Watkins
John Kennedy M'Causland
Charles James Lewes
George Richard Talbot
Montague William Perreau
Bulstrode W. Cumberlege
Edward Walter
William Beaumont
John Cooper
Robert Marsh Hughes
John Edmonstone Landers
Charles James Oldfield
John Cumberlege
William Carleston Ormsby
John Hutchings
George Henry Harper
Richard Woodward
[illegible] Corse Scott
David Davidson
Farquharson Tweedale
William Hunter
John Hobson
[illegible] Nuthall
[illegible]
John Welchman
Arthur Knyvett
Walter Scott
John Henry Bowden Congdon
Simon Fraser Hannah
Alfred Lewis
John Shepherd
Emanuel Roberts
Francis Eades
[illegible] Ed Gammell Kenny
Henry Augustus Hornsby
Richard Hall
Alexander Macleod
Alexander Peter Le Messurier
Charles Brooke Morton
Thomas Lysaght
Richard Angelo
John Lealand Mowatt
Edward John Dickey
Christopher Henry Naylor
William Fergusson Beatson
George Rowley
Willoughby Trevelyan
John Back
Charles Hunter
John Skardon Ramsay
Edwin Henry Atkinson
William Hill
Henry Heaton Hobson
James Henderson Macbeaire
Frederick Charles Elwall
Frederick Coventry
Andrew Charlton
[illegible]
William Brest
Charles Lucas
Henry Willoughby Trevelyan
Thomas Eaton Colgrave
John Thomas Philpot
Frederick William Birch
George Cox
Charles Chester
[illegible]
[illegible] Mackenzie
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Charles Hawes
Thomas Candy
Robert William Honner
George Sidney Wilkinson
Henry Bower
Anthony Harrison
Samuel [illegible] Grant
William Heyrick Macaulay
Charles Francis Le Hardy
Alexander Shurreff
Robert Garstin
David Archer
Richard Hickley Richardson
Michael John Rowlandson
Henry Morland
Frederick William Todd
William Halpin
Coghill Glendwr Ottley
John Blaxland
Francis Anthony Clarke
John Hill
Robert Grant Carmichael
Thomas Maynor
Charles Woodfall
Francis Dudgeon
Gustavus Cowper Rochfort
Richard Lambert
Arthur Trotter
John Gordon
David Scotland
Hubert Marshall
John William Hicks
Hamlyn Havicount Harris
Arnold Rawson Wilson
Rawson John Crozier
John Liddell
St. George Daniel Showers
John Wyn Strettell
Charles Moray Macleane
William Scott Adams
Robert Nicholas Tanner
John Free
Herbert Beaver
William Stewart
Stephen Williams
Henry Drummond
[illegible] Patrick Lawrence
[illegible]
Charles Commeline
Henry Nelson Worsley
Somerset James Grove
George Le Grand Jacob
Henry Griffith
Henry Stamford
[illegible]
Hew Anstruther Furquharson
H[illegible] Harry Burrard Dalzel.
Edward M[illegible]
Edward Henry Ludlow
Hampden Nicholson Pepper
Philip Goldney
Thomas Dittmas
William Macgeorge
John Chicheley Plowden
George Moyle Sherer
Frederick Lewis Nicolay
Lockyer Willis Hart
Augustus Samuel Hawkins
Alexander Robert Rose
Edward Darvall
William Henry Atkinson
William Freeth
Robert Long Shawe
William Mitchell
James Drummond
William Bindfeld Wemyss
James Pope
Francis Trimmer
Hugh Augustus Boscawen
Peter Abbott
Richard Drought
Frederick Vaughan M'Grath
William Russell
Donald Mackay Scobie
To be Majors in the Army.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY CONSERVATIVES.

The *Morning Post* of yesterday confirms a statement it made a few weeks ago, to the effect that the Duchy of Lancaster was in future to be managed by a Chief, assisted by a Board of unpaid Commissioners. Our contemporary adds:—

"There is now no longer any necessity for preserving the secrecy that was at the time imposed on us. The department alluded to is that of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the intended Board of Commissioners—however surprising the fact may appear to our readers—will be composed of the Earl Spencer, *the Earl of Lincoln, Sir James Graham, and the Earl of Hardwicke!*

"We were strictly correct in saying that these Commissioners will receive no pecuniary emolument; but we do hear that certain arrangements have been made in reference to the distribution of patronage, by virtue of which the new Board will not be left altogether without influence.

"It is, for the present, quite enough for us to know that two members of Sir Robert Peel's late Cabinet, and a nobleman who held an appointment in the Royal Household under the same Administration, have accepted office at the hands of Lord John Russell.

"Were we altogether wrong when, five weeks ago, we ventured to say that the circumstance would 'throw a very curious light on the present state of parties in this country?'"

The Earl of Westmoreland.—We are enabled, on the authority of the last advices from Berlin, to contradict the report of the dangerous illness of the Earl of Westmoreland, lately circulated in the German journals. Beyond a trifling cold, the noble Earl is in the possession of excellent health.

Fall of Three Houses and Loss of Life.—On Thursday evening, three newly-erected and unfinished houses in Alfred-place, Brompton, fell down. Three men were at work, and one of them, named Kasey, was buried in the ruins. One of the other men was much hurt. The mutilated body of Kasey was found yesterday morning.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—The Paris papers and our latest private letters allude to various contradictory rumours upon the subject of the Montpensier marriage, which again has assumed some importance, it being said that the misunderstanding between England and France has been explained, and cordiality restored. According to one account, Lord Normanby had, in compliance with instructions from London, demanded an audience, and had presented to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier the felicitations of his Court upon their marriage. Another rumour was to the effect that Lord Normanby had received an order to demand his passports. It was said that a dispatch had been received from M. de Jarnac, which had produced a deep sensation at the Tuileries. The first of the above rumours received countenance from the agents of the Government, and the funds rose. The facts which are now known are, nevertheless, simple and natural, and such as do not produce any effect upon the existing differences between the Governments. It is the etiquette that a new Ambassador, on his arrival, shall be presented to each of the members of the Royal Family. At the time of Lord Normanby's arrival in Paris, last August, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier were both absent, and since that time no opportunity occurred in which the Ambassador could be presented to them. Lord Normanby accordingly addressed a note, on Monday afternoon, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to be presented to these Princes. In compliance with this, he was received in their private apartments at the Tuileries, on Tuesday, at one o'clock, when he was also presented to the Duchess of Montpensier by the Duke. The King, Queen, and all the Royal Family left Paris on Tuesday for Compeigne, where they are to remain some days. They delayed their departure for some time, for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of Lord Normanby.—The inundations throughout the south of France have subsided. The damage done to the Paris and Orleans Railroad has been less considerable than was at first supposed. It will be reopened in the course of next week.

Public Baths and Wash-houses in Manchester.—In Manchester the erection of the additional private baths at this establishment has very favourably progressed, and there appears no doubt but that they will soon be fully completed. The shower baths are now nearly in general use, and have given the highest satisfaction, in so far as they have at present been used. The extraordinary increase in the washing department, shows more satisfactory returns than could have been supposed. The institution opened for this department on the 10th of September, and during that month there were 9827 articles washed by 199 parties. In the following month of October, the numbers who availed themselves of the privileges offered by the establishment were 568, during which period 18,728 articles of various descriptions were washed, showing a very unexpected increase.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Proposed Removal of the Wellington Statue.—We understand that, after all, it is intended to remove the Wellington statue from its present position. The sites now spoken of are Waterloo-place, opposite to the Duke of York's column, and the Parade Ground in St. James's Park.

Proposed Improvements in the City.—On Wednesday afternoon, a large meeting of inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without, was held in the New Court, Old Bailey, for the purpose of opposing the present plan for the improvement of some parts of the City, to procure the appropriation of a portion of the Corporation funds to the above ward, and to take means for ameliorating the sanatory state of the metropolis. Sir James Duke, Alderman of the Ward, presided. Mr. Carpenter moved the following resolution, which was adopted after a short discussion:- "That this meeting has heard with surprise and regret that the Court of Common Council has passed a resolution for the appropriation of a sum amounting to nearly £300,000, to the making of a new street of very questionable utility, and which will, probably, involve the outlay of half a million more, without affording relief for the traffic in some parts of the most important and crowded thoroughfares of the City of London." The proposed new street would commence at King William-street, opposite the statue, and run to Queen-street, Cheapside. It was, in point of fact, a widening of Cannon street, which would be made sixty feet in width. The following resolution was then adopted:—"That how important soever it may be to increase the traffic in the City of London, there are other and much stronger claims upon the funds for those sanatory regulations upon which the health, comfort, and lives of many of the inhabitants of the City of London depend." After a short discussion, it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned in order that the question of the sanatory condition of the City might be more fully considered and discussed. In addition to the various proposed alterations, it has been arranged to build a commercial edifice adjoining the Hall of Commerce.

Another Bridge over the Thames.—On Wednesday notice was given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a bridge over or across the River Thames, at from or near Essex-Street, Strand, to the opposite shore, at or near to Dowson's-wharf, in the Marsh and Wall liberty. Also for making and maintaining a market, at or near the south end of the proposed bridge; and also to obtain powers for the compulsory purchase of lands and houses, and to levy tolls, rates, or duties in respect of the said bridge and market.

Baths and Wash-houses.—On Saturday a special meeting of the Marylebone Vestry took place at the Court House, for the purpose of considering the propriety of extending to the parish the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the labouring classes. Mr. John Williams took the chair. Mr. Gomm brought forward the necessary resolution, which was seconded by Sir James Hamilton, and carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to take the necessary steps for carrying out the object, and the Vestry Clerk ordered to write to the Secretary of State for his consent, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the metropolitan district during the week ending Nov. 7, was—males, 463; females, 481; total, 944. This number is below the average both of the last five years and five autumns, but slightly exceeds the first week of November during the past five years. There is a slight increase of the number of deaths from typhus. Not a single death from cholera was registered last week. The number of births registered in the week ending Nov. 7, was—males, 689; females, 692; total, 1331.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Curious Robbery by a Young Frenchwoman.—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., amongst the passengers brought by the up train from Southampton to the terminus at Nine Elms, was a young Frenchwoman, fashionably dressed, but whose appearance was rendered more than ordinarily attractive from the fact of wearing her hair, which consisted of a profusion of magnificently black tresses, wholly unconfined, and flowing over her shoulders to her waist. The young woman, who spoke English with difficulty, inquired for an hotel, and was taken by the servants of the railway company to the Railway Hotel. Upon being introduced to Mr. Howse, the landlord, she stated her name to be Mdlle. Malvina Florentine de Saumarez. Having remained in the house some days, Mr. Howse questioned her as to her connexions, and her reasons for remaining so long in London; but her answers were, if not at all times perfectly satisfactory, sufficient to lull suspicion. She had with her a valuable accordion, upon which she played superbly, and otherwise exhibited the fruits of an excellent musical education. On Saturday evening she went to Astley's Theatre, and prior to starting to that place of amusement, produced a cheque on the Fareham Bank for £99 13s., the name of the drawer being Purkiss, which she requested Mr. Howse to get cashed. Mr. Howse stated that the readiest mode of obtaining cash for the cheque would be by giving it to one of the railway guards, who could present it at the bank it was made payable at. This proposition did not accord with Mdlle. de Saumarez's views, and she replaced it in her pocket, saying that a day or two hence would do. About this time it was discovered that a cash box, containing upwards of £150 in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for £99 13s., had been stolen from the house of a ship-builder living at Fareham. A reward of £20 was offered for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property, and, soon afterwards, Mr. Gow, the superintendent of the Hants constabulary, obtained such information as induced him to come to London and take the young Frenchwoman into custody. The prisoner threw herself upon her knees, and gave the following extraordinary statement:—That, a few weeks since, a gentleman brought her to England; and, after remaining with her for a few days, left her at Gosport, where she obtained apartments at a boarding-house. The family with whom she lodged showed her many kindnesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who resided at Fareham. Here she remained a week on a visit, and during that time saw the mother of her friend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cash-box, which she afterwards deposited between the sacking and bed of a bedstead. The prisoner added that she left the house and went to Southampton, where she purchased a cash-box resembling the one she had seen, and, returning with it, complained of her head aching, and requested permission to lie down for an hour or so before she left for Gosport. She then went to the room where she knew the cash-box to be deposited, and, substituting the empty for the full one, succeeded in leaving the house without exciting any suspicion. She then went direct to the railway station, and choosing a first-class carriage, in which there was no other passenger, she broke open the box with a knife, and, having abstracted the contents, threw the box out of the window. She said she had felt miserable ever since, and inclined to give herself up to justice. Upon being searched, the cheque and two double sovereigns were found upon her, and Mr. Howse, upon opening the bag, discovered it to contain £146 in sovereigns. The money was given up to the superintendent, who started with the prisoner the same night for Fareham. On Tuesday she was taken before a magistrate, and remanded for the attendance of witnesses from London.

The Female Burglar. Hester Elizabeth White, the young female who, as we have already stated, stands charged with having committed a burglary on the night of the 20th of October, at the residence of Mr. Jones, of Woodland-place, Ealing, has been re-examined by the Middlesex Magistrates at Brentford, and has been fully committed to Newgate for trial.

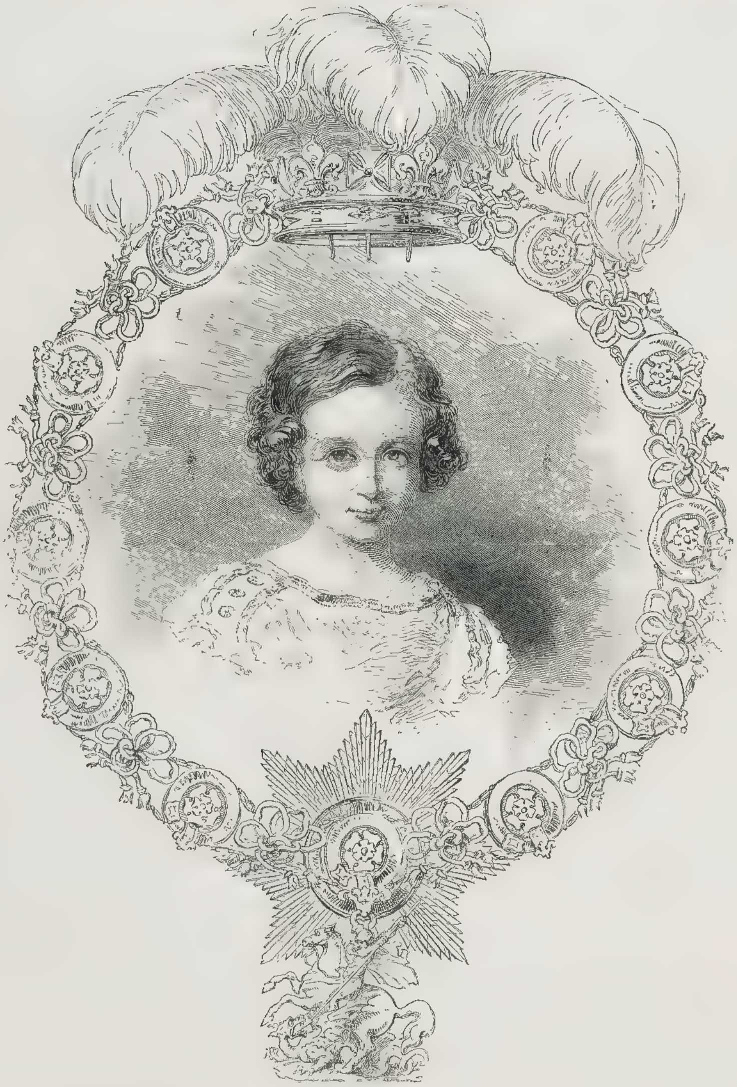
Curious Discovery of an Illicit Distillery.—A most extraordinary seizure has been made by the officers of Excise. The premises are situated immediately under and extending beyond the building in the Waterloo-road, known as the Royal Hospital for the Diseases of Children. Although daily visited by a great number of persons, no idea existed of the extensive trade that was carried on immediately below. A few days ago, however, from information received, Messrs. Bayford and Lewing, officers of the Excise, made their way to the rear of the premises, which are approached by a narrow passage, running parallel with the Waterloo-road, near to Stamford-street. Large gates enclosed the entrance to what were known as vaults for the depository of old ales and publican's fittings in trade. On gaining an entrance, they made their way to a vault approached by a very narrow passage, and totally excluded from a ray of light, where they discovered two large stills fitted up, both set in brick-work, and under one of which a fire had been recently lighted. A quantity of illicit spirits was also found in the place. On pursuing their search in the adjoining vaults, they found from eighty to ninety barrels of old ale, and the refuse of porter, amounting to 8000 or 9000 gallons. No molasses wash whatever was found on the premises. The worm tubs were supplied with water from vessels below the ordinary supply in the dwelling-houses in the Waterloo-road, and the waste water was discharged by pipes downwards from the stills into the common sewer, so that not the slightest clue to any premises could be obtained from this circumstance.

Fire near the Regent's-park.—At an early hour on Tuesday evening, a fire of an alarming nature broke out in the residence of Mrs. Needham, No. 12, Stanhope-street, Park-place, Regent's-park. It appears that whilst the inmates were in the drawing-room they were alarmed by the crackling of wood. Upon examination it was ascertained that the upper room was in flames. An attempt was made to subdue the flames by pouring buckets of water upon them, but the fire had already obtained a strong hold, and, bursting through the roof, the flames rose to an alarming height. Several engines promptly arrived, but, unfortunately, the firemen had to wait upwards of twenty minutes before any water could be procured; and meanwhile the fire continued to descend down the staircase, and through the flooring, into the rooms beneath. Water having at length been obtained, the engines were set to work, and the flames were by nine o'clock entirely extinguished. The damage done is considerable, but fortunately Mrs. Needham was insured in the County Office.

Indisposition of the Duke of Cambridge.—We regret to learn that, in consequence of the indisposition of the Duke of Cambridge, arising from a severe cold, his Royal Highness was unable to go to Windsor, from Kew, on Monday, to be present at the grand banquet given by her Majesty to celebrate the birth-day of the Prince of Wales

Illness of the Earl of Portsmouth.—We have to announce the serious indisposition of the Earl of Portsmouth. His recovery is exceedingly doubtful. The noble Earl, it is well known, has long been subject to aberration of mind. His Lordship is at present at his country residence, Hurstbourne Priors, Hants.

A Novel Point at the Election for the Mayor of Nottingham.—At the election of the Mayor of Nottingham on Monday, a question was raised whether a citizen of the United States can hold that office. Mr. Cripps was objected to on the ground that he had, when in America, become a citizen of the United States. The Town Clerk was of opinion that this circumstance would not be a legal objection, and as Mr. Cripps avowed himself to be a loyal subject of the Queen, he was unanimously elected. The discussion of the question occupied much time, and excited great interest.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BORN NOV. 9, 1841.

LINES TO THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

> Who rises like the issue of a King,
> And bears upon his baby brow the round
> And top of Sovereignty
> SHAKSPEARE.

The voice of nations rises on the gale,
Across the island of the brave and free
On this, thy Festival, to bid thee hail,
Young Lord of Empire over land and sea !
Great as thy heritage is yet to be,
It is not greater than the hope we twine
With the far years of thy futurity,
Thou scion of a sceptre-bearing line :
Oh ! heir to all its power—be all its virtues thine !

Short yet thy progress on that Earthly path
Whence wealth and worship sweep the thorns away ;
To thee the world is fair—for thee it hath
Less shade than sunshine where thy footsteps stray ;
No struggle will be thine from day to day,
And chance and change—dark dwellers with the morrow—
Thy youth have never saddened with dismay,
Or forced thy cheek, in childhood's hour, to borrow
That pallid hue which paints the sons of want and sorrow

No knowledge of a people's woe forbids
The lightsome sleep of youth to seal thine eyes ;
Not yet the future troubles thee—thy lids
Are closed in peace—and while to us arise
From the abyss where fate in darkness lies,
Spectres of evil that may yet befall ;
Then may they ne'er approach—it is not wise
To let the coming time that heart appal
Whose present hopes are bright, with gladness gilding all.

There are kind eyes keep watch upon thee now,
And soft the hands that tend thy couch of rest ;
Thy Queenly Mother's kiss is on thy brow,
And in a people's blessing thou art blest ;
Far distant be the day in which thy breast
Must throb beneath a thought of regal sway !
Power brings to every heart a fearful test ;
Not human strength must aid thee in the day
That at thy feet shall rule, and boundless empire lay.

And when thy mind, by time awaked, shall ask
Its question of the past—oh, may there be
Those who will tell thee truth without a mask,
And show thee what to follow, what to flee.
Princes have been, who young and pure like thee,
Have lived to be a sorrow to the earth—
False, selfish, proud, cold in their cruelty :
Be not thou like to them ; let truth and worth
Bring to thy future years the joy that hailed thy birth !

LEWIS FILMORE.

THOUGH Winter's breath hath barb'd the breeze
And snow-fraught clouds blockade the sun ;
Though torpid droop Earth's energies,
As though her final task were done ;
Still warmly bounds Old England's heart,
For Loyalty crowds all her sails :
Castle and Cottage, Fleet and Mart,
Welcome thy Birthday, Prince of Wales !

And reason good ! The very name
Calls up the glories of the day,
Which beam'd on Cressy's flag of fame—
That burst on Agincourt's array—
The Black Prince and brave Hal ! . . . Our Land
Still nobly o'er each foe prevails :
Three Nations join—heart, head, and hand—
And rally round the Prince of Wales.

There's Scotland in her bonnet blue,
Steady and firm as rock of steel !
Her tartans waved at Waterloo,
When onward rush'd each sturdy "*Chiel*."
There's England's glorious Chivalry,
And Erin's lance, that seldom fails :
Match me, old Earth ! these nations three,
Whose shields bear up the Prince of Wales !

Fair Child ! thy years are barely five,
And yet to thee the freeborn wave
Hath welcome been, where "Jack's alive"—
Right well thou lov'st the Sailor brave !
For, Nelson, Nile, and Trafalgar
Are not yet quite forgotten...Quails
The Tricolòr before the Tar,
Who ramparts well the Prince of Wales.

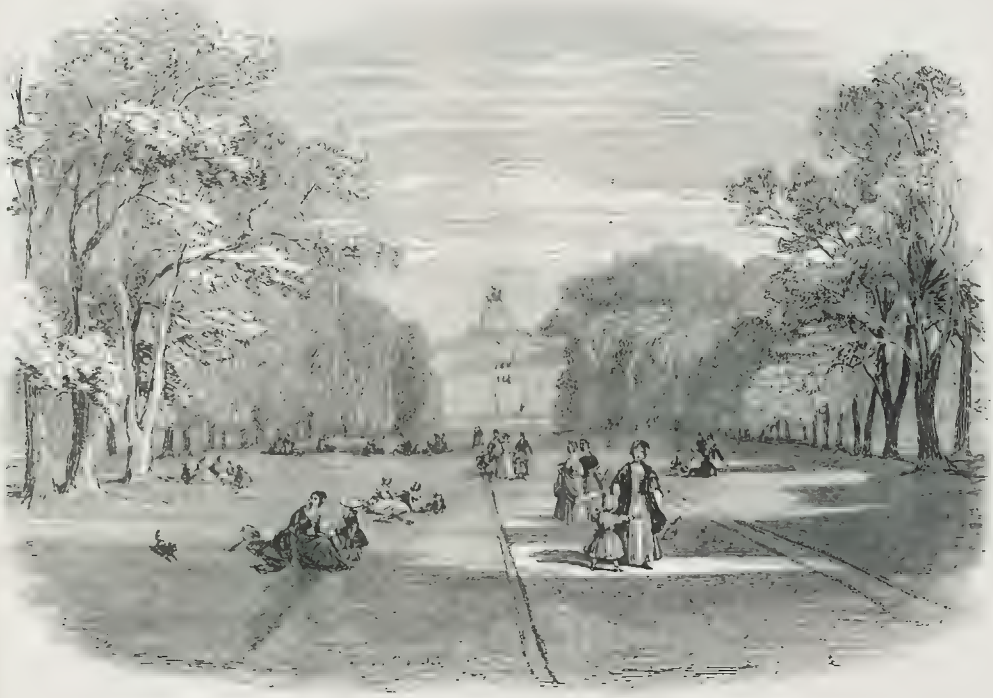
Yet 'tis not *that*, most Royal Child !
Our creed and country both disclaim
The stern recourse to warfare wild—
Save to defend our rightful claim.
Man hath a mission. 'Tis gone forth :
In vain Ambition's shaft assails.
Commerce—the Arts—Peace—Moral Worth,
These be true glories, Prince of Wales !

Oh ! cloudless be thy path on Earth !
May "*Ich Dien*" prove thy guiding star !
An Empire hail'd with joy thy birth,
It hails thee now, both near and far.
Long may it be so ! Britain's brand,
Her free flag to the mast-head nails.
God bless the Queen—Prince Albert—and—
Hurrah for the young Prince of Wales ! L.

*** The Portrait is drawn by ANELAY, and engraved by LINTON.

NEWSPAPER

WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR.

THE LONG WALK.

Southward of Windsor Castle lies the Great Park, a part of Windsor Forest, which, in the reign of Queen Anne, was cut off from the Castle by the intervening private property; and it was, therefore, determined to buy as much land as might be required to complete an avenue from the Castle to the Forest. This is the present Long Walk, generally considered the finest thing of the kind in Europe. It is a perfectly straight line, above three miles in length, running from the principal entrance to the Castle to the top of a commanding hill in the Great Park, called Snow Hill. Its continuity is a little interrupted by the public road leading into the town of Windsor; "but," says Mr. Jesse, "it would be very unwise to sacrifice a great and general convenience for a mere piece of picturesque beauty."

On each side of the Long Walk, which is slightly raised, there is a double row of stately elms, now in their maturity. The view from Snow Hill is very fine: on its highest point, in 18[illegible], was placed a colossal equestrian statue of George the Third, in bronze, by Sir Richard Westmacott; it occupies a pedestal formed of huge blocks of granite: the total elevation of the statue and pedestal exceeds fifty feet, and the statue (man and horse) is twenty-six feet in height. Mr. Jesse (Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces) regrets that the road terminates before it reaches the statue: "had it been continued up to it, and a large area of gravel made round the base, the statue would have been thrown more into view, and connected more with the Castle."

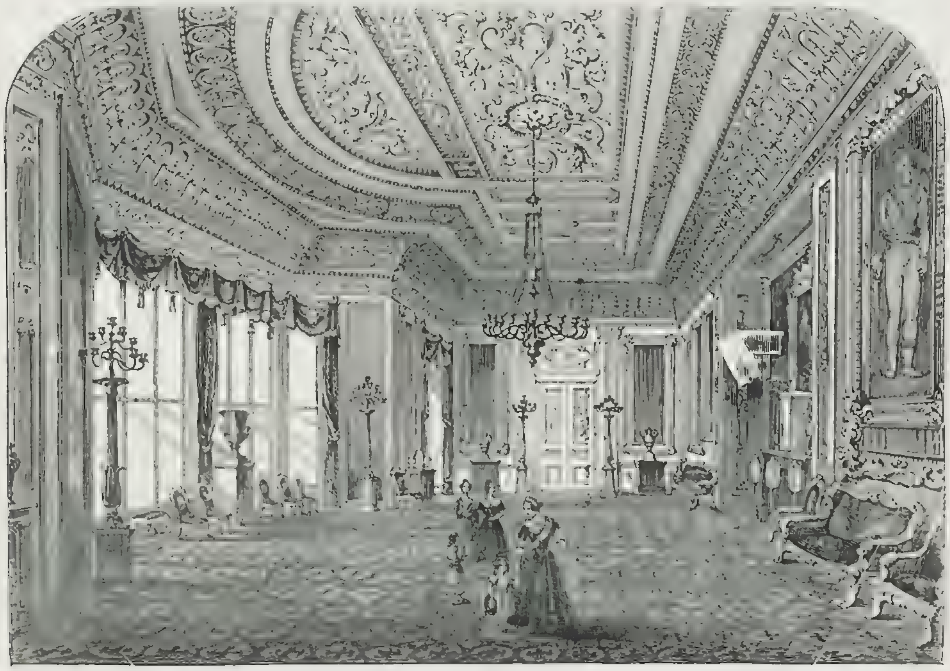
The statue was raised by George the Fourth: we are not aware of its cost, but the expense of the pedestal was £8000. Mr. Jesse gives a pleasing glimpse of this part of the Park, where the beech-trees are extremely picturesque. "Herds of deer may sometimes be seen reposing under their shade, while the pendent branches of the trees, drooping with an elegance so peculiar to the beech, seem to invite the traveller to seek for a cool retreat beneath them. The fern, the thorn-trees, and the cattle feeding in every direction, all add to the beauty of the scene."

PRIVATE STATE APARTMENTS.—THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM.

This is one of the superb suites of rooms added by George the Fourth on the east side of the Castle. Like the other principal apartments in this front, it has a spacious bay, which, while it contributes to great variety of form within, constitutes the main and richest feature of the exterior design.

This magnificent Drawing-room is hung with striped crimson satin; the ceiling, piers, and cornices are elaborately gilt; the furniture is crimson and gold; the candelabræ are richly gilt; there are a few large pictures on the walls: and the superb appointments are multiplied by a profusion of mirrors.

⁂ For the previous Illustrations of this Series, see Nos. 230 and 232, in present volume.



THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BREVETS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE *LONDON GAZETTE*, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

THE ARMY BREVET.

ABBREVIATIONS.

h-p	half-pay	Gds	Guards
Regt	Regiment	Ft	Foot
Inf	Infantry	unatt	unattached
Drag	Dragoons	Roy	Royal

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated Nov 9, 1846 :-

General Sir George Nugent, Bart., and G.C.B.
General Thomas Grosvenor
General Henry William Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. and G.C.B.
To be Field-Marshals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Sir Charles Imhoff
Gabriel Gordon
Charles Craven
James Orde
Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G.
Sir Henry John Cumming
Thomas Birch Reynardson
John Earl of Carysfort
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.
Hon. Thomas Edward Capel
Godfrey Basil Mundy
Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B.
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
To be Generals in the Army.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon
Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B.
Henry Shadforth
Arthur Lloyd
John Millet Hamerton, C.B.
Parry Jones Parry
Sir David Ximenes
Daniel Colquhoun
Charles Nicol, C.B.
Sir William Tuyll
Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.
Sackville Hamilton Berkeley
Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.
Helier Touzel
Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.
Sir Henry King, C.B.
Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B.
Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.
Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B.
Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.
Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.
Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B.
Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.
George Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B.
Sir Frederick William Trench
Alexander George Lord Saltoun, K.C.B.
Henry Wyndham
Sir Edward Bowater
Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B.
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

COLONELS.

Charles Edward Conyers, C.B., h-p Inspecting Field Officer
George Augustus Henderson, h-p Inspecting Field Officer
Roger Parke, h-p unatt
Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B., h-p unatt
Philip Hay, h-p 25th Light Drag
James Allan, C.B., of the 57th Ft
Archibald Money, C.B., h-p 60th Ft
David Forbes, C.B., h-p 78th Ft
John Frederick Ewart, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., h-p 6th Ft
William Jervois, h-p 53rd Foot
William Riddall, h-p unatt
Thomas Fenn Addison, h-p 99th Ft
Sir Francis Cockburn, of 2nd West India Regt
Thomas Steele, h-p unatt
Carlo Joseph Doyle, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion
Thomas Charretie, h-p 7th West India Regt
Sir George Arthur, Bart., h-p York Chasseurs
Edward Parkinson, C.B., h-p 11th Ft
Thomas Hunter Blair, C.B., h-p unatt
Richard Llewellyn, C.B., h-p unatt
John Hare, C.B., h-p 20th Light Drag
Richard Egerton, C.B., h-p unatt
Sir William Chalmers, C.B., h-p unatt
Charles Beckwith, C.B., h-p unatt
William Campbell, C.B., h-p unatt
James Claud Bourchier, h-p 22d Light Drag
James Grant, C.B., h-p unatt
Thomas William Taylor, C.B., h-p unatt, Lieutenant-Governor Royal Military College
Lawrence Arguimbau, C.B., h-p 1st Ft
Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B., h-p unatt
Felix Calvert, C.B., h-p unatt
William Staveley, C.B., h-p unatt, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Mauritius
Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., h-p unatt
William Henry Scott, h-p unatt
Hugh Percy Davison, h-p 5th West India Regt
Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., h-p unatt, Commandant at Chatham
Hon Henry Edward Butler, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion
Edward Fleming, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
John Rolt, C.B., h-p unatt
Philip Bainbrigge, C.B., h-p unatt, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland
Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B., unattached, Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland
Nathaniel Thorn, C.B., h-p, Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General
William Henry Sewell, C.B., 94th Ft
William Lindsay Darling, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion
Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., 3rd Light Drag
Sir William Lewis Herries, C.B., h-p unatt
John M'Donald, C.B., 92nd Ft
Thomas Staunton St. Clair, C.B., h-p unatt
George William Paty, C.B., h-p unatt
Thomas James Weymss, C.B., h-p unatt
Robert Burd Gabriel, C.B., h-p 22d Light Drag
Henry Thomas, C.B., h-p unatt
William Rowan, C.B., h-p unatt
James Shaw Kennedy, C.B., h-p unatt
Arthur William Moyses Lord Sandys, h-p unatt
Sir Thomas Henry Browne, h-p unatt
Thomas Phipps Howard, h-p 23d Light Drag
Robert William Mills, h-p 9th Ft
Frederick Ashworth, h-p 58th Ft
Robert Bryce Fearon, C.B., 40th Ft
Henry Balneavis, C.M.G., h-p unatt
Vincent Edward Eyre, late Horse Grenadier Gds
Thomas Thornbury Wooldridge, h-p 91st Ft
George Leigh Goldie, C.B., h-p unatt
George Powell Higginson, h-p unatt
George Bowles, h-p unatt
Thomas Bunbury, 67th Ft
The Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, 1st regt of Life Gds
Philip Ray, h-p Scots Fusilier Gds
Henry Godwin, C.B., h-p 87th foot
Thomas William Robbins, h-p 18th Ft
Roderick Macneil, 78th Ft
George Dean Pitt, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
William Sutherland, 5th Ft
Henry Rainey, C.B., h-p unatt
The Hon. Charles Gore, Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Canada, h-p unatt
Robert Dalyell, h-p unatt
William Lovelace Walton, h-p unatt
Charles Richard Fox, h-p unatt, A.D.C. to the Queen
Charles Augustus Shawe, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Alexander Findlay, h-p Roy African Corps
William Bush, 1st West India Regt
Frederick Thomas Buller, h-p unatt
Henry Despard, 99th Ft
Benjamin Chapman Browne, h-p unatt
Saumarez Brock, h-p 48th Ft
Edward Wells Bell, h-p unatt
Alexander Campbell, C.B., 9th Light Drag
John Reed, h-p 54th Ft
James Jones, h-p unatt
Edward Carlyon, h-p 66th Ft
Thomas Burke, h-p 4th Ft
Thomas Samuel Trafford, h-p 24th Ft
Courtenay Chambers, 25th Ft
William Graham, h-p unatt
James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, 11th Light Drag
Godfrey Thornton, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
William Cowper Coles, h-p unatt
Sir Michael Creagh, h-p unatt
John Eden, C.B., h-p unatt, Assist. Adjutant-General in North Britain
Edmund Richard Story, h-p unatt
Sir Robert Burdett, Bart, h-p unatt
Charles Shee, h-p unatt
Humphrey Robert Hartley, h-p unatt
Henry William Barnard, Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
James Campbell, h-p unatt
Sir Charles Chichester, 81st Ft
The Hon. Charles Grey, h-p unatt
William [illegible] de Ros, h-p unatt
John [illegible], h-p unatt
William Henry Cornwall, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds
Charles Fitzroy Maclean, h-p unatt
Philip Spencer Stanhope, Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
Charles Collins Blane, h-p unatt
Brinckman Brinckman, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds
Philip Dundas, h-p unatt
Edward French Boys, 45th Ft
Charles Murray Hay, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds
Frederick Farquharson, 7th Ft
The Hon. Henry Montagu, Scot Fusilier Gds
Charles Leslie, h-p unatt
Henry Edward Porter, h-p unatt
George E Jones, 57th Ft
John Dawson Rawdon, h-p unatt
William Persse, C.B., 16th Light Drag
William Beckwith, h-p unatt
Henry Edward Robinson, half-pay unatt
George Todd, h-p unatt
The Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, h-p unatt
Francis Venables Harcourt, h-p unatt
The Hon Henry Sutton Fane, h-p unatt
Henry William Breton, 4th Ft
Allan T Maclean, h-p 13th Light Drag
Arthur Marquis of Douro, h-p unatt
George Gawler, h-p unatt
John Julius William Angerstein, Grenadier Regt Ft Gds
Thomas Marten, 1st Drag
Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart., 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
Philip James Yorke, Scots Fusilier Gds
Thomas Gerrard Ball, h-p, unatt
Eaton Monins, 69th Ft
William Cox, h-p, unatt
William Croker, C.B., 17th Ft
Henry Capadose, 1st West India Regt
George Morton Eden, Scots Fusilier Gds
George Dixon, Scots Fusilier Gds
Frederick Mannsell, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
George Baker, h-p unatt
William John Codrington, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds
William Turner, h-p unatt
William Fludyer, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
John Ross, St. Helena Regt
John Wharton Frith, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
Thomas Falls, h-p unatt
To be Colonels in the Army

MAJORS

Thomas Wright, h-p Roy Staff Corps
William James King, h-p Roy Staff Corps
Hon. N. Henry Charles Massey, h-p unatt
John Joseph Hollis, 25th Ft
John Proctor, 30th Ft
Francis Barralier, h-p Rifle Brigade
James Henderson, h-p unatt
Peter Shadwell Norman, 56th Ft
Samuel Workman, h-p unatt
John Swinburn, h-p unatt
Robert Kelly, h-p unatt, Fort Major at Dartmouth
George Stuart, h-p 42d Foot
Thomas Kelly, h-p Cheshire Fencibles, Fort Major at Tilbury Fort
Malcolm Macregor, 5th Ft
Charles Andrews Bayley, C.M.G., h-p unatt
Anthony Alexander O'Reilly, h-p unatt
David England Johnson, 5th Ft
Gillies Macpherson, Roy Canadian Rifle Reg
Robert Edward Burrowes, h-p unatt
Thomas Gloster, h-p unatt
Thomas George Harriott, h-p Roy Staff Corps
John Walter, 95th Ft
James Kerr Ross, h-p unatt
Eardley Wilmot, h-p unatt
Edward Basil Brooke, 67th Ft
Christian Frederick Lardy, h-p unatt
Edward George Walpole Keppel, h-p unatt
Robert Henry Willcocks, 81st Ft
John Fitzmaurice, h-p unatt
Henry Dundas Maclean, h-p unatt
John Campbell, 38th Ft
John Blood, h-p, Roy Waggon Train
Edward Allen, h-p unatt
John Crawford Young, h-p unatt
Frederick Hope, h-p unatt
James Bowes, 87th Foot
Lewis Alexander During, h-p unatt
Joshua Simmonds Smith, 1st Drag Gds
Basil Jackson, h-p Roy Staff Corps
Aralander Tennant, 35th Ft
William Nesbitt Orange, 67th Ft
Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., h-p unatt
Charles Deane, 1st Ft
Henry Arthur O'Neill, h-p unatt
The Hon. William Noel Hill, h-p unatt
Henry Clinton, h-p unatt
Charles Stewart, h-p unatt
Frederick Chidley Irwin, h-p unatt
Henry C. Cowell, h-p unatt
John Flamank, h-p unatt
To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

CAPTAINS.

Isaac Foster, 3d West India Regt
Robert Alexander Andrews, 30th Ft
John Spence, 5th Ft
James Draper, 64th Ft
Henry Penleaze, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds
George Weston, 14th Light Drags
John Harris, 24th Ft
Thomas John Taylor, 78th Ft
John James Peck, 2d West India Regt
Henry Richmond Jones, 6th Drag Gds
Sir James Edward Alexander, 14th Ft
David Burns, 19th Ft
Benoit Bender, 62d Ft
Richard Henry John Beaumont M'Cumming, 15th F
William Atkin, Roy Canadian Rifle Regt
Donald Stuart, 46th Ft
Henry Francis Ainslie, 83d Ft
John Rowley Heyland, 35th Ft
William Henry Robinson, 72d Ft
George Mylius, 26th Ft
Thomas Josephus Deverell, 67th Ft
Frederick Eld, 90th Ft
William Bletterman Caldwell, 92d Ft
Robert Carr, 38th F
Thomas Maitland Wilson, 96th Ft
Abraham Spline, 8 st Ft
Robert Bush, 96th Ft
James Alexander Robertson, 82d Ft
Charles Kelson, Ceylon Rifle Regt
James Ward, 81st Ft
The Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, Roy Horse Gds
John Norman, 54th Ft
Angus William Mackay, 21st Ft
James Robert Branker, 15th Ft
Gervase Parker Bushe, 7th Light Drags
Charles Francis Maxwell, 82d Ft
Robert Vansittart, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds
John M'Mahon Kidd, 87th Ft
Henry B Harvey, 87th Ft
Edward A. G Muller, 1st Ft
William Jonathan Clerke, 77th Ft
Abraham Bolton, 5th Drag Gds
Walter Hamilton, 78th Ft
William John Saunders, 57th Ft
James Graham, 89th Ft
Richard Leckonby Phipps, 68th Ft
Charles Ash Windham, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds
Jaffray Nicholson, 98th Ft
Thomas Tulloch, 42d Ft
George Ogle Moore, 82d Ft
The Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Ft Gds
John Hildebrand Oakes Moore, 35th Regt
Luke Smyth O'Connor, 1st West India Regt
James Piggott, St. Helena Regt
Arthur Horne, 12th Ft
Gervas Stanford Deverill, 90th Ft
Loftus Francis Jones, 96th Ft
Henry P Raymond, 1st Ft
Henry Sadleir Bruere, 43d Ft
Henry Grimes, 98th Ft
Thomas Middleton Biddulph, 1st Life Gds
Dobson Young, 39th Ft
Frederick Romilly, Scots Fusilier Gds
Thomas E Lacy, 72d Ft
Philip Smyly, 99th Ft
Oswald Samuel Blachford, 15th Light Drags
John Gray, 40th Ft
Henry Jenkins Pogson, h-p Ceylon Regt, Garrison Quartermaster at Gibraltar
John Holland, 86th Ft
Edward Charles Soden, 2d West India Regt
Brownlow Villiers Layard, 37th Ft
James Loftus Elrington, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds
Wyndham Edward Hanmer, Roy Regt Horse Gds
John Impett, 25th Ft
George Wynell Mayow, 4th Drag Gds
Henry Robert Thurlow, 90th Ft
George Talbot, 43d Ft
James Campbell, 87th Ft
Edward Littledale, 1st Drag
Charles Murray, 16th Ft
The Hon. David Henry Murray, Scots Fusilier Gds
Robert Baillie, 72d Ft
Richard Going, 1st Ft
Robert Sherbourne Murray, 38th Ft
John Bolton, 75th Ft
Mountford Stoughton Heyliger Lloyd, 2d Ft
William Barnes, 47th Ft
Thomas Holmes Tidy, 14th Ft
Charles James, 84th Ft
Edward Charles Ansell, 74th Ft
Daniel Riley, 24th Ft
Charles Henry [illegible]stone, 81st Ft
George Edward Aylmer, 93d Ft
John Mayne, 1st Ft
Richard Francis Brownlow Rushbrooke, Fusilier Gds
Henry Douglas Cowper, 40th Ft
Alexander Jardine, 75th Ft
Edward Foy, 71st Ft
Henry Alexander Kerr, 1st Ft
John Roche, 2d Life Gds
Thomas Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Regt
James Clark, 1st West India Regt
Francis Mountjoy Martyn, 2d Life Gds
William Henry G[illegible], 68th Ft
John Wegg, 56th Ft
Robert Clifford Lloyd, 76th Ft
James Fraser, 35th Ft
Mitchell George Sparks, 10th Ft
Andrew Armstrong Barnes, 25th Ft
George Frederick Cooper Scott, 76th Ft
The Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, Scots Fusilier Gds
William Davenport Davenport, 94th Ft
William Sutton, Cape Mounted Riflemen
Thomas Abbott, 3d West India Regt
Archibald Inglis Lockhart, 92d Ft
William Shaw, 3d West India Regt
Thomas Moore, 12th Ft
Johnson Ford, 43d Ft
George M'Beath, 69th Ft
The Hon. Horace Pitt, Royal Regt of Horse Gds
William Robert Halliday, 93d Ft
William Johnson, 55th Ft
To be Majors in the Army.

WAR OFFICE, Nov 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers, of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated November 9.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Sir Thomas Downman, C.B.
Sir Joseph Hugh Carncross, K.C.B.
Alexander Watson
Edward Vaughan Worsley
Henry Evelegh
Hon. Henry William Gardner
Frederick Walker
Joseph Webbe Tobin
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

COLONELS.

John Slessor, late Roy Irish Artillery
James Irving, late Roy Irish Artillery
Patrick Campbell, retired Roy Artillery
John Boteler Parker, retired Roy Artillery
William Greenshields Power
Alexander Macdonald
Thomas John Forbes
Alexander Munro
James Pattison Cockburn
Robert Henry Birch
James Armstrong
Thomas Paterson
Nathaniel Wilmot Oliver
Richard John James Lacy
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke
Thomas Tisdall, late Roy Irish Artillery
William Cator
John Chester, h-p Roy Artillery
Alexander Maclachlan
Charles Gilmour, retired Roy Artillery
Stephen Kirby, retired Roy Artillery
John Wilson Kettlewell, retired Roy Artillery
Guy Carleton Coffin, retired Roy Artillery
James Stokes Bastard
Thomas Gore Browne
Duncan Grant
Henry Alexander Scott
William Wylde, C.B.
To be Colonels in the Army.

CAPTAINS.

William Henry Bent
Francis Ward
William Bates Ingilby
Thomas Orlando Cater
Henry Poster
Robert William Story
George James
Charles Henry Nevett
John Bloomfield
Henry Palliser
Robert Longmore Garstin
John Alexander Wilson
Richard Tomkyns
Henry Williams
Richard Goodwin Bowen Wilson
Burke Cuppage
Robert Burn
Richard Beaumont Burnaby
John Hungerford Griffin
Thomas Arscott Lethbridge
Daniel Thorndike
Harry Stow
William Fraser
Charles Gostling
Charles Henry Mee
Theophilus Desbrisay
Charles Bertie Symons
Thomas Congreve Robe
To be Majors in the Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Elias Walker Durnford
Sir George Whitmore
Frederick Rennell Thackeray, C.B.
Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, C.B.
John Francis Birch, C.B.
Gustavus Nicolls
George Wright
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

COLONELS.

Sir William Gossett, C.B.
George Cardew
Thomas Fyers
Edward Fanshawe, C.B.
Thomas Cunningham
Thomas Colby
To be Major-Generals in the Army

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Sir John Mark Frederick Smith
Rice Jones
Thomas Moody
Matthew Charles Dixon
Patrick Doull Calder
To be Colonels in the Army.

CAPTAINS.

George Tait
Henry Rowland Brandreth
Charles Ogle Streatfield
Joseph Ellison Portlock
Charles Carson Alexander
George Currie Page
Henry Sandham
Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore
William Faris
Frederick Henry Badeley
Thomas Budgeon
Vincent Joseph Biscoe
Henry Powell Wulff
To be Majors in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers, of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated the 9th of November, 1846.—

COLONELS.

Edward Nicolls
George Lewis, C.B.
Elias Lawrence, C.B.
George Jones
Thomas Benjamin Adair, C.B.
William Hallett Conolly
George Beatty
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

John Woolrige
To be Colonel in the Army.

CAPTAINS.

Robert Ford
Henry James Gillespie
David M'Adam
Samuel Garmston
John Harvey Stevens
William Taylor
Charles Compton Pratt
Henry Ivatt Delacombe
George Hunt Coryton
John Ashmore
Charles Fegen
Richard Lyde Hornbrook
Thomas Scott
William Lewis Dawes
John Alexander Phillips
William Jolliffe
William Calamy
James Fynmore
To be Majors in the Army.

THE NAVY BREVET.

ADMIRALTY, Nov 9.

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of her Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz —

ADMIRAL OF THE RED

Sir George Martin, G.C.B., G.C. St. M. and G.,
To be Admiral of the Fleet.

ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

Philip Stephens, Esq
Sir William Hotham, G.C.B.
Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C., St. M. and G.
Sir George Parker, K.C.B.
To be Admirals of the Red.

ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Sir Charles Ogle, Bart
Robert Dudley Oliver, Esq.
D'Arcy Preston, Esq
Man Dobson, Esq.
Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B.
John Giffard, Esq.
To be Admirals of the White.

VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE RED

Henry Richard Glynn, Esq.
Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.
Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., K.C.B.
Sir William Hall Gage, Knt., G.C.H.
To be Admirals of the Blue.

VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

James Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H.
Richard Matson, Esq
John Mackellar, Esq
George Barker, Esq.
Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.
William Granger, Esq
Sir Adam Drummond, Knt., K.C.H.
Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart.
Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.
To be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Thomas James Maling, Esq.
Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B.
Zachary Mudge, Esq.
Henry Hill, Esq
Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, Esq.
Sir Edward Durnford King, Knt., K.C.H.
Sir George Mundy, K.C.B.
Frederick Warren, Esq
James Carthew, Esq
Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C. St. M. and G.
Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Dundonald
Nicholas Tomlinson, Esq.
Sir William Parker, Bart., K.C.B.
George M'Kinley, Esq
To be Vice-Admirals of the White.

REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE RED.

Richard Curry, Esq., C.B.
Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart.
Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie.
John Dick, Esq.
Peter Ribouleau, Esq
Matthew Buckle, Esq
John Allen, Esq.
James Noble, Esq
Christopher J. W. Nesham, Esq.
Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H.
John Wight, Esq.
William Young, Esq.
Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, Esq.
To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

Samuel Butcher, Esq
Robert Jackson, Esq
Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, Esq., C.B.
Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt.
Hon. George Elliott, C.B.
Right Hon. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B.
Matthew Godwin, Esq
Sir Hugh Pigot, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.
Edward Hawker, Esq.
Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B.
Francis Temple, Esq.
Henry Gordon, Esq
Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B.
Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, C.B.
Richard Thomas, Esq
James Richard Dacres, Esq
John Surman Carden, Esq.
John Sykes, Esq
John Impey, Esq.
Henry Manaton Ommanney, Esq.
To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, Bart.
John Ayscough, Esq
Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt., C.B.
Sir George Francis Seymour, Knt., C.B., G.C.H.
Hon George Poulett
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
Charles James Johnston, Esq.
Edward Ratsey, Esq
Charles Philip Butler Bateman, Esq.
Mauritius Adolphus Newton de Starck, Esq.
Arthur Lysaght, Esq
Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.
Hon Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C. St. M. and G.
Hon Granville Leveson Proby
Right Hon. Granville George Lord Radstock, C.B.
Right Hon. George Earl Cadogan, C.B.
Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.
To be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of Her Majesty's Fleet:—

James Murray Gordon, Esq
Sir William Henry Dillon, Knt., K.C.H.
Thomas Searle, Esq., C.B.
Henry Hope, Esq., C.B.
Sir Thomas Ussher, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.
William Ward, Esq.,
Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., C.B., K.C.H.
Robert Elliot, Esq
Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, Esq., C.B.
Hon Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.
Sir Francis Augustus Collier, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.
Hon James William King
Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.
John Bret Purvis, Esq
William Henry Shirreff, Esq.
Richard Arthur, Esq., C.B.
Phipps Hornby, Esq., C.B.
Hon William Gordon
Charles John Austen, Esq., C.B.
Philip Brown, Esq.
To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

This day also, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following officers have been promoted:—

COMMANDERS TO BE CAPTAINS.

John Kains, Esq
George Guy Burton, Esq
Philip George Haymes, Esq.
William Henry Higgs, Esq.
John Samuel Willes Johnson, Esq.
George Baker, Esq
Henry Layton, Esq
William Hewgill Kitchen, Esq.
Josiah Oake, Esq
Robert Fitzgerald Gambier, Esq.
Arthur Darley, Esq
James Richard Booth, Esq.
Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart.
Thomas Sparke Thompson, Esq.
William Henry Jervis, Esq.
John William Douglas Brisbane, Esq.
Harry Edmund Edgell, Esq
Horatio Beauman Young, Esq.
James Hamilton Ward, Esq
Edward St. Leger Cannon, Esq.
John Macdonell, Esq.
Ralph Barton, Esq
Frederick Henry Hastings Glasse, Esq
Charles Gepp Robinson, Esq
William Louis, Esq
Hon. Robert Gore
Charles John Bosanquet, Esq.
Courtenay Osborne Hayes, Esq.
John Simpson, Esq
George Thomas Gordon, Esq.
Hon Edward Plunkett
Erasmus Ommanney, Esq.
William Fanshawe Glanville, Esq.
Douglas Curry, Esq
William Knighton Stephens, Esq
William Willy Chambers, Esq
Charles Mayson Moncrieffe Wright, Esq.
Gordon Gallie Macdonald, Esq.
Jeffery Wheelock Noble, Esq
George Henry Parlby White, Esq.
Henry Murray Edward Allen, Esq.
William Maclean, Esq.
James William Morgan, Esq
William Windham Hornby, Esq.
William Montagu Isaacson George Pasco, Esq.
James Banks West, Esq.
William Chambers, Esq
Thomas Maitland Rodney, Esq
Charles Hougham Baker, Esq,
William George Maude (B), Esq.
Henry Byng, Esq,
George Lavie, Esq
William Robert Mends, Esq.
John Walter Tarleton, Esq
Frederick Holland, Esq
Walter Reid, Esq
Robert Dashwood Fowler, Esq.
John Henry Norcock, Esq.
David Robert Bunbury Mapleton, Esq.
Graham Gore, Esq
William Barrie, Esq
Albert Heseltine, Esq
William Hugh Dobbie, Esq
Alexander Little, Esq
Edward Little, Esq.
Colin Yorke Campbell, Esq.
Henry Samuel Hawker, Esq.
John James Bartholomew Edward Frere, Esq
George Granville Randolph, Esq.
Roger Curtis, Esq
Henry Alexander Story, Esq
Charles James Balfour, Esq
William Farquharson Burnett, Esq.
Frederic Erskine Johnstone, Esq
Hay Erskine Shipley Winthrop, Esq.
Thomas Hompesch Christian, Esq.
Arthur Cumming, Esq
Owen Phibbs Knott, Esq.
George Johnson, Esq
Hon. George Disney Keane
Thomas Carmichael, Esq.
Richard Robert Quin, Esq
Richard Roger Western, Esq.
Edmund Moubray Lyons, Esq
Right Hon. Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk
Henry King (B), Esq
Richard Sidney Smith, Esq.
James Willcox, Esq.
John Matthew Robert Ince, Esq
James Beautine Willoughby, Esq

LIEUTENANTS TO BE COMMANDERS.

Edward Monday, Esq
Gilbert Kennicott, Esq
John Thomas Knott, Esq.
Herbert John Jones, Esq.
George Buttler, Esq
David Welch, Esq
Frederick White, Esq
John Bowie, Esq
William Henry Brand, Esq
John Harding, Esq
John Stephen, Esq
James Rawstorne, Esq.
George Caswell, Esq
William Critchell, Esq
George Spong, Esq
Washington Carr, Esq
William Viner Read, Esq.
Charles Edward Wilmot, Esq
George Goldfinch, Esq
William Tomlin Griffiths, Esq.
Edward Franklin, Esq.
Richard Dawes, Esq.
Wymond Hamley, Esq.
John William Finch, Esq
John Julius M'Donnell, Esq.
William Howat, Esq
Henry Edward Wingrove, Esq
William Hoseason, Esq
Edward Evans Gray, Esq
Cumberland Hadaway, Esq
Gillmore Harvey, Esq.
William O'Brien Hoare, Esq.
Alfred Nelson Farman, Esq.
Charles Jenkin, Esq

MATES TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Mr. Charles Vesey
Mr Rowland Berington
Mr. Philip Rogers Couch
Mr. James Stephen Darrell
Mr. George Agar Ellis Ridge
Mr Robert Hamilton Handfield Mends
Mr Thomas Anthony Swinburne
Mr. Offley Malcolm Crew Read
Mr Frederick William Gough
Mr. Charles Frederick Des Vœux
Mr Edwin Augustus Porcher
Mr Sidmouth Stowell Skipwith
Mr William John Samuel Pullen
Mr George Martyr Smith
Mr. Augustus George Ernest Murray
Mr Thomas Tocker Hamley
Mr. Edward Henry Gage Lambert
Mr. Horatio Nelson
Mr. William Hugh Phipps
Mr. William Swinburn

SECOND MASTERS TO BE MASTERS.

Mr Thomas Arundel
Mr George J. Gibbon
Mr Daniel M'Donell Jago
Mr Richard Read
Mr James W. Symonds
Mr. William Henry Crane
Mr Benjamin Simpson
Mr. Duncan Joseph Louttid
Mr. John Stokes
Mr Horatio Norway
Mr Frederick John Kent
Mr Thomas J Whitier
Mr William Squire
Mr Richard T Saunders
Mr John North Willis
Mr William H Williams
Mr James F Beckett
Mr Joseph Wallis
Mr Thomas Edwards
Mr. Stephen Spain

ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BE SURGEONS

Mr Leonard D. Buchanan
Mr Robert Haywood
Mr Thomas Tait
Mr John J Acheson
Mr J. Scott Davidson
Mr William Roberts
Mr. William Crofton
Mr John Thomas Jenkins
Mr Thomas Crawford
Mr Daniel Ritchie
Mr Raffell Dalton
Mr Robert Anderson
Dr. Edward H. Derriman, M.D.
Mr James George Risk
Mr Alexander Brown
Mr. John H Baire
Mr James G Buchanan
Mr. David Russell
Dr. Hugh O'Hagan, M.D.
Mr. Henry Jones Domville

CLERKS TO BE PAYMASTERS AND PURSERS.

Mr William Meredith
Mr Charles James Johns Brown
Mr. Edward D Bach
Mr. William Francis Maturin
Mr. Charles Henry Elkens
Mr Henry King Conquer
Mr James Bennett Hay
Mr Frederick Gilbert
Mr. William Bolton Pearce
Mr Henry S. Hooper
Mr Charles S Giles
Mr John William Ancell
Mr Alfred Nash
Mr. Stephen Fisher
Mr. Thomas M. Ramage
Mr Joseph E Antey
Mr William Wales
Mr John Phillips Pearce Cole
Mr George Ramsden
Mr. Thomas Pidcock

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 9.

With reference to the announcement which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd instant, the name of Captain Francis Beaufort has been added to the list of Captains of the Royal Navy who have accepted the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral of her Majesty's fleet.

And the name of Captain Charles Hope Reid has been added to the list of Captains of the Royal Navy having accepted the retirement of their rank on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846, who have been placed on the retired half-pay of £1 per diem

The following shows the numbers promoted :—

ARMY

Generals to be Field Marshals	3
Lieut.-Generals to be Generals	13
Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals	29
Colonels to be Major-Generals	81
Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels	73
Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels	50
Captains to be Majors	122
	371

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals	8
Colonels to be Major-Generals	14
Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels	13
Captains to be Majors	28
	63

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals	7
Colonels to be Major-Generals	6
Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels	5
Captains to be Majors	13
	31

ROYAL MARINES.

Colonels to be Major-Generals	6
Lieut.-Colonel to be Colonel	1
Captains to be Majors	18
	25

SUMMARY OF THE ARMY BREVET.

Generals to be Field Marshals	3
Lieut.-Generals to be Generals	13
Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals	44
Colonels to be Major-Generals	107
Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels	92
Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels	50
Captains to be Majors	181
Total number of officers promoted	490

NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet	1
Vice-Admirals to be Admirals	4
Rear-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals	14
Captains to be Rear-Admirals	20
Commanders to be Captains	44
Lieutenants to be Commanders	80
Mates to be Lieutenants	20
Second Masters to be Masters	20
Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons	20
Clerks to be Paymasters' Pursers	20
Total	243

MUSIC.

LORETTA, A TALE OF SEVILLE. OPERA IN THREE ACTS. MUSIC BY MR. LAVENU, THE LIBRETTO BY MR. BUNN

There was the usual interest and excitement at Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, to hear the first representation of a new opera by an untried English composer, Mr. Lavenu, being the step-son of the late violinist Mori, and having received his musical education at the Royal Academy. The house was quite full; and amongst the amateurs and professors present we noticed Costa, Wallace, Balfe, Brindly Richards, Jawson, Ella, Parry and John Parry, Madame Dulcken, [illegible] Romer, Crevelli, Ferrari, Bartholomew, G. à'Beckett, Mark Lemon, Sir H W[illegible], Mrs Horace Twiss, Mrs. à'Beckett, the Marchioness of Conyngham, &c. To designate properly the result of the ordeal, recourse must be had to the degrees of success characterised by the lively Parisians. We should, therefore, call it a *succès d'amitie*; the ill-natured might style it "the publisher's success." And yet, if a foreigner were to draw conclusions from the calling before the curtain of the composer, the author, and of the principal singers, and from the plentiful shower of *bouquets*, and other such "premeditated impromptus," it might have been presumed that it was a veritable triumph, especially as there were seven encores one ballad being repeated, indeed, twice. On Tuesday night we witnessed the second performance, when the opera was reduced from four hours [illegible] about three hours and twenty minutes, which is still half an hour too long. Mr Lavenu will gain credit but not fame by "Loretta." The *libretto* being of a most exciting nature has, in fact, taxed his powers too much, with his want of experience

Our young composers, from a lack of opportunity, begin at the wrong end. They should first try their hands at one or two act operettas before they venture on the grand opera. If Mr. Lavenu's music had been reduced to these proportions, it would have gained, perhaps, a permanent footing. As it is, the majority of the pieces might be excised, and the drama gain wonderfully by the omission. Without entering at length into the incidents, we will just briefly state that, in the first act, *Loretta* (Madame Bishop) is made the victim of abduction by *Don Carlos* (Harrison), in a moment of intoxication, just as she and her father, *Juanito* (Weiss), have taken leave of *Philippo* (Borrani), who departs for the army, into which he has recruited. *Loretta* escapes from the place where she had been forcibly conveyed, after taking a survey of the objects therein, to be enabled to identify hereafter her betrayer, who is unknown to her. In the second act, *Don Carlos* has become a General, five years having elapsed, and he is betrothed to *Florinda* (Miss Poole), the daughter of his patron, *Don Henriquez* (S. Jones), the Gov[illegible] of Seville; but the lady, as usual in stage dramas, and very [illegible] has chosen for herself a lover, in the person of *Don Ferdinand* (King), a partner in *Carlos's* drunken revel in the first act. *Loretta*, who in the interim has lost her father, resides in a cottage with a child which is her own, but which she passes off for that of a peasant. *Don Carlos* seeing *Loretta*, and not recognising her, becomes enamoured; and, as *Philippo*, her brother, returns from the campaign a Captain, and proves himself to be of gentle birth, the new General makes an offer of his hand, which she refuses, on account of the aforesaid child. *Philippo* is unable to account for her rejection of such a brilliant offer, until he discovers that *Loretta* is a mother. Frantic with rage, he attempts to kill her, but is prevented by *Don Carlos* and the villagers.

In the last act he is reconciled to his sister, and he applies to *Carlos* to resign his commission, resolving to leave the country after the exposure of his sister's innocent dishonour, for such it is, but *Loretta*, who had entered *Carlos's* room with *Philippo*, identifying the furniture, &c., denounces the *General*, and *Philippo* strikes him, just as the *Governor*, Officers, &c., enter. As no explanation will be given by the brother of having administered a blow to his superior officer, *Philippo* is condemned to death, and is on the eve of eternity, but *Loretta* rushes in at the place of execution, and, by an appeal, with the child in her arms, to *Don Carlos*, the latter, who has always been conscience-smitten, offers to make atonement by marriage. The *Governor*, learning the state of affairs between *Florinda* and *Ferdinand*, does not hesitate to pardon *Philippo*, and all ends happily with a brilliant *Rondo finale* from *Loretta* of the recognised form in such matters

This story, which may be pronounced to be one of great danger to put on the stage, although it is founded on facts, is one of intense interest, and afforded every opportunity to the young composer for every school of music in the shape of *soli*, choruses, and concerted pieces. The poetry was unequal, as in all Mr. Bunn's effusions—sometimes pretty thoughts were found—often the extreme of bathos in the midst of pathos; but, in this respect, the author is neither better nor worse than many of his critics, whose inspirations, submitted to the same ordeal they bestow so unsparingly, will be found to contain as many absurdities. So long, indeed, as our libretto-writers will foolishly cling to the syllabic jingle, it will be impossible for even the best English Metastasio to satisfy the exigencies of musical notes in our language, so full of consonants, without twaddle and nonsense. The only effectual remedy is to write in blank verse, and then rapid articulation and musical expression may be attained with attention to idiom and grammatical sense

Mr. Lavenu is by no means destitute of melodic imagery, but he cannot grapple with exciting situations, and there is a want of the *couleur locale* throughout the opera. Where he was the least ambitious, he was the most successful Thus, although the romance, "On the Banks of the Guadalquivir," was considered to be the *cheval de bataille* of the opera, and it is effectively sung by Madame Bishop, who receives a nightly encore in it, *the* song is, undeniably, the ballad, "Happy Heart! oh, Happy Heart!" in E flat, so enchantingly warbled by Miss Poole, that it received a double encore.

Without intending to institute any invidious comparison between two orders of talent so totally distinct, and equally great in their way, as those of Madame Bishop and Miss Poole, considerations for art induce us to dwell for a moment on the opposite effects produced by their voices on the audiences. Here was Madame Bishop, with a high *soprano* (with little or no lower notes) cultivated to the highest degree of perfection, with correct intonation, and the purest method, but with indistinct articulation, and labouring incessantly for effect from beginning to end, giving often the painful notion that such continuous exertions must come to a stand still On the other hand was Miss Poole, with a *mezzo soprano* of great purity of tone, singing without effort without any attempt at a mechanical exhibition of vocalisation, but whose simple and unaffected style goes to the heart, and creates the most pleasurable sensations. It was the triumph, in fact, of nature over art—simplicity versus mechanism. Miss Poole vocalises as if she could not help it, every word she utters is heard: Madame Bishop sings artificially, and declamatory power is absolutely wanting. The audience evidently decided in favour of the ballad over bravura: amazement at the florid divisions in the *Rondo finale*, so brilliantly executed by Madame Bishop, was created; [illegible] the genuine rapture of the soul was only excited when Miss Poole was heard in a melody, than which nothing could be more unassuming in form, but deriving an especial charm from the natural style of the vocalist. The two ballads of Mr Harrison—the first, in F, "That feeling which exalts the soul; the other, in E flat, "Oh, I can well believe"—encountered some opposition in the encores. Of the two, the latter is the best, but it is badly placed, coming, as it does, in the midst of a concerted piece, after *Philippo* has discovered, as he wrongly imagines, the shame of his sister. *Carlos* (in order to sing his song) coolly tells *Philippo*,

> As friend I ask, as officer require
> That for a while you quell this useless [illegible]

Borrani is of course friendly to the music publisher, and falls back; then *Carlos* turns to *Loretta* and sings:—

> Hear me, and think I feel
> The pangs I may not heal.

Here is the cue, and the tender tenor, after knowing that *Loretta* is a mother—but who is the father of the child he is supposed to be ignorant of warbles his bit of sentiment:—

> Oh, I can well believe what bright
> And happy days were thine.

Surely this absurd situation might have been avoided, as it spoils a really effective finale dramatically speaking.

Of the concerted pieces, the trio in D five flats, "Before this heart my father,' in the first act, sung by Mdme. Bishop, Borrani and Weiss, is the most dramatic, and its theme is subsequently reproduced by the composer, very happily, in the instrumentation. There is a quartet unaccompanied, "Like the bosom of ocean," which is of the English glee form, and a sestet of the Rossinian *coupe*, sustained by the chorus. The overture is a string of subjects incoherently concocted, the opening movement of which had some nice points.

"Loretta" will not be a hit, but may draw a few nights, until Balfe's opera be produced. It will be certainly advisable, if Mdme Bishop is to be included in the cast, that there should be a second part for some other vocalist, equal in importance; as, to compose concerted pieces for harmonising voices, with a *soprano* of such limited compass and veiled quality as the upper voice, entails the necessity, for the vocal harmony to be effective, that the parts for the other voices must be written out of their ordinary register. And this, no doubt, has been a serious drawback for Mr. Lavenu, which the musical public is bound to bear in mind. To write for a high *soprano*, without vibration, and veiled or muffled in quality, is to be certain that no intense dramatic effect can be produced in a grand opera. Such a voice will be best heard in the concert-room. Some beautiful scenery by Grieve animated and picturesque action by Mr. W. West, and a general mounting most costly and effective—have been contributed for the opera of "Loretta"

On Wednesday evening, Miss Messent appeared for the first time, in *Linda*, in Weber's "Der Frieschutz." She will prove a valuable acquisition, although at present her powers are scarcely sufficiently developed, from the want of stage experience.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

In the musical execution of what is called the opera of "Rob Ro[illegible]" there was nothing remarkable. We were much disappointed that the celebrated "Tramp" Chorus of Sir H. R. Bishop, one of the greatest composers this country has ever produced, should have been so inefficiently executed. The *Diana Vernon* of Miss G. Smithson was distinguished by insipidity and incorrect intonation. Barker, as *Frank Osbaldistone*, sang sweetly at times, but his ornaments might all be spared in the simple Scotch melodies. Loder's "Giselle" continues to draw crowded houses.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, and at Laurent's Casino, have been well attended this week. On Monday, Mr. Allcroft, the Concert-Monstré speculator, begins a series at the Lyceum, with a band of eighty players, conducted by Negri. The Distin Family, Sinclair, and Henry Russell, Master Thirlwall, G. Cooke, Carte, Handley, C. Severn, W. Thomas, Hatton, R. Blagrove, &c, have been engaged.

Benedict, it is stated, who is now in Paris, is to compose an opera for the Académie Royale, the *libretto* by Mr. Lucas. The *pasticcio* of Rossini, "Robert Bruce," will be produced at the close of this month, or early in December. Gardoni, the tenor, has forfeited his engagement with M. Leon Pillet, having been assigned an inferior part in "Robert Bruce." His place, it is anticipated, will be filled by Poultier, of Rouen. Gardoni's fine will be paid by M. Vatel of the Italiens, and Mr. Lumley of her Majesty's Theatre, as Gardoni is engaged both for Paris and London. Mdlle. Grimm, a pupil of the Conservatoire, has appeared in *Carlo* in Auber's "Part du Diable," at the Salle Favart, with success. M Th. Labarre, the harpist, succeeds Girard as *chef d'orchestre*, Tilmant having declined to quit the Italiens. Halevy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine" had run more than 100 nights in less than ten months, an unprecedented success. Berlioz's new work, "La Damnation de Faust," in four parts, was to be produced at the Opera Comique, on the 29th inst. Roger, Herman Léon, Henri, and Mdme Duflot-Maillard, were to be the principal singers. A military requiem, by Zimmerman, had been performed at the church of St. Eustache. It was considered clever, but noisy. Emile Prudent, the pianist, and Mdme. Cinti-Damoreau, had given a concert for the sufferers by the late inundations of the Loire. We learn from Milan, that Mr. Lumley was in that city, engaging artists. Verdi was composing an opera for the Pergola in Florence, the *libretto* being Shakspeare's "Macbeth."

Dr. Ries, the father of the late Ferdinand Ries, died at Bonn, on the 4th inst., aged ninety-one years. Dr. Ries was Director of Music to the Elector of Cologne, and was the early protector of Beethoven. At the Inauguration of the Statue in 1845, Dr. Ries received his musical degree from the University, in honour of the event. He sat in a chair in front of the orchestra at the rehearsals, shedding tears of joy at the honours paid to the great master mind of his age. Ferdinand Ries, his son, was the only pupil of Beethoven; but he died in 1838, at the age of fifty-one years. Jenny Lind was singing in Munich at the last advices, and was to appear afterwards in Vienna.

Mdlle. Fuoco, the Italian *danseuse*, who has created such a sensation at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, in the ballet of "Betty"—the story being the waggeries of Charles the Second at Wapping, with Mary Copp and the Page will appear next week at Drury Lane Theatre. The important question whether a *premiere danseuse* does not compromise her dignity by dancing in a divertisse[illegible]tead of a ballet, is to occupy the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe, but nothing but a congress of *danseuses* of the short robe can decide such a vital question of choregraphic art.

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

We are afraid that we are beginning to lose our faith in Astley's. We do not think it is because we are growing older: had this been the case, our incredulity in its attractions would have come upon us some time ago; for we have arrived at very discretionary years. We rather imagine—and we make this statement in sorrow—that the style of performance has gradually got lower and lower, until all the artistic effect, which alone made the equestrian spectacles endurable, has vanished. There is, apparently, no lack of liberality on the part of the present lessee. The same number of horses clatter about the boards; the dresses are heavy, with spangles and foil; the supernumeraries throng, as of old, along perilous platforms, and form into complicated groups; but, with all this, the *tableaux* are so mechanically arranged, in hard, straight lines, on the fixed platforms the working of every piece of machinery is so bare—and the "set," as it is termed, of all the great scenes is so inartistically contrived, and carelessly carried out, that the only feeling with a spectator, at all accustomed to theatrical exhibitions, is, "How much better all this might be done!"

Of the acting we say nothing, as nobody ever expects any in an equestrian spectacle; nor do they much attend to the dialogue; but in the entire absence of these points, the utmost care should be exerted to please the public eye, which, as we have before observed, is now educated to a far higher pitch than some managers give it credit for. Every one of our theatrical readers must recollect the exceeding beauty of general effect and detail that characterised all poor Ducrow's productions; if but a handful of people had to be disposed upon the stage, the grouping was artistic and graceful; and his grand scenes were really studies. Mr. W. West, at Drury Lane, has much of the same eye to an agreeable *ensemble*, breaking the various lines, and disposing his figures so that they may best harmonise with the general scenery. Surely what is merely an accessory at one theatre, should be equalled, if not excelled, at another which relies entirely upon spectacle as its leading feature. We say "spectacle," as we have long entertained misgivings about the real attraction of horses on the stage. We believe the Circle to be their true arena; and are convinced that an entertainment of first-rate horsemanship only, on the same plan as the Cirque, in the Champs Elysees, and got up with the same extreme care, would be one of the most profitable speculations a manager could enter upon.

We have been led into these remarks from having been present at the representation of "The Demon Horse" on Tuesday evening. A great deal of money has evidently been laid out on the piece, and a great many people are engaged in it; and yet the *mise en scène* is so full of absurd incongruities, and ineffective rushing about and jostling, that all interest in seeing it is destroyed. In the scene, for an example, of the hunt, the large trees at the back appeared to be growing up on a shelf, under which actors ran in and out; and people wandered about carrying hedges and fences, and placed them in the way of the hunters when the chase began; and a very harmless deer walked composedly from side to side, forming a ludicrous contrast to the frantic horsemen, who shouted, and spurred, and galloped up places like steam-boat piers at low water, evidently in the unsportsmanlike position of "before the dogs," who never appeared at all This was, however, of less consequence, as nobody went on the track the deer had taken, but appeared to be following the directions offered in Hood's inimitable out of "Which way did the fox go?" and pervaded the theatre quite promiscuously. The siege, too, was equally feeble; and whether it was supposed to be taking place inside the city or outside, or down in the fosse or up on the ramparts, was perfectly impossible to define; for there was a large arch, with tree side scenes, as if it had been in the middle of a forest, and far up at the back an anomalous complication of wonderful erections that, however, had the advantage of being able to do for anything an imaginative spectator chose to conceive them fitted for.

Much better were the scenes in the Circle. Stallmeister Steinbrecht is a gentleman who has acquired wonderful command over the horses he exhibits. His is not a performance of horsemanship, in the usual acceptation of the term. He is simply dressed in top boots and a black coat, and he puts his beautiful steeds through their paces in the manner of Madame Caroline, M. Baucher at Franconi's, and others. He was loudly cheered, and he acknowledged the applause very gracefully. Madame Dumos is a pleasing *ecuyere;* and the really marvellous performance of the equilibrious foreigner, with the bottles and basins, is alone worth encountering the perils of Westminster-bridge to see. The wheels of life, as regards Mr. Widdicombe, appear to have had their action reversed, he is positively looking much younger than he did last year. The "Shakspearian Jester," Mr. Wallett, did not impress us with high notions of the fun of the immortal bard as respected clowns. But the clowns are everywhere going from their mission. We long for the good old-fashioned Mr. Merryman of our early days, to return.

The foregoing remarks have been made with no ill feeling towards the establishment; on the contrary, we always wish Astley's well, from old associations. But Mr. Batty must make great alterations in all the departments of the theatre, before he can look forward to those great hits by which Ducrow amassed a fortune.

SURREY.

The engagement of Mr. Macready, which came to an end on Saturday last, after a very lucrative run of business, has been followed up with most praiseworthy spirit on the part of the management by that of the Misses Cushman, who made their appearance on Monday evening, in "Romeo and Juliet," and performed in "Ion" on Tuesday: on both occasions to very excellent houses. We have more than once noticed the acting of the talented sisters in these plays, when they were at the Haymarket. The effect they produced upon the audiences at the Surrey was not one whit inferior to that they had made upon those in the more legitimate spheres. It has been a great mistake to imagine that the transpontine play-goers would not go to see anything but ultra melo-dramatic performances. They will support everything that is really good, and crowd to patronise it; but it must be first-rate whatever its nature. Macready and the Cushmans in tragedy; and Harrison, Miss Romer, and Leffler, in opera, have always drawn good houses here, which other *artistes* ever so slightly inferior have completely failed in doing. Miss Cushman and her sister are moderately well supported by the members of the [illegible]ck Surrey company, one or two of whom, however, might become more perfect in their business with advantage.

Mr Mitchell announced his season of French plays to commence last evening at the St. James' Theatre, with Duval's comedy of *La Jeunesse de Henri V.*, (the "Charles the Second" of our stage). Mademoiselle Brohan is spoken of as a clever and attractive actress, who has not appeared in England before: she is the *première soubrette* of the Théatre Français. There is something agreeable in the opening of the campaign at this house. It bespeaks the awakening of London life, from its autumnal lethargy, and carries our ideas on to the gaities of the next season. The present arrangements are made up to the beginning of June, 1847.

The Lyceum closed on Wednesday evening, and will not reopen for dramatic performances until Christmas. A pantomime will form the holiday entertainment; and arrangements have been made with Mr. Dickens, for the right of dramatising his Christmas Story, in the same manner as last year

The tide of popular favour still runs towards Sadler's Wells and Laura Addison; and the trouble of arriving at that theatre, which, like Boz's Golden-square, is in nobody's way from anywhere, is no more thought about. By the way, it may be a boon to our West-end play-goers to know that there are omnibuses which pass Charing-cross at short intervals, and put you down at the theatre This will save much vague wandering about in savage districts beyond Smithfield, or despairing enterprise in the great labyrinths of Clerkenwell. The Lessees of Sadler's Wells are making money, and they deserve to do so.

Grand Polish Ball and Concert at Guildhall. The Committee of Management and the patrons of this Ball met at the Guild[illegible], when, notwithstanding the early and great demand for tickets, it was resolved not to alter the former price, which has always been for a double ticket, admitting a lady and gentleman, £1 1s.; and for a single ticket, admitting a gentl[illegible], 15s. The Concert is to be on a grander scale than usual; and the beau[illegible], worked by the ladies of Poland, and presented to Lord Dudley Stuart, is to occupy a conspicuous position in the Hall, which will also be decorated with the stupendous lustres exhibited last Lord Mayor's Day. We c[illegible]dially trust the *fête* will prove profitable to the funds of the Association.

The New Roman Catholic Church at Lambeth.—It is arranged that the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, Lambeth, shall be consecrated on the 23d April next, being St. George's Day.

LITERATURE.

Pictures of Country Life, and Summer Rambles in Green and Shady Places. By Thomas Miller. With Thirty Illustrations by Samuel Williams. Bogue.

It has usually been held that a poet "hurts himself" by writing prose. There [illegible] be some truth in this, if we take "prose" in the every-day sense of the [illegible] Mr Miller's prose is, however, so highly imbued with poetic feeling, and [illegible]ged with the delightful enthusiasm of the poetry of Nature, that the pro[illegible] of such a volume as the present one will by no means affect the rank which he takes as a poet; whilst, as an acute observer and clever painter of chequered life—its cares and crosses, its struggles and amenities, its darkening storms and sunlit showers—this series of "Pictures" must very considerably add to the well-earned popularity of their author. It may, possibly, be objected that he occasionally boils over with "virtuous indignation" at the wrongs of the rustic poor: but these are days of "bold thoughts" and "daring changes," and the main object of the book is to draw the Reader into "the green solitudes" of the country, that he may have a brief breathing space before he proceeds further. The work would, indeed, appear to have been actually written "in green shady places;" and the strong opinions may have been suggested by the occasional glimpse of an unsightly pile with which a Dagonite has disfigured the smiling landscape; or, perchance, "a yet unenclosed footpath" may have embittered a few pages, and the squalor of poverty have sent the author to seek its cure in the modification of some recent remedial laws. Be this as it may, the gall of the book is minutely disproportionate to its benevolent tone; and it is scarcely possible to wander through the world without sometimes repining at an uncheery lot. In all that relates to the poetry of the Country, the several pages of this volume are cabinet "pictures," as charming as the title imports; such as the field poet has delighted to paint in his "Summer Rambles," and to people with delightful thoughts and holy musings. The titles will convey some idea of their charming variety—"Old English Ferries," "Shakspere and Sheep-shearing," "Osier Peelers," "Greenwich Park," "Country Statutes," "Twenty-ninth of May," &c. There is, too, a striking chapter on "Rural Cemeteries;" and a paper very nicely appreciating "Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy." We have but space to quote a few snatches from this attractive work: here is a very natural reflection, which may excuse some of the "hard words" we have referred to—

"It is a very natural thought—and has occurred to thousands, as they have passed through some beautiful English village, and admired the thatched cottage, with its wood-bine covered porch, standing in the centre of its own little garden; or been struck with the long row of dilapidated huts, that seemed to lean upon each other for support—it is a very natural thought, to wonder how the inhabitants obtain a livelihood. You see an old man working in his bit of garden-ground; that cannot support him: you behold an old woman, seated with her spinning-wheel in the open door-way; she cannot live by that. And, to draw a true picture of village life, as it really is in the present day, cannot be done without depicting much poverty, and many hardships."

Again: here is a very sensible estimate of the chances of "Young Englandism;" and it is the more valuable from being written by one who bears a poetical love of the subject:—

"Although we may admire the old May games, the rough and boisterous buffoonery of the ancient Christmas revels, and all the light-hearted tomfoolery which contributed to make the "merry England" we read of, still, we much question if the same amusements, which gave such gratification to our simple forefathers, would not, if now repeated, pall and dissatisfy the more refined taste of the present age. We fancy we should soon grow weary of watching the foolish curvetings of a stupid clown and hobby-horse; find but little pleasure in hearing some strong-voiced fellow halloing from out the throat of a pasteboard dragon; that the rude antics of Maid Marian and the coarse jests of Friar Tuck would hardly be tolerated in a decent household; nor could we get up those uproarious bursts of laughter which these spectacles were greeted with by our ancestors. The holidays of England will never be again what they once were. They were adapted for a rude age and a rude race: the barbarous relics of the past, worn by a pastoral people, who, unaware, were progressing towards a more refined and poetical age. We look upon them as manners and customs now obsolete; as things pretty enough to gaze upon in a picture, where the obstreperous uproar is silent, and we see but the quaint costume and odd antics of the actors; the eye pleased, and the ear unoffended. We retain, and improve upon the music, the singing, and the dancing of their merry-makings: the sun-shine, the scenery, and the flowers, we still worship; but their maskings and their mummerings we leave to sleep in oblivion. We are still worshippers at the same shrine, though we have hurled down the idols that disfigured the fair temple of Nature."

Here, too, is a clever artistic passage:—

"A poet might fancy, while standing here, that he looked upon England in its rude, sylvan, and barbarous age; and further out, in its present state, rich in improvement, and flourishing in industry, and bearing the marks which the intelligence of man has stamped upon the earth. So primitive look those thatched homes among the trees, so wealthy that wide expanse of cultivated land, here and there alive with lowing herds, and, further on, white over with bleating flocks. Behind, we might picture the hardy Briton hunting the savage wolf, or chasing the wild deer. Before, where the sunlight streams, instead of the howling wolf and the belling of the deer, we look for the bird-boy's whistle, or the milk-maid's song, or listen for the carol of the sun-tanned reaper. Here we have, mapped out before us, what our artists so seldom paint the bold back-ground of a primitive old world, hilly, and woody, and wild, softening down into smiling corn-fields and rich pasture lands, dipping into dales, and ascending in sweet, green summits, which give such a charm to the pastoral landscape of English scenery."

We have left ourselves but room to say that the work is embellished with some thirty most picturesque vignettes by Samuel Williams, our best engraver of "green and shady places," which form the staple of this beautiful work.

The New Small Debts A[illegible] Explained; also the Recent Debtor and Creditor Statutes in connexion with it. By Peter Burke, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. W. Benning and Co.

This work may be divided into two parts, which, though perfectly distinct in purpose and matter, have necessarily a connexion with each other. The first part contains the prior Debtor and Creditor Law established by recent enactments, and administered elsewhere than in the Insolvent Court. The second part gives the new statute law, the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England. The whole is analysed, simplified, and arranged, with the Acts themselves, and an Index; so as to place the Law of Debtor and Creditor in a clear and intelligible form for popular reference.

The Parlour Novelist. Simms and M'Intyre.

From thirty shillings to half-a-crown appears to be the rate of reduction insured to the reading masses by this very cheap and well-selected reprint. The series, already extending to nine volumes, includes Dumas's "Count of Monte Christo" and "Chateau d'If," and Eugène Sue's "Commander of Malta," but the more sterling attractions are Jane Austen's delightful novel of "Mansfield Park," Miss Sedgwick's "Clarence," and John Banim's powerful tales of the "O'Hara Family," wonderfully wrought pictures of Irish nature, achieving a great object, the assuaging of national prejudice and animosity, by the most fascinating means that genius can devise. We cordially recommend this work to the lovers of charming fiction, and the admirers of the most agreeable media of popular refinement.

Tales for Young People. By Agnes Loudon. Edited by Mrs. Loudon. Bowdery and Ker[illegible]

This neat volume comprises eleven Tales, six of which are from the pen of Miss Loudon, the "Agnes Merton" of Mrs. Loudon's popular books for young people. They are nicely-written narratives, full of promise, under the able guidance of the juvenile author's mother. There are, also, two Tales translated from the German; and the remaining three have been written by Mrs. Loudon, illustrative of historical records of remarkable trees, &c. This is a very pleasant mode of impressing botanical knowledge on the minds of children. Altogether, the volume is one of the prettiest imaginable books for the approaching gift season; and it has a few attractive illustrations. It is dedicated, by permission of her Majesty, to the Princess Royal.

SCOTLAND.

The Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University.—It appears that Mr. Wordsworth, the distinguished poet, is to be nominated as a candidate at the approaching election.

Alleged Murder by a Wife.—At the High Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday (last week), Janet Campbell or M'Lellan was tried for poisoning her husband with arsenic, in July last, at Dunning, in Perthshire. After a trial, lasting two days, the Jury deliberated about an hour, and found a verdict of "Not proven," by a great majority, which was received with considerable surprise by the large assemblage in court.

Representation of Renfrewshire.—Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the county of Renfrew, vacant by the death of Mr. P. M. Stewart.

Supposed Poisoning at Carlton-upon-Trent.—A case, involving a strong suspicion of poisoning, which took place two years ago, has been discovered at this place. The person, whose death is in question, was a farmer of Carlton-upon-Trent, named George Taylor, who died on the 26th November, 1844. Some remarks having very lately got abroad relative to the cause of his death, R. Falkner, Esq., of Newark, gave orders for the exhumation of the body, and a Jury was empanelled, which sat on Friday and Saturday (last week). From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was unmarried, and that a woman, named Elizabeth Smith, who was described as somewhat prepossessing in appearance, intelligent, and twenty-eight years of age, took care of his house. In September, 1844, Taylor was attacked more than once by severe illness, during which his housekeeper nursed him with great care, but he ultimately sunk under the complaint and died on the day above-named; his disease being, in the opinion of the medical attendants, ulceration of the stomach. After his decease the woman Smith showed signs of much mental suffering, and at length confessed to other parties that she administered mercury to her master at two separate times, which she put in his coffee. It appears that a preparation of arsenic is frequently kept by the farmers to steep the wheat before sowing, and this preparation is commonly known among them by the name of "mercury." The witness who spoke to having heard Smith confess her having administered the drug, said that at the time she declared her only intention was to make her master ill, but not to cause his death, for which she felt great remorse. The inquest was ultimately adjourned, that the contents of the stomach of the deceased might be examined by competent chemists.

THE LATE ADMIRAL DUPERRE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL DUPERRE.

VICTOR GUY, Baron Duperré, was born at Rochelle, the 20th February, 1775. This gallant and distinguished seaman entered the French navy in 1793, and from that time, until disabled by his late illness, was continually and actively engaged in the service of his country. He rose through every grade, and was made an Admiral and a Peer of France in 1830. He first displayed his ability and valour, while a sub-lieutenant on board *La Virginie*, in an engagement between that frigate and an enemy's vessel. In 1808, while commanding *La Syrène*, he made a skilful and honourable retreat from before two English vessels of war. In 1810 he commanded the *Bellona*, and the station off the Isle of France; he there, in the *Bellona*, captured three ships of the East India Company. On the 24th August, in the same year, he sustained a terrible and successful sea-fight against the English: in that encounter, he destroyed our frigates the *Magician* and the *Syrius*, and he captured the *Nereid*. During the engagement, which lasted four hours, he was severely wounded in the face, and, being thrown down from the deck into the battery, was carried off senseless. After much more eminent service, Admiral Duperré was appointed to the chief command of the naval army of Africa, and co-operated with Marshal Bourmont in the taking of Algiers. In 1834, M. Duperré was President of the Council of the Admiralty, and Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonial Department of the French Government. The gallant Admiral during his later years suffered from a disease of the spine, which terminated fatally on the 2nd inst.; he died at Paris in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the greatest naval officers of his day—a reputation which this country is ever ready to acknowledge, and well able to appreciate, even in an enemy.

The remains of M. Duperré were interred with great pomp at the Invalides, on Monday, the 9th inst.

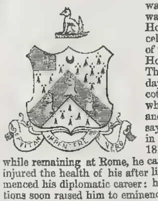
PRINCE RADZIVILL.

RADZIVILL is a non-Sovereign and Catholic princedom, having estates in Lithuania and the Grand Duchy of Posnania. Prince Michael, the recent head of this distinguished house, and the subject of this notice, was the third surviving son of Prince Michael, Palatine of Wilna, by his wife, Helen, daughter of Count Przezdziecki. Prince Michael, the son, was born the 24th September, 1778: he was a General, and Commander of the Order of Malta. The Prince married, in 1815, Alexandra, Countess Stecka, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Charles, who succeeds him. Prince Michael died last October, at Podlieznim.

LADY SHUCKBURGH.

ANNA MARIA, Lady Shuckburgh, whose death occurred a few days since, was only daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq., of Hans-place, Chelsea, by the lady Charlotte Fermor, his wife, daughter of George, second Earl of Pomfret. Her Ladyship, born 12th August, 1792, married, 27th October, 1825, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh, county of Warwick, and has left several children.

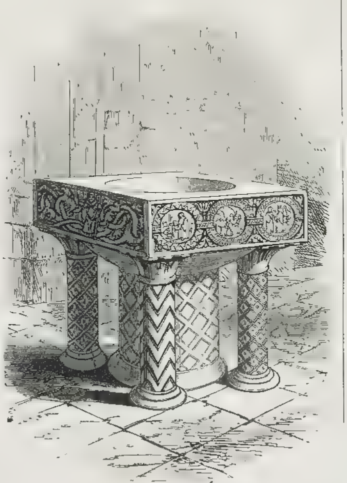
THE HON. HENRY FOX.



THE Hon. Henry Stephen Fox was born the 22nd September, 1791: he was the only son of General Henry Edward Fox, third son of Henry, first Lord Holland. He was thus the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the late amiable and enlightened Lord Holland, and of his son, the present Peer. The Hon. Henry Fox was, in his younger days, well known in London as one of a coterie of gay and witty aristocrats, among whom were Lords Byron and Kinnaird, and others more or less celebrated, whose sayings and doings are recorded by Moore, in his "Life of Byron." After the peace of 1815, Mr. Fox visited the continent, where, while remaining at Rome, he caught a malaria fever, the effect of which injured the health of his after life. On his return to England he commenced his diplomatic career: his talents no less than his high connections soon raised him to eminence in it. He was the first Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, from which he was transferred in the same capacity to Rio de Janeiro: in 1836 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to the United States of America. His conduct, both private and public, while in that important station, obtained the general esteem and affection of the Americans, and tended much to the dignity and advantage of his own Government. Mr. Fox died recently at his residence in Washington; he was in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and had never married.

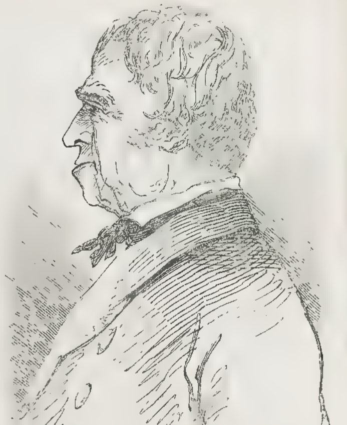
NEW FONT IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

AMONG the many judicious alterations which the Dean and Chapter of Durham have lately been making in their noble Cathedral, is the erection of a massive Norman Font (in character with the style of the building), to take the place of the old Font, which, with its lofty canopy of tabernacle work, was far from being in harmony with the pile; however beautiful it might be in itself as a work of art. The Font is placed in the centre of the nave, at its western extremity. It is a fine work of art, and does its architect, Mr. Salvin, of London, much credit. The upper part of it is square. On the side facing the east, is a figure of St. Cuthbert (the patron saint of the Cathedral), holding the head of King Oswald; and on that facing the west, St. Cuthbert's Cross, with Norman foliage filling up the panelling of each. The north and south sides are decorated with roundels, sculptured with scenes from the life of St. Cuthbert, taken from some of the illuminations in a transcript of Bede's biography of the Saint, written about the year 1200, in the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall. The Basin is supported by five short pillars, each adorned with varying decorations, the design of which has been taken from different parts of the Cathedral fabric. The Font is about to be raised by an approach of three steps.



NEW FONT IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

AMICUS.



GENERAL TAYLOR.

THE operations of the United States forces against Mexico are bringing into notice the names of the Generals and Military Commanders of both Republics. Among the American officers none stand higher than General Taylor, by whom the first movements were conducted. He is a veteran soldier, rough and ready for a camp life in all its changes. In his total disregard of the minor points of dress, etiquette, &c., he resembles our Commodore Napier, who led an attack in Syria in a broad straw hat and flourishing a thick cudgel. The American papers give similar anecdotes of General Taylor, whose exterior would probably strike the mess-table of "the Tenth" with dismay. In more essential matters, however, he is an efficient commander: he had not only to conduct the warlike operations, but, what is even more difficult, to organise and drill the raw volunteers, of whom the greater part of his army consisted.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Nov. 11.

At a Congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—

B.C.L.—John Moseley, Christ's College.

M.A.—G. H. Money, A. Lowther, R. M. Newton, Trinity College; C. D. Gibson, A. K. Curtis, St. John's College.

B.A.—F. French, St Peter's College; J. M. Valpy, F. Bliss, Trinity College; F. W. Adey, Trinity Hall; W. Gipps, G. C. Mellor, O. P. Halstead, G. Lambert, J. B. Honnywill, St. John's College; H. J. Dodsworth, Sidney College; F. B. Burridge, Queen's College.

Ad Eundem.—A. F. W. Shadwell, M.A., Baliol College, Oxford.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. James Browell, curate of Fulham, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. James's Church, Muswell-hill, Hornsey. The incumbency of St. James's Church, Bermondsey, has been conferred on the Rev. William Nowal.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAPLAIN.—Sir George Carroll has appointed the Rev. Mr. Cobden to be his chaplain during the year of his Mayoralty.

THE TEETOTALLERS OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday night, a very crowded meeting of teetotallers was held in Exeter Hall, Dr. Oxley in the chair, when, after upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Russell was adopted, praying his Lordship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were writhing under the effects of famine. They marched to and departed from Exeter Hall in Lodges, preceded by bands of music. It was computed that there were 4000 persons present, each of whom paid an admission fee of fourpence.

LONDON LUXURIES.—Seats are now being placed, similar to those in the parks, for the use of the public, beneath a handsome row of trees, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—W. Billington, C.E., who received instructions to survey the *Great Britain* steamer, has given his opinion that the difficult task of floating her can be accomplished, and that respectable and experienced contractors may be found who will undertake to float her at a moderate cost. Mr. Billington thus describes the position of the *Great Britain*:—"She is stranded on the sands on the north side of Dundrum Bay, between two reefs of rocks, which extend a considerable distance into the sea, about 1000 yards asunder. Her position is north-west, with her stern to the sea, and about 130 yards above low-water, and her stem 300 yards from shore. On the starboard side the plates have been bulged, and the rivets sprung to a considerable extent, which admit freely the flowing and ebbing of the tide; and several holes about 1¼ inch diameter have been drilled through the bottom in order to prevent her from lifting or beating. At spring tides there are from 16 to 17 feet of water in her hold, and at low water she is left dry, with the exception of a small quantity of water in the dock she has naturally formed for herself in the sand and gravel, and about 2 feet in her bottom, and she oscillates freely during high tides. She appears much sprung and strained, has lost her rudder, and the screw propeller is slightly damaged. The cylinders, pumps, &c., and part of the driving gear, are covered at high tide, and exposed to the action of the salt water. Her weight is about 1,600 tons (without masts, &c.), and the accumulation of wreck about 200 tons more."

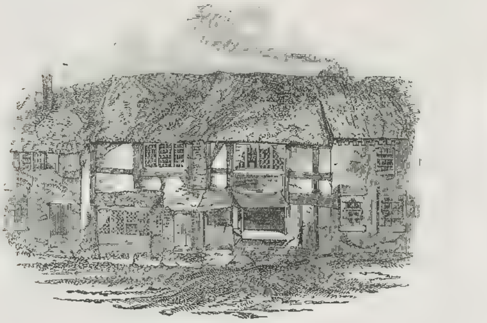
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

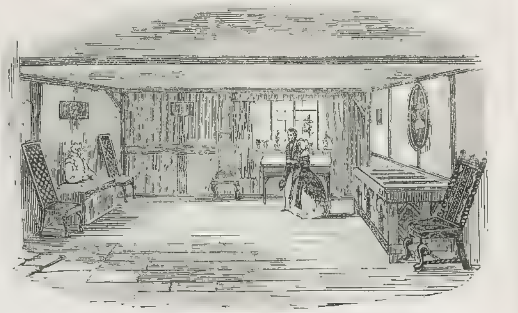
IN our little gallery of "Nooks and Corners," there is not one which will be regarded with greater interest than the accredited Birth-place of Shakspeare, at Stratford. By the death of Mrs. Court, the owner of the house, the property will shortly be disposed of, according to the will of her late husband, and it is reported to be the intention of the Corporation of Stratford to purchase this home of genius—we trust to preserve it for the gratification of many future generations of pilgrims to the hallowed spot.

The house is so well known through tourists and the guide-books, that its description need scarcely be repeated here. Mr. Charles Knight has, however, invested its familiar history with such freshness and enthusiasm, that the reader will thank us for the following quotation:—

"In the town of Stratford, there is a street retaining its ancient name, Henley-street, being the road to Henley-in-Ardan, where, in 1574, stood two houses, with a garden and orchard attached to each; and these houses were then purchased by John Shakspere. It is said that William Shakspere was born in one of these houses. His father may have inhabited the house before the purchase; and it is more than probable that he did, for at a Court-leet in 1556, there is an entry of an assignment to him of the lease of a house in Henley-street, and of another in Greenhill-street. There is nothing to prove that the poet was *not* born in the house in Henley-street; and there that house still stands, altered according to modern fashion, its gable roofs destroyed, divided and subdivided into smaller tenements—part converted into a little inn, part the residence of a female, who shows the room where it is alleged that Shakspere first saw the light, and the low-roofed kitchen where his mother taught him to read. The walls of that bed-room are covered literally with thousands of names, inscribed in homage by pilgrims from every region where the glory of Shakspere is known. At the time when Shakspere's father bought this house, it was, no doubt, a mansion, as compared with the majority of houses in Stratford."—*Penny Cyclopædia: voce Shakspeare.*



SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



THE ROOM IN WHICH SHAKSPEARE WAS BORN.

WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE.—THE WATER LEAP OPPOSITE THE GRAND STAND.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

No. II.—THE THAMES OFFICE.

MR. BRODERIP AND MR. BALLANTINE.

The first named of these two gentlemen has just been removed to the Westminster Police Court, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bond. The appointment is, of course, a promotion, and one which Mr. Broderip, as he has won it, will, we hope, enjoy long. He has sat upon the Thames Police Bench for nearly twenty-five years, and appears yet to be in the prime of life—a good-looking, portly, gentlemanly personage.

Mr. Broderip is a benevolent, kindly magistrate, somewhat fiery of temperament, and apt occasionally to cross-examine a stupid or prevaricating witness in a style and with a tone which has more of the sharpness and snappishness of the advocate than the calm dignity of the judge. He is somewhat of a stickler for the letter of the law, and apt to iterate and reiterate the reasons which induce him to take a particular view of a point long after any one he addresses sees the gist of the matter quite as well as himself

MR. BRODERIP, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED WESTMINSTER POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Broderip enjoys a fair standing at the bar; the volumes of Reports published by him, in conjunction with Mr. Bingham, of Worship-street, are standard works of reference; and, besides his legal attainments, he is a man of much and varied reading and information.

Mr. Broderip's removal will, we understand, be much regretted by the subordinate officials of the Court, to whom he has endeared himself by many acts of single-hearted kindness and benevolence.

Mr. Ballantine is the Senior Magistrate of the Thames Police Court. He is now approaching his seventieth year, and has kept his present situation for more than a quarter of a century. He is a remarkably tall, portly, and military-looking man—indeed, we believe that he was in the Army before he embarked in his legal career, and he still retains something of the *bearing* of the soldier. Mr. Ballantine has always borne the character of an efficient and upright Magistrate. He is possessed of a calm and agreeable disposition, and a clear head; he is, however, perhaps apt to cling to his own impressions, with occasionally undue tenacity. He makes up his mind upon a case speedily, and can very rarely be shaken from the view which he believed it right first to adopt. Mr. Ballantine is the father of the gentleman of that name, so well known as an Old Bailey Barrister. Occasionally, his son appears in his legal capacity in his father's Court; and, we have heard it remarked by those who know both well, that, upon these occasions, it was a matter of curious interest to watch the determination evidenced by Mr. Ballantine, senior, not to allow even the shadow of a doubt to creep in, of his being in any degree swayed in his decision by any considerations, other than those of the naked merits of the case.

In point of personal demeanour, nothing can exceed the contrast between the two Magistrates. Mr. Broderip is as fiery and explosive as Mr. Ballantine is quiet and self-possessed; but the difference, after all, is one more of manner than matter: both are gentlemen—upright public functionaries, and acute and learned lawyers.

THE WORCESTER HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.

Fling me the picture of the chase. Scott.

Sport never dies—at least, in England. The plant is perennial. The seasons won't chant its dirge or write its epitaph. All that would be premature. When Sport evacuates the Turf, and gives the Jockey Club a holiday, you are sure to find him at the Steeple-Chase. When he retires from that field of his fame, you are equally certain to find his tent pitched at Newmarket, among the daisy-cutters, or else some other arena of noble equitation. Honour to Worcester! for it has just enjoyed the honour of opening the ball; of exhibiting the first Chase of the season; and a noble Chase it has been. There was

Lord Strathmore, on Switcher, brave hedger and ditcher,
  And bold Captain Barnet's Marengo the fleet;
Squire Onseley Higgins on Pioneer—which are
  The steeds just unlikely to suffer defeat.
We cannot be mute on Hon. Watkins' Salute;
  Tilbury's Culverthorpe jump'd to the scratch,
With Moseley's nag Jerry, that rasp'd away merry,
  And Mr. Smith's Tramp, 'bout the best of the batch.
Don't let us forget Mr. Preston's Brunette
  "A bumper, Squire Jones," to your Sparta the bonny;
Another line "tottles" the whole of the set
  In Mahomet, Gilrag, and b(i)g Little Johnny.

At starting, Tramp seemed determined to enact the part of the bull in the china-shop—viz., to have it all his own way. He had taken an idea into his head that the Severn would be only a ditch to him, and that his competitors were so many equine tortoises. Well and nobly did he clear the hurdles, where "Little Johnny" went down as though this were "*the great difficulty*:" while Switcher and Brunette, almost neck and neck, flew over bravely, close in the wake of the Tramp. At the second fence, Pioneer performed the functions implied in his name. He came to the front, only to clear the way for the band behind him; when Sparta and Marengo thundered upon his flanks, as though they were conscious of "the pluck" which their glorious names should evoke. Once more at the hurdles! and there Tramp took a leap that would electrify a tomb-stone. In sober truth, it brought him slap up to the front, although he was two lengths behind. Brave and gallant steed! you should have won the Race: but the race is not always to the swift, and the best horse has often been signally defeated. Now they enter the course—

On to the course! On to the course!
Gallantly rattles each quivering horse.
The Meadows are past; and now comes the brunt;
See! Sparta flies up, as of yore, to the front.
  Nobly she took the leap o'er the brook;
And over flew Tramp in the brilliantest style;
  Pioneer, Jerry, Marengo, unweary,
Come up in a bunch. Where is Switcher the while?
  He comes to the brook. Before you leap look!
Bah! he has been "dodging" the whole of the race;
  And, swift as the wind, he has now left behind
The most of the lot. Oh! brave is the chase;
  Bold Tramp is done up; and poor Jerry is down;

THE THAMES POLICE OFFICE.—MR. BALLANTINE, THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE.

Marengo remembers its name of renown;
With Pioneer second. Ply, Strathmore, the lash!
Hurrah! he is first: and another bold dash
Brings Switcher the laurel. Shout thousands around,
While the waves of the Severn re-echo the sound.

A most splendid race, and run in 11 minutes 20 seconds. A length between the winner and Marengo; ditto between the latter and Pioneer; Brunette fourth; Tramp fifth; the "ruck" at a respectful distance. The gentlemen riders were more than usually numerous, and Lord Strathmore's horsemanship was of the first order. He has gallantly borne off the palm.

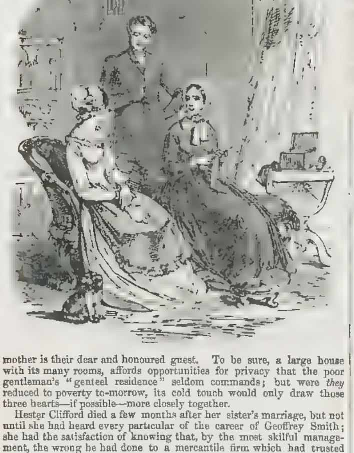
GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONCLUSION.

Most kind and gentle reader—for such you are, if you have really lent your patient fancy to all the shifting scenes of this history—will you loosen the reins of your imagination now, to dwell for a little while in the happy home of Trevor and Margaret! I will not weary you with a dull account of the wedding, or the dresses of the bride or bridesmaids. Susan Clifford and Catherine Joyce, so singularly connected by past events, were Margaret's "attendants" on the occasion; and if it be any satisfaction to be assured of the truth, I can positively affirm that no past memories exist which could at all interfere with the bestowal of their own fair hands, should the fit persons appear as suitors; though it must be confessed that they are considerably more fastidious and difficult to please than they were a few years ago. Trevor and Margaret have been married upwards of a year; and though, as a general rule, it is a very "bad plan" for parents to reside with their married children, they have never for a moment regretted that Trevor's mother is their dear and honoured guest. To be sure, a large house with its many rooms, affords opportunities for privacy that the poor gentleman's "genteel residence" seldom commands; but were *they* reduced to poverty to-morrow, its cold touch would only draw those three hearts—if possible—more closely together.



Hester Clifford died a few months after her sister's marriage, but not until she had heard every particular of the career of Geoffrey Smith; she had the satisfaction of knowing that, by the most skilful management, the wrong he had done to a mercantile firm which had trusted him, had been repaired, the forged draft recovered, and his name rescued from the chances of public posthumous disgrace. Who shall fathom the heart? By her own desire, all that remained of Hester Clifford was interred in the obscure churchyard of a Sussex village, beside the corpse which the "waves had given up." But let the dead rest free from reproach, as from the world's sin and sorrow, and turn we once again to the living.

The position of Trevor Sefton is peculiarly fortunate. Would, indeed, for the interests of humanity, that such a position were less peculiar, less an exception than it is. The man of wealth—and of the influence that wealth gives—who has known the struggles of poverty; the medical professor who is independent of all patronage, and therefore can look Truth in the face, and listen to her teaching, no matter how strange the garb she wear; who, though startled sometimes at her appearance, is not repelled from his search, even though charlatans have mimicked her guise till Truth herself is hooted at and abused, and compelled to veil her loveliness. But She is indestructible. Ages pass over in wrath or in silence, while she slumbers on; Time alone can remove her veils.

No matter what a man be called—poet, or philosopher, astronomer, or anatomist, the searcher mid the petals of a flower, or the analyser of a drop of water—let him work at unshrouding Truth, and the meanest labourer in such a cause is greater than the world's mightiest conquerors!

It is good for all such to have some fair share of Gold, for it gives to them Ease and Leisure. And oh! may The People feel that they can not buy Ease and Leisure for such workers too dearly!

Trevor Sefton has a helpmeet who has been tried like himself, and is worthy of him. Common-place acquaintances but they mix very little with such think them both remarkably clever people; are somewhat afraid of them, perhaps; and would quite wonder at the little weaknesses which belong to warm hearts, and which they do not even struggle against indulging.

In Margaret's dressing-room stands an old-fashioned jewel-case of goodly dimensions, and which contains ornaments of diamonds and other gems of great value. But the setting is so out of date that she never wears them. Some day, no doubt, they will be re-set—Trevor indeed talks of having it done: but speaking of the jewels always makes them think of their benefactress, and they say they have not the heart to change anything she has worn—yet. At the bottom of the jewel-case, held more sacred than all the rest of its contents, are a few withered flowers—the reader knows whence they were gathered.

Margaret keeps all the precious things! And, by the way, the guard to her wedding circlet, constantly worn, is a certain sapphire ring, also it is hoped held in remembrance.

There is one of their household, too, who must not be forgotten—a spaniel that answers to the name of Victor; that is, when Trevor Sefton calls, for no one else does he think worthy to be followed or obeyed. Even his gentle mistress he endures rather than esteems. I love nearly all dumb creatures, and dogs especially; can watch with almost painful interest their struggling intelligence, but I must own Victor is an unamiable dog. Very much to be respected for his faithful attachment to his departed mistress, no doubt; but not in the least a loveable animal. He snaps and snarls at visitors, and even bites as much as a mumbling old dog with half a set of teeth can bite. And yet Margaret will not reprove him, nor forbid his jumping on the ottomans and sofas, "because he has been used so to do," to the great indignation of Mrs. Clifford, who, however, can really find no other fault in the arrangements of her daughter's household!

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire arrived in Rome at the end of last month, from Milan. His Grace contemplates a sojourn of about five weeks in that city, proceeding thence to Naples, in which capital the Noble Duke has made arrangements to pass the approaching winter

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Cobden Fund.—The usual weekly meeting of the Manchester Committee was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. G. Wilson reported that £318 16s. 2d. had been received since the last week; and that the total contributions to this fund now amounted to £76,938 6s. 2d. It was arranged that certain districts should be more strictly canvassed, and that deputations should hereafter be appointed for that purpose.

Meeting on the Ten Hours Factory Bill at Huddersfield.—A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Huddersfield was held in the Philosophical Hall of that town, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the Ten Hours Factory Bill. At least 2000 persons were present. All passed off very tranquilly, and the meeting was very enthusiastic in favour of the immediate adoption of a Ten Hours Bill

Death from Cutting the Toe Nails.—One day last week, as Ebenezer Harris, Esq., who was many years a partner in the firm of Richard Hunt and Co., iron merchants, Bristol, and was well known as a commercial traveller in the western counties and South Wales, was cutting his toe nails, he let the knife slip, which produced blood; mortification and lock-jaw ensued, and he died at his residence in Bristol, on Saturday last. Mr. Harris was in his fifty fourth year.

A Man Stung to Death.—Yesterday week an inquest was held at Hemsby Suffolk, on the body of Mr. Palmer, a miller, in that village, who a few days before had, while employed in his garden, accidentally overturned a skep of bees. The insects attacked the intruder, and stung him so dreadfully, that he died a short time afterwards. The jury found a verdict accordingly.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] We have had very little English wheat here since Monday A portion of that day's supply was on sale to-day, hence the trade was in a very inactive state, and the quotations suffered a further decline of 1s per quarter, without a clearance being effected. Free foreign wheat was freely offered, at the late depression, but the business passing in it was very trifling. Some sales were made in bonded wheats for shipment to France at fair quotations The best malting barley sold at full prices, but the middling [illegible] rior kinds—owing to the influx of foreign—were 1s per quarter cheaper. The supply of malt was small, yet sales were effected, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas all dull at Monday's [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat, 1290 barley, 2840 [illegible] oats, 670; flour, 2640. Foreign: Wheat, 582 [illegible] barrels.

English. Wh[illegible] 69s Norfolk and Suffolk, red 53s to 58s ditto white, 58s to 65s, rye, 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 34s to 36s, distilling, 38s to 40s, malting ditto, 42s to 46s Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s, brown ditto, 68s to 70s, Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto wh[illegible]; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s, ditto old, 48s to 51s; grey peas, 41s to 46s, maple, 44s to 46s: white, 46s to 48s; boilers, 49s to 52s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 46s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 58s to 64s, ditto white, 64s to 68s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per [illegible] s to —s per barrel

[illegible] tinue in good request, at full prices [illegible] ld at higher rates. In all other kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing at but little alteration in the quotations.

Linseed, Eng[illegible] 60s, Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s [illegible] Odessa, 45s to 48s [illegible] to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to [illegible] Mustard-seed [illegible] to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £10 0s to £11 0s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 55s to [illegible] per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; [illegible] n, red, —s to —s extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt

[illegible] The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 62s [illegible]; barley, 44s 3d; oats, 27s 3d, rye, 41s 5d; beans 46s 6d, peas, 50s 1d.

[illegible] Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 59s 3d, barley, 39s 9d; oats, 25s 10d; rye, 38s 6d; [illegible] peas, 48s 3d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s [illegible] peas 2s 0d

Tea. There is rather more business doing in this market, and previ[illegible] are well supported

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar—the quantity of which on offer is small move off steadily, at a trifling improvement in value. Refined goods are dull, and rather lower [illegible] dard lumps selling at 65s 6d to 66s and brown ditto, 64s 6d to 65s per cwt

Coffee. Ceylon is steady, at full prices, but all other kinds of coffee command very little attention

Prov[illegible] The sale for Irish butter continu[illegible] decline in the quotations [illegible] m 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow and C[illegible] landed, 94s to 100s; Cork, 93s to 95s Waterford and Limerick 90s to 94s [illegible] 91s per cwt. For future delivery, next [illegible] hing is doing The best parcels of Dutch support late prices but all other kinds are lower. Best, 100s to 104s; low and middling 90s to 91s per cwt. English is very dull, but not cheaper. Best Dorset, 106s to 110s; middling, 100s to 104s; Devon, 98s to 102s per cwt, and fresh, 10s to 13s 6d per dozen lbs. The stock of bacon being large, that article is very dull [illegible] a further decline of from 4s to 6s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford 54s to 56s per cwt [illegible] middlings have fallen 2s per cwt. Scotch pork, 3s lower Lard has fallen 1s per cwt

Tallow. This market is in a very dull state. P.Y.C. on the spot 48s to 48s 3d; pri[illegible] small parcels, 48s 3d to 6d. For delivery the price is 48s 6d to 49s, with few buyers [illegible] tallow 50s, net ca[illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £4; clover ditto, £3 8s to £5; and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load

Oils We have a st[illegible] demand for most qualities at fu[illegible]

Hops (Friday).—The quantity of hops on offer being on the increase, the demand for all descriptions is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Sussex pockets, 75s to 86s; Weald of Kent do. 8?s to 88s, Mid and East Kent, 88s to 150s.

Coals (Friday).—Original Tanfield, 15s 6d, Taylor's West Hartley, 16s 6d; Wylam, 18s 6d; Belmont, 20s 6d, Caradoc. 20s 6d; Kelloe, 20s 9d; and Tees, 21s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). There were on sale here, to-day, 430 Dutch, and 30 Spanish beasts, [illegible] y in fair condition. The numbers of home-fed beasts were moderate: while the primest Scots, &c., moved off steadily at full prices; but all other kinds commanded very little attention. The supply of sheep being very small, the mutton trade was active, at extreme currencies, and at which a good clearance was effected [illegible] calves a steady business was doing, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. The pork trade was firm but without alteration in value. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small [illegible]

[illegible] 2s 10d; second quality ditto. 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; [illegible] and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime coarse [illegible] ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d, neat small porkers. 4s 6d to 4s 8d Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 19s each. Beasts, 1061, cows, 110, sheep, 3610; calves, 165, pigs, 300

Newgate and Leadenhall Friday.—We had a very steady trade, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the last number of the Illustrated News a rise in the price of money was stated as being highly probable. The fact has proved the justice of the supposition. Money has advanced during the week nearly one half per cent., and the discount brokers are now asking a higher price for accommodation than the Bank of England In Hamburg, discounts are 5½ to 6 per cent. In Amsterdam £5 per cent. Money in Berlin is so scarce that two thirds of the proprietors of Railway Stock are unable to meet the calls, and in Paris, the Railway Market is in the same state of depression that existed here last November and December. The operation of these circumstances on our Money Market may be briefly stated. Bills from the cities where money is scarce will be sent here for discount, or as security for advances. The remittances must be made in gold, as the demand for bills on the several places will exceed the amount due from debtors in such places to the English merchants. As soon as the gold begins to flow outward the circulation of the Bank of England must be contracted, as it is based upon the bullion in its coffers. To prevent such an event, the Directors usually resort to raising the rate of discount, thus making the value of money here assimilate closely to the price abroad. The effect produced is an immediate rise in the Money Market generally, and a corresponding depression in all description of stock and securities

[illegible]ess in the English House during the week has been almost exclusively c[illegible]ned to *bonâ fide* investments on the part of the public. These investments being met by a scarcity of stock, the price of Consols has risen about one-eighth per cent., although the general feeling of the market is in favour of depression Exchequer Bills have not varied in price, remaining at 11s. to 14s. pm. Bank Stock is good at 205⅞ No circumstance worthy of record has occurred beyond the trifling rise alluded to, and the market closes at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 205½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 93⅛: Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 94¾; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 95⅝, Long Annuities to expire, 9⅞; Ditto 30 years, 10 3-16; India Bonds, £1,000, [illegible]; Ditto under £1,000, 19; South Sea Annuities, 94⅝; Consols for Account, 94⅞. Exchequer Bills, £1,000 1½d, 14 pm., Ditto, £500, 14 pm.; Ditto, Small, 14 pm.

Transactions in the Foreign House still continue very limited. Mexican improved on Monday about ½ per cent. The rise has been attributed to Santa Anna's determination of vigorously repelling the Americans, as well as the difficulties of the latter in advancing so far into an hostile country, and which every day seems likely to increase. Spanish has rather declined, but the bargains done have been very few, and to only a very limited amount. Portuguese remains at about last week's prices. In the remaining portion of the Foreign Securities no marked alteration has occurred, and the prices subjoined are the last bargains transacted. Granada Bonds, One per Cent, 20; Mexican, Five per Cent, Account, [illegible]; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent, Account, 38½; Spanish Five per Cent, Account, 26½; Venezuela Bonds, Two per Cent, 40; Dutch, Two and-a-Half per Cent, 5[illegible]; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 92.

The Share Market opened actively and considerable business was transacted at the beginning of the week. Fluctuations have occurred in Oxford and Birminghams, in consequence of an engagement, it is said, having been entered into by the Great Western to purchase the line at ten guineas premium per Share of £20 payment to be made six months after the completion of the line, and 4 per cent. to be allowed on Calls. Towards the close of business, some flatness was perceptible in Scrips, but the dividend-paying lines were well supported. Eastern Counties Stock improved, upon the result of the Special Meeting, held on Thursday. The Old Shares are to be converted into £20 Shares, upon a payment of £1 4s each, and take dividends upon the increased amount after the 4th of December. Seven per cent. is stated to be the rate of the next dividend. The accompanying list contains the prices of the lines last dealt in:—Aberdeen, 18½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2[illegible]; Birmingham and Dudley, 6 pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 8⅝; Caledonian, 24[illegible]; Ditto Half Shares, 2¼; Cornwall, [illegible]; Direct Northern, 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 22⅝; Ditto New, 7⅝ pm.; Ditto No. Extension, 3⅝; East Lancashire, 18⅝, Ditto New, 9; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75; Ditto [illegible] ½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorset, 3½; Great Western Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto Fifths, 31; Hull and Selby, 107½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, [illegible] Leeds and Bradford, 75; Leeds, Dewsbury, &c., 33½; Leeds and Thirsk, 15; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction. 2[illegible]; London and Blackwall, 8. London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59⅝; London and North Western, 197; Ditto Quarters, 23½; Ditto Ditto, New Shares, 15½; London and South Western, 67; Ditto New, 30; London and York, Half Shares, 1⅛; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1; Lynn and Ely, 16; Manch. and Leeds ½ Shares, 48; Do Fifths, 8½; Do. Extens., 1⅛ pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 75; Ditto Quarters (B), 12⅝; Ditto Quarters (C), 8; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ pm; Manchester and Southampton 1⅝; Midland, 133½; Ditto New, 34¼; Ditto New, 6⅝; Newcastle and Berwick, 33¼; Newmarket and Chesterford, 5⅝; Norfolk, 131; North British, 37½; Ditto Half Shares, 16½; Ditto Quarters, 3⅝; Ditto Extension, 1⅝; North Staffordshire, 3¼ pm; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6⅝; Scottish Midland, 13; South Staffordshire Junction, 3¼; South Eastern and Dover, 38¼; Ditto, No 2, 14¼; Ditto, No. 4, 3; South Wales, 3⅝; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3⅛; Worcester, Warwick, and Rugby, [illegible]; York and Carlisle, ⅝; York and Newcastle, 44¾; Ditto New, 19½; Ditto Preference, 6⅝; York and North Midland, 102; Ditto ½ Shares, 50; Do. Selby, 88; Do. Extension, 41⅝; Do. Preference, 11¼; Do. East and West Riding Extension, 21¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 14⅝; Direct Bombay and Madras, ¾; Dutch Rhenish, 5⅝; East Indian, ⅜; Louvain à la Sambre, 1⅞; Namur and Liege, 3¼; Northern of France Constituted, 11⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7¾; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5[illegible]. Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 3⅝; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅝

Saturday Morning.—Consols were flat yesterday, at a decline of ⅛ per cent.: 94⅝ ¾ for Money and Time were the closing quotations. The Foreign Market was inanimate; Portuguese was a shade firmer. Eastern Counties Shares were buoyant, and Caledonians were firm. Eastern Counties are 22⅝; Caledonians, 24.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL CHAMBERS, SOMERSET HOUSE, Nov. 7

The names of those who were this day nominated, by the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to serve the office of Sheriff of the county of Cornwall:—Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, [illegible], Sir William Pratt Call, of Whiteford House, Bart.; William Daubuz, of Killiou, Esq.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 5

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Pratt, of Wootton Bassett, in the county of Wilts, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery The Lord Chancellor has also appointed William Norris, of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov 7

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Saul Salomon, as Consul at St. Helena for his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

BANKRUPTS.—W TROWBRIDGE, Lawrence-lane, woollen-draper. D PATTIE, St Alban's place, Edgware-road, stationer W. ALLEN Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, [illegible] board-manufacturer H GODFREY Milton-road Milton next Gravesend, builder [illegible] Holborn-hill, licensed victualler. J BLYTH, Barnstaple, wine-merchant. R. M. JERMYN, Bocking, Essex, chemist. R. GLOVER, Mitcham, snuff manufacturer. T. H. BEAL, Wingham, Kent, grocer T WYATT, Oxford-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, builder. [illegible] BALL Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant. J LAMB, Oxford-street, haberdasher. R. EDELSHEIM Manchester, draper W. IMRAY, Liverpool, stationer. J. LESTER, [illegible] S. Lerby, plasterer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—[illegible] NICOLL, Ardrishaig, [illegible], Argyleshire, grocer A BALD, Alloa, merchant. P. JAMIESON, Glasgow, insurance broker

FRIDAY Nov 13

ST JAMES'S PALACE Nov. 10.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint George [illegible], Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Pratt, retired

WAR OFFICE, Nov 13

12th Light Dragoons: F. T Gunning to be Assistant-Surgeon, [illegible] 3rd Foot. The Hon. H. W. Lysaght to be Ensign, vice M'De[illegible] K M'Dermott to be Lieutenant, vice Cox. 10th: Ensign G T. Whitaker to be A[illegible] Galloway 15th: J Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Bontine. 18th: Assist-Surg. J. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice G Stewart. W. K. Chalmers, M D., to be Assistant-Surgeon vice J. Stewart 19th, G. V, Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Anderson. 26th: Assistant-Surgeon D M'Intyre M D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Home. 29th: Capt E. W, Fraser to be Capt., vice Wilbraham. 47th Lieut. H. R. Manners to be Captain, vice J Harvey, Ensign J. G Anderson to be Ensign, [illegible] T. W. Hudson to be Captain, vice Atkinson, Capt. T. E. Wilbraham to be Captain, [illegible] 50th: H. J Hinde to be Ensign, vice Cormick. 61st: Capt. J. S. Atkinson to be Captain, vice Hudson. 63rd Ensign H White to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes Ensign W. Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Waite 67th: G A. M'Nair to be Ensign, vice Murray 75th. Ensign J W Preston to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; E G. Gray to be Ensign, vice Preston 76th Ensign A. [illegible] Robertson to be Ensign, vice Sydenham 80th. Ensign R. C Oliphant to be Lieutenant vice Kershaw 92nd W J. Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Robertson. 94th. W. J Bell to be Ensign, vice Pratt

2nd West India Regiment: F. B Forster to be Ensign, vice Williams; G. E[illegible] vice Lawless

[illegible]stant Surgeon W. Home, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second [illegible]

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

Second Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia. The Hon. A. Onslow, commonly called Viscount Cranley, to be Major

BANKRUPTS

[illegible] adilly, victualler H. TOWER, Salford, Somersetshire, [illegible] Bristol, artists colourman. J HINDMARSH, Liverpool, woollen draper D. LEVI Birmingham, licensed-victualler. H. GOULDESBROUGH. Lower Broughton, Manchester share-broker. G. B. FRANKLIN, Shrewsbury, Salop, printer [illegible] BURGESS, Ramsgate, coach maker. C. STARKS, jun., Southampton, builder. A. HENDERSON, Old Burlington-street, tailor. E HOPEWELL and A. THACKER, Leadenhall-street, outfitters. T MARSH, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street, City, cabinet [illegible]

BIRTHS.

At Hoglunda, Sweden, Countess Rosen, of a da[illegible] At Rushden Rectory, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Lowne of a daughter. —At St[illegible] Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Henry Wilson, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Knaresborough, D. Leahy Arthur, Esq. to Amelia Frances, third daughter of Sir Joseph R[illegible] Bar[illegible] At Newcastle, county of Wicklow, Coventry Mark Woodhouse, Esq., to [illegible] Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev William Arch[illegible]

DEATHS.

At Torquay, Lieutenant-Colonel John Spottiswoode, of the Grenadier Guards.——At Hennock-vicarage, Devonshire, the Rev John Turner, aged 67.——At Brompton, aged 83, Sarah, widow of the late David Robinson, Esq ——At Shuckburgh-park, in the County of Warwick, Anna Maria Draycott, wife of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart.——At Wel[illegible]borough, Northamptonshire, in the 23rd year of his age, Frederick William, youngest son of Mr Broughton, the police magistrate. —At Holly-lodge, Hanwell, Hannah, wife of Thomas Jones, Esq ——On the 8th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr William Henry Kew, of No. 5, M[illegible]square.——At Streatham-lodge, Surrey, Margaret, widow of the late John Coulthard, Esq ——On Sunday, the 8th instant, Mrs. M F Otley, of South Testwood house, near Southampton. Had she lived till January next, she would have entered her hundredth year ——At Madras, Charles Turton Kaye Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 34 ——In the 82nd year of her age, Harriet, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen Trapaud ——At Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Susan Dimock, only daughter of the late John Dim[illegible] At Little Missenden Abbey Captain William Fitch Arnold (late 19th Lancers), Justice of Peace for Bucks.——In Lower Berkeley-street, Mary Georgiana, relict of Robert Nassau Sutton, and daughter of the late John Manners Sutton, Esq ——At Thorparch, Mrs. Constable Maxwell, relict of the late Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq ——At Bayswater-terrace, in his 84th year, Joseph Charlier, Esq ——At the Angel Inn, Islington, Mrs. Ann Smith, in her ninety-third year.——Suddenly, the Rev. W[illegible] M.A., rector of Bidborough, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE

M JULLIEN begs leave most positively to state that he is compelled to give up possession of the Theatre, on TUESDAY, December 1st, and that the next will unavoidably be the LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF HIS CONCERTS. M. JULLIEN'S Orchestra, which includes the most Eminent Members of Her Majesty's Theatre, the Philharmonic, and the Ancient Concerts, is also supported by several unrivalled Artistes of whose aid those Establishments cannot boast and M JULLIEN feels authorised in asserting without ostentation, and is indeed confirmed in his opinion by those who have travelled in Italy, Germany, and France, that his present Orchestra displays a combination of Talent not equalled by any in Europe. The NEW GRAND BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE, assisted by the FOUR MILITARY BANDS, will be performed on MONDAY, November 16th, and every Evening during the Week. The Programme will be varied nightly, and always include Solos by the principal Artistes, a Classical Symphony and Overture Selections from Popular Operas; the New Comic American Polka Valses, Quadrilles &c &c.

On TUESDAY NEXT, November 17th, the Concert will be for the BENEFIT of MISS BIRCH, on which occasion she will have the honour to sing a New Venetian Serenade by Koch-Albert, and a Song entitled "The First Lesson," composed expressly for these Concerts by Mr M. W Balfe, of her Majesty's Theatre

[illegible] will be announced in the b[illegible] of the day

[illegible] Eight, and [illegible] over at Eleven

The LAST CONCERT will take place [illegible] SATURDAY, November 28th. The Season terminates on MONDAY, November 30th, with a GRAND BAL MASQUE

LYCEUM.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S PROMENADE CONCERTS will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, and continue for ONE MONTH only The BAND will consist of Eighty First-rate Artists, in addition to which the celebrated vocalist Mr HENRY RUSSELL will appear for Twelve Nights only: also the eminent DISTIN FAMILY, and Mr SINCLAIR. [illegible] menade, and Upper Boxes, 1s.; Dress Circle [illegible] Private Boxes, One Guinea, to be had at the Box-office, and at Mr. Allcroft's Establishments 15 New Bond-street, and 62 Regent-street.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY Under the especial Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family MONDAY, November 16, and during the Week, at Half past Six o'Clock Second Week of [illegible] Magical Spectacle of the DEMON HORSE and the TWELVE W[illegible] Magic oit, with the WILD DEER-CHASE and Stupendous Effects. Beau[illegible] rses, Syrian Camels, Trained Deer, &c. Entire Change of Novelties in the [illegible] uestrian Pageant. Champion Vaulters. Herr Amadio Neuporte, Wonderful Dutch Bottle Equilibrist. Feats of Horsemanship, and a Favourite Afterpiece. Curtain rises every evening at H[illegible]—Box Office open from Eleven till Five Westminster-bridge is open to foot passen[illegible] Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D Bro[illegible]

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—[illegible] of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of t[illegible] MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—Mdme. Warton begs respectfully to inform the Subscribers and Public that she has succeeded in engaging a celebrated Female Artiste from the Royal Academy of Paris, who will have the honour of making her first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, when will be produced a series of NEW TABLEAUX, never yet introduced to a British Public, in which she will sustain some of her most favourite personations. The unequalled Tableaux of "A Grecian Harvest Home," and "Jephtha's Daughters," from Mr. O'Neil's Art Union Picture, increase in popularity at each representation Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl. The Appointments and Decorations by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

NEW VOCAL [illegible] ETS FOR THE SEASON

THE BRIDE OF THE CASTLE. By Mrs. CRAWFORD, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen" Price [illegible]

DOWN IN THE DELL. Songs of Fairy Land By JOHN BARNETT, Author of the [illegible] ted Singing Lesson, "The Sol Fa Duet." 2s. 6d

[illegible] THE BONNY CLYDE By the author of "Come o'er the Moonlit Sea." 2s. 6d

HARK! THE SABBATH BELLS ARE PEALING. By EDWIN FLOOD, author of "My Bonnie Highland Mary" 2s

LEONI LEE and COXHEAD, 48, Albemarle-street, wh[illegible] may be had

[illegible] Comical-Tragical Musical Christmas [illegible], entitled BLUE BEARD, a Domestic [illegible] plained in a note-able manner on the Pianoforte. By CHARLES W GLOVER author of "Cinderella—adapted to the Pianoforte without rhyme or very little reason, 4s.; "Venice—Recollections of the Carnival—a Descriptive Musical Melange," 4s.) Illustrated with gorgeous splendour, in gold and colours, by Brandard. 4s

In a few days, price 5s. elegantly bound, with Illustrations by Duncan, engraved by [illegible],

CHRISTMAS IN THE OLDEN TIME. By JOHN MILLS, Author of "The Old English Gentleman," &c. &c.
H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

MR. ROWCROFT'S NEW WORK
Now ready, in 3 vols post 8vo.

CHRONICLES OF THE FLEET PRISON. By the Author of "Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant," "The Bushranger of Van Diemen's Land, &c.—H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LIFE and TIMES. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. In Parts, at 1s., to be continued fortnightly, and in Divisions 5s. 6d. each. Every Part will contain one Plate—every Division five Plates. Part I now ready, Division I [illegible] 1st. FISHER, SON, and Co., London.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

From Dec. 1st., Price 3rd. KENT and RICHARDS, 51, Paternoster-row.

THE JOURNAL OF MYSTERIES. Eminent Contributors. Best paper, type, coloured wrapper, illustrations, &c. Contents.—Occult Science, Polish Cardinal, Devil at College, Frenchman! &c. &c. &c.

Now Ready, price 10s. 6d., or, elegantly bound, with figured gilt edges, price 12s., with Twenty beautiful Illustrations by A. Crowquill,

WOMAN'S LOVE; a Romance of Smiles and Tears. By G. HERBERT RODWELL, Author of "Memoirs of an Umbrella," &c.
London: KENT and RICHARDS, 51 and 52, Paternoster-row

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.
Nearly Ready, in Three Vols. post 8vo.,

LUCRETIA;
OR THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT
By the Author of "Rienzi," "Eugene Aram," "Night and Morning," &c.
SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just Published, in fcp. 8vo., with Engravings, price 6s., cloth,

THE AFRICAN WANDERERS; or, the Adventures of Carlos and Antonio; embracing interesting descriptions of the manners and customs of the Western Tribes, and the natural productions of the country. By Mrs R. LEE (formerly Mrs T. E. Bowdich), Author of "Memoirs of Cuvier," "Elements of Natural History," &c.
London [illegible], Successors to J. Harris, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

LODER'S OPERA "THE NIGHT DANCERS."—"Wake, My Love," the Serenade; the Ballad, "I Cannot Flatter, If I Would," and the Air, "Wake From Thy Grave, Giselle;" sung by Mr. Allen, and rapturously encored, are published, Price 2s. each. "The Flower Duet," sung by Madame Albertazzi and Mr Allen; the Duet "Peace to the Dead," sung by Miss Sara Flower and Mr Allen, are also received with the greatest enthusiasm. All the Music is now ready, Books of Airs by Glover, Solos, and Duets. Quadrilles, Solos and Duets, Airs, arranged for Pianoforte, &c., by the most eminent Composers, lists of which may be had Gratis, of CHARLES JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

PICTURE STORY BOOKS, by Great Authors and Great Painters.—Illustrated with many Hundred Engravings, and Illuminated Titles and Frontispieces. Price 1s. 6d. each, in elegant Ornamental Covers. In a few days
GOOD LADY BERTHA'S HONEY BROTH. BEAN FLOWER AND PEA BLOSSOM.
LIFE OF PUNCHINELLO. GENIUS GOODFELLOW AND THE WOODCUTTER'S DOG.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. The largest and best selected Stock of Juvenile Works in London, comprising the Works of Peter Parley, Captain Marryat, Wm. and Mary Howitt, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hofland, Miss Edgeworth, Maria Hack, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Fraser Tytler, Miss Strickland, Miss Corner, &c. &c. Also, an endless variety of Children's Coloured Picture Books, all the Annuals, Pocket Books, Albums, Scrap Books, and Illustrated Works for the drawing room table, at a great reduction in price.—65, Quadrant. N.B. The New Juvenile Catalogue forwarded gratis on application. A liberal allowance to Schools.

HOW TO LIVE. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

DR. MADDOCK on CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and AFFECTIONS of the HEART. "This work is written in a style that will recommend it to the general as well as the professional reader, and we think that no one can rise from its perusal without being satisfied that it is the production of a practical and experienced man, and that it ought for the sake of suffering humanity to be brought into extensive circulation."—Oxford University Herald. Price 5s. 6d., with numerous cases and plates. SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row, and may be ordered of any bookseller in town or country.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, price 10s. 6d., cloth,

THE ART of CHESS-PLAY; NEW TREATISE on CHESS. By GEORGE WALKER; comprising all the best methods of playing the Openings and Ends of Games and including the New Discoveries of Von Der Lasa, Von Jaenisch, St Amant, Kieseritzkij, Calvi, &c.—"A standard authority on all points connected with the game."—Britannia. Also
WALKER'S CHESS MADE EASY, [illegible]
WALKER'S EDITION of STURGE'S GUIDE to the GAME of DRAUGHTS, 4s. 6d.
WALKER'S CRIBBAGE PLAYER'S TEXT BOOK, 3s. 6d.
WALKER'S [illegible] by PHILIDOR, 5s.
London. SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIPER, Paternoster-row.

Just ready, in an elegant wrapper, hot-pressed, gilt-edged, and of the full music size, the

ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL ALMANACK: a Visiting Table-book and Drawing-room Annual for 1847. Six New Musical Compositions by Balfe, Benedict, Alexander Lee, Wallace, Crouch, and Hatton. Twelve Original Songs by F. W. N. BAYLEY. 100 Beautiful Illustrations, by Kenny Meadows, Phiz, Crowquill, Warren, Weigall, Hine, and other eminent artists. The work includes

A COMIC MUSICAL ALMANACK. By the Author of "The New Tale of a Tub," "The Comic Nursery Stories," and Three Years of the "Comic Almanack" of George Cruikshank.

A few select Advertisements connected with Music, Literature, and the Fine Arts, printed on a sheet of tinted paper, will accompany this splendid work, the circulation of which will be unprecedented. Price 2s. 6d. H. HURST, 27, King William-street, Strand.

13, Great Marlborough-street

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
CÆSAR BORGIA, an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Whitefriars." 3 vols.

II.
A SECOND EDITION of HOCHELAGA; or, England in the New World. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq. 2 vols., 21s. bound.

III.
MEN of CAPITAL. By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.
"Mrs. Gore has displayed all her brilliant powers in the construction and embellishment of this tale."—Court Journal.

IV.
The HISTORY of MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow. By the Rev R. COBBOLD, M.A., Author of "The History of Margaret Catchpole." Dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. 3 vols., with Illustrations, 31s. 6d. bound.

V.
The ROMANCE of WAR; or, The Highlanders in Spain. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., late 62nd Regiment. 3 vols. (Just ready.)
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough-street.

This day is published, in small 8vo., price 6s.,

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SYMMETRICAL BEAUTY. By D. R. HAY. With ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIVE PLATES.—"This is a grammar of pure form, in which the elements of Symmetrical, as distinguished from Picturesque beauty are demonstrated, by reducing the outlines or planes of curvilinear and rectilinear forms to their origin in the principles of geometrical proportion. In thus analysing symmetry of outline in natural and artificial objects, Mr Hay determines the fixed principles of beauty in positive shape, and shows how beautiful forms may be reproduced and infinitely varied with mathematical precision. Hitherto, the originating and copying of beautiful contours have been alike empirical; the production of a new design for a vase or jug has been a matter of chance between the eye and the hand; and the copying of a Greek moulding or ornament a merely mechanical process. By a series of problems, Mr. Hay places both the invention and the imitation of beautiful forms on a sure basis of science; giving to the faculty of original minds a clue to the evolving of new and elegant shapes, in which the infinite resources of nature are made subservient to the uses of art. The volume is illustrated by one hundred diagrams, beautifully executed, that serve to explain the text, and suggest new ideas of beauty of contour in common objects. To designers of pottery, hardware, and architectural ornament, this work is particularly valuable; but artists of every kind, and workmen of intelligence, will find it of great utility."—Spectator, October 31.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

LODER'S NEW SONGS, the Poetry by GEORGE SOANE, A.B.—"'Twill be all the same a Hundred Years Hence," "Maid Marian's Song," "Queen Catherine's Death-bed," "Robin Hood is Lying Dead," all at Threepence each, elegantly printed in Music Folio, in the "MUSICAL TREASURY," Weekly Threepenny Miscellany for the Family Pianoforte.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOFORTE PIECES at THREEPENCE EACH, Music Folio, uniform with the above.—Now ready, "Labarre's Brilliant Galop," 3d.; Chaulieu's "Ma Nacelle," and Mozart's "Oh, Cara Armonia," the two for 6d.; Moscheles's Parody on "Di Tanti Palpiti," 3d.; Herz's "Tarantella," 3d.; The "Festal Waltz," 3d.; The "Festal Song," 3d.

DAVIDSON'S UNIVERSAL MELODIES, 16 pages for 3d. No. I. contains the music and words of 33 songs, adapted alike for the singer, the accordion, flute, violin, cornopean, or any treble instrument.

DIBDIN'S SONGS, uniform with the above, 16 pages for 3d., the words of all of them, and the music of all the best, with new pianoforte accompaniments, to be completed in one handsome volume for 12s.

DAVIDSON, Publisher, 209, Cosmorama, Regent-street, and Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

THE WELLINGTON BRACE, Registered.—A PAIR of BRACES, WITHOUT a STRAP or a BUCKLE, must command the patronage of every Gentleman. In these the length can be regulated more easily than by the old system. Prices the same as the ordinary Braces of similar quality. To be obtained at all Hosiers, &c.; and, wholesale only, at J. and W. DENT and Co.'s, London.—N.B. Each pair is stamped "John Paterson, London, registered August 13, 1846."

NOTICE!! BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, and other OVER-COATS for the WINTER, may now be had at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), just opened; also, as usual, at the City Ware-rooms, 69, Cornhill (north side.) At both Establishments will be found a large and superior stock of first rate Outside Garments adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever (or made to order at a day's notice). The PALLIUM is a universally admired garment, recently introduced by W. B.; and well adapted for the present weather. The long-established reputation of W. B.'s well known Waterproof Overcoats renders (it is presumed) any recommendation now unnecessary; they unquestionably continue the most permanently popular garment ever invented.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.

The following are the present prices of new feathers:—

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose ..	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto ..	2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto ..	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

RICH SILK VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show Rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

SPORTSMEN.—HUNTING EXERCISE.—Gentlemen Riding, Walking, Suffering from Disease, Relaxation, &c. &c., should try W. H. BAILEY'S SUSPENSION BANDAGES, admitted to be the best now in use.—Price 3s. and 4s. 6d. each. They can be sent by post. *** Orders by Post, with a Remittance, attended to.
418, Oxford-street, London.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

FRENCH MERINOS, DUTY FREE, 2s. 7½d. and 3s. 3d. per Yard. GREAT BARGAINS in Silks, Satins, Plaids, Cashmeres; Tartan Wool Shawls and Scarfs; Newest Styles in Cloaks and Mantles, Novelties in Paris Ribbons, Velvets and Plushes; Rich Striped and Checked Silks, 1s. 9½d., 2s., 2s. 4d. per Yard; a lot of rich White Satins for Slips, 1s. 11½d. per Yard; 250 pieces Fine Scotch Wool Plaids, all 1s. 6½d. per Yard, with several Bales of India Long Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, &c., equally cheap. At JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Mourning Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

PATTERNS SENT FREE TO LADIES LIVING IN THE COUNTRY. The following Goods are at about half their real value.
The richest French Watered Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard.
Very Fine French Merinos, at 3s. 6d.
Very Rich Black Satins, at 3s., 4s., 5s., and 6s.
Very Good Sky French Satins, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.
Rich Fancy Check French Ducapes, at 2s. 6d.
Very Rich Satin Turcs in Black and Colours, at 2s. 11½d.
Very Stout Black Gros de Naples, at 1s. 11½d.
Valenciennes Lace, from 4d. to 18d. per Yard.
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.
N.B. The Carriage of all parcels exceeding the value of £5 will be paid.

LADIES OBSERVE! GREAT ADVANTAGES are now offered to Purchasers of Winter Attire, at the NEW CENTRAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The remaining portion of the [illegible] Rotherham has been [illegible] goods that MORRISH and MORRISH have selected from the Home and Continental Markets, which have been marked at prices that must convince customers of the determination to carry out the leading principles of their Establishment—To Buy in the Cheapest Markets—To Sell at the Smallest Profits. In consequence of the Great Influx of Customers, M. and E. have been compelled at once to Enlarge their Premises, the whole of which are now thrown open to the Public.—TAKE NOTICE! MORRISH and MORRISH, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

MAGNIFICENT VELVETS and WINTER SILKS.—SEWELL and Co.'s fresh importation of Novelties for the season consists of Silks and Embroidered Dresses of great beauty, from 31s. the Dress, to the most gorgeous Brocade and [illegible], adapted for full dress, or Court trains, varying from 4½ to 12 guineas. French Merinos, and Embroidered Cachmeres in every shade. Scotch Plaids, in Wool, Satin, Silks, Poplins, and Cachmere. A great variety of intermediate materials, quite new, for warm Dresses, 14s., 16s., and one guinea the dress. S. and Co.'s New Mantle and Cloak Rooms are the largest, and contain the greatest assortment of any house in London. The new Fancy Rooms are quite distinct, for Ball and Evening Dresses of every description. Head Dresses in Velvet, Gold and Silver, &c. Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, &c. &c.—Compton House, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho-square.

CONVENIENT PRESENTS IN CHEAP LOTS.
No. 1. Double Skirt Lace Dress
Berthe [illegible]
New Shape Lace Cape
Muslin Collar, trimmed Real Lace
Half-a-dozen Hem-stitch Cambric Handkerchiefs
Only £2 17s. 6d. the Lot
No. 2. The same articles, richer and better qualities, £4 8s.

No. 3. Valenciennes Habit Shirts	Riviere Batiste Handkerchief	Trimmed Real Valenciennes
Ditto Cuffs	Fine Hemstitch Ditto	
French Black Veil	Valenciennes Chemisette	

Only £1 12s. 6d. the [illegible]
IMMENSE REDUCTION.—GENUINE BARGAINS.
REAL SELLING OFF.—The whole of my Valuable, Extensive, and Fashionable Stock, previous to making Alterations and Improvements.
HENRY DIXON, No. 237, Regent-Street.

ART-UNION.—TO PRINTSELLERS, GILDERS, &c.—C. F. BIELEFELD, having obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for Manufacturing Picture Frames by Machinery, begs to announce that Specimens, unique in design and perfect in execution, will be ready for inspection the second week in December. The Patent Frames, which are adapted for Art-Union and other Prints, Oil Paintings, &c. &c., may be had complete, or in lengths of twelve feet each, without join, prepared for gilding, or finished in a variety of styles. And, although the perfection and delicacy of the work are such as to defy even the remotest competition, yet, in Price, they will be found lower than the commonest wood frames now in use. Of this some idea may be formed from the fact that a beautiful frame, prepared for the forthcoming Art-Union Print, measuring more than nine feet, will be produced for about 7s. 6d.—Papier Mâché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice; a white Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. The breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the Odonto, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. All others are fraudulent counterfeits!

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 63, Old Broad-street, London, 11th November, 1846.
John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., Chairman.
Richard E. O. Townsend, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Consulting Counsel. George Lake Russell, Esq.
Solicitors: Messrs. Cardale, Cardale, and Iliffe, Bedford-row.
Actuary: F. A. Englebach, Esq., of the Alliance Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the USUAL HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of £4½ per cent. per annum (free of Income-tax), becoming due on the 30th inst., will be payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1847. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the [illegible] to the 7th of December next, inclusive. THIS COMPANY was instituted in the year 1837, for the purchase of Reversionary and Contingent Interests, Real and Personal, Life Interests and Annuities, and every description of Property that can be affected by the contingencies of human life. Persons having such interests to dispose of may, on application, receive any information and assistance in making proposals to the Company, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office. Every facility is afforded by the Solicitors of the Company, in the investigation of a vendor's title, so as to insure the speedy completion of all purchases.
By order of the Board, WILLIAM SIM, Secretary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.
DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R.E., Chairman.	Major-Gen. [illegible] Wynyard, C.B.
Col. Sir William Gossett, C.B., K.C.H., R.E., Deputy Chairman.	Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., K.C.
Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., M.P.	Major-Gen. Clelland, E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bt., G.C.H.	Lieut.-Col. H. Hanmer, K.H., late R.H.G.
Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.	Lieut. Col. Purchas, E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.	Lieut.-Col. Matson, R.E.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.	Major Shadwell Clerke, K.H., F.R.S.
Major-Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., R.A.	Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H.G.
Capt. Sir George Back, R.N.	Capt. [illegible]
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.	William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
	James Nugent Daniell, Esq.
	Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.

ACTUARY.—JOHN FINLAISON, Esq., the Government Calculator.

Assurances are granted upon the Lives of Persons in EVERY station of Life, and for every part of the World, upon particularly favourable terms.

Persons assured in this Office may change from one country to another, without forfeiting their Policies.

A Bonus, amounting to 30 per cent. on the actual value of the Policies, was apportioned to the Assured at the First Septennial Meeting, held in the year 1844.
JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
Empowered by 6 and 7 Wm. IV. cap. 119.
Offices, 8, Water-street, Liverpool, and 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London.
LONDON BOARD.
CHAIRMAN. Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN. William Ewart, Esq., M.P.

John Atkins, Esq.	James D. Nicol, Esq.	J. M. Rosseter, Esq.
Thomas Blake, Esq.	Hon. F. Ponsonby	William Wilberforce, Esq.
[illegible]	John Ranking, Esq.	Swinton Boult, Esq.
[illegible], Esq.		

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row.
MEDICAL REFEREES.—Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S., Alexander Anderson, Esq., F.R.C.S.
By the Act of Parliament [illegible] by the Company, it is expressly conditioned that the liability of the Shareholders under the Policies shall not be restricted by special contract, or [illegible].

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE are undertaken on property of every description in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and in Foreign Countries.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Two scales of premiums, the one being MUCH LOWER THAN USUAL, securing the amount of the policy, without any addition; the other, lower than the participating scales generally adopted by Companies offering uncertain bonuses, and CARRYING GUARANTEED ADDITIONS on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution.

BY THIS NEW PLAN the insured becomes entitled, after ten payments, to a fixed annual bonus, according to his age at the date of the insurance; and, at the end of each period of ten years, every policy, until its amount be doubled, will be increased, upon the system of the Equitable Society, by the addition, for every year it has existed, of a STIPULATED SUM.

Thus, a policy for £1000 on the life of a person aged 40 years will be subject to an annual premium of £32 14s. 6d.; and at the end of 10 years, it will represent £1101 13s. 4d., of 20 years, £1305, of 30 years, £1010, and of 40 years, £2000. But, should the death occur between two decennial periods—say, at the expiration of 25 years—the sum payable under the policy having been further increased by annual additions since the 20th year, will be £1355 16s. 8d.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Resident Secretary.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for [illegible] or 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

DOUBLE-ACTION HARP by ERARD, a Great Bargain.—A splendid DOUBLE-ACTION HARP, nearly new, richly decorated, warranted in every respect. Price, for cash, only Forty-two Guineas (the property of a deceased Lady). To be seen at H. R. WILCOCKE'S, 61, London-road, Southwark, nine doors from the Elephant and Castle end.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

THE SEVENTH THOUSAND of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE is now on Sale, although it is the beginning of but the third season. It is the distinguishing merit of this admirable invention, that it purifies the surrounding atmosphere, and serves to ventilate the apartment which it warms. It is adapted for the smallest Chambers, as well as the Hall and the Church. From 40s. upwards. Prospectuses forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom. Four or five Stoves are in operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Warehouses, Show Rooms, and Manufactories, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES, SUPERSEDING WIGS.—The Toupée is intended for those who have good hair at the sides and back of the head, with paucity above the whiskers, and are compelled to wear a covering only from their susceptibility to cold at that most vulnerable part, the crown; the Toupée leaving the head free from the night-cap band of the wig. J. DICK, Practical Wig-Maker, 11, King-street, Cheapside.—Milne's Crystallised Hair Dye, in one bottle, is the only liquid dye that effectually changes grey hair to a permanent mouse brown, or black, in ten minutes. It cannot stain the skin, and is utterly free from that offensive effluvium and deposit peculiar to other dyes. Sold in bottles, at 5s. and 10s. each. N.B. Agent for Johann Grossmith's Eau de Cologne.

TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cosmetic, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent. It effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other unsightly cutaneous visitations. The radiant [illegible] it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.—Ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor," 158, New Bond-street. All others are fraudulent imitations.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This [illegible] article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, [illegible] from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most [illegible] Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied [illegible]

[illegible] ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named [illegible]
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

AN INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.

ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA; the most successful liquid preparation ever known in this or any other country, for DYEING the HAIR of the Head, [illegible] unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.—Prepared by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, [illegible]

METCALFE and CO'S. NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet [illegible], and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's. only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH-POWDER has now been in general use by the public, and as an appendage to the fashionable toilet for fully half a century. It was originally prepared (according to the direction of an eminent physician) of vegetable substances, without the admixture of any pernicious ingredient, so as to impart firmness and a beautiful redness to the gums, sweetness to the breath, and a delicate whiteness to the teeth; at the same time, by its regular daily use, preserving them from decay, and preventing the toothache. These distinguishing characteristics have procured for it the approbation of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished personages in the United Kingdom.—Prepared and sold by BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, No. 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Davenport and S[illegible], 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, and of most Druggists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. each.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s. 6d.
Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any [illegible] used. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

Mr Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or stumps, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, [illegible]

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following [illegible] given cut [illegible] inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom .	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) .	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat .		HAT.	
		Measure size round the Head ..	

READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE	£ s d
Beaver Taglionis from	0 8 6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2 6 0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1 5 0	Tweed Over Coats	0 18 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, and make	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers	0 8 6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Winter Trousers, in all the most approved French Patterns	1 2 6
Doeskin	0 10 6	Best of Dress Trousers	1 8 0
Dress Coats, ...	1 0 0	Best of Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock Coats, ...	1 5 0	Best Quality Made	2 15 0
Double Breasted Waistcoat	0 2 6	Best of Frock Coats	1 15 0
[illegible] and Tunic Suits ..	0 18 6	Best Quality Made	3 3 6
[illegible]	0 3 0	Fancy Waistcoats	0 8 0
[illegible]	0 1 6	[illegible] Satin, or Fancy .	0 2 0
		[illegible] ..	[illegible]

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

[illegible] Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SON, [illegible] Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for [illegible] 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City.

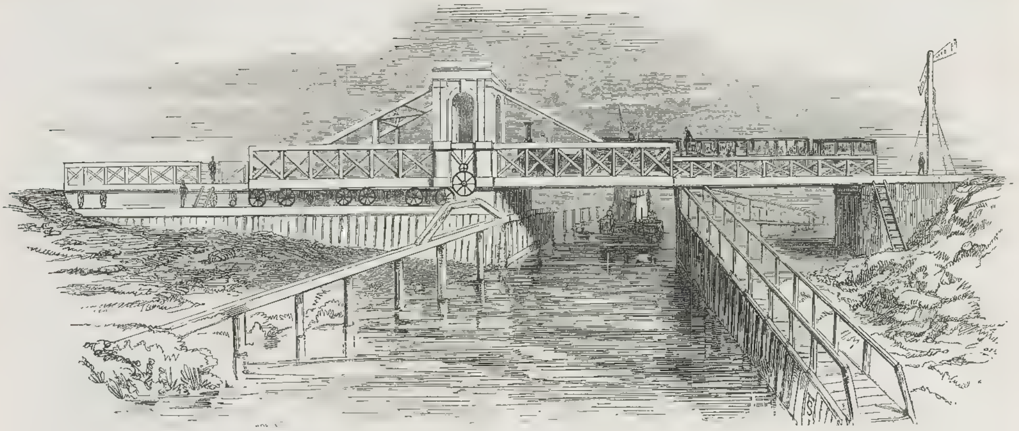
[illegible] MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition [illegible] that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," [illegible] has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons [illegible] connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire [illegible] clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'Clock.

*** The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application or forwarded "POST FREE."

THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road, London, are now in possession of upwards of 500,000 cases of cures effected by MORISON'S PILLS, which amply prove the truth of the Hygeian or Morisonian system of Medicine, viz., that all diseases arise from an impurity in the blood.



RAILWAY DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE ARUN, CALLED "THE TELESCOPE BRIDGE."—(CLOSED.)

TIMBER DRAWBRIDGE CARRYING THE BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER RAILWAY ACROSS THE RIVER ARUN.

THIS Drawbridge (popularly, though not very appropriately, called the Telescope Bridge) was constructed to meet the requirements of the Lords of the Admiralty, who have the jurisdiction of the River Arun, over which the Bridge is built, it being required that the Bridge should be capable of leaving a clear space, when open, of the unusual width of sixty feet, for the passage of vessels navigating the river, which is a larger opening by many feet than any drawbridge hitherto constructed.

This Bridge, with the exception of the machinery for moving it, is constructed entirely of timber, and consists of two strongly trussed frames or platforms, one of which moves laterally or sideways; the other, or principal trussed framing, moves back to the extent of sixty-three feet, when the Bridge is opened, and occupies the space vacated by the first-mentioned moveable platform.

The principal trussed moveable framing is 144 feet long, 35 feet high, and weighs about 70 tons; it is supported by and traverses upon fourteen friction wheels, each six feet in diameter, and is easily moved by suitable wheels and pinions, acting on a fixed rack underneath the Bridge; two men and a boy readily opening the Bridge in from four to five minutes.

The total length of the Bridge is 273 feet, and the clear width is 12 feet; it is constructed for a single line of rails, but the Railway on either side has a double line.

From the great length of the moveable timber framing, it was requisite that it should be so braced and supported, that it should not change its shape, or become depressed at the end, when moved away from its point of support on the opposite pier. This object has been effectually accomplished by means of suspending slings and adjusting screws, by the use of which latter the whole framing can always be kept in perfect adjustment, although the extreme end of the framing overhangs upwards of 60 feet from the wheels on which it moves.

The strength of the work was severely tested before the opening of the line, both by Major-General Pasley and Colonel Codrington, the Inspectors-General of Railways; two of the heaviest engines and tenders being placed upon the Bridge, they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the trial.

The Bridge was designed by J. U. Rastrick, Esq., F.R.S., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Line, and does credit to the careful workmanship of Mr. Butt, of Littlehampton, the contractor for the work.

SPEED ON THE NARROW GAUGE.—It is stated that a few days ago one of Mr. Robert Stephenson's outside cylinder engines, with six feet driving-wheels, took a train of eleven carriages, weighing about 55 tons, over the London and North Western line between Leighton and Tring—*viz, nine miles in twelve minutes.* This gives an average speed of 45 miles per hour, and seven of the nine miles must have been travelled over at upwards of sixty miles per hour.

THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST.—It is stated, on the authority of one of the trustees, that the full amount of Mr. Owen's bequest for the foundation of a college near Manchester, will be about £100,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.—A few days ago, a rather serious accident occured on the above railway near Burton-on-Trent. At the spot where this casualty took place, the line crosses a canal upon the level by means of a swing bridge, and as the train to Birmingham approached it, a barge was passing along. Before the bridge could be turned to its proper position, the train was up, and the engine dashed across the canal and embedded itself in the opposite bank, the tender being dragged along with it. The engineer and the stoker jumped off, and escaped unhurt; but the guard sustained serious injuries. A second-class carriage next the tender was smashed to atoms; fortunately it did not contain passengers, and the other carriages escaped with a violent concussion, which alarmed the passengers, but not one sustained any injury. A messenger was sent fifty yards down the line to warn the engine-driver of the danger, but, although the engine was instantly reversed, and the breaks put on, the attempt to stop the train was ineffectual. The other trains were delayed for several hours. Mr. Commissioner Balguy was in the train, on his way to the Bankruptcy Court, and the cause of his non-arrival was communicated by means of the electric telegraph.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night last an accident of a dreadful character took place on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Kendal, which is likely to terminate in fatal consequences. A party of sub-contractors and other persons engaged on the line had gone on a pleasure trip to Shap, a distance of about sixteen miles, to celebrate the completion of the railway, and for that purpose procured two engines belonging to the Company, entirely without their consent. On returning, one of the engines went on in front, and arriving at its destination first, was incautiously left standing on the rails when the second engine arrived. A collision ensued, which dashed the first engine to atoms, and dreadfully injured those parties who were on the latter, who were thrown off in all directions. One man, Smith, was dashed into the furnace of the engine, and dreadfully scorched and otherwise injured, so that no hope remains of his recovery. Another person had his thigh lacerated, and others were injured to a great extent. The engineer has absconded.

THE NEW RAILWAY OFFICE.

On Monday the new Railway Commissioners opened their office in Great George-street, Westminster, and began to act in execution of the statute of last Session, where specifications, &c., for intended bills in the next Session must be delivered by the end of the present month. The Commissioners are the Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P. (Chief Commissioner), Earl Granville, Sir E. Ryan, and Captain H. R. Brandreth. Her Majesty was empowered by the Act to appoint five Commissioners, but only four have been gazetted. The second section provides that from and after the day which shall be so specified in the *Gazette* (Monday last) as the day on which the said Commissioners shall begin to act in execution of the statute, all the powers, rights, and authority vested in or exercised by the Board of Trade under any Act with respect to any railway or intended railway, shall be transferred to and vested in and exercised by the Commissioners of Railways, as fully as if they had been named in the said several Acts of Parliament, and all the provisions of the said Acts shall be deemed to apply to the said Commissioners, instead of the Board of Trade.

OPENING OF THE CARLISLE EXTENSION RAILWAY.—The extension of the Carlisle Railway, from the temporary station at Scotswood-road to the Forth, at Newcastle, took place yesterday week, when the Directors, the Mayor, Sheriff, several members of the Corporation, the Town Clerk, John Adamson, Esq., John Challoner, Esq., and a large number of gentlemen connected with the town, proceeded a short distance along the line westward, by special train, and returned to the Forth Banks. The whole length of the part opened was crowded by the spectators, who loudly cheered as the train moved along.

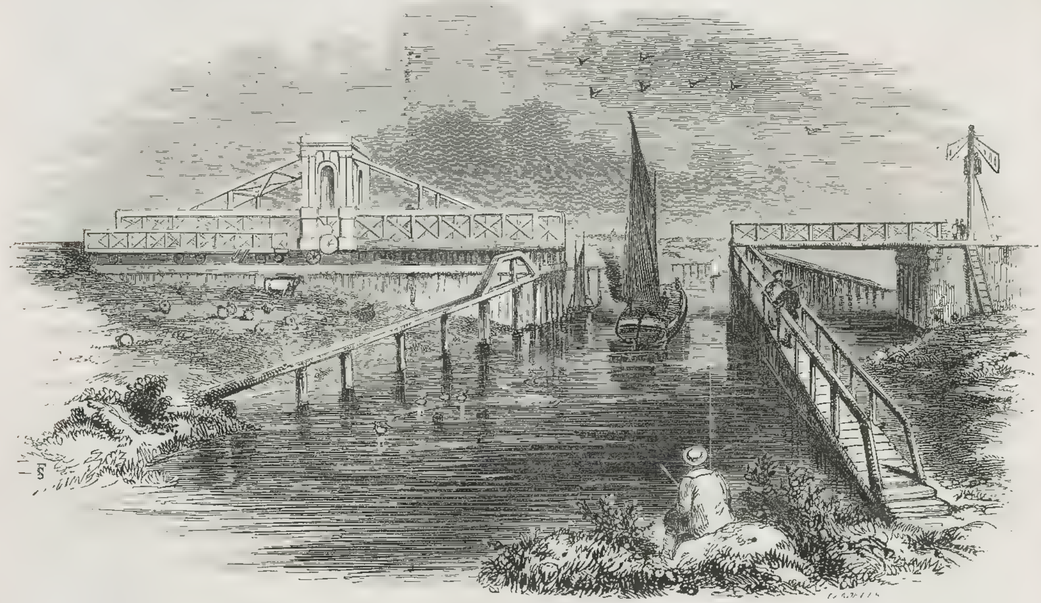
MR. HUDSON, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF YORK.—It appears, from an article in the *Yorkshire Gazette* of Saturday, that Mr. Hudson has consented to become once more Lord Mayor of York.

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday, Robert Martineau, Esq., brass-founder, was unanimously elected Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. Martineau is brother to Harriet Martineau, the celebrated writer.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when Mr. George Russell Clerk was unanimously appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—Two large Parliamentary blue books have just been printed, containing the report and the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Andover Union Inquiry, in the late session. The evidence extends to nearly 1800 folio pages, which, with the report, an analysis of the evidence, and an index, form two bulky volumes, printed by order of the House of Commons. In last week's paper we gave an interesting article upon Poor Law Unions, with illustrations.

THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—It appears that in the action for damages brought by Mr. Cotton, the late Governor of the Bank, against the Eastern Counties Railway, for injuries sustained in the memorable accident of the 18th of July last, the Company have allowed judgment to go by default. Under this course the damages will simply be assessed in the Sheriff's Court, and the Company will escape the exposure of their negligence, which would have taken place upon the whole subject being brought before a jury. In proceeding for damages Mr. Cotton characteristically stated his intention to hand over to a public charity whatever amount might be awarded to him



THE DRAWBRIDGE OPEN.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

BEST. LELOIR SC. A PAR.S

No. 238.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846. [Sixpence.

IMPROVEMENTS.

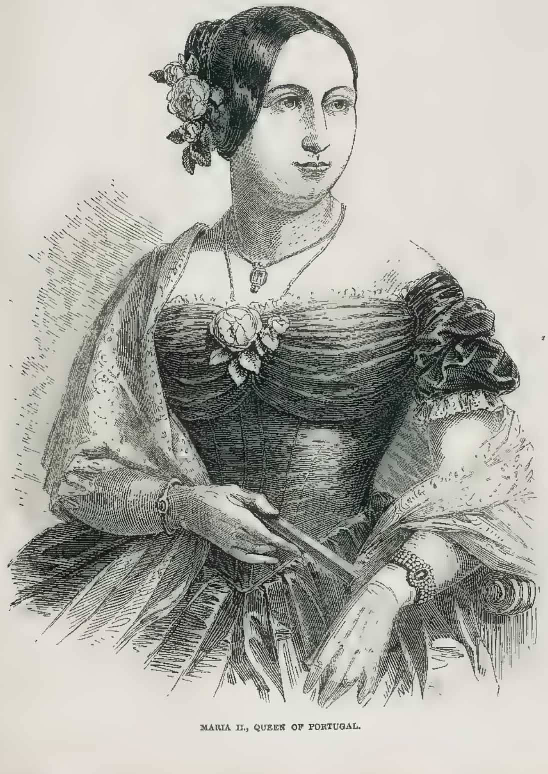
COULD we make a list of the errors and blunders committed in Acts of Parliament (supposing the task to be possible), it would be an almost incredible display of the disastrous results of employing a language in the framing of our statutes which is not English, and disdains allegiance to the grammar; our laws are written in a jargon never employed in any branch of human affairs save that which lawyers take under their management; sometimes, and these are favourable cases, they understand it themselves; but often it cannot be understood by them or any one else. Thus, Acts to "amend and explain" another Act, abound throughout the statute-book, the explaining and supplementary portion being frequently the more unintelligible of the two. The omissions, contradictions, and inconsistencies arising from this cause are countless, and have repeatedly defeated the very specific object for which an Act was passed.

But legislators have other omissions to answer for, which are even less excusable, since they must be deliberate and intentional; a Bill with a sounding title is proposed, and all the world is led to expect something great as the effect of it; we examine the Act, and it is full of exceptions and exclusions, which narrow the field of its operation so much as to render it almost a matter of indifference whether it is passed or not.

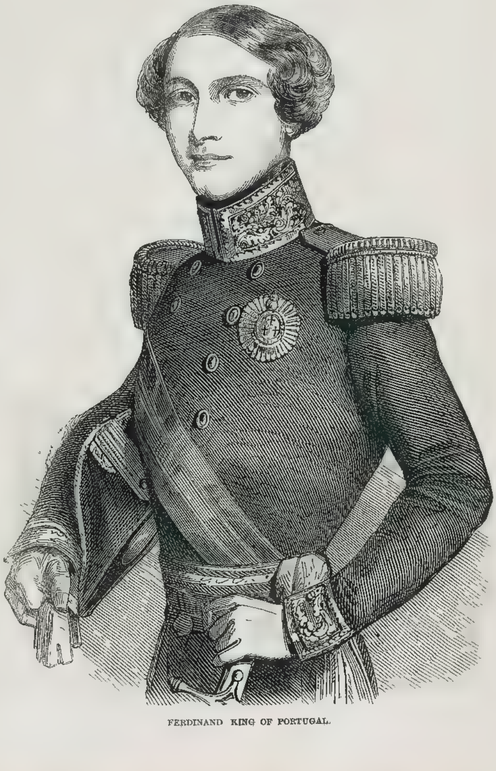
Lord Lincoln's Act, proposed in the last Session, for the Improvement and Drainage of Towns, is a more than usually striking instance of omission, from what should be a general measure, of the places where it would be most useful and is the most required. It is not yet a statute, having only been proposed for the sake of testing opinion upon it; and it is to be hoped a general expression of dissatisfaction will lead whatever Government may be in power to give it more purpose and efficacy; as it stands, it is not worth passing. It is scarcely credible that, from this measure, Scotland and Ireland are expresaly excluded, and, still more significant, the City of London!

In this, we have an old evil over again; from every measure that touches, in order to improve, other places, the City of London is always exempted. Can any reason be given why, of all the Cities of England, the Metropolis should be exempted from regulation in such matters? Those who "are whole need not a physician;" can perfect soundness and health be ascribed to any of the many authorities who parcel out the City between them, and do, and, what is worse, undo pretty much as they choose? The great Leviathan always seems to escape the net of those fishers of men who sweep all the rest of the world into the shallows where they become the prey of taxation or any other development of legislative activity. In all other places, municipal reform has changed the face of things: London bids it defiance: the power of Parliament that can bind three Kingdoms, stops at Temple-bar. When Kings were needy, and merchants fed the Royal Exchequer for the sake of what they could extort from Kingly favour, there was a semblance of excuse for these exemptions; they were bought and paid for. But now that the City pays but its quota to the common revenue, has ceased to furnish either "aids," "benevolences," or "gifts," comes forward with no millions for Princesses' dowers or Princes' ransoms, and pays its Income-Tax just as grudgingly as any other part of the Island, we cannot see why it should be a sort of tabooed district, not to be touched by the House of Commons. It cannot be left, in the middle of the Metropolis, a sanctuary of abuses, which authority is strangling everywhere else. And, because the exemption of the City seems growing into a legislative precedent, gradually extending, till an Act for the Improvement of Towns is proposed which actually excludes the entire Metropolis, we take the opportunity of protesting against the practice generally, and as carried out in Lord Lincoln's bill in particular.

This measure has been ably analysed by a Committee of the "Health of Towns Association," and their Report points out many defects even as to what it undertakes to do; but the immense mass of business which it leaves untouched, by omitting London alone, is enough to reduce its value as a practical measure to something little more than nominal. No place is so afflicted with a variety of companies and corporations as the Metropolis. Paving Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Water Companies, all severally and separately tear up the bowels of the City at their own will and pleasure, without the least concert or agreement. Every district has its separate board or authority, perfect nests of jobbing and small intrigues, of which the public know nothing, save by the



MARIA II., QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.



FERDINAND KING OF PORTUGAL.

payment of heavy rates for mismanaged works. While placing these things under one system of control in the provinces, why should similar abuses, ranker from the richness of the soil, be allowed to flourish in the capital?

Neither with improvements on the surface or beneath it will the Government interfere; it leaves all to private enterprise, which, in some things, is better than official supervision; but, nevertheless, it has evils of its own which should not be forgotten. In the first place, anything done by a company, being done only for profit, fixes a tax on the public for long terms of years, or in perpetuity: thus are created monopolies too powerful for public opinion to control, though they may grossly abuse the powers they have received. To give as little as possible to the community, and to extort as much as possible from them, is, with rare exceptions, the rule of all Corporations to which the State has delegated the power of taxation; and the demand of a board or a company may be as oppressive, and as little to be resisted, as the ukase of an Autocrat. The competition of a rival company is the only effectual check upon them, a remedy always difficult, sometimes impossible. The public pays at least twenty millions annually to private companies, over which neither the public, nor the Legislature, nor the Crown have, or exercise any control! In this fact lies a question of vast importance; one that will soon attract more attention than has yet been paid to it. It is not, then, with unqualified approval we witness the creation of new toll-taking and taxing companies, for the purpose of carrying out some improvements that might be easily and safely effected by the State, from the National Funds. Railways, at present, absorb nearly all this kind of speculation; but, as the surface of these Kingdoms is but a limited quantity, the day must come when every possible railroad will be made; what will be the next direction of capital? Foreign Loans are at a discount; Pennsylvania, Spain, and Mexico have cured John Bull of that delusion; Foreign Mines are little or no better; the money that has been, in every sense of the word, sunk in them, rarely comes out again. If another war, then, should not engulph and swallow up the accumulated wealth of Europe in the next generation or so, capital will probably find its employment in improving the means of living; it has created a new mode of communication, but that is only one of the things possible and desirable. At the present moment, something is being done in this way; for instance:

A Company has undertaken to rid London of the nuisance of Holborn Hill, by building a viaduct for the traffic; it is inconceivable such an annoyance should have existed so long, among men who constructed the Great Western Railway; but there it is, as monstrous an evil as ever. It will be a blessing to get rid of it anyhow, but the toll to be "levied by Act of Parliament," will be an abatement of the satisfaction.

A Company is forming to establish public Slaughter-houses in the outskirts of London, to prevent a practice which is not known in any other large city in Europe—one both dangerous and disgusting. As the City of London has a vested interest in this practice, of course it will oppose the plan tooth and nail; and as, according to Lord Lansdowne, the Legislature is determined to maintain the "privileges and immunities" of the City, it will perhaps succeed in "putting it down," as it has done similar good and reasonable plans on other occasions.

Another Company is going to purify the Thames, by catching the sewerage of its southern bank, and extracting from it the solid matter that will serve for manure. The City being "Conservator of the Thames," and to all appearance liking to preserve it in its richest state of mud and filthiness, will, probably, oppose this plan too, as an infringement on its "immunities."

Another Bridge is to be built over the river, also by a new Company, and also, of course, with a toll. Southwark Bridge is little used: Waterloo Bridge, for many years, was useless—most of its traffic even now is derived from the stoppage of its neighbour at Westminster. Build a Bridge without a main line of approach to it, and levy a toll for crossing, and all that ingenuity can do to make it useless is effected: it is a favourite plan in England.

And all this is going on in the Metropolis, to say nothing of the "City Improvements," hurried through the Common Council without consideration, and condemned by the only public meeting yet held upon them: still, with all this mass of confusion, immense expenditure, and mismanagement, there is no attempt made to establish supervision, regulation, or control.

MARIA II., QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Donna Maria del Gloria-Jeanne-Charlotte-Leopoldine-Isidore-da Cruz-Francoise-Xaviere-da Paula-Micaela-Gabriela Rafaela-Louisa-Gonzaga-de Braganza, Queen of Portugal, is the daughter of Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, and Princess Leopoldine, daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria. She was born in Brazil, on the 4th of April, 1819; on the death of John VI., of Portugal, in 1825, Maria was selected as the bride of Don Miguel and successor to the Portuguese Throne. She accordingly sailed from the Brazils, in July, 1828, accompanied by the Marquis of Berberena, and landed at Cadiz; but here she learned the detestable character of Don Miguel—his horrible atrocities and his unpopularity with the people. The alliance was broken off, and the young Princess sailed for England, where she remained till August, 1829, when, with the Princess Amelie of Leuchtenberg, she returned to Rio Janeiro. Her father, as Emperor of Brazil, had declared his state independent of Portugal; and on the death of John he could not inherit the European crown, but he made over his right to it to Donna Maria, and fought stoutly through the civil war against his brother Miguel, in support of his daughter's claim. By the assistance of England and France, his party was successful: the character of Miguel was against him; and Don Pedro was a man of considerable talent, improved by education. On the expulsion of Don Miguel, Maria was declared Queen. Don Pedro died the 24th of September, 1834.

In 1835, her Majesty married the Duke of Leuchtenberg (eldest son of Eugene Beauharnais), who, however, died only a few weeks afterwards, leaving the Royal bride a widow. She gave her hand, in a second alliance, to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, on the 9th April, 1836. Their Majesties have five children; their names at length would occupy half a column; the custom of giving such a string of patronymics to the members of the Royal Family is carried to a greater excess in Portugal than in any other Court in Europe. The Queen is at this moment engaged in a struggle with her people, by which her very crown is perilled. The rebellion may be considered as a continuation of that popular movement by which the Cabrals were overthrown. The more liberal Ministry that succeeded them had not the confidence of the Court, and the Queen, generally believed to have been ill advised, dismissed it summarily. The heads of that Ministry took advantage of the public indignation, and placed themselves at the head of the armed mobs that have attacked the Royal troops, levied contributions, and committed other acts of violence. But, by the last accounts, the Royal forces appear to have checked the rebellion; the insurgents have sustained some serious defeats; the nobles who have joined the insurrection are deprived of their titles, and will be punished as traitors if taken; the peasants made prisoners in arms are shot after an inquiry by "three soldiers and a sergeant!" If the army remains faithful, the Queen may triumph; but the want of discretion that has plunged the country into such horrors cannot be too deeply deplored.

FERDINAND, KING OF PORTUGAL.

Ferdinand Augustus Francois Antoine, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the King Consort of Portugal, was born October 29th, 1819. He is first cousin to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. On the death of the Prince of Leuchtenberg, he was married to Maria Segunda, April 9, 1836. The interest taken by the English Court in the present state of affairs in Portugal is proved by the fact that Colonel Wylde, Equerry to Prince Albert, has been dispatched [illegible] on a special mission which it is to be hoped may prove successful—to adjust the existing difference, and put a stop to the calamities of a civil war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

At last, the grand struggle of diplomatic rivals for the office of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is definitively over for this year. At the weekly Evening Meeting at M. Guizot's, the Count de St. Aulaire announced he would be in London on the 25th instant. This will be woeful news to many! Madame de Flahaut must remain to be victimised by the witty Princess Metternich; the Duke de Montebello must continue to waste his genius on the macaronic Court where the home of every Ambassador, in spite of the peculiar notions of home political economy prevailing amongst the astute fraternity, is turned into a sort of hotel or caravansery, for the reception of their erratic countrymen—Lord Palmerston's brother, the amiable Mr. Temple, for twenty years British Minister to Naples, being alone privileged against the infliction, on account of his being a bachelor. As to M. Bresson, whose undying wish it has been for years to be Ambassador to England, the very service he has rendered his Court makes the prospect more distant than ever; and at Madrid, in his now scarce tenable office, he is doomed to sigh out, for a year or two more, "*O quando te aspiciam!*"

The very imminent fall of Marshal Soult as President of Council will give rise to another change. His son, the *millionaire* Marquis de Dalmatie, whose handsome wife has never consented to accompany him out of France, to make use of a French expression, principally shines at Berlin by his absence, to which he devotes nine months of his official year, and three months of residence in fine weather. Latterly, however, the King of Prussia has shown himself seriously hostile to France, commercially by custom-laws, politically by articles on the Spanish marriage in the Official Gazette. M. Guizot is, therefore, very anxious to have a representative less strikingly angelic in the length of intervals betwixt his visits, and he has thrown his eyes upon the young Duke de Glucksberg as the successor of the Marquis. When this nomination takes place a complete revolution will have been operated in the *personnel* of the diplomacy at Berlin, for Lord Westmoreland, the *dilettante* Tory, is said to have requested his recall by the Whig Government. His colleague, that great diplomatist, Baron de Meyerdorff, the Russian Minister, is about to be promoted, and Baron de Renduff, another Plenipotentiary, has already fled to another post.

M. de St. Aulaire's return to the Embassy in London, independent of the reproaches he may have to endure from Lord Palmerston as regards the Spanish affair, will be anything but unalloyed enjoyment to our mercurial diplomatists. To the indescribable annoyance of the French Court it has now been announced that the Duke de Bordeaux, who has addressed himself lately in such an infallible pecuniary form of charity to the feelings of France, intends, in the course of the ensuing spring, to visit London, in order to have an opportunity of *presenting to his liegemen of France his bride, their rightful Queen!* No doubt all possible diplomatic means will be employed to prevent so unpleasant a consummation, but there is already a recent example of failure of such efforts on record. In the meantime, on all sides the Carlist parties are in motion; the dethroned families are resuming the offensive game. Cabrera and Count de Montemolin, after being long hidden at the Earl of C———'s, through his Lordship's exertions abroad and at home, have procured £75,000 to begin their campaign at the first opportune moment. Don Miguel has awakened from his very appropriate slumbers amongst the ruins of empires at Rome, and Don Antonio Ribeira Saraiva, his former representative in England, weekly sends from London 20,000 proclamations to awaken the Miguelites to exertion in the present revolution in Portugal, from whence many statesmen have been daily expecting to hear that the Queen has embarked aboard the English fleet—an event that would involve diplomacy in new and most serious squabbles. In the meantime, on the recent Spanish affair, two distinguished English noblemen are very singularly engaged in Paris in advocating opposite sides of the present Spanish question at issue. But as Lord Normanby gives admirable parties, and still more admirable dinners, and Lord Brougham, although a very distinguished player at knife and fork, has not this attraction, the representative of your Sovereign is daily converting a greater number of our leading epicures.

French tragedy has unquestionably reached the year of its doom—Rachel, but just reconciled to her brethren at the Théâtre Français, has had such a fierce personal encounter on the stage itself with Beauvallet, that she will not be pacified. She has appealed personally to the Minister of Interior, and that worthy functionary, mesmerized by the soul-subduing eyes of the fair tragedian, in "fine frenzy rolling," is said to be about to overthrow that republic of actors, on equal terms governing themselves, which was so singularly established by the most despotic Sovereign that ever ruled over France. The other refuge of classic French tragedy, the Odéon, is not more fortunate; it has quarrelled with its chief tragedian, Mdlle. Araldi, who is at this very moment engaged in an action against the lessee, and against the young dramatist, Ponsard, to get the part of the heroine of the latter's new tragedy, *Agnes de Merante*, restored to her. Every other species of dramatic style is, however, at the present moment, triumphant in Paris. Compositions of every description are pouring forth as unceasingly as the waters under Molière's feet in the Rue Richelieu fountain. The only hitherto unsuccessful theatre, now with a new lessee—the Vaudeville—has given two successful pieces on successive nights; whilst the Porte St. Martin produces the first play with an Algerine plot ever brought out since the Conquest of Algiers, and written by a traveller and eye-witness—the celebrated *feuilletonist*, Theophile Gautier. The Théâtre Français, in high comedy, there thought to be extinct, is still more fortunate. It is doubly so: for the new triumphant comedy, "The Gordian Knot," a work of intellectual and moral elaboration, is written by a fair blue-stocking, and one nowise suspected of such latent maternity—Madame Casamayor.

Although Paris is filling more and more daily, barring one or two diplomatic *réunions*, at M. Guizot's, at Lord Normanby's, and elsewhere, there are but few parties. The most interesting I have attended was the *soirée* at M. and Mdme. Ancelot's, a married couple of authors, who have written more vaudevilles, comedies, and novels, than any parties in holy wedlock since the world was created. Their house, on this occasion, was thronged by all the most noted artists, writers, &c., in France—the few guests without celebrity formed striking exceptions: all the most celebrated books, plays, pictures, statues, and engravings, appeared to have become animated, and walking about the *salons*. In the meantime, concealed from the vulgar eye, the heroes of the Jockey Club are engaged in deep discussion of their important mysteries, and their most excursive campaigns. One result of their meditations alone has reached the ears of the public, and it is that there is a monster steeple chase to come off in April: engagements and bets, to the amount of 12,500 francs, took place on the very first evening this equestrian festival was decided upon. Of all the new amusements of our country, this is the most correctly figurative of the tendencies of our young men.

FRANCE

It is evident, from the tone of some of the Ministerial journals, that Louis Philippe is considerably annoyed at the idea that the young Duc de Bordeaux, the only remaining scion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, should have contracted a marriage with an Italian Princess, the more particularly as the marriage could not have taken place without the consent of Austria. Perhaps the unkindest cut of all is, that Prince Metternich, in answer to the questions of the French Ambassador, merely replied, that the affair appeared to have been very suddenly concluded, and that if any one had to complain, it was the Emperor, who had not been informed of the matter till the event was on the eve of taking place. It will be remembered, that this Italian Prince was the only Sovereign in Europe who refused to acknowledge Louis Philippe.

Some further details of this marriage are given. It seems that the Duke de Levis, with full powers from the Count de Chambord (Duke de Bordeaux), went in his name to the Archduke of Modena, to claim the hand of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, his sister. The Duke de Levis having been introduced to the hall of audience, made the claim in appropriate terms. The Duke replied:—"I am much flattered with the request that you make in the name of the Count de Chambord, for the hand of my well-beloved sister, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, and it is with entire confidence that I give my consent to an union, which must draw closer the bonds of relationship so honourable for my family and myself. Persuaded that this marriage will ensure the happiness of a beloved sister, I shall be eager to hasten the accomplishment of the wish of the Count de Chambord. I am charmed that he has chosen you as his interpreter on this occasion—no choice could have been more agreeable to me; and I am pleased to give you the assurance of the esteem and confidence with which your noble conduct and devotedness have inspired me." The Duke de Levis having made the same demand to the Archduchess, her Royal Highness replied: "I consent, with joy, to unite my fate with that of the Count de Chambord, for I am sure that this union will render me happy. Firmly resolved to devote my life, my whole life, to the Count de Chambord, I shall love France as he does, and all my prayers, all my wishes, will be for our common country."

A letter from Mantua, of the 9th, says: "The Duchess de Bordeaux left Modena this day, accompanied by her brother, the Duke de Modena, who did not leave her until when near Mantua. Her Royal Highness passed through Mantua in an open carriage."

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordonnance, founding two new professorships at the Faculty of Sciences at Paris—one for mathematics applied to astronomy, and the other for the higher branches of geometry. In the former professorship, M. Le Verrier, the discoverer of the planet for which our astronomers have been so severely abused in France, is officially appointed.

Yesterday week, Lord Normanby gave a brilliant *soirée* at the hotel of the Embassy, at which all the members of the diplomatic corps at Paris were present, those of the Spanish Embassy excepted. Neither the Spanish Ambassador, nor his secretaries, nor any of his *attaches* or *employés*, were seen there.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the inauguration of the Rouen and Havre Railroad will take place in the beginning of January, 1847.

"The French Government," says the *Courrier Français*, "notified, as usual, to all the Courts with which it is on friendly terms, England of course included, the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier. We have been assured that Lord Palmerston not only did not forward to the French Court a letter of congratulation in reply, but that he has not even acknowledged the receipt of the letter of notification."

The Correctional Tribunal of Lille, which had been occupied for five days with the trial of four persons, accused of being concerned in causing, from want of care, the railway catastrophe at Fampoux, has delivered its judgment. The persons accused were Alexandre Petiet, working engineer, aged 33, of Paris; Joseph Hovelt, inspector of the first-class, 37 years, also residing at Paris; Alexandre Duthout, 26 years; and Antoine Bein, both engine-men, of Lisle. The evidence brought forward has added nothing whatever to the circumstances already known; and it will be seen by the following judgment that the cause of the accident still lies involved in the greatest mystery: "Whereas, it appears from the evidence that on July 8, 1846, a train of twenty-eight carriages from Paris, drawn by two locomotives, having gone off the rails at Fampoux, and separated in consequence of the rupture of the traction bars, was precipitated from an earthwork into a deep marsh, where fourteen persons perished, the greater number by submersion, and several others were hurt, five of them severely. And whereas the catastrophe of Fampoux has, consequently, for its immediate cause, a going-off the rails; but whereas the cause of this going off the rails has, notwithstanding all the efforts of justice, and the insufficient tribute of scientific research, still remained enveloped in conjectures, most of which are irreconcilable with each other, and which exclude all ideas of culpability, the Court acquits all persons accused, and without costs."

The Bey of Tunis arrived at Toulon on the 12th instant, and was received on his landing in the arsenal of Toulon by Vice Admiral Baudin, the civil and military authorities, and M. Desgranges, an interpreter, sent by the King to accompany him in his journey. The Bey wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, the grand *cordon* of the Legion of Honour, and a variety of other decorations. His Highness, after receiving the authorities, proceeded to the arsenal, which he visited, accompanied by Admiral Baudin; and in the evening a banquet was offered to him at the hotel of the Maritime Prefecture. The Bey will lodge, on his arrival at Paris, in the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon. The Bey was expected at Paris before the end of the week.

The *Débats* has an announcement which places the name of Lord Brougham in curious juxta-position with the Spanish Ambassador and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires: it is as follows. "On Sunday evening, their Majesties received the Spanish Ambassador, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, Lord Brougham, the Baron de Bussières (Peer of France), and General Hecquet."

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers announce that the Conde de Thomar, better known as Costa Cabral, has been appointed Portuguese Ambassador in Madrid, in the place of the Baron Renduffe, who has been offered the same post at Rio Janeiro. The object of placing Costa Cabral in such an office at the present moment appears to have been simply to keep him out of Portugal, where he had announced his intention of returning.

Several merchants, landowners, and public functionaries of Spain, gave a banquet to Mr. Cobden, at Seville, on the 2nd inst. The chair was taken by Senor Miguel Chacon y Duran, Director of the Economical Society of Seville, seven members of which were present. Senor Chacon proposed the toast of "Mr. Cobden, and the application of his ideas to the economical state of Spain." Mr. Cobden replied to the following effect in English:—"Gentlemen—I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind reception which you have given me in the beautiful capital of Andalusia. I am aware that, personally, I am not entitled to the consideration with which you so generously treat me. I have, however, had the pleasing satisfaction of finding at Seville a great number of enlightened individuals, who share those principles of which I have sought to be the interpreter. As I have already thanked you for the expression of your kindness, scarcely anything remains for me to say. If I had been a Spaniard, I should have given you the trouble of listening to a long speech. I should have endeavoured to show that Free-Trade would confer the greatest benefits on this country, that it would cause activity in your ports and markets, that it would enrich your agriculture, and that it would render your finances prosperous. I should have inculcated the moral advantages which result from the mutual communication of nations. I could have drawn you a very lively picture of the pacific benefits which would ensue from the general adoption of the principles of Free-Trade. I could have demonstrated to you that nations, greatly differing from each other, if it were possible for them to communicate their ideas, laying aside their mutual prejudices, would gain extraordinarily by the acquisition of information which would be useful to the country, and would increase its enlightenment. I should enlarge with pleasure on these principles, were I a Spaniard; but, as an Englishman, I think it more delicate to leave the defence of them to Spaniards, in order that I may not be blamed for seeking to propagate beyond my own country, doctrines of which the advantages are sufficiently known. I believe, however, that, in this enlightened assembly, there are persons who, with the eloquence natural to their nation, will know how to defend successfully those principless of humanity and philanthropy upon which it is not allowable for me to expatiate. I am glad that after I have communicated my sentiments to you, you will respond to them by showing the state of the country, and the application of my doctrines, of which it is capable, which it is not for me to explain. In conclusion, I would wish to propose a toast in favour of Andalusia; but I experience a difficulty in finding one in a country privileged by nature, and abounding in every kind of produce. What can I desire for this country? A single thing is wanting to double its wealth—freedom of trade. Let us drink to its attainment." Other toasts, among which were the healths of the Ladies of Seville, and of Mr Schwabe, Mr. Cobden's travelling companion, were proposed and drunk; and several speeches were delivered by other gentlemen.

ITALY.

We have letters from Rome of the 8th inst., containing an account of the imposing ceremony of taking formal possession of the Lateran Church. Three decrees of an important character gave value to the proceedings; the first nominating a commission of clergy and laymen to inquire into the best means of reforming the civil and criminal laws; the second appointing a commission to report upon a plan of municipal reform, such as shall, it is expected, greatly enlarge the privileges of citizens. By a third decree, mendicancy and vagabondism are prohibited. And, lastly, a notice appeared relative to railway projects, showing that such had his Holiness's best attention and encouragement.

Most overwhelming was the day's exhibition of physical strength along the whole line of the Pope's progress from his Quirinal Palace to the Lateran, amid shouts of enthusiastic devotion, such as the unanimous heart of a whole people, long estranged from such feelings, could alone give forth. The richest tapestries lined the Palaces on the line of procession; festoons, garlands, and silk hangings profusely ornamented the inferior dwellings, and every balcony was a focus of patriotic ebullition, as the Pontiff was borne onward in the midst of as picturesque a *cortège* as the imagination of this fanciful land could conjure into existence. An idea of the dresses worn by the Roman Court in this singular cavalcade, can be only conveyed to the English reader by referring him to the gorgeous picture at Hampton Court, of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold"; almost all the costumes in that glowing representation being reproduced in the retinue which rode with the Pope in this splendid revival of a mediæval ceremony. All the Judges were on horseback, as well as all the Prelates, Bishops, Pages, the Governor of Rome, the Senators, and other indescribable functionaries of a variegated and many-tesselated Government; men in armour, the Noble Guard, and the Pope's Standard-Bearer, on his mule, leading the van.

Formerly, the cavalcade mounted the steep ascent of the Capitol; but, since Ganganelli fell off his horse on getting down towards the arch of Septimus, it now enters the Forum by a circuit. An immense crowd of swarthy peasants from the Sabine, Volscian, and Latin districts, filled the Campo Vaccino, and rent the air with reiterated shouts on the Pope's entering the old Via Sacra, at which moment the great bell of the Capitol, which is only heard on such an occasion, roaring above the voices of the multitude, uttered its singularly deep vibrations, "pealing solemnly." At the triumphal arch of Titus, some curiosity was excited, in expectation of the Jews' representatives in Rome paying homage, as usual, to the new Sovereign, and craving toleration; but the Pope's good taste dispensed with this display. All the rising ground on the Palatine hill was densely covered with spectators; but the Coliseum, divided into boxes, and hung with silks, seemed to be what the great stand is at Newmarket Races.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 18th of September. The latest intelligence from Graham's Town, the neighbourhood of the Kaffir war, reaches to the 12th of that month, at which date it appears, the Governor had fallen back to Line Drift, on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining provisions for the troops. Sir Andries Stockenström had, it is stated, left the command of his force, and returned to his farm, in consequence of differences with the Governor. According to these advices, the aborigines continue their depredations, and a large number of oxen and sheep have been swept away from several of those farms which were not thoroughly protected. On the Baviaan River and at Bottas post the Kaffirs seem to have been irresistible. It appears that hostilities had been temporarily suspended, and that negotiations had taken place with Kreli, but the result was by no means favourable.

The *South African Commercial Journal* states that previous to the 5th of September the chief Stock had surrendered; Macomo and Umhala asked for peace; and Kreli accepted the terms offered him by the colonial authorities. As Macomo and Umhala were still at large, their offer was of little weight. Stock was to be allowed to remain at Fort Peddie, together with some councillors of the late chief Eno, the party supplying themselves with food. In the meantime, however, Stock had been allowed to visit the Kwaylaykay river (between the Gonubie and Kei) with all his people, leaving his two brothers as hostages at Fort Peddie. The negotiations with Kreli are the most characteristic part of the affair; and we therefore lay before our readers the principal points on which they turned, as recorded in the *Graham's Town Journal*. Sir Andries Stockenström visited Kreli at his kraal, and "conducted the whole of the diplomacy on four points." These are stated to have been

1. For Kreli's having permitted the Amakosa tribes, of which he was paramount chief, to make war upon the colony.—2. In having made war upon the colony himself, by permitting his people to join the Amakosa, or frontier tribes, against the colony.—3. In having imprisoned and put in fear of their lives the British Agent resident in his territory, and the missionaries at Butterworth.—4. In having given harbour to colonial cattle taken from the colonists by his countrymen.

To these charges Kreli replied:—

1. That the British Government could not consider him responsible for the acts of the frontier Kaffirs, inasmuch as the Governor of the colony had made treaties with them entirely independent of him. Besides this, why did our Government support them against him in the war of 1829, when his father Hintza was about to chastise them for their misdeeds?—2. That the colony ought not to accuse him with joining in the war, merely because some of his people had engaged in it, when it could be proved that he had not only forbidden his people to go, but had punished a chief and all his people who had gone.—3. That it did not become a great nation to make war on another nation upon the report of one man. On such occasions it was, he understood, customary to ask for explanation. The Resident Agent had been alarmed, and made a false report, whereas the truth was, that he, fearing for the Agent's safety, had sent to him, telling him not to leave his station, or he would be killed; and that, as the Agent disbelieved him and fled, he was unable to protect the abandoned station, but that, notwithstanding, he had sent many friendly messages to the Agent since.—4. He demanded proof that he had given refuge to colonial cattle. He denied positively having done so.

These exculpatory assertions Sir Andries believed, or affected to believe, and offered, on the part of Government, to conclude the following arrangements with Kreli:—

1. Kreli to be acknowledged paramount Chief of all Kaffirland, in that capacity to be responsible for the conduct of the frontier tribe towards the colony.—2. That he, as paramount Chief, should cede to the British Government all the Kaffir territory between the Fish and Kei Rivers, to be settled by the Queen of England, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of peace made by the Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1835.—3. That ample restitution should be made to Mr. Fynn, and the missionaries, for all the losses they had suffered, and that Kreli should permit and request the return of the British Resident Agent.—4. That Kreli should restore to the colony all the colonial cattle found in his country.

These terms Kreli, after some haggling about the fourth article, accepted, and the conference closed. After the return of Sir Andries to head-quarters, the following plan of operations was adopted:- The colonial forces beyond the Kei were withdrawn. Kreli engaged to guard the passages on that river. Sir Andries undertook to form a defensive line from Kreli's borders towards the boors' settlements near the Orange river. Colonel Hare fell back upon Fort Beaufort; and Captain Sutton occupied Eland's post. The burgher levies, to whom it had been intimated that their services would be dispensed with after the 9th of September, volunteered to continue in the field as long as they should be required.

The results of these negotiations and military movements will best appear from a private letter from the frontier, of the 9th of September, and from the statements of Sir Andries Stockenström's organ, the *South African Commercial Advertiser*. The letter states that the Amatola heights and ravines are again full of Kaffirs, and that Colonel Hare was going to make a combined attack to dislodge them. Major Hogg has been sent for from Tambookieland, to co-operate in this movement. Macomo is said to be almost daily sending in overtures of peace, but on terms that cannot be accepted.

The journal above-mentioned says 11,000 sheep are reported as having been carried off from Nell's lager, the spoor of which a party sent out stated on their return they were not able to find. There are 250 farmers in Beaufort, but all dismounted. Large numbers of Kaffirs are said to be collecting in the Baviaan's River, where there are numerous cattle and sheep yet left. Numerous parties of Kaffirs are said to be entering the colony from the Tarka to the sea.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived with New York papers to the 31st of October. They state that the surrender of Monterey has been completed, and that General Taylor is in full possession of that city and all its defences and resources. The process of evacuating the city by the Mexican forces made manifest the fact that the defeated army outnumbered that of the conquerors, for General Taylor's force, which entered Monterey after the surrender, did not exceed 5000 men of all arms, while it is computed that Ampudia's retreating army numbered 7000.

From California, intelligence had reached Washington, just before the *Caledonia* was to leave, that the whole west coast was blockaded by the United States squadron, and the flag of the Union was waving on all the principal points, without having met with opposition.

It seems to be the determination of the United States Government to commence a most vigorous movement against Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico, both at Tampico and Alvarado.

The prospects of peace are as distant as ever. The Mexican Congress does not meet till December, and it can only decide upon the proposals for peace submitted by the United States Government. But no one seems to entertain the belief that Mexico will consent to any terms which the United States have yet offered, or thus far are likely to offer.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Rey West, Mexico, on the 12th ult., which destroyed nearly the whole of the town, the lighthouse there, and at Sand Rey, and drove twenty vessels on shore.

A Philadelphia paper states that the brig *Phœnix* and bark *Angelique* had sailed from Maracaibo for Laguayra, with 500 Government troops, for the purpose of quelling a revolution which occurred at Caraccas during the latter part of September, at the instigation of an individual named Gusmanistos, publisher of a journal at Caraccas, and ostensible leader of a large body of partisans, known as the Gusmanistos party.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTION OF RECTOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The annual election of the Lord Rector of this University took place on Monday. Two candidates were proposed for the office —Mr. Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, and Lord John Russell. After a severe contest, the following was the result:—

		Wordsworth.	Russell.
In Natione	Glottiana	81	[illegible]
—	Rothseiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Transforthana	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Loudoniana	20	[illegible]
		211	[illegible]

So that on the gross poll, the supporters of Mr. Wordsworth were in a clear majority of 18.

By the University statutes, however, the Rector is elected by a majority, not of votes, but of "nations;" and in the event of an equality of "nations," the right of giving the casting vote devolves on the late Rector, or, in his absence, on his Vice-Rector, appointed by himself. The Vice-Rector on this occasion was Dr. Nicholl, the Professor of Astronomy, who gave his casting vote in favour of Lord John Russell. Thus, by the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Whig Premier has been preferred to his literary opponent, though opposed by the two largest "nations," and by a majority of the matriculated members of the University.

The candidates for the office are generally proposed without application to themselves. Their acceptance of office is, therefore, necessary; and if this is not intimated within fourteen days after the election, a new election becomes necessary.

It is expected that in the peculiar relations of "nations" and parties, Lord John will not feel himself justified in accepting the office, in the face of a decided majority of the *comitia*, on the strength of an accidental advantage obtained through an antiquated, and now most unequal classification of the students.

Approaching Marriage.—It is reported that the marriage of our respected county member, Captain Dalrymple, with the eldest daughter of the Duke de Coigny, which has been the subject of private rumour for some time, is to take place early in December.—*Galloway Advertiser.*

The Elgin Burghs.—George Duff, Esq., of Milton Duff, near Elgin, second son of General Sir Alexander Duff, and nephew of the Earl of Fife, has announced his intention of standing for the Elgin Burghs at the next election. Mr. Duff is a Whig.

Distress in the Highlands and Islands.—We (*Greenock Advertiser*) have seen a private letter, giving a very melancholy account of the destitution which prevails in several of the remote districts of the Highlands. In Long Island numbers are represented as being in a state of actual starvation: there is want of food even among those who could and would be glad to pay for it. They have the grain produce of last year, but if they were to thresh it all now, the straw, which is the winter provender for their cattle, would be useless before it could be used. The tenantry there, it is said, would gladly buy meal at the present time. Barra and South Uist are worse off, but neither is Benbecula, North Uist, or Harris, in a good condition. Parties competent to form a good judgment in the matter have stated that several parts of the Highlands are worse off than Ireland.

Health of the Metropolis.—The health of London continues to be above the average of the past five years. The weekly bill of mortality published by the authority of the Registrar-General, shows the number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday, to be 916, or 52 less than the weekly average of the past five years, and 84 less than that of the past five summers. The number of births during the week was 1429; namely, 769 males, and 660 females.

Sanatory Condition of Marylebone.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, of the parishioners of Marylebone, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the sanatory improvements of the parish; B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The object of the meeting appeared to be chiefly to appoint a Sanatory Committee, such as already exists in Westminster and other districts of the metropolis, whose duty it would be to point out to the parochial authorities the various sources of disease in the parish, and to urge upon them the necessity for their immediate removal. Mr. Cochrane, the principal promoter of the meeting, and several other parishioners, addressed themselves to the subject, and referred to a number of reports, particularly that of the superintendent of street cleaning, which pointed out a vast number of lanes, alleys, courts, and small streets in the most filthy condition, many of them not having been swept, or the dust-bins emptied, for years, and all without any of those conveniences so necessary for health. It was stated that nearly 160 families in the parish have only the accommodation of half a room each for the entire family, and many whole families occupied one bed. A series of resolutions were agreed to declaratory of this state of the parish, and the necessity of a remedy by carrying out the objects of the meeting.

Curious Swimming Experiment in the Thames.—Some curious experiments in swimming were made on Wednesday afternoon in the Thames, off Westminster-bridge, for the purpose of testing the Royal Life Preserving and Swimming Apparatus, the invention of Mr. John Keyse. At half-past one, a middle-aged man, named Ward, who, it is understood, was in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the brewers, having been dressed in the apparatus, which consists of gloves with the hands webbed and extended, air-tight conical armlets, and cork clogs, concave at bottom, he dived into the water in the presence of several thousand spectators. The tide at the time was running with great force through the arches of the bridge, but the swimmer was enabled to make way against the tide, and he swam round several of the piers of the bridge with perfect freedom. Thus far the experiment proved eminently successful; but, instead of ending here, the man expressed himself perfectly able to swim down the river and round the piers of some of the other bridges. Whilst the attempt was being made, and when near the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, he became so completely exhausted, from the coldness of the water and the length of time he had been in, that the most vigorous exertions were forced to be made to get him into the boat that accompanied him. Having been got ashore, he was taken to the Feathers Tavern, in the Commercial-road, Lambeth, where he was put to bed and a surgeon sent for. In the course of a couple of hours, he so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. He was in the water upwards of an hour before he became exhausted.

Employment on the River.—At a meeting of the coal-porters and coal-whippers, held on Monday, in the Temperance Hall, Waterloo-road, one of the speakers said that there were 2000 men engaged on the coal-barges along the river, whose wages varied from £2 to £1 15s. a week.

American Soda Biscuits.—A new article of import has recently been brought into this country from America, called soda biscuits. Several shipments have been made; but, as yet, the demand exceeds the supply. The biscuits are made very light, about twenty to the pound, and are of excellent quality, eating as fresh as if they had just left the oven. They are retailed in Liverpool at sixpence a pound.

Boulogne and Calais.—The number of persons who pas[illegible] France by way of Boulogne during the week ending on the 15th inst., w[illegible] [illegible] by way of Calais 261. The numbers in the corresponding week of last [illegible] were, Boulogne 996, and Calais 217.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Suicide of Mr. Alsager, the Official Assignee.—On Monday, Mr. G. J Mills held an inquest on the body of Thomas Massa Alsager, E[illegible], aged sixty-[illegible] residence, 26, Queen-square, Bloomsbu[illegible]. A number of witnesses were ex[illegible] whose evidence it appeared that Mr. Alsager cut his throat in several places on Friday, the 30th of October, and that he died from the wounds on Sunday morning last.—Mr. Oxenford, solicitor, and nephew of the deceased, stated that he saw Mr. Alsager on Thursday (the 29th ult.), when he was very low-spirited. Witness attributed the lowness to some of the occupations of the deceased having ceased.—A Juror: What were his occupations? Mr. Mills considered that a question which they had no right to inquire into what could the occupation have to do with this act of the deceased?—The Juror was anxious to ascertain the cause of this act.—Mr. Oxenford said he was very anxious to give every information that he possibly could. The Juror: Was he not connected with the *Times*?—Mr. Oxenford: Yes; the deceased wrote the City Articles; and having tendered his resignation, it was accepted. When witness met him, there was a lowness of spirits, but it certainly did not arise from anything that occurred with the *Times*, further than that an active mind was thrown out of its employment.—The Jury, after a short consultation, found that the deceased died from exhaustion, the effect of certain wounds inflicted on himself, but that no evidence had been produced as to his state of mind at the time he so inflicted the said wounds.—In addition to his official position, Mr. Alsager had obtained a high standing in the mercantile world, and being so well known as City Correspondent of the *Times*, possessed considerable influence in commercial circles, where he was universally esteemed.

Loss of Life from the Fall of a Railway Bridge.—A melancholy catastrophe has occurred at Mortimer, near Reading, occasioned by the falling in of a railway bridge recently erected over the Berks and Hants branch line of the Great Western Railway, now in the course of construction. The lives of three of the workmen employed on the line have been sacrificed: their names are Charles Bailey, Daniel Dibler, and Francis Kimber. Several other workmen are now lying in a precarious condition, owing to the accident. At the inquest, a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death," but not without some strong remarks from the Jury on the culpable neglect, with regard to the erection of bridges on this line, as no less than four lives have been lost, and other accidents occasioned.

Fatal Accident on the London and North-Western Railway.—On Monday, an inquest was held to investigate the death of Enos Lea, aged twe[illegible] nine, a porter in the employ of Messrs. T. Stinland and Co., railway car[illegible] who was killed by being jammed between the buffer of some luggage trucks, at Camden station of the above railway yesterday week. From the evidence adduced, it was shown that the luggage train, which ought to have left Birmingham at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, did not do so until an hour after. Its time of arrival at the Camden station is three in the morning, but, on the day in question, it did not arrive until forty minutes after seven, upwards of four hours and three quarters after its proper time. Shortly after its arrival, whilst the deceased was engaged in moving a truck from the turn-table to the weigh-bridge, the signal was given to the engine driver to close the buffers for the purpose of slackening the coupling chains, and, in doing so, deceased was crushed between the buffer of the truck he was moving and the one next to it, killing him almost instantly. The Jury returned the following verdict—"That Enos Lea was crushed to death between the buffers of two trucks on the London and North-western Railway, impelled by a certain locomotive engine which had brought the train of [illegible] four carriages on the previous night from Birmingham. That such train, being four hours and three quarters behind its time, coupled with the fact that there was a disregard of signals, was the main cause of the occurrence, and the Jury cannot but express their sense of the danger which must always result from such neglect of time signals."

Forgeries by a Deputy Post-Master at Barnet.—Mr Morse, late Deputy Postmaster at Barnet, recently absconded. It seems that he is accused of forgery to a considerable extent, and a reward of £50 has been offered for his apprehension. It was Morse's duty to receive the moneys from the payers, and to furnish in return a post-office order for the amount, such orders being duly advised to the post-towns or money-order stations upon which they were respectively drawn Thus his order became the authority for payment, and, taking advantage of such a position, he drew to the amount of £2000 in one day upon different offices throughout the country, making the orders payable to various imaginary persons. These orders were principally for £5, the highest amount for which a post-office money letter is given. He then went the round of the stations drawn upon, and signing the orders in the names by which they were advised, no suspicion was aroused, so that the money was paid without hesitation. At the office in Charing-cross nearly 200 of these orders were duly honoured.

Incendiary Fire in a Chapel at Nottingham.—A fire was discovered on Sunday night in Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, which is evidently the work of an incendiary. The pulpit was entirely destroyed, the gallery and organ extensively burnt, and the wood floor on which the pulpit stood, the reading desk, and several pews, were altogether destroyed and reduced to ashes. The firemen remained in the chapel, to discover, if possible, the cause of this disaster, when, at a quarter before three in the morning, a second fire broke out in a pew in the north-west corner of the Chapel, which had evidently been smouldering for hours, the articles burning not being of a very combustible nature. The second fire, however, was put out before much mischief had been done by it. A searching inquiry took place as to the cause of this work of destruction, and it was discovered that the vestry had been ransacked, a bottle of wine in a cupboard had been drank, a cash-box had been broken open, and the vestry door left wide open. The building was left safe at nine o'clock on Sunday night. The building is very handsome, erected at great cost, and had a fine-toned organ in it, which is seriously injured.

Ingenious Smuggling.—On Monday morning, a seizure of an extraordinary description took place at the St. Katherine's Dock Steam Packet Wharf. A ca[illegible] of live geese, brought over from Harlingen in the *Magnet* steamer, had been landed from the vessel, and was being examined by the officer, when he thought the geese appeared unusually tall. He made a more careful scrutiny, and ascertained that a quantity of hay, forming a false bottom, had been made, on which the geese were standing, and on removing that, he discovered beneath a quantity of very thin deal boards. These were also removed, and a quantity of cigars, weighing 44lbs., were exposed to view. The case, geese, twenty-eight in number, and the cigars, were immediately seized and conveyed to the Queen's Warehouse

Lamentable Suicide.—A dreadful case of self-destruction was committed on Sunday night, in Bridgewater-square, Barbican, by a gentleman named Benjamin Crootes, who resided at No. 7 in the square. The deceased until very recently held a lucrative situation at Harmer and Pearson's, distillers, Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, but having left that house, he had entered into business on his own account, and was erecting a distillery a few miles from town. During the last week or two a marked change had taken place in his manner. On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, whilst his daughter was in one of the lower rooms, she was alarmed at hearing a heavy fall in the apartment in which her father was. She immediately repaired to the spot, where an awful spectacle presented itself: her unfortunate parent was on the floor, with a frightful wound at the lower part of the body, which he had inflicted by plunging a sword into himself. A medical gentleman was promptly in attendance, but not in time to render any assistance. It appears that, to accomplish his object, the deceased had first cut himself over the bowels, and afterwards placed the handle of the sword on the floor, and then threw himself on the point of the blade. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Temporary Insanity."

Death of Two Brothers at Brighton.—A gentleman named Champion who had been staying for some time at No. 45, Marine-parade, died last week; and on Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Champion, brother of the deceased, came down from London to superintend the funeral arrangements. Mr. Thomas Champion was 72 years of age, and he was very much unnerved at the loss of his brother. On Sunday evening he went into his bed-room, and whilst there he fell down, and almost instantly expired. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body on Monday evening, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Fatal Accident on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. On Saturday night a fatal accident occurred on this line, at Luddon Foot station, by which one of the guards, named William Worthington, lost his life. It appears that about dusk a luggage-train, on its way to Leeds, stopped at the station to detach some waggons, which had just been done, when another luggage-train came up in the same direction, and, there being no signal up, ran into the first with fearful violence. The unfortunate guard was on the last truck, which was shattered to pieces, and he was killed on the spot. His head, when found, was several yards from the body, which was fast under the wheels of the engine. The engine was destroyed, and several of the waggons broken to pieces, and others seriously damaged.

Forged Orders on the Birmingham Stock Exchange.—On Tuesday the members of the Birmingham Stock Exchange discovered three forged orders to purchase upwards of three hundred shares of the Birmingham and Stour Valley Railway Company, at a price considerably in advance of the current rates, which had been declining during the day. It appears that the prices, which, on Monday, were as high as £4 18s. premium per share, opened on Tuesday, at 3½, but subsequently fell to 2⅛. In the afternoon, three orders were sent in, purporting to be from "E. Massey," and Mr. Onions, two sharebrokers in the town, to buy upwards of three hundred shares at £2 17s. 6d. Surprised at the suddeness of the advance, one of the brokers called on Mr. Massey to ascertain the reason of the rise, when it was found that the orders were forged, neither that gentleman nor Mr. Onions having sent any orders in to purchase shares.

Death from Starvation.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, by Mr. Baker, at the Halifax Arms, King Edward-street, Mile-end New-town, on the body of Mary Ann Ryan, a widow, aged forty-five years. The body lay in a parish shell at the house, No. 5, Spring-gardens, King Edward-street, a narrow row of houses, between which ran a black muddy ditch. The room was on the ground floor, about six feet square, and destitute of every article of furniture, bed, or bedding. The body was found lying doubled up near the fire-grate. Elizabeth Simmons, widow, said she occupied the room in which deceased lay, for which she paid one shilling and sixpence per week rent; the deceased had lodged with her for some months, and paid her sixpence a week for the accommodation. She obtained a few pence per week by making up men and boys' cloth caps for a person in the same street. Could not obtain more than would get her a cup of tea and dry bread, and was frequently without that. She had no bedding, but lay on the ground beneath some rags, her head being supported by a wooden box for a pillow. She owed witness 2s. for the last four weeks' rent, having had but a few [illegible] to make during that interval, and very little to eat. Her apparel consisted of only the remnants of an old chemise and ragged gown, without stockings or shoes. On Sunday night, witness went to her own bed, which is only a heap of rags, with scarcely any covering, witness obtaining a scanty living by vending nuts in the streets. About two o'clock in the morning, she awoke and found deceased stiff and cold.—Verdict, "Found dead; death being accelerated by long-continued privation and starvation."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Gloucestershire agriculturists was held on Monday at Cirencester, when an association was formed, having for object the abolition of the malt tax.

The departure of Sir Henry Pottinger for the Cape of Good Hope has [illegible] next month.

It [illegible] Maria [illegible] to the younger br[illegible] March, [illegible]

Letters from Leghorn of the 7th state that the population of Fano (delegation of Pesaro and Urbino) has risen against the Jesuits of the town. The people, imputing to the Jesuits a conspiracy against the Pope, and, believing that their convent was the centre of the conspiracy, forced an entrance into it, and after doing much damage, ill-treated some of the members. A demonstration has also, it is said, taken place against the Jesuits at Perugia.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 28th ult. have arrived. Cholera was raging at Bagdad; several thousands had fallen victims, and little or no business was doing in consequence. Many of the inhabitants had fled from the scene of death to the mountains and the adjacent towns and villages. The Sultan had issued an edict, restricting the exportation of grain, notwithstanding the harvest throughout Turkey had proved most abundant.

Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet, who has been very ill, is much better.

The new penal code for all Russia orders corporal punishments of capital criminals to be executed publicly, as a warning to the people, and with all possible solemnity. By this code, and in consequence of an Imperial ukase, the punishment of the knout is for ever abolished in Russia. Instead of it is substituted, for the most heinous offences, the Platte branding, and banishment, with hard labour, to Siberia

The Belgian Senate held a sitting on the 14th, in which it was unanimously voted to admit all provisions free of duty, and to prohibit the exportation of such matters up to Oct. 1, 1847.

Letters from Berlin, of the 8th instant, give a deplorable account of the Money Market in that capital. The Bourse is in a state of financial crisis, which is the more alarming and embarrassing in so far as it does not proceed, like the depression in Paris, from political causes. Over-speculation in railways appears to have been the origin of the embarrassment.

The French Government has received the important news of the discovery, at Guadaloupe, of a considerable mine of sulphur in the Solfa-Terra of Basse-Terre, the surface of which sank during the late earthquake.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th inst., says:—"The ordonnance issued by the Bavarian Government, imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on the exportation of corn, has produced alarm in the Tyrol, inasmuch as that province derives the greatest part of its supplies from Bavaria, and at the same time enjoys the advantage of paying only one-half of the ordinary entrance duties of Austria. Our Government has, with great regret, been forced to depart from its principle of not fettering the corn-trade, and has also put restrictions on exportation."

A letter from Berlin states that a petition to the Provincial Diet, praying for a constitution of States General, was in circulation in that city. "This fact," says the letter, "is important, as hitherto the middle classes of our city have exhibited but little interest in the constitution question."

Another serious slip of earth, on the Bishopstoke and Salisbury branch of the South Western Railway, took place a few days ago, to a greater extent than the one which occurred about three weeks ago. It was fortunate no men were at work near the place at the time. There is not the least probability of the opening taking place on the 1st of December next, as has been reported.

On Monday there were several dishes of raspberries exhibited in Covent-garden market. These were not the produce of forcing, but were natural crops grown in the open air in a garden near Turnham-green, being the second supply this season.

The Duchess of Braganza (widow of Don Pedro) and suite passed Dover on Monday last, in the *Duke of Cornwall* steamer, for Ostend.

The former chief of the Libanus, Emir-Beschir, has received permission from the Turkish Government to fix his residence at Broussa.

We are sorry to find that unfavourable intelligence has been received of the *Ethiope* steamer, and of the consequent relinquishment of her attempt to re-ascend the Niger. Mr. Jamieson, in a circular addressed to the gentlemen who aided him in fitting out the last expedition, states that he has received from Captain Becroft and Dr. King the information that, when the steamer was upon the Gaboon River, her boilers suddenly gave way, and that, although the engineer succeeded in repairing them so as to complete the exploration of that river, they afterwards burst so frequently as to render it altogether unsafe to hazard another ascent of the Niger with them. The vessel has accordingly been laid up at Fernando Po, under the care of Captain Becroft, and Dr. King is on his way to England.

A *Bal Masqué* of a singular character was given on Monday evening at Blackheath. Near Trinity Church, on Blackheath Hill, is a cavern, supposed to have been constructed by the Danes, 180 feet below the surface. In this unpolished ball room 1500 persons assembled, and kept up their amusements with spirit until daybreak.

The Board of Ordnance has rejected the proposal for the use of Schonbein's gun cotton in the British army.

Madame Auchard, the nurse of the King of Rome, the son of Napoleon, died at Lagny on the 15th inst. King Louis Philippe revived in her favour, in 1831, the pension of 2000f. granted to her by the Emperor, and which was suppressed under the Restoration.

A letter from Paris has the following:—"Such is the demand for Irish labourers on railways in France, that they can earn 5f. to 6f. a day, wh[illegible] the native workman only receive 3f. to 3½f."

Another extra number of the *London Gazette* was published on Wednesday night. It contains above 90 notices of intended applications to Parliament for private bills, most of which are for making or extending railways The time for the deposit of the plans and sections and books of reference, with the clerks of the peace and parish clerks, will expire next Monday week. There was an extra number of the *Gazette*, devoted to a similar purpose, a few days previously.

The act providing for the establishment of baths and washhouses has been taken advantage of by many towns. It has already been adopted by the boroughs of Worcester, Birmingham, Leeds, Stockport, and Bath, as well as by the metropolitan parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Marylebone. The parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, Paddington, St. James, Piccadilly, and St. Andrew, Holborn, will probably be soon added to the list, as well as Exeter and other boroughs

Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in London, from Brussels.

A railway company has been founded at Rome under the name of "National Association." Prince Conti is the president.

It is in contemplation to form an omnibus company in Liverpool, on a very extensive scale. The establishment is first to consist of 100 omnibuses, and 800 horses, at an estimated outlay of £35,000; the profit upon which, charging passengers at the rate of 1d. per mile, is calculated at £14 [illegible] £835 per annum, provided the vehicles fill pretty well.

A letter from Roverdo, of the 1st inst., states that the Tyrol has had its inundations also. From the 28th to the 31st October it rained so incessantly that the Elsch rose above its banks, and did great damage. For several days all communications between the two banks of the river were interrupted.

A Berlin Correspondent of the *Journal de Frankfort* writes on the 11th:—"M. de Gerolt, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in North America, has prolonged his stay here several weeks, in order to receive instructions on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Zollverein; M. de Gerolt will take his departure this week for Washington."

The Emperor of Russia has created a regiment, to be called the Chasseurs of the Caucasus, upon the same system as the French Chasseurs d'Afrique. They are clothed, armed, and accoutred expressly for mountain warfare.

According to accounts from the frontiers of Poland, the three protecting powers of Cracow have taken the resolution to put an end to the independence of the Republic, and immediately to sanction the re-union of its territory with the Austrian states.

The *Vigie de Dieppe* states that, a few nights back, a young English boy was burnt to death at Petit-Appeville, in consequence of chemical matches having set fire to his clothes.

Meetings are being held all through Germany to concert measures for providing cheap food for the poorer classes of the population

The *Silesian Gazette* contains correspondence from Warsaw, of the 8th instant, in which it is stated that eighty Jews, with their Rabbi at their head, had applied to the authorities of that city for permission to wear their ancient costume. They were not only refused, it appears, their request, but they had the additional mortification of being shorn of their beards and flowing locks, and, moreover, of paying the barbers

Immense quantities of corn (says the *Nuremberg Courier*) have been stored up in Moldavia and Wallachia, and considerable quantities continue to arrive from Lower Hungary.

N. P. Willis, the well-known American writer, was married at New Bedford, in the United States, on the 1st of last month, to a daughter of the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, member of Congress. The fair bride is named Cornelia, and is described to be *petite*, witty, and an heiress.

It has been calculated that there are at the present time about 400 new churches in course of erection in England.

The alleged matrimonial engagement between Prince Louis Napoleon and Miss Burdett Coutts, reported by a Paris journal, has been contradicted by autho[illegible]

A letter from Odessa of the 15th ult. states that the corn harvest has been very abundant in Southern Russia, except on the coast of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff.

A disturbance took place at Annaberg (Saxony) on the 10th inst., owing to 600 workmen having entered the manufactory of Messrs. Eisenstuck and Co., demanding the destruction of a piece of machinery which they said threw many of them out of work. No such machine was found. They smashed some of the other machinery. Order has since been re-established.

FORT ST. JULIAN, ON THE TAGUS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

In our latest impression last week we gave an account of the progress of the insurrection in Portugal to the 7th instant. We have since received Lisbon letters to the 10th instant.

A conflict had taken place, on the 7th, between a body of troops and the insurgents, near Cintra. The firing lasted for some hours. A few were killed and wounded on both sides. The people escaped in various directions.

An official account has been published at Lisbon of the affair between the troops and the insurgents at Cintra. The loss on either side is not stated; but there is reason to believe that the troops lost between forty and fifty men, killed or wounded. The insurgents fought desperately, disputing the ground inch by inch, as they retired across the mountains, and got away without leaving any prisoners, so that it was no great victory after all. The only advantage gained, in fact, was the temporary dispersion of the armed peasants, only to assemble again as soon as the soldiers' backs are turned.

By the last accounts received, the Duke of Saldanha was at Sobral; and, if it be true that Antas has advanced to Cadaval, they are only fourteen miles distant from each other, and a battle may be daily expected, unless Antas should be wise enough to retire upon Coimbra or Santarem, and there wait his enemy's attack

Intelligence of the fall of Evora is hourly expected. Schwalback was to begin shelling that town on the 7th.

It was reported at Lisbon that the Oporto insurgents, under the command of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, had sallied out and defeated the Queen's troops, under Baron Casal, and that Sa da Bandeira had been wounded in the leg

The people of Cacilhas and Almada, on the south bank of the Tagus, and right opposite Lisbon, from which they are not two miles distant, are in open revolt against the Queen's Government. They have destroyed the telegraph at Almada. The Government has its hands so full of work in putting down insurrection on every side, that it cannot spare troops to send over. The insurgents there are said not to fall short of 500 armed men

Colonel Wylde had arrived at Lisbon, and great interest was excited to know the object of his mission. In the best informed quarters, it was supposed that he was sent to act as mediator between the contending parties.

The leaders of the insurgents are determined to fight obstinately. The struggle will be sanguinary and tedious.

A loan with the French Bank was in negociation; but the terms were so extravagant that they could not be accepted. It is not likely the loan will be effected.

The *Diario* contains a decree degrading from their rank, and depriving of their titles and honours, the following persons, for having taken part in the *rebellion*, viz.:—Counts Bomfin and Taipa, Baron Almargem, Brigadier Celestino, Colonels Cesar Vasconcellos, Avila, Conceiro, and Horta, Majors Correa and Leopoldino, Captains Jose Estevao, Corea, and Giton (a Frenchman).

Letters from Madrid assert positively that accounts had been received there from Lisbon, announcing that, immediately after the departure of the troops for the capital, the people rose against the Government, and the Queen, in order to save her life, took refuge on board the *Hibernia*. An attempt was made at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday to turn this statement to account, but it was generally discredited. It will be seen by subsequent intelligence, to be found at page 327, that the rumour was unfounded.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are indebted to the Portfolio of an obliging Correspondent for the pair of Sketches annexed. The first shows the entrance of the river Tagus and Fort St. Julian. This broad river gives to Lisbon a most splendid and safe harbour, which, it is said, might contain all the fleets of Europe. It will be perceived by the above intelligence that the Revolution had extended to the south bank of the Tagus, opposite to that on which Fort St. Julian is placed.

The second Engraving presents a view of the Town of Santarem, situated upon the right bank of the Tagus; the district of Santarem, of which the above is the capital, extending for nearly thirty miles on both sides of the river. By letters from Lisbon to the 8th inst., Santarem had been evacuated by the Queen's troops, and immediately occupied by the disaffected.

In former times, the town was fortified by the Arabs with thick walls and strong towers; but no trace remains at present of the ancient fortification except the five gates, which serve as entrances to the town, and a ruinous old castle. Near this place, the French, under Massena, remained for some time, being unable to penetrate to Lisbon. The town is well built; and there is an Academy here, instituted in the year 1747.

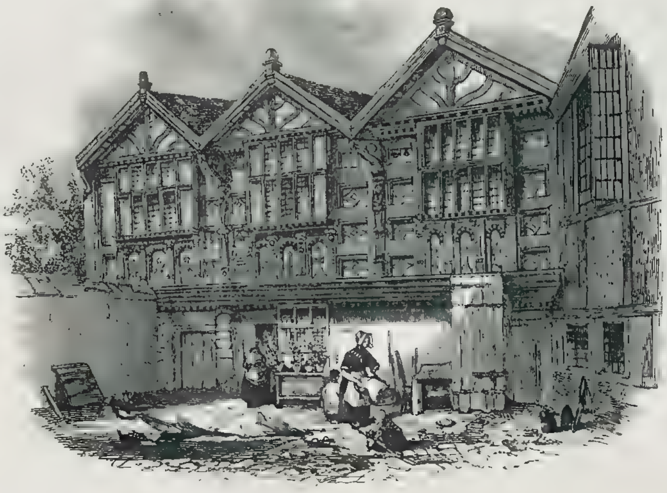
SANTAREM, ON THE TAGUS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OLD PALACE AT CHESTER.

This is a fine specimen of the half-timbered houses of the ancient City of Chester, rich in antiquities, military, ecclesiastical, and civil, probably, beyond any other place in the kingdom.

The mansion before us is one of the picturesque dwellings of the sixteenth century, and is situated in Watergate-street. It was originally a palace of the Earls of Derby; and, as it bears the date 1591, two years before the death of Henry, the fourth Earl, one of the Peers who sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. At present, it has occupants of a different rank; but the timber gables, the carved pilasters and panels, carry us back to one of the most interesting periods of English domestic architecture.



REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF THE EARL OF DERBY, AT CHESTER.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A very agreeable ballet has served to introduce to the London public a very agreeable dancer, destined, if we mistake not, to take the very highest rank in her profession—and that at no distant period. Mademoiselle Sophie Fuoco—a name which, should she perform *Alma*, would be superlatively appropriate to "La Fille de Feu"—has been for some little time the idol of the Académie Royale, and report had spoken loudly of her talent and attractions. But we hear and read such wonderful accounts of *artistes* in foreign countries, and meet with such sad disappointments when they arrive in our own, that we did not place any very great reliance upon the anticipatory puffs of the papers and bills. Our pleasure was, in consequence, twofold at witnessing the triumphant success achieved by the *danseuse* in question. She is evidently very young—we were told, not more than nineteen—and her features are remarkably prepossessing and expressive. Her school of dancing partakes rather of that which the inventors of nice distinctions in Terpsichorean styles have christened the *Real*, and possibly this is the most attractive. She reminds us more of Carlotta Grisi than any of the other leading favourites. Her activity and lightness are remarkable; and she lacks only a little more of earnestness in her pantomime to at once challenge comparison with any female dancer of the day

The *ballet* of "Betty" was chosen for her *début*. In this she has been playing the chief character, with the greatest success, in Paris. With the subject we expect all our readers are familiar: it is that of Mr. Howard Payne's pleasant comedietta of "Charles the Second" -the piece in which the madcap King and Rochester get into such scrapes at Captain Copp's Tavern, at Wapping.

As a set-off against the pilfering of English dramatists from their French brethren, the latter have lately taken a vast liking to English subjects, invented or ready-made; one of the last instances, in ballet, being the "Diable à Quatre." But as, with us, "Betty" is not a very euphonious name—reminding one rather of mops, brooms, and "all work," than flirtations with Royalty—the title of the ballet, which, by the way, follows the incidents of the comedy pretty closely, has been changed to "The Wags of Wapping," and a very pleasant entertainment it makes; beautifully got up, with charming scenery, and tasteful costumes, and admirably performed by everybody—from whom we may select two clever German sisters, the Sœurs St. Louin, for especial notice. Their double hornpipe was a very spirited affair, and uproariously applauded. The success of dancer, ballet master, and auxiliaries, was, in a word, unquestioned; and Mr. Bunn will find that he has made a "hit" in engaging Mademoiselle Fuoco. She will fill the house at all events, at half-price for some time to come.

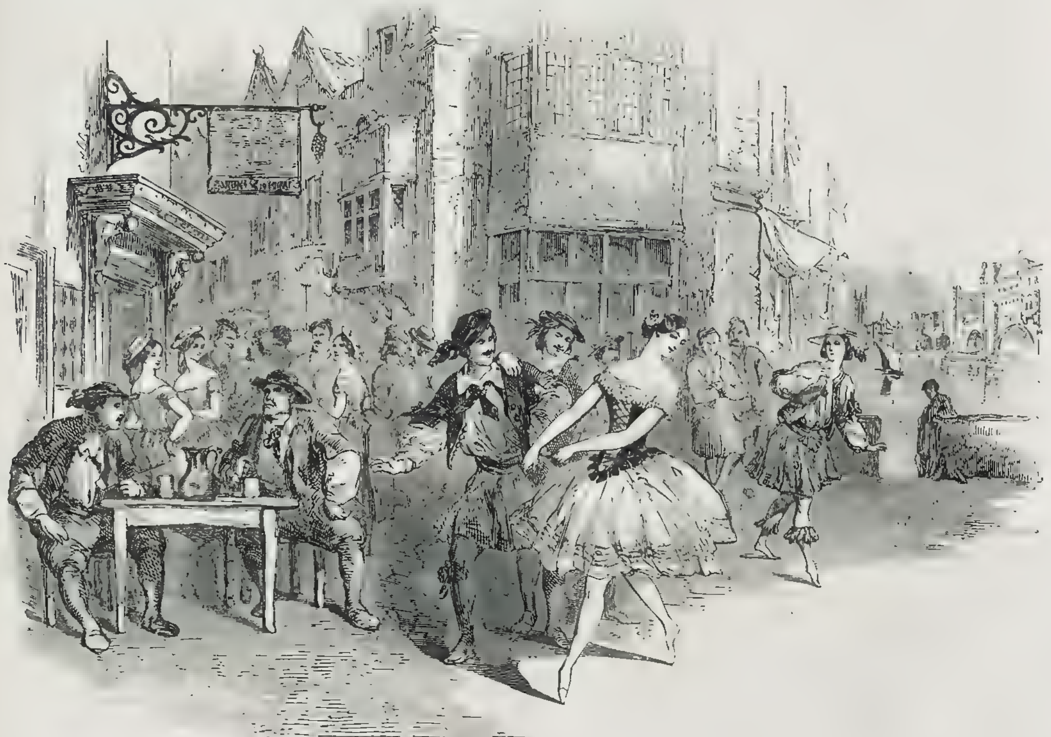
In the *Morning Chronicle*, we find the following curious history of the drama on which the ballet of "Betty" has been founded. "It must now be more than forty years since the late Tom Dibdin produced his 'Waggeries at Wapping' at the Surrey Theatre, having taken a tradition from one of the chroniclers of Charles's times as the basis of his plot. It was a popular piece, in which Elliston subsequently played at the Olympic. On the 27th of May, 1824, under the title of 'Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch,' a comedy was performed for the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre, with a similar story. The authorship of the drama was claimed by Mr. Howard Payne, an American actor, who was lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and who concocted the tragedy of 'Brutus' for Kean, and made a tragslation of Schiller's 'Robbers' for himself. Dibdin, however, protested against Mr. Payne's claim for originality; when the latter was constrained to admit that 'Charles the Second' was a translation from the French *comédie* by Alexandre Duval, called 'La Jeunesse de Henri Cinq,' performed, by the way, on the opening night of the French Plays last Friday. Duval originally intended his piece as an opera, for which Mehul was to have composed the music; but having had a dispute with the manager of the operatic Théâtre Feydeau, Duval transformed it into a comedy: the censorship, however, of the Empire, objected to the title of 'Charles the Second' as that Monarch succeeded Cromwell, an historical reminiscence that might not have proved agreeable to Napoleon. The order was given that the piece should be designated 'La Jeunesse de Henri Cinq,' despite the protest of Duval that, with such a title, the favourite of the *King* ought to have been a *Falstaff*, instead of a *Rochester*, to which historical objection the censorship replied, '*C'est la meme chose.*' Hérold, the French composer, when in Naples, wrote an opera for Duval's libretto, called 'La Gioventu di Enrico Quinto.' Its next transformation was into a ballet pantomime, in two acts, entitled 'Betty,' invented by M. Mazilier, and the music by M. Ambroise Thomas. The English piece has returned to this, its original country, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with the title of 'The Wags of Wapping,' in the same shape as at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, only that M. Barrez, one of the best of European ballet-masters, has invested it with stronger *couleur locale* and nationality than in the French version. We may add, that Howard Payne's translation and M. Mazilier's adaptation are close transcripts of Duval's comedy, as the latter was of Dibdin's burletta."

OLYMPIC.

We never before sat out a five act piece—paying great attention to it, and studying the cast on the bill with extreme care; and then, at the conclusion being utterly bewildered as to what it all meant, until the other evening, when we were present at the representation of a new comedy called "Life," at the above house, written by "P. Palmer, Esq." How it was that "Life" did not terminate in its natural opposite state, we cannot tell: except that the fate of a gentleman in the pit, who entertained his own notions upon the subject, and, upon hissing lustily, was incontinently expelled, held up a severe example to those who wished to stay for the divertissement, and kept them quiet. There was a curious state of mind produced by this comedy; you constantly thought you were going to hear something smart, and it never came; the dialogue was a series of verbal fireworks, with the bangs cut off. Despite its name, there was an absence of all the principles of life in the play; its action was the galvanised vitality of nothingness; and, as such, it was a great curiosity, very well worth going to see. We must confess, for our own part, that it made us laugh heartily; but we cannot say whether this was at those points intended to evoke hilarity. The intelligent critic of the *Times* has called it "a great dramatic enigma:" we think if the solution was played as an afterpiece, it would be a commendable arrangement.

Where one could not discover what traits of character the performers were expected to pourtray, there is not much to be said respecting their acting Now and then, however, the haze that enveloped the plot cleared away a little for a few seconds, and then Mrs. R. Gordon, Mr. Leigh Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, came out vividly enough. Mr. H. Lee played a sharper very creditably, reminding us singularly of poor Yates.

The piece was very nicely put upon the stage; and a park scene, in the second act, was loudly and deservedly applauded. The cast included all the members of this really excellent company; it is to be regretted they had not a better vehicle for the display of their talents. We have given the best description of it that we can; and, in conclusion, we quote the motto above the ship, on the cheap glass seals, "Such is Life."



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THE WAGS OF WAPPING," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Mitchell commenced his season, as we announced, on Friday evening last; and with every prospect of making it a prolonged and lucrative one. There are few entertainments in London more refined and agreeable than that offered at the St. James's Theatre; and the appearance of the house, both on Friday and Monday evening, proved that this was acknowledged by many, whose presence is at all times the best warranty of attraction and excellence.

Duval's comedy, "La Jeunesse de Henri V." was the opening piece—the original, as we have stated, of our "Charles the Second." We think the name might have been altered, on its representation in London; for there was something very comical in making Rochester the favourite of Henry the Fifth, King of England; although, when the play was first produced, there was a reason for this. It served to introduce our old favourite Cartigny as *Copp*, and Rhozevil as the *King*, and they were warmly greeted. But the attraction of the evening was the *début* of Mdlle. Brohan who played *Lisette* afterwards in Regnard's three-act play, "Les Folies Amoureuses;" and *Lisé*, in "Les Rivaux d'eux Mêmes." This young lady, who is the "first chambermaid," in our own dramatic nomenclature, of the Théâtre Français, at once established herself as a great favourite with the audience. indeed, we have rarely witnessed so satisfactory an introduction; for the subscribers to Mr. Mitchell's theatre are at times very fastidious. Mdlle. Brohan is young, pretty and expressive. Her acting is chiefly characterised by a most agreeable vivacity and archness of manner, and that perfect concealment of all art and study, so necessary to form the accomplished *artiste*. It is to be hoped that her *congé* from the Théâtre Français is of some little duration; for most assuredly she will prove an attraction. It was announced in the bills that Monsieur Perlet's arrival in London had been retarded by indisposition. He will appear, we believe, on Monday evening

PRINCESS'

Mr. J. R. Scott, the American tragedian, played *Richard the Third*, from Cibber's version, at this theatre on Wednesday evening: but the performance was not, upon the whole, a satisfactory one. He has the common fault of those transatlantic artists we have yet seen that of ultra-vehemence and the mistaking of rant for power. His effects are all physical: and the applause of the house, when gained, is rather of the kind that would greet Mr. N. T. Hicks, of the transpontine theatres, when he threw himself from the top of the theatre into a chasm, than a tribute to a judicious impressive interpretation of the author. We think that Mr. Scott would appear to far greater advantage as a melo-dramatic actor than as a tragedian. The crudity of his style was less visible in the rough *Sir Giles Overreach* than in *Richard*, whose delicate villany can only be properly depicted by consummate artistical skill. There was no attempt to pourtray diplomacy in Mr. Scott's impersonation; every motive was palpable enough We do not deny that he has a certain degree of talent, but it is very far from being of a first-rate description. And at the same time it is due to him to state that he was loudly applauded, both during the progress and at the conclusion of the tragedy, which was put on the stage in a style deserving commendation

Much sympathy has been expressed in the profession for the sufferers by the late fire at the Garrick. Several of the performers have been engaged at different houses. Amongst them, Mr. Gomersal is going to Astley's, where he will sustain his original character of *Napoleon*, in "The Battle of Waterloo." Mr. Broadfoot, the stage manager, informs us that many of the points in "The Demon Horse" which called forth our remarks last week have been amended.

A performer new to the London boards—Mr. Lester—has been playing at the Haymarket, in "The Little Devil," and with good effect. He promises to become an acquisition to the already excellent *corps* of that establishment.

The Lyceum will re-open on the 21st of December, with the dramatic version of Mr. Dickens's Christmas story, on which Mr. Albert Smith is already engaged. The cast will comprise all the strength of the company, and, in addition, Mr. Leigh Murray and Miss May are, we belive, engaged.

Mr. Weippert's *Soirées Dansantes*, at the Princess' Concert Rooms, deserve to be praised for the admirable manner in which they are conducted. The band is of first-rate excellence, and the programme always attractive, and judiciously selected.

The manager of the Victoria announces the reduction of the price of admission to his gallery to *threepence*. This is at the rate of a penny a play!

THE POLISH BALL.

Guildhall never presented a more brilliant scene than on Wednesday evening, when the ball took place in aid of the funds belonging to the Literary Association of Poland. The old stonework glowed with light and warmth, and there was something exceedingly beautiful in the twinkling jets of gas that outlined all the arches and pillars of the interior. Gog and Magog looked perfectly astonished. The expression of their countenances always betokens a certain degree of bewilderment; but last night this was increased to utter incomprehensibility as they stared so fixedly at the whirling, many-coloured crowds below them

We should imagine that there could not have been much less than two thousand persons present, but the company was so divided in the different rooms, all of which were thrown open, that it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the numbers. There was a Concert in the Council Chamber, of which we only heard a few distant notes over the heads of the densely-crowded company; but it was spoken of in raptures, afterwards, by everybody. The Ball, however, was the great feature of the evening. There were more fancy dresses than we have seen upon any former occasion; and many more dancers: in fact, at half-past four, there was no apparent relaxation in their unwearying energies. One of the chief objects of interest was the tapestry woven by the ladies of Poland, and presented to Lord Dudley Stuart: and this was well displayed on the wall opposite the entrance, brilliantly illuminated. There was no lack of refreshments, which were included in the price of the tickets; and these were very good. Mr. Adams conducted the band, and played all the popular waltzes and polkas of the season, which found, if anything, too many votaries. The dances were well arranged, confined almost exclusively to the two above named, alternating with quadrilles, with a Spanish dance, and the Caledonians for those who still clung to the dark ages of Terpsichore. The large number of pretty faces was the subject of general remark; nor did the ball lose in spirit from the indefatigability of a party of guardsmen, who kept everything alive. Besides the officials and the patrons of the society, there were present Lords Munster and Adolphus Vane; Sir Charles Shakerly; Captains de Barth, Purves, Seymour; Messrs. Jesse, Montgomery, Somerset, Ellison, C. Ellison, and many other members of the fashionable world.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the Repeal Association, on Monday, were only remarkable for an exhibition of sympathy from the United States

Mr. O'Connell announced subscriptions from America, the chief of which was one of £200 from the Repealers of Boston. (Great cheering)

The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, here rose, and was received with immediate attention. He was deputed, he said, by a preponderating majority of the Catholic prelates and of the priesthood generally, to [illegible] unaltered and unalterable attachment to O'Connell and his p[illegible] acting principles. The right rev. gentleman attacked the *Nation* newspaper as essentially "infidel," and denounced the Young Irelanders with great emphasis.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr O'Connell proposed three vast "hurrahs" for the Bishop of Elphin, which were given accordingly

Mr. Curtis, barrister, announced a sum of £83 from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and eighty two of his clergy. (More cheering)

Mr. O'Connell (to the upper galleries): I will tell you a secret, and there's enough of you there to keep it "I do not care *twopence for the Young Irelanders.*" (Laughter.)

After an unimportant speech from Mr. O Connell, the rent for the week was announced to be £372 3s. 2d.

Lamentable Affair.—The *Galway Mercury* contains a notice of an appalling occurrence, which took place last week at Lurgan, near Loughrea, when Mr. John Lalor, who had been for a considerable time past labouring under insanity, set on fire the house in which he resided at Lurgan, and it was consumed to ashes He also shot his sister Sarah, aged 30, whilst endeavouring to induce him to leave the house when burning. The Kilchrist police were immediately on the spot, and it was not until having threatened to fire at him, that they succeeded in removing him from the room; they were then relieved by a few of the Loughrea police, who conducted him to the Loughrea Bridewell. The gun-shot wound inflicted on his sister at once put an end to her existence. She was frequently besought by the servant-maid not to venture into the room, yet she unfortunately persisted, and, on catching hold of him, he pushed her from him, and seized a gun which had been loaded in the room, and at once committed the fatal act. An inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was according to the above circumstances.

Another Murder A man, named John Wallace, residing at Stony Island, near Portumna, county Galway, was inhumanly murdered on Wednesday night (last week), by three armed men, who broke into his house. The taking of land which another tenant had given up, or been obliged to leave, is the only reason that can be assigned.

Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillott.—We have to record the demise of this veteran officer, whose name is so familiar to those acquainted with military history. The melancholy event took place a few days since at the gallant officer's residence at Kensington Gore. Though comparatively in subordinate rank, the deceased has seen some distinguished service, during a connection with the British army of upwards of fifty years.

Mr. Ferrand and the Poor-Laws.—It has been arranged between the counsel for both parties that Mr. Ferrand shall show cause in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday next, against the rule obtained by Mr. Lewis, the Poor-Law Commissioner, for alleged libel.

Explosions in the Thames. The harbour master, Captain Fisher, has within the last few days c[illegible] removal of three sunken wrecks, which have for some considerabl[illegible] impeded the navigation of the river in the Lower Hop[illegible] removal was effected by submarine explosions of various [illegible] from 50 to 500lbs., fired by means of a galvanic battery. In [illegible]er explosion, a remarkable incident occurred at the moment of [illegible] was passing over the spot, and nearly the whole of them were blown out of the water to the extent of near 30 feet, th[illegible] column of [illegible], and wit[illegible] [illegible]d wreck, [illegible] N[illegible]ow perfectly free of obstruction. [illegible] dangerous shoal of hard shingle off Limehouse Reach, which stopped the navigation of vessels of a large draught at low water, has recently been entirely removed by the same means. The depth of water has been increased from four to seventeen feet at low water.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical [illegible], and the Natural History of the Year [illegible]

[illegible]NT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES [illegible] Royal Observatory at Greenwich

[illegible] a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is [illegible] and properly [illegible] national reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports

MISCELLANEOUS

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c
Astr[illegible]al Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews The Months of [illegible]—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge
Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals, Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated)
Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets, Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c
Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847
High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales
The Eclipse, with Engravings
A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland
Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass
Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart
Holidays kept at Public Offices. Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c.
British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time
Stamps and Taxes, &c.
The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company—City Officers—Law Courts; Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers
Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations
New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act
New Domestic Hints
Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated)
Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov. 22.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity—St. Cecilia.
Monday, 23.—St. Clement—Old Martinmas.
Tuesday, 24. Peace with America, 1814
Wednesday, 25.—St. Catherine—Jupiter rises at 4h. 28m. p.m.
Thursday, 26. Dr. Watts died, 1748, aged seventy-six.
Friday, 27—Hatfield House burnt, 1835.
Saturday, 28—Mars rises at 5h. 8m. a.m.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending November 28.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 34	4 56	5 19	5 43	6 9	6 39	7 6	7 41	8 16	8 57	9 32	10 6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Lector.*"—*The "Penny Cyclopædia" is infinitely superior to the other work named by our Correspondent. Altogether, it is the most important and valuable work published by the Useful Knowledge Society.*

"*An Admirer and Constant Subscriber" is recommended to apply to one of the Publishers of Novels—Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, or Mr. Newby.*

"*H. G. L.," Carmarthenshire. Declined; with thanks.*

"*A Subscriber," Edinburgh.—The announcement will appear shortly.*

"*Montgomery.*"—*We do not know the present* locus in quo *of Mr. Frost's Picture of "Diana Surprised by Actæon." It has not been engraved elsewhere than in our Journal. Our Correspondent will meet with a fine collection of Prints from Works of the Old Masters, at Messrs Smiths', Lisle-street, Leicester-square*

"*Eliza.*"—*We should be glad to adopt our Correspondent's suggestion, did we think it would be popular with our Subscribers.*

"*[illegible]*"—*The same reply as the preceding*

"*A Working Reader," [illegible]—Refusal to sign a Deed of Assignment to Creditors does not preclude proceedings for the recovery of the debt in question*

"*H. W.," Sheffield. The Chinese Collection was opened at Knightsbridge, in July, 1842: an Engraving of the interior appeared in No. 13 of our Journal*

"*Wassius.*" *We have neither time nor space for the solutions of Arithmetical puzzles*

"*J. F. S.*" *Jules Janin is the* feuilletoniste *of the* Journal des Débats.

"*Agnor.*" *The appointment of Midshipmen in the East India Company's Service is in the gift of the Directors.*

"*Candour.*"—*The Portrait in question was engraved from a family Picture.*

"*An Academy Student.*"—*The Series of Illustrations of the Seasons is completed.*

"*Paulina Pry" is quizzical.*

"*Locomotive.*"—*The greatest Railway speed has hitherto been obtained with the Broad Gauge.*

"*G. H.*"—*Mr. J. M. Morgan, who has visited Wurtemburg and the chief towns in Switzerland, for the benevolent purpose of exciting attention to the plan of Christian Colonisation throughout Europe, in which secular affairs will be subordinate to the religious and moral improvement and to the general well-being of the Colonists, has, we understand, met with much success, and is now in Italy for the same object.*

"*W. R. T.," Dublin.—Dumas's romance, "Les Trois Mousquetaires," has been dramatised, but did not make anything very remarkable. Anybody can dramatise a book without permission; especially in the case of a French novel translated, and published in England, where there is, of course, no question of copyright.*

"*A. B. C.," Bayswater.—A packet is left at the Office.*

"*Π.*"—*Infantry, (French,* Infanterie), *or Foot Soldiers, are so designated from the Latin* Infans, *a child, which, in the secondary sense, signified a servant. The Infantry were originally the servants or followers of the Knights who rode on horseback.*—Booth's Analytical Dictionary

"*M. L.," Birkenhead.—By the Statute of Limitations, no simple contract debt can be recovered that has been contracted more than six years. To take a debt out of the operation of this Statute, and, as it were, to renew it, it is required by Stat. 9 Geo. IV., c. 14, sec. 1, (commonly called Lord Tenterden's Act), that an acknowledgment,* in writing, *must be made by the debtor within six years; unless the debtor had made a payment on account of the debt, either of principal or interest, within that time. Before this last-mentioned Statute passed, no* demand by a creditor *would take the case out of the Statute of Limitations; though a verbal promise or admission of the debt by the* debtor, *would, if the creditor could prove it.*—"*Lex" is thanked for this corrective information,*

"*Karlinka.*" *Under consideration.*

"*M. W.*"—*We are not in possession of the information required respecting the glass pipes for pumps, &c.*

"*An Old Subscriber" may hear of a Teacher by advertising in one of the Medical and Surgical Periodicals.*

"*C. D. A., a Subscriber.*"—*Gun Cotton has been prepared by several chemists, but with very different results. MM. Probert and Morin, of Paris, state cotton prepared with an equal mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid to be the most powerful, as it explodes at a temperature of 75°, and some spontaneously at 100°. These eminent experimentalists, however, state none of the preparations to be fit substitutes for gunpowder.*

"*L. C.*"—*Richard and William Howitt are brothers.*

"*J. W.," Clerkenwell, should take his Painting to some respectable Picture Dealer, it not being one of the duties of the Royal Academicians to decide the value of Pictures for the Public*

"*H. V.*"—*The quotation as to the Performances at the Concert Hall in Liverpool would now be too late.*

"*A Gentleman who suggests the Engravings of Animals, &c.," is thanked for the same, though we can only avail ourselves of the hint whenever such subjects illustrate the news of the day.*

"*An Absentee.*"—*Any biography of Raphael would give the history of his Fornarina. The second question my be decided by "Goldsmith's Geography."*

"*G. S.," Bromley.—The copy of the work has been received, and shall be noticed as soon as possible*

"*S. B.," Brentford Bridge, may make his own Will.*

"*Adolescens" should apply at the Publishing Office.*

"*M. C." and "E. F.," Stamford.—Mr. Samuel Warren, the Barrister, is the author of "Ten Thousand a Year"*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Manchester Parks were planned and laid out by Major and Son, of Kewsthorpe, Leeds.*

"*H. C. T." may obtain a Chart of the Kings and Queens of England of Mr. Bell, Bookseller, Fleet-street.*

"*R. H. R.," Birmingham.—The eldest son of the Sovereign was born Duke of Cornwall, and created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by Patent, 4th December,* 1841.

"*T. N. D." is thanked for the Devon Nook, though we have not room to engrave it.*

"*H. P. D.*"—*We do not recollect.*

"*[illegible]" is referred to the chapter entitled "Punishments in the Navy," in "Mar[illegible]s Military Miscellany."*

"*I. C.," Paddington.—We cannot decipher the title of the poem in question.*

Ineligible.—"*T. H.," Cork*

New Books and Music Received Stories of the Crusaders.—Tales of Female Heroism.—Davidson's Cornopean and Sax-horn Preceptor, and Accordion Preceptor.—Round's Continental Scenery.—The Musical Bijou for 1847.

⁂ We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the Illustrated London News may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three-halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

The controversy excited by the late Brevet between "the Guards" and "the Line" still continues, and really involves some points of interest beyond the profession itself. The complaint of the Line is, that for a light and honorary service the Guards get an undue and disproportionate share of substantial rewards; they have a marked preference shown them in regard to promotion. The dispute turns upon the state of things since the Peace; as in the last war the Guards were employed abroad, and did their duty, as English soldiers, of whatever branch of the service they may be, will do it. The Guards do not appear able to disprove the rapid advance of their officers over the heads of those of the Line; but, in defence, or we should rather say reply, allege the foreign service above alluded to, and state they furnished two battalions in the disturbances in Canada, and others which were, under Mr. Canning's Ministry, sent for five months to Portugal. Of this there can be no doubt; but to build on this, or on the nature of the duties at home, a claim of hard service, as hard service is understood in the Line, is scarcely a successful attempt.

All our Indian wars and the Colonial service for the last thirty years have been carried on by the Line; the duties of the privates of the Guards cannot, with the quicker military reliefs, equal those of the London Police, in which force the hours of duty, in all weathers, are from nine in the evening till six in the morning; and, in bad neighbourhoods, the men are exposed to peril of life and limb from all kinds of ruffianism and violence. Mounting Guard at Windsor, St. James's, the Bank, and the door of the Opera, can hardly be compared in hardship to this; and, in proportion, the duty of an officer of the Guards must be still lighter; indeed one can hardly conceive how he gets rid of his time; his greatest enemy must be tedium and *ennui*. We may rely on it, the contrast of duties between the Line and the Guards is often made, especially when one of the privileged body is raised *per saltum* over the heads of his harder working comrades. This state of things is the remnant of a very ancient system; when Monarchs had great power, they had often great interest in attaching to their persons a body of troops, especially if the people were disaffected and turbulent. In the richness of their dress and arms, and greater pay, the Guards of the Palace and the Royal Person have generally been on a superior footing to the rest of the Army. It is not improbable that the same cause of complaint existed between the soldiers of the Roman legions (the most hard-worked troops that ever existed) and the pampered and insolent cohorts of the Prætorian Guard at Rome; by continually purchasing their zeal and fidelity, the latter Roman Emperors at last converted their Guards into their masters, and those who were retained to defend the Imperial person, frequently assassinated their Sovereign to sell the throne to the highest bidder. Their profligacy was the cause of the Roman sceptre falling into the hands of such worthless wretches as we find among the rulers of that Empire in its "decline and fall." A sufficient "donative" would secure the election of any man, even of one they personally despised. The Jannisaries of Turkey, and the Mamelukes of Egypt, became in the same manner powerful and dangerous, and were exterminated. The favour and preference of the Sovereign drawing a distinction between the troops attached to the Royal person and the bulk of the army, has an injurious effect both on the privileged and the (by comparison) slighted; one becomes supercilious, the other discontented. In England, the causes that led Monarchs to draw an armed guard round them with such jealousy and care, have ceased to exist; the people at large are the defenders of their Queen, and the service of a special armed force is now only an honorary one—part of the retinue and splendour of Royalty, but not needed for its safety. It becomes then a matter of consideration whether, by retaining any privileges like those complained of, the shadows of the old "donatives," which were but the compelled generosity of suspicious or worthless Monarchs, we do not sow dissensions between different portions of the army, without even the semblance of a reason for it.

When a steady sailing ship is seen "steering wild" it is probably because the strong hand has been taken from the helm. If it was not known, from direct evidence, that Prince Metternich, aged and infirm, is no longer what he has been, it might be guessed that his shrewd, cold, intellect has ceased to be the guiding power of Austria; the wild, sanguinary, and foolish policy that Court has lately pursued belongs to a rasher, younger, more unpractised, school; the Galician massacres exhibited hatred, national and religious; and hatred, or, indeed, feeling of any kind, so savagely displayed does not enter into the older system. Metternich, like Talleyrand, would at any time have committed a crime rather than a blunder; the arming the peasants of Tarnow against the proprietors, was both blended together; nothing could furnish stronger evidence of the decay of the great Minister's powers, than the possibility of such an occurrence under his Administration. Of many a coolly-calculated deed of cruelty and oppression has he been guilty; but, of folly and insanity he could never be accused. Two other events have just occurred, in which we imagine the decay of Metternich's influence may be traced. The marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux is openly stated to have been arranged by the family of the Empress of Austria, against the Minister's advice; and, now, his work at the Congress of Vienna is undone—the independent existence of Cracow, as a Republic, is destroyed. It is to be absorbed into, or "annexed" to, Austria; the last faint shadow of Polish nationality disappears with it. Is it not to be apprehended that an extreme or violent party is getting the ascendancy at Vienna? This step will, or ought, to draw Protests from all the powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna; but a Protest will not restore even the pitiful mockery of a State that Cracow presented; it was established as a sacrifice to appearances: real intention of fostering a Polish nationality the statesmen of the Congress could have had none: what a magnificent contempt must they have had of a world they thought it possible so to blind, and how they must have laughed in secret at the idea of one small city being "independent" so surrounded! The bark canoe of the Indian, wedged among the crashing and grinding of mighty icebergs, has much the same tenure of existence.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Return of the Court to the Isle of Wight.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon, the Royal children rode on ponies, and walked in the pleasure grounds. It is understood that her Majesty will again hold her Court at Windsor Castle on or about the 11th of the ensuing month, and that, in the meantime, on Tuesday, the 1st of December, she will honour the Master of the Horse with her presence for a day or two at Arundel Castle.

Visit of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the Queen Dowager.—The Duchess of Kent has left Frogmore House for Cashiobury Park, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, where her Royal Highness will remain for a week or ten days, during the absence of the Court from Windsor Castle.

Privy Council.—Last Saturday, the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Ministers. At the Council, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl of Cowper to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, his Lordship was introduced, and took the customary oaths. A *déjeuner* was served to the Ministers in the Castle after their arrival. At half-past four o'clock the Ministers took their departure, proceeding to the Slough station, and left for London by a special train.

Lord Palmerston's Cabinet Dinner.—Viscount Palmerston gave a Cabinet Dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence, Carlton-terrace, when, among those of his colleagues present, were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Auckland, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T B. Macaulay, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Party at Kensington Palace.—The Duchess of Inverness received the Earl and Countess Grey, and a distinguished circle, on Tuesday evening, at Kensington Palace.

Aristocratic Marriage.—We have to record the celebration of an alliance between the members of two of the principal families of South Wales, namely, the marriage of the only child of Sir Benj. and Lady Hall, of Llanover and Abercarn, to J. Arthur Jones, Esq., of Llanarth Tre Owen and Penllwyn, which took place on Thursday 12th inst. A large party of wedding guests, consisting of the friends and relatives of both families, assembled at Llanarth, Clytha, and both the houses of Llanover, the beginning of the week, when dancing and music enlivened the assembled guests, balls taking place every evening, attended by the neighbouring families. On the morning of the 12th, at about nine o'clock, the procession started from Llanover, preceded by a large escort of the Llanover tenants, on horseback, two and two, each bearing a small white flag. The cavalcade was met within four miles of Llanarth by the bridegroom and his uncle, the Earl of Fingall, and O. Morgan, Esq., M P., leading the Llanarth tenantry, who in like manner preceded the company on horseback to the mansion, contiguous to which is the chapel of the family, where the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of South Wales, had already arrived to perform the ceremony. There were also assembled the Lady Harriet Jones (the mother of the bridegroom), his grandmother (the Venerable Mrs. Jones, of Llanarth), and a large party of the numerous branches of their family. Immediately after the ceremony, the procession returned in the same order in which it came, and being joined by a considerable addition of carriages and four which had arrived from different quarters, during the absence of the party at Llanarth, the procession extended the whole mile from the mansion to the church, where the Bishop of St. David's, the Chancellor of Llandaff, and the Vicars of Abergavenny, Llanover cwm dû, and Nevern had already arrived. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Protestant Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop of St. David's, assisted by the Venerable and Rev. Bernard Port, Vicar of Ilam, now in his 90th year, grand uncle to the bride.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Nov. 14.

John Wardale, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Clare Hall.
Henry Keary, B.A., has been appointed Assistant Master of Harrow School.
John Smith, B.A., has been appointed one of the Masters of Brighton College

The Bishopric of Sodor and Man.—We understand that the Rev. John Graham, D D., master of Christ's College, and rector of Wilingham, Cambridgeshire, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

Church for the Seamen of the Port of London.—In May last the foundation stone of this church was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the building is nearly completed, and will be ready for consecration early in the ensuing year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without, was held on Wednesday at the New Court, Old Bailey, "For the purpose of taking into consideration and protesting against the recently proposed enormous outlay of the Corporation funds in the formation of a new street, whilst the conservation of the health of the citizens generally, and of the poorer fellow citizens, especially, demanded the adoption of the best means for securing such sanatory regulations as the present painful exigencies of the case required."

The subject had been taken into consideration by a meeting of the inhabitants and householders of the ward, on the 11th inst.; but, in consequence of the conflicting opinions then expressed, Alderman Sir James Duke was requested to convene the present meeting, in order that the opponents of the contemplated new street from Cannon-street to Queen-street, might have an opportunity of urging their objections, and stating the measures which, in their judgment, ought to be adopted to improve the sanatory condition of the district.

Sir James Duke was called to the chair.

Mr Walker moved the first resolution—"That this meeting observe with deep regret that the mortuary registers of the last year afford evidence of the great increase of deaths by epidemic diseases in the metropolis and other large towns in the kingdom, arising out of the want of those proper sanatory regulations which it is the bounden duty of the Legislature and of the local authorities to adopt, and the immediate adoption of which this meeting would most earnestly press upon the Corporation of the City of London, including improved habitations for those of the labouring classes who are compelled to dwell within or are contiguous to the City, and that a memorial, founded on this and the preceding resolutions, be presented to the Court of Common Council by Dr. Lynch, and that the other Councilmen of this Ward be requested to give it their most strenuous support."

Mr. Seeley seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, after considerable discussion, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Anderton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Lynch and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, and dwelt upon the necessity which existed for the outlay of the Corporation funds in improving the sewage, and in otherwise promoting the sanatory condition of the people, rather than in the construction of spacious streets and imposing public buildings, a memorial to the Common Council was adopted, and copies were directed to be sent to the Chief Secretary of State, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and the Commissioners for Metropolitan Improvements.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Sir James Duke.

The Meeting of Parliament.—The *Times* states that Parliament will assemble on the 19th of January.

Electric Telegraphs in the City. On Tuesday, a deputation waited on the Court of Sewers, at Guildhall, to make an application for permission to lay down the electric telegraph in a part of the City of London. It was stated in the court that, for the protection of the City, it had been enacted that the consent of the Commissioners of Sewers was necessary to lay down any pipe or tube under any street in the City. The deputation stated that the object of the company was to unite the various lines of rails by means of an electric telegraph, and that it had been intended to make the central terminus at the West-end, but it was now resolved to make it at Lloyd's, and the company requested permission to take up the pavement for that purpose. At present the plans of the company were not matured sufficiently to enable the deputation to enter into details. The Commissioners, after deliberation, granted the required permission, and Lloyd's, therefore, will be the great central terminus of all telegraphic communication.

Construction of a New Bridge at Westminster.—It has been definitively arranged by the Westminster-bridge Commissioners, that the present bridge shall be removed. It is therefore intended to apply during the next session for an act to pull down and sell the materials, and to appropriate the proceeds towards the erection of a new bridge, which will be built from the eastern end of Whitehall-place, to Sutton-street, in the York-road, Lambeth. Powers will also be taken in the act to allow the Commissioners to make the following new streets in connexion with the bridge: 1st. A new street from the south side of Charing-cross by the south-west side of Northumberland-house to the north bank of the Thames, near the end of Whitehall-place, passing over Angel-court, Craigs-court, the eastern ends of Great Scotland-yard and Whitehall-place. On the Surrey side of the bridge there will be a new street in a direct line to the east side of the Westminster-road, to Mason-street, Lambeth. On each side of the bridge it is intended to construct large and commodious piers for the use of the steamers plying on the river. The bridge will very much resemble Waterloo-bridge, as it is to be constructed of granite.

Low-priced Autographs.—On Wednesday a sale by auction took place at the auction rooms of Messrs. Southgate and Co., Fleet-street, of a number of autographs, letters, franks, MSS., &c., of several celebrated personages in the English history. The following were the prices realised for some of them: An autograph letter from the Duke of Wellington to Wm. Wordsworth, dated Strathfieldsaye, 10s. 6d.; signatures of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, as Presidents of the Committee held at Mr. Dent's, Mayfair, July 17, 1813, on the subject of insanity, £1 1s.; an important document on vellum, with the autograph of Charles II., King of England, containing original powers for treating with the French for a neutrality in the West Indies, 6s. 6d.; an autograph of Charles Prince of Wales to a document on vellum, ordering the payment of £50 to the yeomen and grooms of the buckhounds, Sept. 28, 1622, 6s. 6d.; an autograph of Henry VIII. to a document on vellum, ordering the delivery of various articles to one of the ladies attending upon Queen Catharine of Arragon, and another of King Henry VII., also went off at low prices. Among the lot were an autograph letter of John William, Elector Palatine, to King William III.; an autograph of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, to a letter addressed to William III., relating to the siege of Limerick (Vienna, Jan. 4, 1692), the marriage contract between Henry III., King of France, and the Duchess of Angoulême, 1576, &c.

Abolition of the Taxes on Food.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Hill's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Government to procure the total abolition of all taxes on the importation of food into this country. There were about 700 persons present, who were addressed by Dr. Birt and Mr. Cochrane. A memorial, calling upon the Government to consider the present dearth in this country of a proper supply of food, and to open the ports immediately, was read and agreed to, and a deputation was appointed to present it to the Lords of the Treasury.

Important Reduction in the Price of Bread.—On Tuesday the price of bread underwent a reduction; most excellent quality can now be obtained for 7d. and 7½d., and the best, or "full price," for 8½d. and 9d., being about the same amount as previously charged by the undersellers.

Cheap Metropolitan Travelling.—On Wednesday, a number of omnibuses were started from the Bank to Oxford-street, charging threepence for each passenger. Several omnibuses, on Wednesday, started from between the Bank and Brompton, at the extremely low fare of 2d., being considerably less than one halfpenny per mile. A further reduction has taken place in the fares of the steamboats running from London-bridge to Chelsea, the charge being now twopence the whole distance, or any intermediate station.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

Early yesterday morning, another fire broke out at Gravesend, which consumed forty houses and numerous other buildings. Singular to say, its locality was the same as the former fires, West-street, extending along the water side from near the Town Pier to the Rosherville Gardens. The fire was first observed from a body of smoke hovering over the premises occupied by Mr. Garretts, grocer, adjacent to the Pier Hotel, at the corner of West-street. The inmates having been got out in safety, steps were taken to bring the Corporation engines, which were soon on the spot, into operation; but the defective state of the water mains enabled the flames to extend themselves to the buildings on each side. The military at Tilbury Fort were mustered by the commanding officer of that fortress, who with every promptitude forwarded them to the assistance of the townspeople. Their efforts, however, were of little avail in stopping the conflagration; for at least four hours the wind, which was blowing a violent gale, completely baffled their operations, and increased the magnitude of the fire to a frightful degree. The scene by four o'clock was most awful; the flames had crossed the street and seven or eight houses were in flames, besides the whole of the premises from the Town Pier to considerably below the Talbot Inn, which was also amongst the number. From the south side of West-street the fire raged upwards, in the direction of the centre of the town, destroying in its course a great number of low dwelling houses in the various courts. These were principally tenanted by poor fishermen, hawkers, labourers, &c, &c In one court there was no thoroughfare, except from the approach in West-street, and that being stopped by the dense body of fire, the greatest anxiety was entertained for the safety of the poor creatures who tenanted it. The police and soldiers, however, bravely exposed themselves in rescuing them, in which they succeeded, by dragging them in at the back windows of the adjacent houses. It was reported, notwithstanding, that one or two persons were missing. No check to the fire was effected until near seven o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, however, an immense body of fire existed in every part of the ruins.

The principal portion of the houses that were erected on the site of the fire in West-street are consumed, together with both sides of the street from High-street to King-street. Amongst the buildings destroyed we may mention the Pier Hotel, Talbot Inn, Punch Bowl Tavern, and all the intermediate wharfs and buildings

With respect to the origin, suspicions are entertained that it was not the result of accident. The chief bulk of the property is insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Exchange, Licensed Victuallers', and Kent Fire Offices.

Cabinet Council.—Another Cabinet Council is to be held to-day.

The Ministry.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday morning, Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council), Earl Grey (Secretary for the Colonies), Lord Palmerston (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), the Right Hon. Charles Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Lord Auckland (First Lord of the Admiralty), severally took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and that they would not exercise any authority they might possess, in virtue of their respective offices, to the injury of the Established Church.

Compensation for Injury by a Railway Company.—On Wednesday a writ of enquiry was heard before the Sheriff of Warwickshire, in the Shire-hall, Warwick, to assess damages in an action in judgment by default, brought by Mr. Haywood, attorney in Birmingham, against the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for injuries sustained by his wife through alleged gross negligence of their servants. The damages were laid at £500. Evidence was given that Mrs. Haywood had sustained severe injury from a concussion which took place on the line, near Coventry. One of her eyes had been much injured; she had lost her sense of smell, and her mental powers had been deteriorated. The Jury found for the plaintiffs Damages, £300; costs, 40s. In a second case, in which Mr. Hayword alone was plaintiff, to recover expenses to which he had necessarily been put by the illness of his wife, such as medical attendance, travelling, &c., a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, by consent, for £70; costs, 40s

Outrage and Attempted Robbery near Preston.—On Tuesday night, a daring outrage occurred at Broughton, about three miles from Preston, at the residence of W. Miller, Esq, surveyor and land steward. Mr. Miller's house is at some distance from any other residence. About six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Miller and his daughter being in the house, and no other persons there but a female servant, a smart knock was given at the front door, on which Mr. Miller observed, "It is some gentleman from Preston who wishes to see me on business." The door was opened by Miss Miller, when six men, armed with pistols, made a rush into the house, two of them subsequently retreating back, and remaining in front of the house. Miss Miller, terrified by the villains, cried out, "Thieves, thieves," making at the same time a rush towards the lawn in front of the house, when one of the men outside shouted out, "Grab her." At the same moment a pistol was fired at her, which was immediately followed by the firing of another. Miss Miller then ran to the house of a neighbour, screaming out "Murder." Meanwhile the villains had gained full access to the house, and one, presenting a pistol at Mr. Miller, said, "We want your money." He told them he had none; upon which the men said, "We know you have." Mr. Miller again denied it, and called to the servant, whom the robbers had forced into an adjoining room, to ring the bell. At her master's call, the servant commenced ringing the bell, on which the men looked one at another in amazement, and then ran away. In less than ten minutes from the alarm bell having been rung, a number of neighbours arrived. From the cool determination evinced by the whole gang, there can be little doubt that the lives of the whole family would have been sacrificed, had it not been for the escape of Miss Miller and the ringing of the alarm bell. On Miss Miller returning home, with a neighbouring farmer, she was much exhausted, and it was discovered that her life had been in the most imminent peril, the contents of one of the pistols having grazed the front part of her head, to the extent of about three inches. She bled considerably, but we are glad to say is in no danger.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Paris by the announcement that the three Northern Powers intend to place Cracow under the direct influence of Austria. The fact is looked upon as a determination to deprive Poland even of the slightest power, particularly as three Polish newspapers which had existed for some time in Paris had been suppressed. The news created a sort of panic on 'Change on Wednesday, and had great influence upon railway shares. All the railways without exception declined, the North falling from 636f. 25c. to 627f. 50c., indeed, at one time during the day, these shares fell to 625f.

A very useful Royal ordonnance has been issued for the future regulation of all railways in France. This ordonnance contains not less than 78 articles. The following are the principal points referred to:—The stations are to be considered part of the public domain, and as such to be regulated by the superior authorities. Locomotives are in the first instance to be subjected to certain proofs of strength, for the boilers, axletrees, wheels, &c. All companies are bound to furnish a sufficient number of carriages of every description to supply the wants of each station. The hours fixed by the company for departure are to be rigorously observed. As the public, in a great measure, are dependent on railways for their mode of transport, these two regulations are absolute on all companies whatever; when any exception to this rule is permitted, as in the case of direct trains, it is the Government authorities who must regulate the matter. In cases of *fête*, or extraordinary movement from one point to another, the company is obliged to provide an additional and sufficient number of carriages of every class; the number of carriages for a single train is not to exceed twenty-four, and this is to be considered rather as the exception than the rule. Double locomotives are permitted, as otherwise trains would be multiplied to a dangerous extent. A means of communication must always be established between the conductor and the engine-driver. A number of articles refer to the measures of precaution to be used in starting trains at proper hours, so as to leave a sufficient time between each; the maximum of speed, the precautions to be taken in passing through tunnels, &c.; they also regulate the passage of extraordinary trains; the obligation of communicating by signals; and the general superintendence of the line. Registers are to be kept at every station for marking down the causes of all delays. No train is ever to leave before the hour appointed in the printed lists. The conditions of the concession generally regulate the tariffs; but a company may lower its prices, if it thinks fit, subject, however, to the condition of keeping them so for a certain time. As a general rule, however, no changes whatever can be made by the company without first submitting them to the Government authorities. Railways that have been conceded prior to 1835 will not be subject to these regulations until April 1, 1847. All persons unconnected with the company and the service are forbidden to enter the premises of a railway without permission, or to there stand or circulate, or to place there objects of any kind, or to introduce horses, dogs, or other animals, or to cause vehicles of any kind to circulate there. Every person employed by a railway company must wear a uniform, [illegible] that the public may at once see, in case of need, to whom they are to apply. Signal-men, guards, and barrier-keepers may wear a [illegible]. At each station a book must be kept to receive the complaints of passengers.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that M. Very, son of the celebrated *restaurateur*, died on Sunday, in that capital, under extraordinary circumstances. He had been spending the day in the country; and, on returning to Paris, complained of being rather chilly; but, having warmed himself at the [illegible] to table, and made a hearty dinner. After dinner a rubber of whist was played, and, about eleven o'clock, M. Very, who had his wife for partner, was chatting good-humouredly with one of his friends. The conversation turned upon age; and his friend remarked that he felt he was growing old, as he was fifty-three past. M. Very replied: "At fifty a man is still young. I am fifty myself; and was never in better health!" Before finishing what he had to say, his head fell, and he gave a convulsive laugh. His friend placed him on a sofa, but life was already extinct.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

We yesterday received news from Portugal by the smack *Marys*, which left Lisbon on the 11th inst. [illegible] some importance, alt[illegible] packet left the Tagus, Lisbon was in a state of great confusion and excitement, and fears were generally entertained that the success of the Queen's troops was very doubtful, although no news had reached of any decisive engagement having taken place between Saldanha and the popular faction. The British squadron was in a state of instant preparation for receiving and protecting the Queen and family, if deemed necessary, and no sailors or marines had landed. The American frigate which had sailed for Oporto was not only not allowed to enter, but had been fired upon by the batteries and totally dismasted, and had been towed into a neighbohring port. Business was completely at a stand-still when the *Marys* left. The *Marys* has brought no letters whereby to gain detailed information. Under these circumstances, the next arrival is looked for with great anxiety.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION NEAR BIRMINGHAM, AND LOSS OF NINETEEN LIVES.

On Tuesday morning an explosion of fire-damp took place in one of Mr. Parker's high-pressure pits at Round-green, New Colliery, near Oldbury, about five miles from Birmingham, by which nineteen men were killed. Another lies in a hopeless state, and several others are severely injured. About half-past 5, the first relay of the colliers went down the shaft. About half an hour after, the "bulty," or manager, and his son, went down in a skip; at six, four others followed; and by seven, five-and-twenty men had descended to the works. One of these was the "doggy," or person whose duty it is to prove the pit with a safety-lamp before the colliers go to work, but who, on this melancholy occasion, does not appear to have taken this precaution. After the men had sent up four skips of coal, an explosion took place, shaking the ground to a considerable distance. and followed by the emission of smoke and flame from the shaft. The banksman in attendance at the mouth of the pit instantly gave the alarm, and several men from the neighbouring quarry went down the shaft. With difficulty the bodies of sixteen men were got up, the shaft being 180 yards in depth. Three were subsequently recovered alive, but died soon after they were brought to the top. Another was almost hopelessly injured; the remaining four escaped unhurt. The dead bodies presented a shocking sight, the whole being dreadfully scorched and burnt; and, altogether, the scene was one of the most calamitous description.

The following are the names of the sufferers; they are nearly all married men, and most of them have left families in very distressed circumstances:—Joseph Troth, aged 22; Jacob Boden, 15; John Windmill, 48; Samuel Boden; George H[illegible]; William Tarrant, 28; Josiah Parkes, 23; John Garbett, 25; William Price, 35; William Lyman, 14; Isaac Duffield, 10; William Masefield, 23; John Hampton, 16; William Hampton, 10; James Wilcox, 33; Job Holland, 56; James Elwell, 32; Joseph Smith, 34: James Shakspeare, 53.

On Wednesday morning, an inquest was held at the Talbot Inn, before Mr. Hinchley, on four of the bodies. At the commencement of the inquiry, the Coroner expressed the difficulty he experienced in obtaining evidence which could throw light on the cause of the sad accident. The "bulty" and "doggy" were both killed. Three-and-twenty men went down the pit; of that number 19 were already dead, and of the four survivors one was severely burnt. With a view to facilitate the proceedings he would classify the cases, but the same evidence would apply to each case. Those he intended to take first were Joseph Troth, Jacob Boden, John Windmill, and Samuel Boden.

The Jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies of these four men. They were laid out in the cottages of their families, and presented a dreadful sight, being so scorched and disfigured as to make it difficult to identify them.

Harriette Latimer gave evidence in regard to the identity of the bodies.

Thomas Royle said—I live at Brown's Green; am banksman at Mr. Parker's coal-pit, at Newberry-lane, Oldbury. I was there when the men went down into the pit yesterday morning. The first men went down about half-past five o'clock. I saw Troth, Windmill, and the two Bodens go down about six o'clock. I saw Holland, the "bulty," go down the pit, but whether it was before or after the four men named went down I don't know. I generally went down with them. That was my practice. Joseph Smith was the "doggy" of the pit, and submanager under Mr. Holland. He went down before Mr. Holland about half-an-hour yesterday morning. Five-and-twenty men went down the pit on that occasion. Mr. Thomas Haines was the ground bailiff of the works. It was not his business to attend regularly and go down the pit. I knew nothing of the accident until after the explosion. Mr. Haines went down several times afterwards. A little before seven o'clock, I heard a great noise, as if gunpowder had gone off, and the fire showed itself at the top of the pit. I made an alarm immediately, and several men came from a stone pit adjoining. When they came, we got the ropes as soon as we could, and some men went down, when, amongst others, the persons respecting whom this inquiry is instituted were brought up. Some of the men who went down to assist the sufferers were brought up insensible. Sixteen were brought up dead out of the pit; five others were seriously injured, and four escaped unhurt. Three out of the five who were seriously injured, have since died. I cannot say whether or not the doggy took down the safety lamp with him yesterday morning. Sometimes he did, and sometimes he did not. There are generally safety lamps in the pit, but sometimes they are brought out to be cleaned.

Some other witnesses were examined, but nothing additional of interest was elicited, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Another inquest on some of the bodies was also held at Dudley on Wednesday, but it was ultimately adjourned until Monday next.

The Cobden Fund.—The increase during the past week amounts to £207 10s. 8d. making a grand total of £77,145 16s. 10d.

Movement at Liverpool for the Reduction of the Duty on Tea. On Tuesday a deputation from the Liverpool Association for the Reduction of the Duty on Tea, met a number of gentlemen of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Manchester Commercial Association. Some conversation ensued as to the objects of the Liverpool Association, the evils of the high duties on tea, and the means it was taking to awaken attention to the subject in various mercantile and manufacturing communities. It was stated in the course of the conversation, that the Liverpool Association had sent deputations to Leeds and other towns in England, and also to the principal cities and towns of Scotland and Ireland, with the view of establishing local associations, and obtaining the co-operation of these communities in the movement to be made for the reduction of the tea duties.

Opening of the Bedford Railway.—On Tuesday the line of railway recently completed betwixt Bletchley and the town of Bedford, forming a branch of the Great London and North-Western Railway, was formally opened by the Directors, who, with a large party of their friends, chiefly belonging to Bedford and its neighbourhood, passed and re-passed along the newly-formed line, preparatory to its being opened for traffic to the public. The Duchess of Bedford and a party from Woburn Abbey were among the spectators at the station, when the train arrived. The Bedford Railway, which has been thus opened, is about 16½ miles long, and has been of very easy construction. It runs almost upon a dead level, the gradients being what are called first-class, with the exception of a short run of 1 in 128 The cost per mile was from £16,000 to £17,000. The district through which the line has been carried is purely agricultural; but there are, nevertheless, five stations, at which exceedingly neat offices have been erected, all in the style of those built by the Duke of Bedford over his estate. The prospect from the railway embraces few points of interest to the casual traveller. At a little distance may be seen the village where the celebrated John Bunyan was born; and a short line of rail which leaves the main terminus at Bedford is carried down to the banks of the Ouse—a stream which will recall to the visitors the memory of the hapless poet Cowper.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE:

OPENING OF THE MATHEW AND CITY OF LONDON TOWER, AT MOUNTPATRICK.

A magnificent Testimonial to the exertions of Father Mathew in the Temperance Movement has just been completed at Mountpatrick, by Mr. William O'Connor, and was opened, with due ceremony, on the 9th instant The day may appears to have been singularly chosen; for the occasion and the proceedings were antipodal to our metropolitan festivities, on the time-honoured 9th of November; and, by the way, the intention of the Testimonial is to commemorate the hospitable reception given to the Temperance Missionary by the citizens of London. However, there are various kinds of hospitality: it may be as genuine over tea and muffins as over oceans of claret; and this we take to be the Milesian view of the matter. The Temperance Movement has, at all times, received due illustration at our hands; and, by the aid of the clever artist, Mr. James Mahony, we are now enabled to present this additional commemoration in our pages. We rejoice in doing so, for two reasons: first, because the cause is a righteous one; and, secondly, because it has called forth much artistical taste in the present design and execution.

The Testimonial is a massive Tower, which has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. O'Connor to celebrate the kind reception given to Father Mathew by the right-minded Londoners in the year 1843, upon the occasion of his first Temperance Visit; and the 9th instant being the anniversary of laying the foundation-stone, that day was appropriately chosen for the opening of the building, and the hoisting, for the first time, of the Union Jack, on its summit; where, despite of all brawlers to the contrary, long may it continue to wave!

About half-past one o'clock, a great number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Mr. O'Connor's demesne, and were conducted by that gentleman to the Tower, where he pointed out to them the many objects of interest which it presents. The visitors were first conducted to the second apartment, or what might be called the dining-room. It is circular, about sixteen feet in diameter. The windows are in the Gothic style, the upper portions being filled with stained glass. The window frames and cases are of fluted oak, and the latter are surmounted with carved heads; over these is some splendidly executed stucco work, which is continued along the entire ceiling, and gives the apartment a classic air. In a niche between two of the windows stands, on a handsome rosewood pedestal, and covered with a glass shade, an exquisite marble bust of the Very Rev. T. Mathew, by Hogan; and above this is a bust of the venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy. This apartment is also adorned by a massive chimney-piece, on the front of which is a small *basso-relievo* figure of Father Mathew, holding Britannia and Erin by either hand, surrounded by the emblems of both countries; and from the centre of the ceiling hangs a very beautiful chandelier. The party next proceeded to the top of the larger portion of the Tower, to see the flag hoisted on the Staircase Tower, which is 20 feet higher, being nearly 100 feet from the base. Amongst the gentlemen then present were Father Mathew; the Rev. James O'Regan; the Rev. Michael O'Donovan, Captain Irvine (who laid the foundation stone), J P.; Charles Mathew and son; Thomas F. Meagher, Waterford; Henry Meagher, Waterford; Michael J. Barry; —— Flanagan, Tullamore; Robert D. Beamish; William O'Connor; John Donegan; Daniel Keleher; and Daniel Casey.

The splendid flag, presented by Captain Waggett, is in size 20 feet by 14, and was prepared for hoisting, amid the firing of cannon and the music of several bands.

Mr. O'Connor then came forward, and having presented the cordage, &c., to Captain Irvine, said It was now three years since that respected and dignified gentleman had laid the foundation stone of the edifice on which they were assembled, and though he (Mr. O'Connor) regretted his inability to do justice to his merits, he was satisfied that such as knew him felt there was no necessity for eulogizing his worth (Cheers.) He had not the least regret for the motives which actuated him in building that edifice (hear, hear), for though many said it was an expensive undertaking, yet, with the same views he then and still entertained, he would not consider ten times the expense misapplied for such a purpose (hear, hear), and if he could raise the tower to ten times its present height it would still be unequal to the dignity and moral grandeur of the services of him of whose labours it was commemorative. (Hear, and cheers.) A greater impression was never made on an individual than upon him at witnessing the kindly reception Father Mathew met with from the highest classes of society in London. He (Mr. O'Connor) was walking in the Strand with an English gentleman, when they heard of the meeting, and his friend having expressed a desire to be introduced to Father Mathew, he (Mr. O'C.) introduced him, and he was so struck with the respect and attention evinced towards Father Mathew by all the nobility and men of distinction present, that he resolved, on his return to Ireland, to commemorate it in some manner; and soon afterwards, when walking over the grounds they were now on, it struck him that the site would be a most eligible one to build a tower on, which would perpetuate Father Mathew's fame, and, at the same time, signify his gratitude for the reception he had met with in London (hear, hear)—and he felt assured that it was only necessary the people of both countries should know each other better and more intimately to create more kindly feelings between both. (Hear, hear.) He never thought he should see English noblemen and men of wealth kneel before an Irish Priest to take the pledge of Temperance, for though intimate he (Mr. O'Connor) was with Father Mathew, he had not yet converted him. (Laughter.)

Father Mathew—(To the Reporter)—I beg you won't take that down. (Great laughter.)

Mr. O'Connor, in conclusion, expressed a hope that Father Mathew would be long spared to bless the country by his services, and he begged to thank the gentlemen present for their attendance on the occasion. (Cheers.)

A letter was then read from Colonel Cruttenden, regretting his inability to be present.

Captain Ivrine then addressed the party assembled, and congratulated them on the erection of the tasteful and liberal testimonial of Mr. O'Connor to the merits of Father Mathew. The cord which bound the Union Jack was then handed to the gallant Captain; and, in an instant after, the flag floated in the breeze from the summit of the Tower, amid the firing of guns and the enthusiastic cheering of those assembled.

The Very Rev. Mr. Mathew expressed his deep gratitude to his much respected friend Mr. O'Connor, for the elegant and tasteful manner in which he had complimented him by the erection of so noble a building; and he felt also most grateful to his friends around him, for their presence on an occasion which to the last hour of his life he should remember with pride and pleasure. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr O'Regan then made some able and eloquent observations, which we regret not being able to give at length; after which, two oak trees were planted near the house, one by Father Mathew and the other by Master Robert Delacour Beamish, the bands playing "Hearts of Oak," and the company then separated.

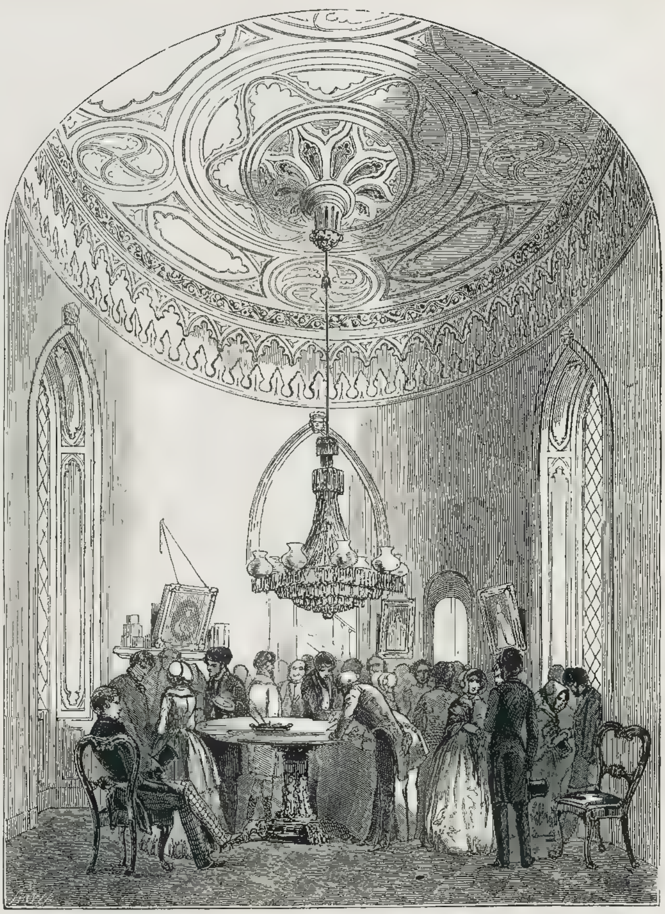
In the evening, a party of friends were most hospitably entertained at Mount Patrick; and next day five hundred quartern loaves were, on the order of Mr. O'Connor, sent from Mr. W. Casey's bakery, and distributed to the poor.

On Monday night, the Tower was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect, from its elevated situation, was very grand and imposing. Upwards of a thousand variegated lamps were tastefully arranged in the windows; and a profusion of lamps the same size as those used for the street gas-lights, were arranged on the balustrade round the building, which, with lighted tar barrels on the hills about, formed a most attractive spectacle.

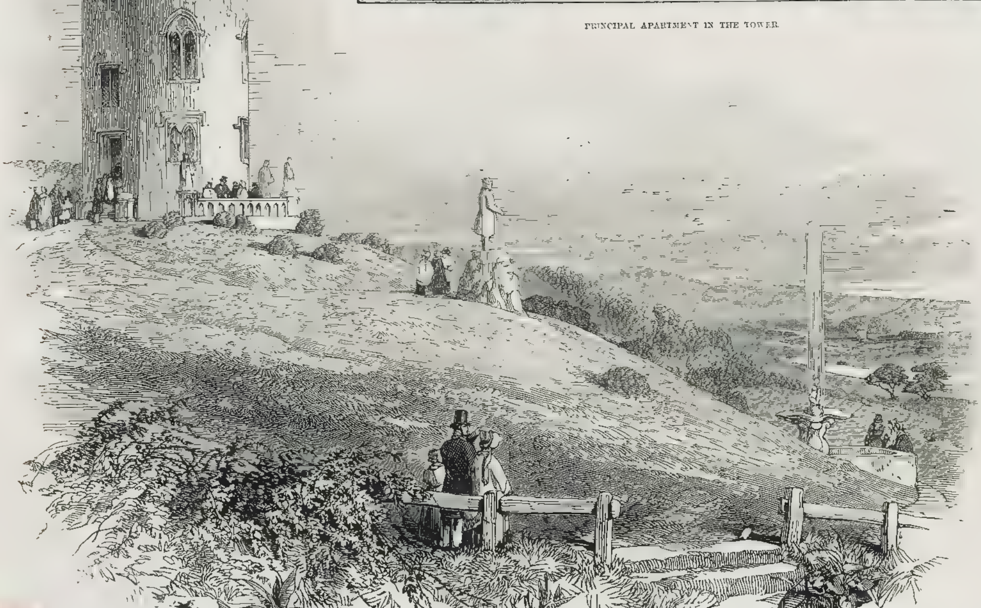
On this balustrade, too, are stone figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, Fidelity, &c. Lamps were also hung round a stone statue of Father Mathew, which stands behind an elegant *jet-d'eau*.

From seven to nine o'clock, a display of fire-works of every variety was kept up; rockets in quick succession shot up in the dark clouds, while blue lights, wheels, and every other form of illumination, afforded amusement to the crowds who thronged the grounds to a late hour.

Our Artist has sketched the principal room in the London Testimonial or Tower, and a view of the exterior. Of the latter, Mr. Mahoney has had the honour to present to her Majesty, enclosed in a highly enriched Arabesque border, in gold and colours.

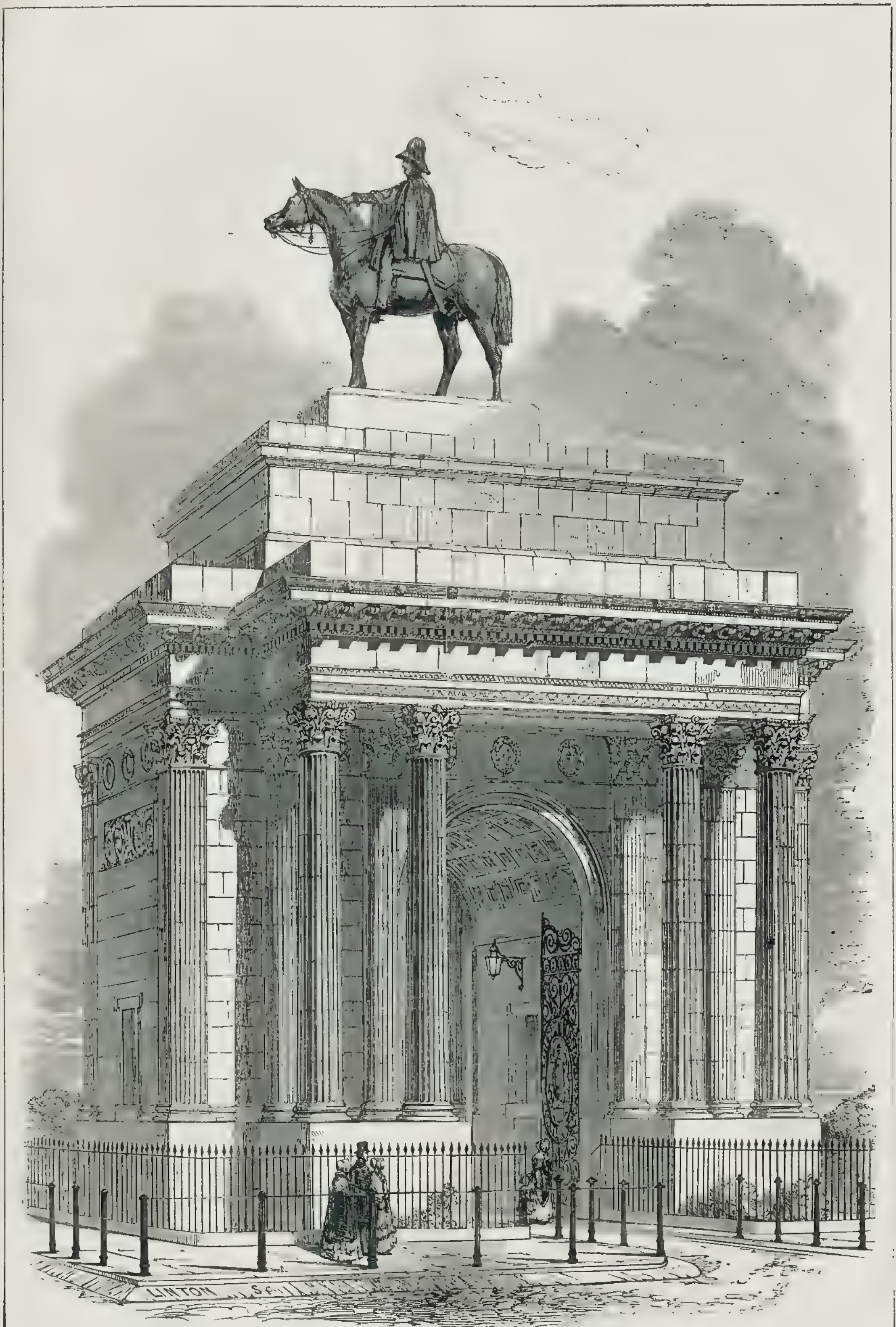


PRINCIPAL APARTMENT IN THE TOWER.



OPENING OF THE MATHEW AND CITY OF LONDON TEMPERANCE TOWER, AT MOUNTPATRICK, NEAR CORK.

NEWSPAPER



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AND ARCH.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

Ecce, iterum! the Wellington Group, placed upon the pedestal for which the Artist's Commission strictly stated it was to be executed, namely, the Green Park Arch; after the Royal consent had been given to that arrangement.

Yet, the Committee and Sub-Committee of the Subscription were not permitted to carry out their compact with the subscribers to the fund, without assenting to the location of the Statue being subject to the decision of "competent persons," as to its artistical fitness.

The question has been submitted, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to the Royal Academicians, a large majority of whom have given their *opinion* in favour of the removal of the Statue from the position which it occupies in our Engraving; and this recommendation will, doubtless, be carried into execution; we suppose, so soon as a pedestal suitable for the reception of the Statue shall have been designed by other "competent persons."

We do not admire the taste, nor the sense of propriety, which has dictated this shifting of the Statue; for, just as the public opinion began to be pretty decidedly expressed in favour of the location, the *dicta* of a few were allowed to set aside what was fast growing to be the opinion of the public: besides winning some influential converts to its appropriateness.

We have already fully described and graphically illustrated the design and execution of this magnificent group, (see No. 219 of our Journal); as well as the effective ceremonial of placing the great work upon its promised pedestal. (See No. 231, in which we have detailed the Statue and the Arch, at considerable length.)

Again, at No. 224, page 105, our Artist has placed the Statue, as it were, experimentally, upon the Arch, viewed from two prominent points. Therefore, little remains to be said, upon our own part, but to express our opinion that the removal of the Statue from its present position is neither justified by rule nor circumstance

Here, *par parenthése*, we may quote the opinion of one of the "competent persons" (*before* the group was fixed), that "the solecism consists in the proposition to place a statue of colossal dimensions as an ornament to a triumphal arch of disproportionate magnitude, so that the ornament and the principal are in danger of changing places, and the major may become subordinate to the minor." How far this apprehension of "one of the responsible professors of fine art in the metropolis" has been needless, we need scarcely point out to the reader; for, since the raising of the Statue, little or nothing has been heard of its colossal disproportion to the Arch!

In conclusion, we must observe that the Statue, in its present position, has not been seen so as to be properly estimated. It is notorious to all who inspected the Group before it was fixed, that the three-quarter, or almost front view, (engraved at page 213 of the present Volume), is by far the finest portion of the design; yet, owing to the scaffolding not being entirely removed, the great work has not been seen at its best point since it has been fixed. Again, the pedestal has not been completed; and, altogether, the decision for "the removal" can scarcely meet with the approval of the unprejudiced.

The annexed View, we should add, has been taken from the archway of the Hyde-park screen, next Apsley House.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have now turned the Feast of All Souls, and the season of Diana has set in. Hunting has everywhere commenced—nowhere more earnestly than in those districts known as the metropolitan countries. We purpose a few pen-and-ink sketches of these for the amusement, haply, of our readers; at all events, for their guidance, what time the bent of their inclinations or convenience may lead them to cultivate woodcraft. As becomes us, we address our first essay to our brethren of the great capital. Need we say that for them we design the sport of

Hunting the hart in forest green?

Fox-hunting within five-and-twenty miles of Charing-cross is, at best, but sorry work. It was but the other day that, dining in company with a right good old sportsman who don't live a thousand miles from Windsor Castle, we heard him declare that, during the last hundred times he was out with a well-known pack which occasionally draws the Park and forests, he never saw a fox that gave a half hour's run. The Staghunter, then, has to choose between the Royal, Baron Rothschild's and the Surrey; we mean, of course, the London particular. Most probably he will select the former; comparisons are odious but they "cap" half sovereigns with the Surrey—it's no libel to state that small peculiarity. If he will accept our counsel he will eschew the Queen's, when they foregather at such places as the Magpies, or the Harrow country, and the like, and taste the flavour of my Lord Grenville's *bow-wows* farther afield. Those who reach the meeting by means of the Great Western Rail, over a champagne luncheon at Dotesio's, get their gallop, but sadly sacrifice the picturesque Suppose, for instance, that the turn out is fixed for Ascot Heath, or say an extreme outside meet, Binfield or Winkfield. Let them order their grooms to go forward with their horses overnight to Sunninghill Wells, and follow themselves in the morning, by the seven A.M. train of the South-Western Railway, which will never stop till it deposits them at Woking. Thence a fly, or some such contrivance in locomotion, will carry them to the Wells, through such a territory as no Cockney could compass to conceive existing this side of the Oregon frontier. Within fifty minutes or thereabouts of Temple Bar lies a mighty wilderness yclept Woking Common, containing—modesty prevents our stating how many thousands of acres. The people, like the place, are perfectly primæval, having literally the land in *common* among them. But the term wilderness is not to be taken in disparagement. Woking Common is no worse than all things in nature—human nature included—are prone to be when neglected. Here and there the cultivated patches show like golden oases. The allotments apportioned to the poor of the parish of Chobham bear as fine crops of wheat as the best farmed land in Norfolk but this is a digression.

The advantages of stag hunting to the dwellers in this mighty metropolis are manifest. It insures them sport. There are no blank days for those (no banyan days, as Jack would say) who carry their venison with them. The certainty of a run is a commercial consideration to a man who, perhaps, don't get a peep at a horse more than once a-week: living is four-and-twenty shillings and sixpence for seven days—nil including the ostler. That individual—always supposing him possessed of a hunter—cannot do better than betake himself to the Royal pack, when it hunts anywhere beyond Windsor, or its circle. He will meet a sportsman in the master, first-rate artists in the servants, and such a lot of hounds as Actæon would have thought it a compliment to have been eaten by. What character of sport he may anticipate he will probably gather from the samples of it which anon we will lay before him.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Businesss continues surprisingly brisk at the Corner, that is, brisk for the season. But there is a great majority of round betters, and, in consequence, the prices in some cases are downward, a natural result of competition The quotations underneath show very few changes worth notice; we may, however, select the Sister to Cobweb colt, the Marpessa colt, and Old Port, as having been slightly on the decline, not from any want of friends, but from the cause we have mentioned. We subjoin the latest averages:—

	CHESTER CUP	
50 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh	66 to 1 agst Crim Con (t)	66 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)
	DERBY	
11 to 5 agst John Day's lot	30 to 1 agst Glentilt	60 to 1 agst Christopher (t)
7 to 1 —— Van Tromp	35 to 1 —— Lunedale	60 to 1 —— Mathematician (t)
14 to 1 —— Epirote	40 to 1 —— Old Port	50 to 1 —— The Liberator (t)
1[illegible] to 1 —— Planet	40 to 1 —— Bro. to Joinville	50 to 1 —— Johnny Armstrong (t)
20 to 1 —— Sis. to Cobweb c	45 to 1 —— Marpessa colt (t)	
30 to 1 —— Allertonian	50 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)	66 to 1 —— The Reiver (t)

Thursday.—A very small attendance, and an equally small amount of business A list of the "transactions" will render a formal quotation unnecessary [illegible] to 1 agst Discount, and 6 to 1 agst Saucepan, for the Newport Pagnel Steeple Chase; and 375 to 50 against Van Tromp, 2800 to 100 against the sister to Cobweb Colt, and 400 to 10 agst Conyngham, for the Derby.

M. Minasi.—The Election of the National Benevolent Institution, at which the venerable and distressed artist, Minasi, is a candidate for the third time, will take place on Thursday next, the 26th instant, when we hope to see this meritorious claimant successful.

The National Club.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kennington and its vicinity was held at the Horns Tavern, in support of the recently-formed National Club, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., presided. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and several other speakers, and resolutions were passed for the formation of a branch association, under the title of "Surrey Protestant Alliance."

Fall of Three Houses and Loss of Life.—On Thursday, last week, three newly-erected and unfinished houses in Alfred-place, Brompton, fell down. Three men were at work, and one of them, named Casey, was buried in the ruins. One of the other men was much hurt. The mutilated body of Casey was discovered, and an inquest held on Wednesday last. After hearing several witnesses, as to the nature of the materials and the character of the work, the jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased, James Casey, was killed by the sudden falling of certain houses in Alfred-place, West, and that the houses so fell because they were not securely built; and in returning this verdict the jury express their consideration (founded on the evidence and opinions laid before them) that the said houses were built more rapidly than they ought to have been built, considering the dampness of the weather, the height of the houses, and the directions of the Act of Parliament, which compelled the builders to construct the party walls without bond timber. At the same time the jury hope that next year the erection of party walls with and without bond timber, will be made the subject of legislative investigation, through the evidence of practical working builders, carpenters, and bricklayers, with a view to ensure a safe mode of erecting places constructed chiefly of bricks. The jury, moreover, cannot separate without stating their conviction that an effectual supervision of the work in all its divisions was not exercised by the persons having authority over it at the time when the houses in question were being built.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The scheme for the Second Concert was better in quality, and executed with more steadiness, than the opening programme. The Director was Mr. C. E. Stephens, and the accompanyist Mr W. S. Rockstro. Two German songs, composed by the latter, the poetry by Eichendorff and Goethe, were well rendered by Miss Duval, and are clever inspirations. There was merit, also, in a Bacchanalian song, given with correctness by Mr. W. H. Seguin, composed by Howard Glover, a son of the actress, and a musician of promise. Mrs. G. A. à Beckett's song, "My home must be," the words by Mark Lemon, was expressively interpreted by Miss Rainforth, who also joined Miss Duval in Mendelssohn's two-part song, "Greeting." Mozart's terzetto from "Figaro," sung by the above-named vocalists, completed the vocal gleanings. The instrumental pieces were Beethoven's Trio in E Flat, No. 1, op 1, for piano (Miss Calkin), violin (Mr. Gattie), and violoncello (Mr. W. L. Phillips); Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 1, op. 80, for two violins (Mellon and T. Westrop), tenor (Boileau), and violoncello (W. L. Phillips); and Cipriani Potter's Duo in F, for two pianofortes, finely executed by the composer and Mr. W. H. Holmes. There was also a Sonata for piano and flute, in A minor, played with spirit and precision by Miss Binfield Williams and Mr. H. Winterbottom, the clever composition of C. Horsley, the son of the glee writer.

MR. ALLCROFT'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERTS.

We are glad to find that instrumental music is so popular, that no less than three speculations are now before the public at cheap rates of admission. We wish them all success, and we have no preference for names. The promotion of art, and the prosperity of artists, are our leading principles; and we regard, therefore, competition as highly useful. We have no notion of vested interests in musical matters—we are totally opposed to monopoly in any shape. Let the race of rival speculators be for supremacy in effective execution of great works, and we shall judge of their claims to patronage by that standard. We heard the first part of Mr. Allcroft's programme on Monday night with almost unalloyed gratification. Signor Negri is an excellent Conductor, and his nice attention to the *nuances* was remarkable in the overture to Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" the leading *soli* were Hatton (Violoncello), G. Cooke (Oboe), Carte (Flute), Irwin (Trumpet), &c. Auber's lively overture "La Barcarolle" was well played. Pugni's Polka "Victoria and Albert" was as good as any other Polka, for the forms are the same, and as for ideas, what new ones are to be found in these days. Mr. J. G. Callcot's Quadrille "The Royal Hunt" was clever but a little too long, and the leading theme was reiterated too frequently. Handley, the Cornet-à-Piston; Mr. H. Distin, on the Saxe Tromba; Master Thirlwall, a miniature Paganini, also distinguished themselves. Sinclair and Henry Russell are the vocalists—the glory of the former is now only on the past, the latter is an impressive singer to harrow up the feelings of the masses. Messrs. Thirlwall and W. Thomas act alternately as Leaders. We should add that the performances of the Distin family on the Saxe Horns whould alone be a source of gratification at these concerts—their execution is most surprising.

Philharmonic Society.—Mr. Costa, the conductor, and Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, have been elected Members, and Mr. R. Costa, F. Lablache, J. Bennett, and C. Taylor, Associates.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Benedict has returned to town after a visit to Stuttgardt, his natal city, and to Paris. M. Léon Pillet, the Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, has given Mr. Benedict the commission to compose an opera for that establishment, the *libretto* of which has been written by M. Lucas. Benedict's "Crusaders" will be represented in Stuttgardt, in December, conducted by himself, and it will be afterwards produced in Vienna.

Miss Romer will be the *prima donna* in Balfe's new opera, which will be brought out early in December, at Drury-lane Theatre.

Duprez, the great French singer, is to sing at Berlin in German. The success of Pauline Viardot Garcia in that capital has been immense. Mendelssohn is composing an opera for Jenny Lind. There are now four English singers creating a sensation in Italy—two tenors, Mr. John Reeves and Mr. Travers; a *basso*, Mr. Jones, and a *prima donna*, Miss Hayes. Dohler, the pianist, is composing an opera for Florence. Liszt is also writing an opera. A new *danseuse*, Mdlle. Paderna, a pupil of the ballet master, Blasis, is much vaunted of in Milan.

Mr. Wilson will give a series of Concerts at Crosby Hall, in December. Mrs Phillips, the singer of Irish melodies, has had great success in the provinces. Mr. H. Phillips also continues his entertainments. Mr. Lover was quite popular in the United States. Sivori, the violinist, and Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, were starring in America. Mr. Henry Russell gave a Concert at Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday, and repeats it to-night. Mr. H. Field gave his Musical Entertainment in the City Lecture Theatre, on Tuesday, and Miss Wheadon a Concert at the Southwark Institution the same evening. M. Ponchard, a son of the once celebrated tenor of that name, and now a singing master, has been engaged by M. Léon Pillet, to supply the place of Gardoni at the Académie, in Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce." An appeal has been made by the Director to the Government Theatrical Commission, to prevent Gardoni from singing at the Théâtre Italien. At the latter lyrical establishment, Pacini's "La Fidanzata Corsa" was produced last Tuesday, with Madame Persiani, Mario, and Coletti. Verdi's "I Due Foscari" was in active rehearsal for Grisi, who, it is anticipated, has a part in which she will create a sensation. The composer has paid Mario the compliment of re-writing a scena for him in this opera, in which Coletti is included in the cast. Spontini's "Vestale" is to be revived in the French Opera for Duprez and Madame Rossi-Caccia.

Pischek has positively consented to appear, next season, at her Majesty's Theatre. He was offered a six years' engagement, which he declined, not knowing as yet how far he may prove successful on the Italian stage. He is to receive £2000 for the season, and the privilege of singing at concerts. The King of Wurtemberg has given him a *congé* of six months from his duties at Stuttgardt, where he is engaged at the Royal Opera for life, with pensions for his wife and children, in the event of his decease. He is now studying Italian and English assiduously. His principal parts will be *Don Giovanni*, *Zampa*, *Belisario*, *Nabucco*, &c.

THE LATE MR. ALSAGER.

Mr. Alsager was in his sixty-seventh year, and for a quarter of a century had been connected with the *Times* as the writer of the Money Market article. He commenced his career with Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murray—two editors of rare intelligence in their respective departments—the former being the editor, and the latter having the foreign department. We cannot afford a more striking evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Alsager was held, than in quoting the opinions of two writers in the *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday last. The first is from the City Correspondent of that paper

"A feeling of extreme regret has been manifested in commercial circles throughout the City to-day at the melancholy end of this much-esteemed gentleman, and deep commiseration for his friends. Mr. Alsager has for very many years most deservedly enjoyed the highest regard and respect of a numerous and highly-respectable circle of influential friends in the City, who had learned to appreciate not only his distinguished talents and acquirements in commercial matters, but also the strict honour and integrity which he maintained for so many years in the responsible position which he held in the mercantile community."

The second article is from the Musical Critic of the *Chronicle*:—

"The lamentable decease of this distinguished amateur has caused universal regret in the musical circles. Mr. Alsager was the founder of the celebrated "Beethoven Quartet Society," the influences of which in the advancement of high art have been incalculable. For many years Mr. Alsager invited to his house in Queen-square, the *élite* of the musical profession, native and foreign, for the practice of quartet-playing. He was equally the friend and supporter of the rising native artist as of the most accomplished foreigner. It is to Mr. Alsager that the credit is due of having removed many prejudices as to the later productions of the immortal Beethoven; and the system of conversion, commenced in his own private circle, was rapidly extended by the matchless performances in Harley-street, where the society was duly organised in 1845. Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Sainton, Teresa Milanollo, Hill, and Rousselot, were the artists who interpreted Beethoven's inspirations, after a series of the most careful rehearsals. Mr. Alsager was also a steady supporter of the Philharmonic Society. His loss will be severely felt, and a gap has been left in musical patronage difficult indeed to be filled up."

Mr. Alsager has left nine children to mourn his loss—one daughter, married to a clergyman, in Bombay, and seven daughters and a son at his country residence at Kingston. Only a few days prior to his decease, he remarked to a friend that few men had worked harder during his life than himself, and it was time for him to enjoy himself a little for the remainder of his days. He was devotedly attached to his late wife, on the anniversary of whose funeral he committed the fatal act which led to his death.

Death of Mr. Richard Younge, the Comedian.—This esteemed performer who was many years at Drury Lane Theatre, but latterly almost exclusively at the minors, expired on Tuesday at his residence in Warren-street, White Conduit-street, Pentonville. Mr. Younge embraced the stage at a very early age.

Death of Mrs. Lover.—Mrs. Lover, wife of Mr. Samuel Lover, died on Tuesday morning, in Baker-street, after a short illness, leaving two daughters to lament their loss. Mr. Lover is in America, giving his "Irish Evenings" with great success: and a public dinner was recently given to him at Boston, by the *literati* of that city.

Death of the Hon. Saville Lumley.—We have to announce the demise of the Hon. Saville Henry Lumley, who expired on the 11th, at his seat, Cooley Lodge, Nottinghamshire, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was uncle to the present Earl of Scarborough, and, consequently, brother to the late peer. In 1806 he was married to the daughter of H. Tabourdon, Esq.

Death of Lady Hamilton.—This benevolent lady, whose name is connected with so many of the public charities of London, died on Friday evening (last week), at her residence, in James-street, Buckingham Gate. Her Ladyship's health had been somewhat declining for some time, but her active mind and cheerful disposition occasioned her family to be totally unprepared for the melancholy event. Lady Hamilton was the relict of the late Colonel Sir R. Hamilton, of Olivestob, N.B., formerly of the 3rd Foot Guards.

A Duchess Amenable to the Game Laws. A paragraph in the papers recently announced that the Duke of Marlborough was accompanied in a shooting excursion by his lately married Duchess, and that the latter personally took part in the amusement of the day, and with her own hand killed several head of game. Of the fact there is no doubt; but it has been followed up by consequences little apprehended at the time. Informations have been lodged against the Duchess for shooting without a licence. It is supposed that this unusual step, which if followed up must in all probability lead to a conviction, has been adopted in retaliation for some severe measures recently taken by the Duke to punish certain trespassers upon his manorial rights.

LITERATURE.

The Buchanites, from First to Last. By Joseph Train. Blackwoods.

Some of the strangest records of the human mind are to be found in the history of Fanaticism, to which the work before us is a very interesting, and, in many respects, a valuable contribution; for, its statements are so well authenticated by contemporary evidence, as to place them above suspicion.

The Buchanites were a class of enthusiasts named from their founder, Elspath Buchan, or "Luckie Buchan in the West," as Scott calls her, the only alewife that he ever heard of turning preacher. Elspath was the daughter of John Simpson and Margaret Gordon, who kept a small way-side public-house between Banff and Portsoy, where she was born in the year 1738. When a child, she was sent out to service, and was employed in herding her master's cows; she was taught to sew and read by a relative; but, when a mere girl, she fell into idle company, at Greenock, and there "contracted those depraved habits which she afterwards inculcated respecting matrimony." She next trepanned, at Ayr, a working potter, named Robert Buchan, to be her husband, according to a contemporary account; but, says Mr. Train, in the work before us, "if the union was legally solemnised, it does not appear in any of the registers of the parish of Ayr." Buchan, growing ashamed of Luckie's licentious conduct at Ayr, removed to Banff, and there left her with one son and two daughters. She then kept a school, and might have made a comfortable livelihood, "had not her other and stronger propensities interfered with the sedate carriage necessary to the success of a schoolmistress." She seems to have neglected both her family and school to carry out the details of a divine apocalypse, charging her with a heavenly mission: this was in 1774, when Elspath so overcame the flesh as not to make use of earthly food for some weeks, and many came to hear her speak "all about God's love to mortals." She attended the "fellowship meetings" regularly, disputed fiercely on religious subjects, and made several converts, notwithstanding the clergy raised the populace against her doctrines. In 1781 Elspath rejoined her husband at Glasgow: she next became acquainted with Mr. Hugh White, minister of the Relief Congregation of Irvine, and then the most popular preacher of his sect in the west of Scotland. In 1783, Mr. Andrew Innes, of Crocketford, formed an unalienable attachment to Elspath's person and pretensions: in 1784, he aided in forming a Buchanite Society, of which he remained an effective member to the last: in right of survivorship, he became possessed of all the property that pertained to that body; and has materially assisted Mr. Train in the narrative before us. This details how Hugh White was dismissed from the ministry for embracing Elspath's visionary doctrines, and how the people of Irvine maltreated her for bewitching the minister; how White proclaimed her to be the woman mentioned in the Revelation of St. John; and how the people of Muthill and Irvine rejected these impious whimsies. Their several journeys and encounters with infuriated mobs, their blasphemous pretensions—not forgetting their circumstantial description of the end of the world, their midnight manifestations, their great fast of forty days (in which several converts nearly died), their visions, and Elspath's attempt to scale the sky all form the staple of two very attractive chapters of accidents and adventures. At length, the reaction came: the disappointed expectants of immortality grew disaffected: Luckie and her coadjutor were imprisoned and tried for their licentious conduct; the Buchanites were next banished from Dumfries-shire, and fled to Auchengibbert, where they worked for wages; the "romantic enthusiasm" having now settled down to real life. We may here mention that Elspath's English followers were almost exclusively of the Methodist persuasion, and believed that "they had been sanctified before they saw Mrs. Buchan, and only wanted glorification by her," *which* proved a sort of Harris-ian delusion. The poor English then turned round upon Elspath, to whom they had given all their worldly wealth: ashamed to return home, they begged their way through the greater part of Scotland, and published the miseries they had brought upon themselves and their families by listening to Luckie Buchan's irreligious fooleries. The story of the Sunderland tailor, who, with Luckie, held a sheet upon a hill to catch money falling from heaven, is a violent, though not rare specimen. At length, a squabble arose about the Society's funds, and White and Luckie (?) were thrown into Dumfries gaol, but were bailed out; White and "the greedy lawyers of Dumfries" appearing to have fared best.

The Buchanites do not seem to have supported themselves by collections after their preachings, as the pastors of most other sects do: they lived on the means of those who joined them, or, in their own phrase, "God carried their expences" still, some turned out to work in the fields, others bedaubed great folks with doggerel praise; but the blasphemies of Auchengibbert made few converts, notwithstanding the cooking miracles, and making of better broth from a spoonful of butter than a joint of mutton and vegetables. Meanwhile, White, like Ephraim of old, "waxed fat, and kicked," taking good care of Number One. At length, Friend Mother, as Buchan was now styled, died, somewhat suddenly, in 1791, exhorting the bystanders to adhere to her doctrine.

Luckie's funeral was, indeed, a gross exhibition, her disciples asserting the body to have been carried away by angels, through a hole in the roof of the barn, which the cunning wights had cut!—the place of her actual interment being concealed.

The bubble had now burst: White publicly recanted his belief in the divine mission of Mrs. Buchan, and, with some followers, proceeded to America—[illegible] providing for themselves in the best way they could. Of Mrs. Muir, the friend and correspondent of Mrs. Buchan, no satisfactory account ever reached this country; and, with the exception of Joseph Innes, who died in 1835, possessed of property worth upwards of £8000, all the others were peculiarly unfortunate. Burns, by the way, in one of his letters, mentions his acquaintance with several persons who afterwards became zealous Buchanites: one of these, Jean Gardner, is referred to in the epistle to David Sillar:

> You have your Meg, your dearest part,
> And I my darling Jean.

This has been mistaken for a reference to Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs. Burns, as Mr. Train proves; Burns often visited her in the Society, both at New Cample, and Auchengibbert, though she has escaped the notice of all the biographers of the bard: she was a young woman of surpassing beauty; and is yet remembered in the neighbourhood.

There was, however, a remnant of the sect left at the place of Mrs. Buchan's death, and with £60, their share of the stock at Auchengibbert, they commenced a new struggle for existence, on a dreary waste in the parish of Urr; but this failing, the women took to spinning, introduced the two-handed wheel into Galloway, in the use of which they were unrivalled in the south of Scotland. They were all—males and females—dressed in light green clothes, were of small, elfin, stature; had all their farm utensils marked "Mercy's Property;" and built the first house at Crocketford, now a village of 200 inhabitants. Year after year, they became assimilated to the people about them, and thus the sect disappeared.

We must, not, however, forget old Andrew Innes, who lived many years at Crocketford, but had long thrown aside the green uniform of the Buchanite corps. He paid eightpence per quarter towards reading a local newspaper, which would have been heresy in Mrs. Buchan's lifetime, seeing that a newspaper was never seen in the hands of any member of the Society, nor was any attention paid to passing events, whether local or general. Mr. Train has received much assistance from Innes, who lent our author a copy of White's "Divine Dictionary" One of his letters, dated 1839, evidently alludes to the near approach of the general judgment; and in another, dated 1840, the old man says: "I sleep every night in my Friend Mother's house, and breakfast with her family in the morning. I go there in the capacity of your errand-boy, and am, consequently, well received." We agree with Mr. Train, that this fantasy is worthy of Mrs. Buchan herself. In 1843, Andrew was as fast as ever in his faith, believing that "the second coming" would take place long before the expiry of the Income Tax: he kept old Luckie's bones in a little charnel-house attached to his dwelling, and spent much time in devotion over them, especially towards March 29, 1841, the expiry of the full space within which Mrs. Buchan declared she would return to the world. In this belief he stood alone, not even countenanced by his wife, who died in November, 1845; old Andrew followed her in January, 1846; and with his remains was interred the chest containing old Luckie's bones.

We have thus glanced at the extraordinary career of this fanatic and her pretended mission; referring the reader to Mr. Train's very attractive volume for the details of the Faith and Practice of the Buchanites, whose history, "from first to last," authenticated in this volume, is worthy of a very attentive reading.

The Comic Almanack for 1847. With Twelve Illustrations of the Months, by George Cruikshank. Bogue.

The Plates in this annual budget of fun are, to our thinking, superior to those of late years. The facete George Cruikshank certainly is unrivalled in the picturesque of broad humour. then, his designs are not mere sketches, but compositions, full of nice detail, and overflowing with mirth-moving incidents. Of the present series, we like best "Where Can the Police Be?"—a drunken fellow kicking over an apple-woman's basket, in half the plate, and in the lower half, a policeman supping in a kitchen; "The Scholastic Hen and her Chickens"—Miss Thimblebee ordering her school-girls "Noses to the North," to avoid "two horridly handsome officers;" "The Bright Poker," a whole family outraged by the head using one the expression of the folks at the table is excellent; "The Stag, the Bull, and the Bear," a Railway Fable, very droll; "Born a Genius," a poor painter in despair, and "Born a Dwarf," a pampered imp almost smothered with gold—the pair having a touch of "virtuous indignation;" "I Dreamt I Slept at Madame Tussaud's," the wax figures animated very cleverly; and "The Banquet of the Black Dolls, in Commemoration of the Reduction of the Duty on Rags," is good: the dishes—"Paté de Horse Shoes," "Grand Potage de Dripping," "Fricassé de Broken Glass," "Ragout de Superior White Linen Rags"—all are very ludicrous; though to write the points of a picture joke indicates a want of confidence in the wit itself. The plate "Born a Genius and Born a Dwarf," we should add, belongs to a much higher order of satire than either of the other illustrations; it is a bitter moral reproof upon false taste, and scornful neglect of Genius; it is, besides, artistically clever.

The comic letter-press of the Almanack, mostly written to the plates, as usual, relates to "Domestic Miseries" common to middle class life, with point and pungency. Here is the accompaniment to St. Swithin.

THE CLOUD

(*Another version of Shelley's partial view of the subject.*)

I bring cats and dogs, and November fogs,
For the folks of Cockney land;
And I brew the flood of slush and mud,
In Fleet-street and the Strand.
From my watery bed spring colds in the head
And highly inflamed sore-throats;
And I'm the Mama of the bad Catarrh,
And the Mother of Waterproof Coats.
I gave birth to Goloshes, and Macintoshes,
The clog—the cork sole—and the patten;
And I act as wet Nu's' to each Omnibus,
For 'tis on my moisture they fatten.

I come down pretty thick, at every Pic Nic,
And throw my cold water upon it
And delight at each Fête that is called a Champêtre,
To spoil every new silk bonnet;
I'm more kind to each Jarvey than was Wittle Harvey,
When he was Commiss'oner of Stamps;
I'm the foe of Vauxhall's Grand Fancy Dress Balls,
Where I love to extinguish the Lamps;
And whenever a fellow leaves at home his Umbrello,
Oh Lord! how I chuckle and grin!
For then you may warrant, I'll come down in a torrent,
And soak the poor wretch to the skin.

Theodore, his Brother and Sisters; or, a Summer at Seymour Hall Edited by the Rev. W. Stevens, Rector of Miningsby, Lincolnshire. Sharpe.

This little work has somewhat of a higher aim than is generally taken by books of its class: its principal object is to show a practical application of baptismal privileges and duties, in a Narrative of every day occurrences. A further object is to develop the workings of the minds of children, at the period when baptisma. grace is fresh and unsullied, and when the clearness of a child's perceptions, and its discrimination between right and wrong, are much stronger than is generally supposed. These we take to be normal errors among parents and teachers, which it is very desirable to correct; and this is sought to be done in a tone of "practical piety, and sound judgment," which the reverend Editor describes to have been the characteristics of the Author's mind. There is another feature of his book which deserves mention: it contains several short stories, which were mostly written at the respective ages of the supposed children to whom they are appropriated. we find among the subjects so illustrated by narrative, "Lying" and "Disobedience," two of the most dangerous sins of early nature. There are, besides, a few fairy tales, with excellent morals, so that the sugar and salt are judiciously made to succeed each other. The work is altogether of that class which aims at amusement and instruction, though at the latter by better method than usual.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Argus.*"—*The December (double) Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," completes the Volume for* 1846. *This Volume, in many respects the most interesting of the series, contains the whole of the Matches between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz; Horwitz and Kieseritzky; Staunton and Harrwitz; the celebrated Blindfold Games at the London Chess Club; and every game of note and interest which has been played throughout the world, during the past twelve months.*

"*D. C. L.*"—*The collection of Problems published in the* Illustrated London News *can only be obtained by the purchase of the Paper*

"*A. B.*"—"*An Old Soldier.*"—"*L. S. D.*"—"*Timon.*"—*Mr. Staunton's offer is to play Mr. George Walker a Match upon the same terms as that recently concluded with Mr. Harrwitz, viz.:*—In seven games, to give the odds of the Pawn and two moves; in seven, to give the odds of the Pawn and one move; and, in seven more, to play without giving any odds. *Nothing has been said about the amount of stakes to be played for—Mr. S. being willing to play for one hundred guineas on each of the three matches, or for the same amount on the best of the twenty-one games, or for any lesser stake, at the choice of the challenged party.*

"*W. H. R.*," *Pater.*—*It shall be duly examined.*

"*J. B.*," *H*— *The position you send is incorrectly described; the Black King being already mated by the adverse Rooks.*

"*J. N. S.*" *Right in the Enigma; but you have failed in Problem* 146. *(See our Solution.)*

"*L. E. C. J.*," *Wilton. Your Pawn having reached its 8th square, and that square being a White one, you can claim another Bishop, although you have a Bishop on the board which moves on diagonals of White squares—thus, having two White Bishops on the board at the same time.*

"*R. V. M.*" *Your opponent having lifted up your piece, or even touched it, is obliged to take it if he can, or move his King if he has no piece to take it.*

"*Fg.*"—*You may open the game with any one of the Pawns, or with either of your Knights. There are exactly twenty moves at your command.*

"*W. H. A.*"—*In the opening so much played by MM. Harrwitz and Horwitz, in their present Match, K Kt to B 3rd, as the third move for the defending player, is considered to be a very good move; and is recommended as the best by Jaenisch, in his excellent Treatise.*

"*J. B. C.*"—*The solutions you ask for shall be given shortly.*

"*Marazion.*"—*In the Game you cite between Messrs. Harrwitz and Perigal, it is evident that Mr. P. had a forced mate in six (not seven) moves, at his 26th move. The omission to see that such advantage presented itself, was certainly remarkable in two players of so much ability*

"*Badmansir.*"—*Tomlinson's little Manual is a useful treatise for young Players.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*M'Donnell and La Bourdonnais played in all, not as one set match, but in several matches, 88 games. Of this number, 14 were drawn battles; and, of the remaining 74, La Bourdonnais won 44 and lost 30.*

"*C. F. C.*"—*Your four-move Problem, despite the subsequent correction, may be done easily in three moves. The other is altogether a failure.*

"*W. P.*," *Plymouth. Our attention has been called by three or four parties to the Problem 285, in the October Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Upon referring to it, we find too clearly that the Author has overlooked the move you and others suggest, and hence that the mate is impracticable in three moves.*

"*G. S. S.*," *Liverpool.*—*Always acceptable. Many thanks both for the Games, and the consideration exhibited in the offer which accompanies them. We have little hope, however, now, of the matter in question being brought about.*

Solutions by "Sopracitta," "Cur," "Badmansir," "J. B. C.," "G. A. H.," "J. N. S.," Liverpool; and "W. B. R.," Ipswich, are correct.

Solution to Problem, No. 147.

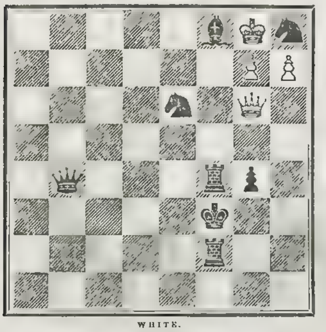
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to K 4th	4. R takes P	K to Q 4th
2. K B P one (ch)	P takes P	5. R to K B 5th—Mate	
3. B to K Kt 2d	P one		

Problem No. 148.

This singular example of a drawn game is the invention of Mr. R. A. B., of Leeds.

In this position, it being White's move, he dexterously contrives to draw the game.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

Game the Tenth, and Last.

White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).	White (Horwitz).	Black (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	16. K R P two	K B P one
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. Q Kt to B 3d (g)	K R to K Kt sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q Kt to K 2d	K Kt to R 3d
4. Q Kt to B 3d	Q P one	19. K Kt to K Kt sq	K B P one
5. Q P one	K Kt to B 3d	20. K R P takes P	Q takes P
6. Castles	Q B to K 3d	21. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K Kt 5th
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	22. P takes P	Kt takes P
8. B takes Kt	P takes B	23. K Kt to K sq	K R P one
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q R to Kt sq	24. B to R 2d	K R P one
10. Q Kt to R 4th (a)	K B to Kt 3d	25. Q Kt to K Kt 3d (h)	Kt takes Kt (ch)
11. K Kt to Q 2d (b)	K R P one	26. P takes Kt	P takes P (ch)
12. Q B to R 4th	K to R 2d (c)	27. Kt takes P	Q to R 6th
13. K to R sq (d)	K Kt P two (e)	28. Q to K B 3d	K R to Kt 3d
14. B to Kt 3d	K R P one	29. Q to K 4th	Q B to Q 4th
15. K Kt to B 3d (f)	Kt to K Kt 5th	30. Q to K 2d	K R to R 3d

And White surrendered.

(a) An error, we think. The pieces are wanted to bear upon the adverse King. Q Kt P one, and presently this Kt over to the King's side, would have been much more to the purpose.

(b) This is to enable him to advance the K B P, but Black cleverly manages to anticipate his movements in this game, and is, somehow, always a move beforehand with him

(c) Intending to throw forward his K Kt Pawn, and so prevent the advance of the K B P.

(d) Too late—too late

(e) There is no faltering, no hesitation, in the conduct of the attack here. Black goes "right on," and every move tells. From the first step forward of this Pawn the fate of the game is determined

(f) With the object of giving up a piece, to stay those terrible pawns. A sacrifice, however, which Black declines

(g) The operations of White's cavalry throughout this game are not certainly upon a very extended scale. Their movements remind one irresistibly of the famous exploit of the Gallic Monarch who

> "With twenty thousand men,
> Walked up a hill, and then—walked down again."

(h) Poor White is in the toils, enmeshed beyond a chance of extrication.

***** The present is the terminating Game—Mr. Harrwitz scoring six to his adversary's four. By this victory, fairly and gallantly achieved, the winner has added a proud feather to his plume. He has fully verified the predictions of his numerous admirers, and shown himself entitled to an indisputable place by the side of the ablest players of the day.**

Our next Game is an amusing *Partie*, lately played at the London Chess Club, between Messrs. Harrwitz, Medley, and Von Carnass, in consultation against Messrs Horwitz, Jones, and Burghess.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
M. Harrwitz and Co.	M. Horwitz and Co.	M. Harrwitz and Co.	M. Horwitz and Co.
1. K P two	K P two	15. Q Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to R 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. K R to Kt sq	K R to B sq
3. Q B P one	K Kt P one (a)	17. P to K B 4th	Q P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	18. K P one	B to Q Kt 5th(ch)
5. Q P two	Q B to K Kt 5th	19. K to B sq	K to R sq
6. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q Kt to R 4th	20. Q R P one	B to K 2nd
7. K B takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd	21. Q Kt P two	Q B P two
8. Q to her R 4th	K takes B	22. Q Kt P takes P	P takes P
9. Q takes Kt	B takes Kt	23. Q R to Kt sq (b)	P takes P
10. P takes B	P takes P	24. Q R to Kt 7th	P to Q 6th
11. P takes P	Q Kt P one	25. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B sq (c)
12. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	26. Q takes B	Q takes B (ch)
13. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	27. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)
14. Q to K 6th	K B to K 2nd	28. K to R sq, and wins.	

(a) The more we see of this defence, the more we object to it.

(b) Very well played

(c) The consequences of this move were not well calculated by the Black party. "Too many cooks," &c., perhaps.

Another Game played at the London Chess Club, between Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal consulting, against Messrs. Harrwitz and Von Carnass.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
(Harrwitz and V. C.)	(Horwitz and P.)	(Harrwitz and V. C.)	(Horwitz and P.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. K P one (d)	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. P takes P (disc ch)	K Kt to B 2nd
3. Q P two	P takes P	16. R takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes R
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	17. R to K B sq	K to his sq
5. Q B P one	P takes P	18. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt P
6. Castles	P takes P (a)	19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
7. Q B takes P	K to B sq (b)	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch, e)	K to Q sq (f)
8. Q to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd	21. Kt tks Q Kt P (ch)	K to his sq
9. Q R P one	K B to Q R 4th	22. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
10. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	23. P takes P	Q R to Kt sq
11. K B P two	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	24. B takes K Kt P	
12. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q sq (c)		
13. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B P one	And Black thought it time to surrender	

(a) The second player may gain two pawns by this manner of play; but twice two would hardly reconcile us to the wretched position which it entails

(b) Surely, this detestable situation for the King, at the very opening, is poorly compensated by the two Pawns won! (c) What a style of defence to be driven to!

(d) White plays the attack with a good deal of judgment

(e) This and the succeeding moves to the end are cleverly played.

(f) Taking the Knight would have afforded him no relief. The game is past surgery.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 79.—By C. H. S.*

White.	Black.
K at Q 3rd	K at Q 2nd
Q at her R 2nd	R at K B sq
B at K R 2nd	B at Q Kt 3rd
B at Q R 8th	Kt at K 3rd
Kt at K B 5th	P's at Q 4th, and Q B 3rd
P at Q Kt 4th	

White playing first, mates in 3 moves.

*From the *New York Chess Magazine*, No. 1

No. 80.—By M. Lucas.

WHITE.	BLACK
K at his R sq	K at his B 5th
Q at her Kt 2nd	R at Q B 5th
R at Q B 3rd	B at K R sq
Kt at K R 4th	B at Q 4th
	P's at K B 4th and K 5th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 81.—By Schmidt.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at his 5th
B at Q R 8th	R at K 3rd
Kt at Q B 6th	B at K B 4th
P's at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd	B at Q B 4th
	Kt at Q 6th
	Kt at Q Kt 4th
	P's at K Kt 6th, K B 5th, Q 3rd and 5th, Q B 7th, Q Kt 3d and 5th, and Q R 6th

White to play and draw the game.

POLICE.

A Romantic Affair.—A day or two ago *Maria Rosina Cook*, a young female dressed as a sailor boy, was charged at Lambeth Office, before Mr Norton, with attempting to destroy herself by taking a quantity of laudanum.—John Constable, 43 L, gaoler at the police-station in Tower-street, Waterloo-road, stated that, while on duty on Saturday last, about ten o'clock, a person entered the station-house, and requested his attendance at a coffee-house in the Waterloo-road, as a young sailor had just taken a quantity of poison there. He, in consequence, hastened to the house; and, finding the prisoner in a very drowsy state, with her head upon the table, and also two bottles by her side, from which laudanum had just been taken, he went in search of a doctor to attend her. The first shop he went to, the person there asked him if it was not a young sailor that had destroyed himself, as he had been there a short time before, and wanted threepennyworth of laudanum, but they would not serve him. Witness, on the recommendation of Dr. Brooks, took her to Guy's Hospital, when the stomach pump was used; and, having sufficiently recovered from the effects of the poison, he took her back to the station-house, and had the charge of attempting to destroy herself entered on the sheet. From the statement made by the prisoner to him (the constable) it appeared that she was the daughter of a veterinary surgeon, residing at Chulton, in the county of Somerset; but, having become attached to a private in the 37th Regiment of Foot, she had left her home, and had latterly lived at Chatham, where her lover was quartered. The regiment had lately been ordered on foreign service, and was about to embark for the island of Ceylon; and the prisoner finding that her lover was to proceed there by a vessel lying in the West India Dock, she sold her female apparel at a great sacrifice, and purchased the sailor's suit she then had on. She next proceeded to the Mariners' Register Office, and procured the necessary ticket, wherein she described herself as David Cook, born at Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, August 3, 1830, "capacity boy," and with this she made her way to the West India Dock, and presented herself to the captain, whom she requested to employ her as cabin-boy. The captain told her that he had already engaged with and shipped his necessary number of hands; and, being thus frustrated in all her hopes of being able to accompany the object of her affection, she had made up her mind to commit suicide. At the coffee-house a letter was found, which had been written by the prisoner just before she had taken the poison.—Mr. Norton here read the letter in question, which was as follows:—

> Dear Thomas,—I have overstepped the bounds of prudence and modesty, in hopes of being able to reach Ceylon with you. I have put on boy's apparel, and come to this sink of iniquity, London, to enter the *Minerva* as a boy, but when I got here, the captain had shipped all his hands. I have tried to get on board several other vessels, but cannot, on account of not being able to find money enough to procure sufficient clothes to go to sea with. I have sold all my own to get what I have on, and have no money to get others. I have no friends here no place to go to: I cannot blame any person but myself. Think of me no more, Thomas, as it is useless; you will never see or hear from me again. Remember me to Harriet and Charles. Don't make yourself at all uneasy about me. I have no more to say, but remain yours till death,
>
> M. R. COOK.
>
> London, Nov. 14, 1846.

The Constable 43 said that the prisoner had acknowledged to him that she was in such a state of exhaustion at the time she took the poison, that she could hardly keep up her head, the fear of the disclosure of her sex preventing her from taking off her clothes from the moment she put them on. One night she slept in the hold of a vessel in the dock; and on another occasion, at the coffee-house, she sat in a chair all night, while her companion, a sailor boy, had slipped off, and went to bed. She had also been afraid of washing her hands or face, but allowed them to be black and dirty, lest the fairness of her skin should disclose her real sex.—In reply to the questions of the magistrate, the prisoner, who kept her face concealed from the gaze of the crowd in court, by placing her hands over it, said that she had become acquainted with the soldier about three years ago, when he belonged to a recruiting party at Bristol, and then conceived a strong attachment for him. She did not then leave her home with him; but about six months ago, finding that the regiment was quartered at Newport, in Wales, she left home, and joined him there. She next accompanied him to Chatham, where she took a lodging, and he was quartered in Brompton Barracks. She declared that it was her intention to have destroyed herself, and only regretted that she had been prevented, and added that it was impossible to endure greater tortures than those which she had experienced for the last three days.—She was remanded, to give time to communicate with her friends.

Alleged Attempt to Murder.—On Monday, *Henry Wilmott* was charged at Clerkenwell Police-office with attempting to murder Harriet Haines, wife of a plumber and glazier, residing in Paradise-terrace, Islington.—A number of witnesses were brought forward by the police to substantiate the charge, from whose evidence it appeared that on Saturday last the prisoner went into Mrs. Haines's house, for the purpose, it was surmised, of getting some money on account of a previous transaction between Mr. Haines and him. A person named Gilbert, who lodged next door, heard, soon after the prisoner was seen to enter the house, a noise of struggling and blows, which latter were so violent and long continued, that he was induced to go into the house to see what was the matter, when he saw some person, whom he could not identify, escaping by the back door, and found Mrs. Haines lying in a state of insensibility in the hall, her face covered with blood, and several severe wounds in her head. On searching the premises afterwards, a large metal candlestick was found, with which the woman had apparently been wounded, as it was all covered over with blood, and a quantity of hair sticking to it. A hat was also found in the drawing-room, which it was afterwards discovered belonged to the prisoner, upon which he was taken into custody, when several spots of blood were observed upon his trousers and waistcoat. Mrs. Haines was taken as speedily as possible to Bartholomew's Hospital, where she lies with but little hopes of her recovery. No ostensible motive could be assigned for the savage act, as the prisoner and Mrs. Haines and her husband were on the most intimate terms, and he was in the habit of visiting them almost every day.—Mr. Greenwood ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week. Mrs. Haines was so much worse on Monday night, that Mr. Greenwood went to her residence to take her deposition. It did not vary from the above statement.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Lord Chancellor subsequently joined his colleagues. The Council sat two hours.

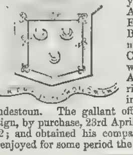
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE LIPSCOMBE, M.D.

Of all the works peculiar to this country, there are, perhaps, none so valuable as County Histories; and he who writes a good one, deserves that his memory should be regarded. Dr. Lipscombe, the subject of this notice, was a man of great erudition, and one whose various writings have enriched our literature, and whose valuable compilation of the "Topography of Buckinghamshire" would place him in the very first class of County Historians. This able author died on the 9th instant, and was buried in the Cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, by the remains of his wife. He had just lived long enough to witness the termination of his History, in eight folio parts, after a labour of some twenty years.

MAJOR CHARLES HENRY EDMONSTONE,

Captain, 81st Regiment, died on the 12th inst., at Edinburgh, in his 35th year. He was third son of the late Sir Charles Edmondstone, of Duntreath, Bart., by his second wife Louisa, youngest daughter of Beaumont Lord Hotham, and younger brother of the present Bart., Sir Archibald Edmonstone. The family of Edmonstone is of great antiquity in North Britain, and derives its name from Edmundus (supposed to be a younger son of Count Egmont, of Flanders), one of those who attended Margaret, daughter of Edgar Atheling, into Scotland, and, subsequently rising to distinction, had a grant of land in Edinburghshire, which he called Edmundestoun. The gallant officer just deceased entered the army as Ensign, by purchase, 23rd April, 1828; became Lieutenant 2nd March, 1832; and obtained his company, also by purchase, 13th Nov., 1835. He enjoyed for some period the brevet rank of Major in the army.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE "NIGER" STEAM SLOOP,

On Wednesday morning, the *Niger* steam-sloop, designed and built by Mr. Lang, master shipwright, was launched from Woolwich Dockyard. A large number of officers of the army, navy, and the dockyard, their ladies and families, and a very respectable body of other spectators, being assembled, Mrs. Dyer, wife of Commander Dyer, residing at Woolwich, performed the ceremony of naming, and at twenty-five minutes to one she emerged from the slip, amid the usual spirited cheers on such occasions, and, for the first time, floated on the water. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Niger*:—

	ft.	in
Length between the perpendiculars	185	0
Length of keel for tonnage	161	7½
Breadth, extreme	34	8
Breadth for tonnage	34	4
Breadth, moulded	33	8
Depth in engine-room	21	6

Her burden in tons, old plan, is 1013 51-94, of which her engine-room is 491 139-925. Her engines will be of 500-horse power. The *Niger* is the 63rd ship, large and small, that Mr. Lang has built.

Haslar Hospital.—Captain Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Polar voyager, is to succeed Captain Carter, as superintendent of Haslar Hospital.

Commander-in-Chief in Canada.—Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban will, it is understood, according to the present arrangements, proceed to Canada as Commander-in-Chief, in the room of the Earl of Cathcart, who held that appointment with the Governor-Generalship.

Inspector-General of Cavalry.—Major-General Brotherton, formerly of the 15th Dragoons, will, we are informed, receive the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry, in the room of Lieutenant-General Lygon, lately promoted.

Execution of a British Seaman in the American Navy.—We copy the following from a New York paper. The unfortunate victim to the extreme penalty of martial law was an Irishman, who after great provocation knocked down a Lieutenant of the American vessel on board of which he had entered. He made a most eloquent defence before the Court, and excited the sympathy of all but his obdurate judges:—"Off Vera Cruz, Sept. 25, 1846. On the 17th instant I was one of the edified witnesses of the supremacy of the law over natural right. A sailor named Samuel Jackson, belonging to the sloop *St. Mary's*, was hanged at the foreyard arm, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-martial, before whom he had been tried for striking a man named Taylor, one of the officers of that ship. The preparations for the execution were numerous and solemn, a regular programme having been issued by Commodore Connor, and circulated through the squadron several days previously. All labour in the different vessels was forbidden for the day, and the crews were directed to assume their holiday attire. At eleven, a.m., the signal, 'Prepare to execute the sentence of the court-martial,' was displayed at the mizen of the *Cumberland*, when a yellow flag was hoisted at the fore-yard-arm of the *St. Mary's*. The officers and crews of all the vessels at the anchorage were then mustered on deck, and distributed in such places as would best enable them to take as much of the spectacle in view as possible. Here they were kept on the tiptoe of anticipation for more than half an hour, when the same signal that I before mentioned was hoisted, without the 'preparative,' and the curiosity of the spectators was very materially enhanced thereby. In a few moments more the victim made his appearance on the 'top-gallant forecastle' of the *St. Mary's*, attended by two or three officers and the master-at-arms of the ship, and by the Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, chaplain of the *Cumberland*. Stepping over the forecastle railing on the scaffold, which had been erected there for the occasion, the prisoner seated himself on the railing, apparently on account of nervous deficiency. The machinery fitted for the principal act was simple, but strong and effective. A thick rope was rove through a block at the yard-arm, leading along the yard into the foremast, where it rove through another block, and made fast to a weight of near four hundred pounds. After some additional minutes of suspense had been inflicted upon the thousands of spectators, a flash issued from the gun over which the scaffold had been raised, and at the same instant a human form was seen flying in a curved line through the air with astonishing velocity. When the body reached the yard-arm, so great had been the impulse that the check threw it perpendicularly into the air, feet upward; and, rebounding against the 'fore lifts,' it passed over the fore brace, split the halter block, and then, after a few violent vibrations, it assumed the usual dangling attitude of a hanging man."

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The town and port of Gravesend has not unfrequently presented the *tableaux* which our artist has delineated in the accompanying Engravings, sketched from "the life." Their several incidents are versified in the pendent epigraphs.

A scene of this description has been witnessed at Gravesend, within the past week, on the Embarkation of the 3rd Regiment for Ceylon. On Saturday, a division, consisting of 478 men, under the command of Major Franklyn and Captain Hamilton, marched from Brompton Barracks to Gravesend, for Embarkation: of these, 275 men, with 10 women, and 18 children, were to go out in the *Sybella*, under the charge of Major Franklyn; and the remainder, with 12 women, and 25 children, in the *Romeo*, under the charge of Captain Hamilton.

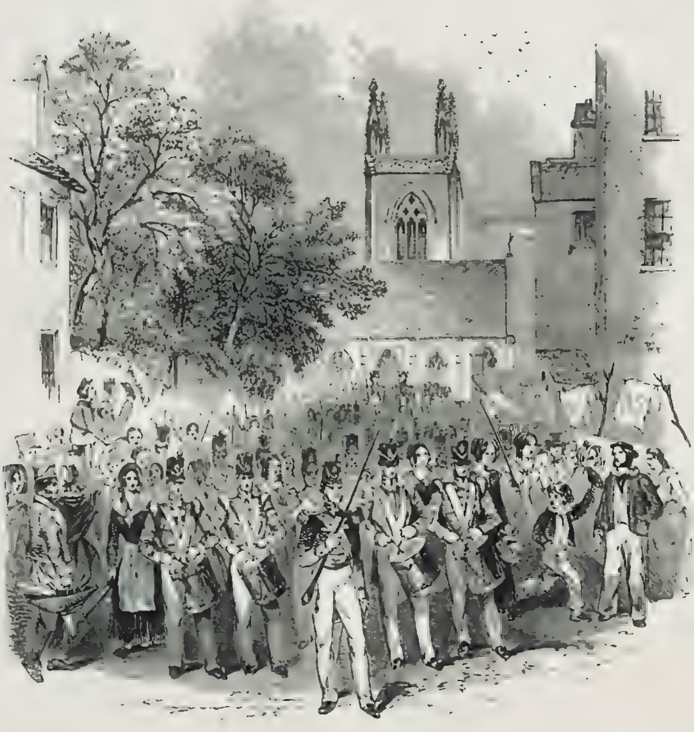
In a very life-like picture of the life of the soldier, entitled "Camp and Barrack-Room; or, The British Army As It Is," we find the following picture of an Embarkation for India, and the preparation for the service. The narrator says:—

"At the expiration of the second week from my admission, I was discharged from hospital; and as my clothing meanwhile had been prepared, I returned to my barrack-room in undress uniform; so that I was now to all intents and purposes a soldier. On the ensuing morning I was sent to drill, with the club or awkward squad; our instructor being a corporal lately returned from India, who was as cross as possible at having been ordered to teach us; considering that more forward recruits should have been placed under his care.

"Probably some reader may wish to know the daily routine of my duties and amusements at this period. I rose at five o'clock in the morning, and made up my bed: which occupied at the least a quarter of an hour, and was rather a troublesome job. I then made my toilet, and at six turned out for drill, from which we were dismissed at a quarter to eight, when we breakfasted. From ten till twelve we were again at drill; had dinner at one, in the shape of potatoes and meat, both usually of the most wretched quality; and at two fell in for another drill, which terminated at four; after which hour my time was at my own disposal until tattoo, provided I was not ordered on piquet. During this period of leisure, I generally amused myself by strolling in the vicinity of the garrison (no soldier being permitted to go to a greater distance than one mile) or by reading; the owner of a circulating library in Rochester having consented to trust me with his volumes on my depositing a small sum in his hands. There was no garrison library then, which must be a matter of surprise to every one who knows of what benefit such institutions are to the soldier; who, having thus the means of amusement and instruction within his reach, is in many instances altogether prevented from going to the beer-shop to pass his leisure time.

"In this way, my first month at drill passed quickly by; its mono-

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT GRAVESEND, FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.



THE MARCH THROUGH THE TOWN.—THE MILTON ROAD.

AIR—"*The British Grenadiers*" ENGLISH.

With bay'nets bright and flags unfurled,
  The gallant troops appear;
Bound for Ceylon, now marches on
  The British Grenadier.
The parting regiment's glorious flag
  Well knew the Pyrenees
And, hurrah! hurrah! in triumph saw
  The vanquished Tuileries!

Still stainless be the banner bright,
  Which waves but to defend
Old England's honour, soil, and right—
  Old England—Freedom's friend.
The drums are rattling brisk and loud,
  The fifes are shrill and clear,
While joyfully hurrahs the crowd
  For the British Grenadier.

tony wholly unrelieved except by one disagreeable occurrence—a man flogged. The sensations of pain and disgust I then experienced will never be obliterated from my memory; nor was I singular in this respect, for many of the younger soldiers, and even some of the officers, fainted in the ranks, and had to be borne to the rear.

"It is, indeed, a curious circumstance, that, under the very eye of the home authorities, the young soldier is, perhaps, worse treated than in any other part of the British dominions, both as regards his clothing and his food: even his scanty surplus pay is frequently the object of the most scandalous peculation. He being altogether ignorant of what he is entitled to, and therefore obnoxious to every extortion, is plundered by those military blacklegs—those Majors Monsoon of the present period—with the greatest ease and the least possible compunction. Aware of what must be the answer, they listen with indifference to the commandant, as he asks the recruit, when about to embark for India, whether he has any complaints to make. The reply to this question has been almost invariably in the negative. Indeed, few recruits, were they even aware of their being cheated, possess the ability and information requisite to make a report of a superior with any prospect of success; and, otherwise, they become subject to trial by court-martial for making frivolous complaints.

"I was twice quartered in this garrison; the first time for six weeks, when the detachment with which I proceeded to India were charged tenpence per man; and the second time for four days, for which we were mulcted fourpence each. How injury to this amount could be done by us to our quarters, in so short a space, God and the quartermaster only know. There are usually about twenty depôts at Chatham, from each of which, at an average, one hundred men are annually sent to India; and estimating the barrack damages, charged to each man during the term of his stay, at one shilling and sixpence, which I am certain is under the mark, we have a sum of £300—a large sum, indeed, to be deducted yearly from the shilling, the hard-earned shilling of a few hundred soldiers.

"Although my stay at Chatham was even unusually short, I was heartily glad when I received permission to accompany a draft ordered to India; a favour accorded me only on a special application to the officer commanding the depôt. This gentleman was curiously desirous of knowing why I was so anxious to join my regiment; but as it would not have been quite prudent to make him *au fait* of my motives, I held my peace.

"JULY [illegible].—In the afternoon of this day, such of the depôt as had been selected to proceed out to their regiment, were inspected by the commandant; who told us, nothing could exceed our soldier-like appearance; a compliment which I was given to understand had been paid to nearly every draft of recruits which had left the garrison since the commencement of his command.

"The inspection over, we deposited our knapsacks in a store, in order that there should be no making away of necessaries, in the interim of our marching out.

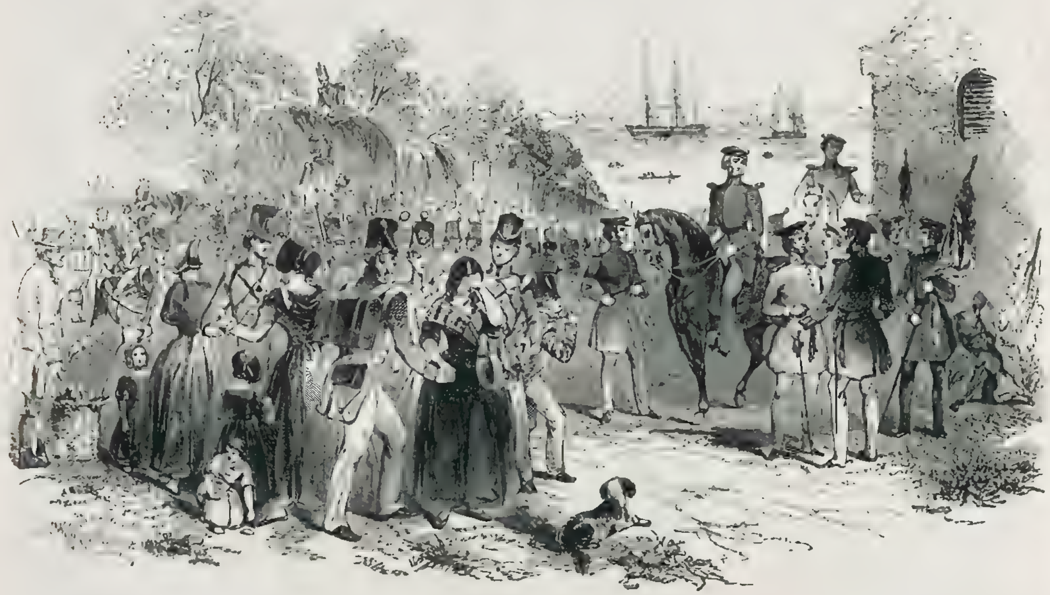
"Next morning, after a hurried breakfast at five o'clock, we fell in on the parade ground, and were marched off to the store to get our knapsacks.

"In another half-hour all were ready for starting; and the order, right form four deep, quick march, being given, our little column, as it defiled in front of the several squads now at drill, commenced cheering loudly. 'Ah!' remarked an old soldier, as we passed through the gate, 'you shouldn't cheer till ye were comin' back: there won't be so many of you then, I warrant, and they'll not be in a cheering humour.'

"After we had got beyond the works, the garrison, or, as it was termed by us, the pongo-band, struck up a lively march, and we proceeded quietly onwards at a smart pace, till beneath Fort Pitt, when 'Patrick's Day' was played, and a loud and prolonged cheer made the welkin ring again. This burst of national enthusiasm over (for the greater part of us were Irish), we marched along in silence. Arrived at Gravesend, we got into a lumber-boat, and were towed alongside of the *Gloriana*, a fine new vessel, of more than one thousand tons burden chartered for our conveyance to Calcutta. In a few minutes we had scrambled on board, and found our dinners already cooked; and, after discussing the beef and potatoes, which constituted the meal, both of the best quality, we went upon deck to receive our sea-kits, which were given to us in canvass bags, rendered waterproof, each secured with a leather strap and padlock. The latter, however, was of no use; for all being of the same size, a single key would unlock every one of them; a circumstance which led to a system of petty pilfering during the voyage, alike disgraceful and productive of disorder. A sea-kit consisted of two strong check shirts, two canvass frocks, a pair of blue cotton trousers, and several other smaller articles, such as clasp-knife, soap, polish, &c., &c., &c., all necessary to a soldier on board ship.

"Some two hours from our advent on board, the capstan was manned, and the anchor weighed, when all hands were directed by the first mate, who commanded the ship in the absence of the skipper, to get into the rigging and give three cheers, an order which was duly and promptly obeyed.

"This ceremony over, the paddles of the tug-steamer, which had already taken us in tow, were put in motion, and our long and dangerous voyage was commenced."



THE PARTING.

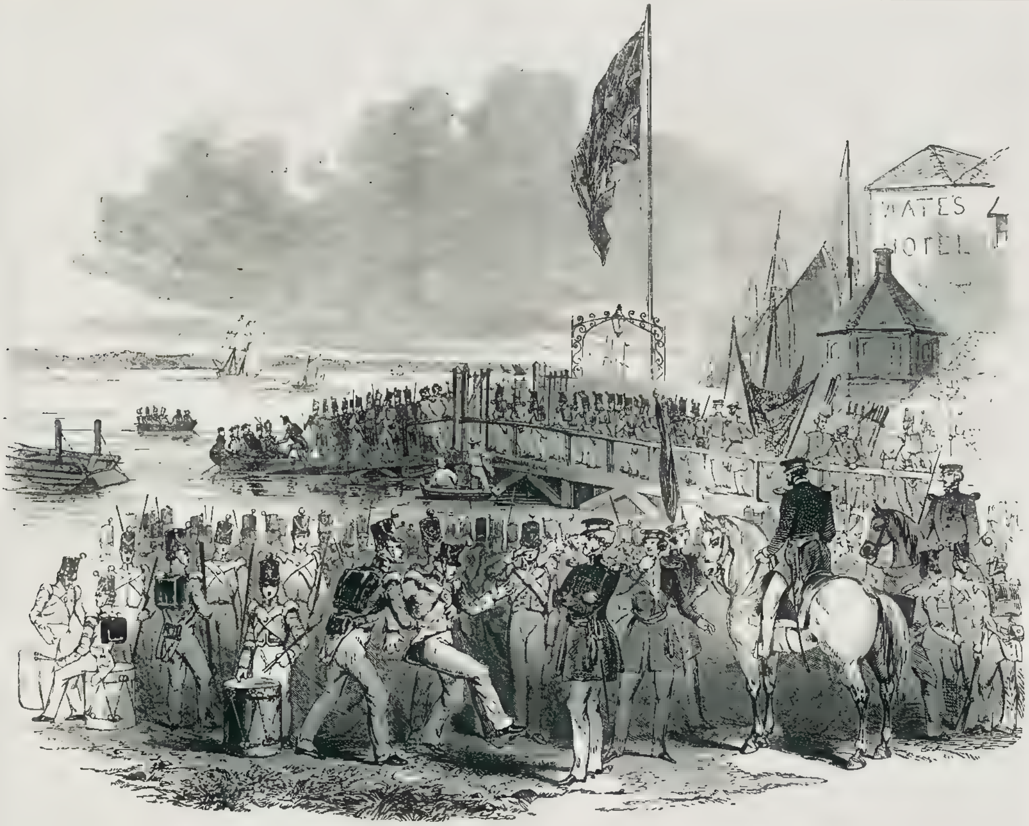
AIR—"*The Girl I Left Behind Me.*"—IRISH.

Dispel thy fears! oh, dry those tears,
  For faithful still thou'lt find me;
We part—and it may be for years—
  Alas! my own tears blind me.

But Duty's voice and Honour's call
  To our brave banner bind me;
Where'er I go, be sure the foe
  Will never be behind me.

One kiss; and now, dear love, farewell,
  The trumpet's voice is calling;
I'll think on thee, where billows swell
  And war is most appalling.

We yet shall meet. My constant heart
  For ever shall remind me
Of thee, from whom I now must part—
  Sweet girl, that I leave behind me.



PREPARING TO EMBARK.

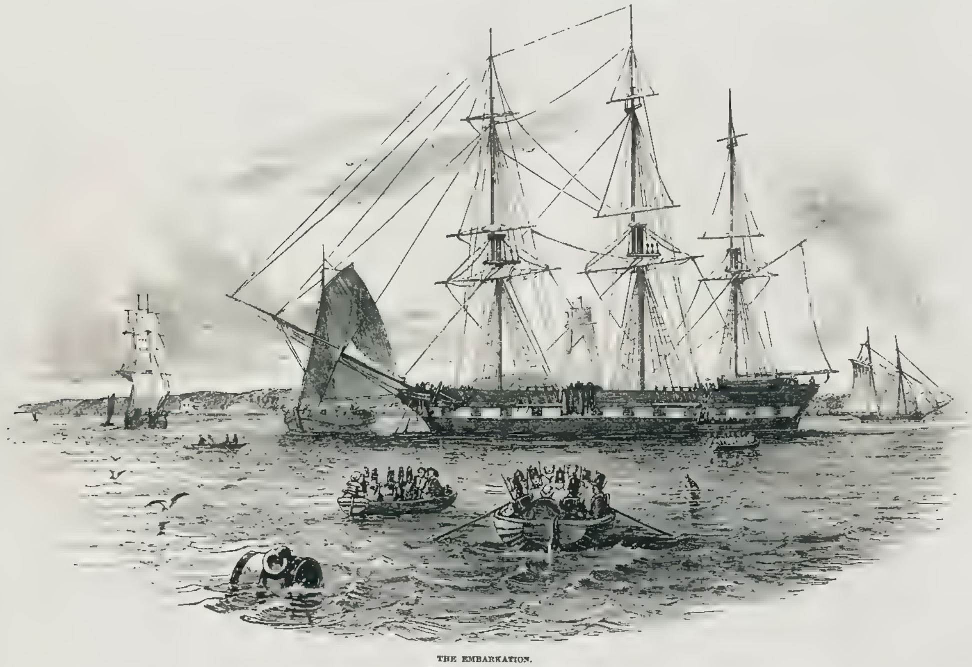
Air.—"*A man's a man for a' that.*"—Scottish.

Alas! for human nature wild!
Her frailties and a' that!
It is not *vice* which aye beguil'd
Her truant steps, for a' that.

The noblest heart, when 'bout to part
From Native Land and a' that,
Will deeply sup the stirrup cup,
To drown his grief and a' that.

And Mercy for the Soldier pleads—
We're Britons still, and a' that;
It is the soldier's *breast* that bleeds—
The *back* should not, for a' that.

But the boats take out their valiant freight—
Hurrahs ring out, and a' that;
The ready sails before them wait,
With jackets blue, and a' that.



THE EMBARKATION.

Air.—"*Of a Noble Race.*"—Welsh.

O'er the waves of the foaming ocean
The soldier of Britain goes;
He fears not the billows' commotion,
And far less his country's foes.

The sons of the Thames, Tweed, and Shannon,
And the Severn, whose high cradle's in Wales,
Are not the men to falter when
Their country calls them up again—
Honour to their camp and sails!

Farewell to the Victress' Islands!
The transport is getting under way;
To-morrow the land's chalky highlands
May fade through the dashing spray.

Yet fondly the soldiers will cherish
The memory of their own Father-land:
Where'er they roam o'er ocean's foam
Old England is still their hearts' home,
And they'll strike for her, heart and hand.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat having been very small, the show of samples of that article to-day was limited. hence the demand for all descriptions was firm, at fully Monday's quotations. In free foreign wheat rather a large business was doing, but we can notice no improvement in value. Corn under lock was heavy, at late rates. Barley was in short supply. The best malting qualities were quite as dear, but all other kinds were much neglected. There was no alteration in the malt trade, which may be called steady at late rates. The demand for oats, beans, peas, and flour was very dull.

Arrivals.—English. Wheat, 2490; barley 2690, malt, 2750, oats, 1890. Irish. oats, 150. Foreign: Wheat, 5770, barley, 1550; oats 9340 quarters. Flour, 2150 sacks.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 64s; ditto white, 62s to 69s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 53s to 58s; ditto white 58s to 65; rye, 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 34s to 36s distilling, 38s to 40s; malting ditto, 42s to 65s Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, 68s to 70s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto white, 26s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 51s; grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 44s to 46s: white, 46s to 48s; boilers 49s to 52s, per quarter Town made flour, 54s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign* Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 58s to 64s; ditto white, 64s to 68s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto. feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market In linseed, as well as all other kinds of seeds, very little is doing. Cakes are dull, but not lower.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s, white ditto, 6s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £10 0s to £1. 0s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 61s 5d; barley, 44s 6d; oats, 26s 9d; rye, 42s 4d; beans, 46s 10d, peas, 50s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 60s 6d; barley, 41s 1d; oats, 26s 3d; rye, 39s 8d; beans, 45s 8d; peas, 49s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Provisions.—On the whole, there is rather more doing in Dutch butter, at extreme prices. The best Friesland is producing 98s to 100s, and inferior and middling, 74s to 94s per cwt. Irish butter moves off steadily, at late rates. Carlow, landed, 94s to 98s, Clonmel, 94s to 96s; Cork, 92s to 93s; Waterford, 90s to 92s; Belfast, 86s to 92s; and Sligo, 88s to 88s per cwt. English butter has fallen 1s to 2s per cwt. Best Dorset, 104s to 108s, inferior and middling, 98s to 102s Devon, 98s to 100s per cwt; and fresh, 12s to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is firm, at 52s to 55s Waterford sizeable, and 52s to 54s for heavy. Limerick sizeable is producing 50s to 54s, and heavy, 50s to 53s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, next to nothing is doing Prime hams are quite as dear; but all other kinds are much neglected. In all other kinds of provisions, very little is doing, with fair average supplies on offer.

Tallow.—A further slight decline has been submitted to by the holders of P.Y.C., which is quoted at from 48s to 48s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is scarce, at 49s 6d to 50s, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £4; clover ditto, £3 8s to £5; and straw, £1 12s to £1 16s per load.

Hops (Friday) —Although there is rather more business doing in the best colonry parcels of hops, we can notice no improvement in value In the middling qualities, next to nothing is passing. New Sussex pockets, 74s to 88s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 90s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 88s to 126s.

Coals (Friday) —Tanfield Moor, 18s 3d; West Hartley, 17s; Wylam, 18s; Killingworth, 18s 9d Lambton, 20s 6d; Hasting's Hartley, 17s and Sidney's Hartley, 17s per ton

Smithfield (Friday.)—The number of beasts on sale here this morning was seasonably large, but of very middling quality. The few prime Scots on offer found buyers, at full prices Otherwise, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, on somewhat easier terms. From abroad, we received 430 beasts, 1140 sheep, and 22 calves. With sheep, we were fairly supplied, while the mutton trade was heavy, at barely Monday's currency. There was very little business doing in calves—the supply of which was small—at late rates. The pork trade was dull, yet previous figures were well supported. Milch cows were heavy, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d, prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 946, cows, 120, sheep, 4010; calves 190; pigs, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday.)—We had a very slow demand to-day on the following terms.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto. 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Anxiety still prevails in the Money Market, with regard to the Foreign Exchanges. At present the balance is so nicely adjusted, that the least alteration of our present state must immediately affect them. Caution is, therefore, the prevailing characteristic of all transactions of any extent. Money is notwithstanding easy, at about the Bank of England rate for paper falling due in the present year. The tendency of the market is still towards a further rise in price, which would doubtless have occurred some time since, but for the careful manner in which commercial transactions have been conducted since the railway panic; and especially while the Corn Bill was passing the two Houses of Parliament. These circumstances will tend to greatly mitigate, if not entirely avert, the general alarm that has hitherto been felt when any unfavourable state of the exchanges occurred; and lead to the hope that although a further rise in the value of money may be reasonably anticipated, the effect will not be seriously felt either in our home or Foreign commerce.

The English Stock Market still continues buoyant, at an advance of about ⅛ per cent. upon the prices of the preceding week. This arises, however, entirely from a scarcity of money stock each day producing demands, on account of trusteeships, Chancery suits, &c. As a proof of this, in several instances, the money price has been a point dearer than the quotations for account. Business has, however, been confined to purchases on behalf of the public, no speculation worthy of remark existing. The closing price of Consols is 94 ⅝ ¾ for money and time. Exchequer Bills are lower than last week, closing at 8 to 12 pm. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are 95¼; Long Annuities, 9 15-16ths; Reduced, 93⅞; India Stock, 257; Bank Stock, 205 to 206.

The business transacted in the Foreign House has been on the most limited scale. Spanish has been scarcely dealt in, notwithstanding that Mr. Henderson, as representative of the Bondholders, has departed for Madrid, with strong anticipations that he will be backed by the French Government (at the instance of the French Bondholders), which may be presumed to have at present some influence. The closing price of the Five per Cents is 25⅞; Passive, 5⅞; Three per Cents. for Account, 37. Mexican has receded. Affairs in connection with the Republic generally continue very unsatisfactory, and the difference between the agents, Messrs. Schneider and Co., and the financial agent accredited by the present Government, has now assumed the form of an open rupture. The last price quoted is 21¾ for Account. Portuguese is rather flat at 37⅛, it being still impossible to foresee which party will eventually triumph in that distracted country. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 59; Four per Cent. Certificates, 81¾; Brazilian Bonds for Account, 85⅝.

There has been a good business doing in the Railway Market during the week, and some fluctuations have occurred in prices. Caledonian have been done at par, but are now a shade lower. An amalgamation with the North Western, is the current opinion, upon which the improvement is founded. Eastern Counties have advanced, and Great Westerns are in demand. Some of the lighter shares have also improved. The subjoined list will show the prices of the latest bargains made. Aberdeen, 19; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2⅞; Birmingham and Dudley, 6¼ p; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 9; Bristol and Exeter New, 8½; Caledonian, 24⅞; Ditto Half Shares, 2⅝; Direct Northern, 2; Eastern Counties, 23¼; Ditto New, 7⅞ p; Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent, No. 1, ⅝ p; Ditto ditto, No. 2, ½ p; Ditto, York Extension, 3⅝; East Lancashire, [illegible]; Ditto New, [illegible]; Edinburgh and Glasgow, [illegible]; Ditto Half Shares, 20⅞; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18½; Edinburgh and Northern, 15½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29¼; Great North of England, 237½; Great Western, 133; Ditto, Half Shares, 78; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18; Ditto, New, 7½; Huddersfield and Manchester Extension, 5; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 11; Leeds and Bradford, 76; Leeds, Dewsbury, &c., 35½; Do., Branch (Blue), 10⅝; Do., Extension (Green), 3¼; Leeds and Thirsk, 16⅛; Do., New, 5¼; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2½, London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59¼, Ditto, Fifths, 48; Do, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 10, London and North Western, 195½; Do., New Shares, 15¾; Do, Fifths, 19½; London and South Western, 65⅛; Do., New, 29⅜; London and York, 2¼; Do., Half Shares, 1⅞; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1⅝; Lynn and Ely, 16⅜; Lynn and Dereham, 15½; Manchester and Birmingham, Quarters (A), 12½; Do., Quarters (B), 12½; Ditto, Quarters (C), 8⅛; Midland, 126 xd.; Ditto, New, 31⅝; Ditto, New, 6¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 33¾; Norfolk Extension, 6⅛; North British, 38½; Ditto Half Shares, 16⅞ xint; Ditto Fifths, 7; Ditto Quarters, 4⅛; Ditto Extension, 1⅞; Northern and Eastern, 75; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18½; Ditto New, 26; North Staffordshire, 3⅝ pm; North Wales, 1; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8⅞; Preston and Wyre, 34⅝; Scottish Midland, 13½; South Eastern and Dover, No. 2, 13⅝; Ditto, No. 3, 16⅛; Ditto, No. 4, 3⅛; West Riding Union, 2 premium; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 9½; York and Newcastle, 38¾ xn; Ditto New, 13¼ xn; Ditto Preference, 7⅛: York and North Midland, 93 xn; Ditto, Half Shares, 45⅛; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 18½ xn: Boulogne and Amiens, 13⅞ xd; Demerara, 3⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 4½; East Indian, ¾; Italian and Austrian, 2⅝; Jamaica. South Midland Junction, 1⅞; Luxembourg, ⅝; Namur and Liege, 3¼; North of France Constituted, 9½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 4¾, Sambre and Meuse, 4¾.

Saturday Morning.—Consols opened yesterday morning at the prices of the preceding day. The news from Portugal, however, produced an immediate reaction, and a fall of about ⅛ per cent. occurred. Towards the close of the Market, a slight improvement was visible, and the last quotation was 94½ to ⅝. Portuguese Stock has receded to 36. The Railway Market declined. Caledonians closed at 24. Shrewsbury and Birmingham were only ⅞ premium; North Staffordshire, 3 premium; and Foreign Shares were generally flat.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 16.

It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Mr Southern, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, a dispatch enclosing a note addressed to him by Marshal Saldanha, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of her Most Faithful Majesty, announcing the establishment of an effective blockade of the river Douro, together with a copy of the decree declaring the said blockade. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires also transmits a note from Marshal Saldanha, announcing that positive instructions had been given to the ships of war establishing the blockade to allow British ships of war to enter the port unmolested, and not to prevent the delivery, and reception [illegible], of the mails conveying the correspondence, or the landing of passengers, or even the departure of British subjects who may wish to embark in the packets.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. SMITH, Burrows-mews, John-street, Blackfriars-road hackney-man.

BANKRUPTS. T L. POWELL, R[illegible], [illegible] cabinet-maker. W HODGE, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, cloth-worker. R. K. PAYNE, Brighton, grocer. J. DODGSON, [illegible] W. PELLS, Horseferry-road, Limehouse, live-stock-dealer. R. MANN, Huntingdon, chemist. J. ECKSTEIN, Notting-hill, ironmonger. W ROLFE, Leyton Essex, corn-dealer J CHURCHYARD, Sutherland-terrace, Coldharbour-lane, Brixton, carpenter. A A. MACKEY, N. J. W HOLT and J H. MACKEY, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, merchants S WOODGATE. Westmoreland-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell, auctioneer. J. MARSTON, Birmingham surgeon. W HUNTER, Rainford, Lancashire, manager of a quarry. J THOMAS, Cwmbach, Glamorganshire, builder. D. GOSTICK, Keighley, Yorkshire. grocer R PARKINSON, jun., Leeds, stockbroker. J. KNIGHT, Birmingham, timber-merchant. H. LEONARD, Cheltenham, ironmonger. C. TAYLOR, Mirfield, Yorkshire, common-brewer. H. J. PALMER, Wantage, Berkshire, grocer. J. ULLATHORNE, Spencer-place, Brixton-road, builder.

Friday, Nov. 20.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following flag officers of her Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.:—

Admiral of the White to be Admiral of the Red: Frederick Watkins, Esq.

Admiral of the Blue to be Admiral of the White, Sir J. West, K.C B

Vice-Admiral of the Red to be Admiral of the Blue: Sir H. Heathcote, Knt.

Vice-Admiral of the White to be Vice-Admiral of the Red: B. R. Littlehales, Esq.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue to be Vice-Admiral of the White Sir C. Dashwood, K.C.B.

Rear-Admiral of the Red to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue: C Carter, Esq.

Rear-Admirals of the White to be Rear-Admirals of the Red: A. Duff, Esq.; Hon. D. H Mackay.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue to be Rear-Admirals of the White: S. H. Inglefield, Esq., C.B Sir W. A. Montagu, C.B., K.C H.

And the name of Capt. J Thompson (A) has been added, under special circumstances represented by him, to the list of Captains of the Royal Navy, who have accepted the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral of her Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 20

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet J. Macqueen to be Cornet, vice Colt.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. Ponlcaze to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spottiswoode

3rd Foot. Lieut. P. Browne to be Captain, vice P[illegible] Ensign C. Hood to be Lieutenant vice Browne; O. C. Rooke, to be Ensign, vice Hood. 7th: Assist.-Surgeon W. D. Saunders to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Collings 21st: H C Gray to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Pedder. 25th, W. T. Arnold to be Ensign, vice J. H. Cumming 27th: Ensign B Noble to be Lieutenant, vice Coxe; W. A. Kidd to be Ensign, vice Noble. 36th: Major C. Trollope to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain L. Rothe to be Major, vice Trollope: Lieutenant R H Carew to be Captain, vice Rothe; Lieut. R. Barnston to be Adjutant, Quartermaster-Sergeant P Owens to be Quartermaster. 37th. Ensign E. J N. Burton to be Lieutenant, vice Hobson; J Hobson to be Ensign, vice Burton. 41st: Ensign H W. Meredith to be Lieutenant, vice C Graham 56th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. S. Norman to be Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Major N Palmer to be Major, vice Norman. Lieut. the Hon. J. A. Keane to be Captain, vice Palmer, Lieut. R M Ramsay to be Adjutant, Serg. Major J Swale to be Quartermaster. 92nd: Gent. Cadet J. H St. John to be Ensign, vice Viscount Kirkwall.

1st West India Regiment. T. F. Wall to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Saunders. 2nd: Assist. Surg A. Collings, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Richardson.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. J. Richardson to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice Chambers.

BREVET

The following officers were omitted in the list of promotions, by Brevet, which was published in the *Gazette* of the 10th of November, 1846.—

To be Lieutenant-General in the Army Major-General Sir C. W. Thornton.

Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army P. A. Lautour, R. W. H. H Vyse A Maclachlan, J Wetham, J W Aldred.

Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.—C. Milner, W. M. Morrison, G. S. Thwaites, J. Jerrard, J Linton W Fraser.

Captains to be Majors in the Army The Hon. C. R. W. Forester, H. Daniell, H. Anderson.

The above commissions to bear date 9th November, 1846.

The following Captains, upon half-pay who are serving as Staff Officers of Pensioners[illegible]

Captains to be Majors in the Army:—W. Montague, A. Campbell, T. Beckham, [illegible] P. Brown, R. W Bamford, M Orr, H. F. Hawker, E. Trevor, G. H. F. Campbell, W Campbell, E. S. Farmer, J. E. Orange, W J. Cropton, J. [illegible] W Calder, J. Stuart, W. H. Phibbs, W. Beales, W. M'Pherson, J Forbes.

Commissions to bear date 9th November, 1846

BANKRUPTS.—S. YORKE, Cambridge, upholsterer. E. BRYANT, Lime-street-square, merchant J VARNEY, Clement's-inn-passage, grocer S. JAMAR, Frith-street, Soho, cabinet-maker. J. and W. FAYRER, Nutford-place, Edgware-road, cabinet-makers. A. DENHOLME, Queen-street, Stepney, linen-draper. T SANDERSON, Leeds, corn-factor J. ANDERTON, Bradford, Yorkshire, stock-broker J. B DUNKERLEY Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper. C THOMAS, late of Llandinam, but now of Llivior, Montgomeryshire, grocer M. L. WAIT, late of Park-place, Clifton, Bristol, boarding-house-keeper W. OSTLER, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, grocer G. ATKINSON, Bradford, joiner W. CARPENDALE, Kingston-upon-Hull, jeweller C. BORER, Elliott's-row, Lower-road, Islington grocer. C GOODWIN, Great Guildford street, Southwark, cement manufacturer T HALL Romsey Extra, Southamptonshire, common brewer. F. PERRY, jun., Austin-friars, City merchant. R. LEA, Bewdley, Worcestershire, surgeon.

BIRTHS.

In Spring-gardens, the Lady Seymour, of a daughter.——At Babworth Rectory, the Lady Frances Simpson, of a son. —At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, of a daughter.——At Versailles, the lady of the Rev. W. Roshe, of a son.——At Hambridge Parsonage, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Grueber, of a son.——In Grosvenor-street, Lady Norreys, of a son.—— On the 13th inst., at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, the wife of Thomas Crabbe, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Dalham Church, Suffolk, the Rev. S. Charles, to Marian, youngest daughter of the Rev Sir Robert Affleck, Bart ——At Llanover, John Arthur Jones, Esq., to Augusta Elizabeth, only child of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart.——At Charlton, Kent, Henry Sewell, Esq., to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wood.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel George Everest, F R.S., to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Wing, Esq.——At St. John, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Burney, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col John Carmichael.——At Shoreham, the Rev. Thomas Binney, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Piper, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 25, Gower-street, deeply deplored by her husband, children, and friends, Mary, the beloved wife of John Burke, Esq ——At Bexley, Jane, relict of the late Christopher Chapman, Esq ——At Edinburgh, Major Charles Henry Edmondstone, Captain, 81st Regiment, third son of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone.——At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jane, wife of the Very Rev Henry Barry Knox ——At Seedly, near Manchester, Benjamin Gray Esq ——At Toulon, Francis Daniell, Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces of her Britannic Majesty. ——At Mansfield, William Brodhurst, Esq., in the ninety-first year of his age.——At Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, after thirty-six hours' intense suffering, Charles John C[illegible], 73rd Regiment. His death was occasioned by a bite on the lip, received about two months since, from a favourite dog, which he was in the act of caressing.——At Upper Kensington Gore, Lieut.-Col Joseph Philpott.——On the 17th inst., in his eightieth year, Daniel [illegible] Esq., of Clapham ——At Garston House, Hertfordshire, in the 80th year of his age [illegible] Falcon, Esq., formerly Consul-General at Algiers.——On the 16th inst., at Ipswich, deeply lamented, Henry Bond, aged 67 —In Dublin, Esther, relict of Francis Prendergast, Esq.——At Edinburgh, Mrs. Marion Geddie, in the 86th year of her age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Positively the LAST WEEK of M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

M JULLIEN'S BENEFIT

M. Jullien begs most respectfully to announce, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, November 23rd, being positively the Last Night but Five of his Concerts.

On this occasion M. Jullien will have the honour to present to every lady visiting the Private Boxes or Dress Circle, a copy of an entirely new Polka, composed expressly by himself, and entitled "The Camelia."

A Grand Selection from "I Puritani" will be performed, introducing the [illegible] "Suoni La Tromba," by the combined strength of the Orchestra and the F[illegible] Bands. The Programme, full particulars of which will be announced in the bills of the day, will also include a Solo by Mr Richardson, a Solo by Herr Koenig, the New Polka, "The Camelia," Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor, the American Polka, also for the first time on the same evening, the British Navy and British Army Quadrilles, assisted by the Four Grand Military Bands. The Concerts commence at Eight and are over at Eleven

The Season will terminate on MONDAY, November 30th, with a GRAND BAL MASQUE

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S PROMENADE CONCERTS every Evening On MONDAY NEXT, Mr DISTIN'S BENEFIT, on which occasion a New Military Quadrille will be produced for the First Time, with an increased Orchestra and Solos on the Sax Horns by Mr. Distin and his Four Sons. The celebrated Mr. Henry Russell will sing some of his most popular Songs. Solo Players, Mr Hargrove, Mr Carte, Mr Distin, Master Thirlwall Grattan Cooke, &c &c, The Programme will consist of a variety of popular Overtures, Waltzes, Polkas, and Quadrilles. Pit, Promenade, and Upper Boxes 1s; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, One Guinea. Application to be made at the [illegible]

IMMENSE ATTRACTION, AND DOUBLE SPECTACLE—"THE DEMON HORSE," AND "WATERLOO"

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—This Week.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family First appearance of Mr Gomersal as Napoleon Bonaparte.—MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1846, and following Evenings, at Half-past Six, the highly-successful Spectacle of THE DEMON HORSE, or the Twelve Wishes and the Charmed Bit; introducing the superb Syrian Camels, Double Stud of Horses, Wild Stag Hunt, by Mr Batty's trained living Deer. Entire change of SCENES IN THE CIRCLE Herr Amidio Nuaport, the great Dutch Bottle Equilibrist. To conclude with the Grand Military Spectacle of THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. Napoleon, Mr. Gomersal.—Curtain rises every evening at Half-past Six precisely.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Thursday, for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

MR. and MRS. T. H. SEVERN have the honour of announcing that their GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, when will be performed, for the first time, a Serenata, "The Spirit of the Shell," composed by Thomas Henry Severn. Principal Singers:—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Cubitt, Miss Solomon, Mrs. Severn, Mr Allen, Mr Hawkins, Mr Rafter, Mr. Shoubridge, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Wetherbee, and Mr. John Parry. The Orchestra and Chorus will be complete. To commence at Eight o'Clock. Tickets to be had of all the principal Music-sellers, and Mr. T. H. Severn, 6, Euston-place, Euston-square

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS. On MONDAY EVENING, November 23, a NON-SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT for the BENEFIT of Mr. CORRIE, M.C. On this occasion Mr Weippert will preside at the Harp, accompanied by his Drawing-Room Band, comprising the following eminent Soloists:—Pianoforte, Mr. Henry Oakey; Violin, Signor Tarbini, Cornet-à-Piston, Mr Handley; Flageolet. Mr. Streather, Clarionet, Mr. Egerton; Violoncello, Mr. Bonner; Basso, M. Castelli.—Commence at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, 7s. each, at Mr CORRIE'S, 36 Bedford-street, Covent-garden; and at WEIPPERT'S Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—HOLIDAY PRICES CONTINUED.—The attractions of the DAY and EVENING EXHIBITION comprise the Panorama of London by Day and the new and marvellous Panorama of London by Night. The Museum of Sculpture, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins. Arabesque Conservatories, Swiss Cottages, Mont Blanc, Mountain Torrent, and Stalactite Caverns, &c. There is also a splendid Refreshment Saloon Grand Orchestral Organ from Two till Four, and at Eight till Half-past Ten. Open from Ten till Four, and Seven till Half-past Ten. Evening family tickets to view the whole, for four persons and upwards, at 3s each, may be had at the Colosseum from Ten till Four, and at the principal music warehouses. The whole projected and designed by Mr W. Bradwell.

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—Mdme. Warton begs [illegible] that she has succeeded in engaging a celebrated [illegible] al Academy of P[illegible] will have the honour of making her first appearance on MONDAY NEXT when will be produced a series of NEW TABLEAUX, never yet introduced to a British Public, in which she will sustain some of her most favourite personations. The unequalled Tableaux of "A Grecian Harvest Home," and "Jephtha's Daughters," from Mr O'Neil's Art Union Picture, increase in popularity at each representation. Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl The Appointments and Decorations by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

BY PERMISSION.—PROFESSOR SCHONBEIN'S GUN COTTON, differing from all other specimens recently before the Public, is Lectured on, with other explosive Compounds, by Dr Ryan, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'Clock. The principle of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH demonstrated by Professor Bachhoffner The OXY-HYDROGEN and OPAQUE MICROSCOPES, the PHYSIOSCOPE, DIVING EXPERIMENTS, the DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LIFE and TIMES. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. In Parts, at 1s., to be continued fortnightly, and in Divisions 5s. 6d. each. Every Part will contain one Plate—every Division five Plates. Part I. now ready; Division I. on December 1st.—Fisher, Son, and Co., London

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P Whelan, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

ROWE ON INDIGESTION Ninth Edition.

This day is published, price 5s. 6d

DR. G. ROBERT ROWE on NERVOUS DISEASES, Indigestion, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Gout, Asthma, and Diseases of Warm Climates. London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho; and all booksellers.

DR GULLY ON THE WATER CURE

Just Published, 8vo, cloth, Price Seven Shillings,

THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC DISEASE: An Exposition [illegible] of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin, and of their Treatment by Water, and other Hygienic means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D

[illegible]

HOW TO LIVE Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; [illegible] Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill, and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street

MR. ANGAS'S ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIPODES.

Just Published, in two vols., post 8vo., with Twelve Plates from the Author's Drawings, [illegible]

SAVAGE LIFE AND SCENES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND; being an Artist's Impressions of Countries and People at the Antipodes.

By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, Esq

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

Nearly Ready, in Three Vols, post 8vo,

LUCRETIA;

OR THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT

By the Author of "Rienzi," "Eugene Aram," "Night and Morning," &c.

[illegible]

Just published, by Dobbs and Company,

THE DRAWING-ROOM ALMANACK, for 1847, richly illuminated in Gold and Colours, 1s. DOBBS and CO.'S IMPROVED DRAWING-PENCILS.—DOBBS and CO avail themselves of this opportunity to invite special attention to their recent valuable improvements in the manufacture of Drawing Pencils, which, for accuracy of shade, brilliancy of colour, and neatness of finish, they consider unequalled

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.—IN MONTHLY VOLUMES

In the Press, a Seventh Edition of

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo. By ARCHIBALD ALISON, F R S. This Edition will be handsomely printed in Crown Octavo; the First Volume to be Published on the 24th of December, and the remaining Volumes Monthly. Price 6s. each

William Blackwood and Sons, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 37, Paternoster-row, London.

CURTIS ON DEAFNESS.—Just published, Fifth Edition, Plates, 1s.,

ADVICE to the DEAF, containing Remarks on Deafness, founded on the experience of upwards of 3500 Cases, with new modes of curing various Diseases of the Ear, including Otitis or Ear Ache, Otorrhoea or puriform discharge from the Ear, Nervous Deafness, Tinnitus Aurium, or Noises in the Head, &c.—"The author appears well versed in its diseases."—Lancet. "Mr. Curtis has done more for the cure of diseases of the ear than any other man living."—Monthly Magazine

London. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

LODER'S OPERA—"THE NIGHT DANCERS."—"Wake, My Love," the Serenade; the Ballad, "I Cannot Flatter, If I Would;" and the Air, "Wake From Thy Grave, Giselle;" sung by Mr. Allen, and rapturously encored, are published, Price 2s. each. "The Flower Duet," sung by Madame Albertazzi and Mr Allen, the Duet, "Peace to the Dead," sung by Miss Sara Flower and Mr. Allen; are also received with the greatest enthusiasm. All the Music is now ready, Books of Airs by Glover, Solos, and Duets. Quadrilles, Solos and Duets, Airs, arranged for Pianoforte, &c., by the most eminent Composers, lists of which may be had. Gratis, of Charles Jefferys, 21, Soho-square

LORETTA.—The New Opera, performed nightly at Drury Lane Theatre, composed by L. LAVENU; the Libretto by A. BUNN, Esq. The following Ballads and Ro[illegible]

"On the Banks of Guadalquiver;" sung by Madame Bishop.

"With thee I now will weep," sung by Mr. Ha[illegible]

[illegible] sung by Mr. Harrison.

"Happy Heart;" sung by Miss Pool

"Oh Heart be hushed," finale, sung by Madame Bishop.

Also various arrangements of the Overture and Airs for the Pianoforte.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

GEMS OF FRENCH LITERATURE, PROSE AND VERSE

The Cheapest Present or Prize Book published, 580 closely-printed pages, in one handsome 12mo. vol., neatly bound, price 5s. 6d.,

PETIT MUSEE DE LITTERATURE FRANCAISE. Elegant Extracts from the most eminent French Writers, with Chronological and Critical Notices of French Literature, from the 14th to the 19th Centuries.

By M. LEPAGE, Author of "L'Echo de Paris," "French Prompter," &c.

"The selections have been carefully made, and show at once the style and the power of the writer. We strongly recommend the 'Petit Musée' to all those desirous of becoming acquainted with the literature of France."—Argus

Effingham Wilson 11, Royal Exchange, and all Booksellers.

TO THE AMATEURS OF CHESS

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE for DECEMBER (a Double Number), will be found to contain the richest Collection of Original Games, Problems, &c., which have ever appeared in any Periodical. Unpublished Games by the celebrated La Bourdonnais and Mac Donnel. The Games complete in the late interesting Match between Messrs Harrwitz and Horwitz. Games of an entertaining contest now pending in India between a Native and a European. Another remarkable Indian Chess Problem. Splendid Problems by the First Masters Chess in France. Chess in Germany, and Chess in America. This Number completes the 7th Vol. of this most attractive publication.

Hurst, 27, King William-street; and of all Booksellers

Now ready, Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, price 10s. 6d., cloth,

THE ART of CHESS-PLAY; NEW TREATISE on CHESS. By GEORGE WALKER, comprising all the best methods of playing the Openings and Ends of Games and including the New Discoveries of Von Der Lasa, Von Jaenisch, St Amant, Kieserizkij, Calvi, &c.—"A standard authority on all points connected with the [illegible]"

WALKER'S CHESS MADE EASY, exclusively for Beginners 3s 6d

WALKER'S EDITION [illegible], 4s 6d

WALKER'S CRIBBAGE [illegible] BOOK, 3s [illegible]

WALKER'S SELECT GAMES PLAYED by PHILIDOR 5s.

[illegible] and PIPER, Paternoster-row.

NEW VOCAL DUETS FOR THE SEASON

THE BRIDE OF THE CASTLE. By Mrs. CRAWFORD, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen." Price 2s

DOWN IN THE DELL. Songs of Fairy Land. By JOHN BARNETT, author of the celebrated Singing Lesson, "The Sol Fa Duet." 2s. 6d

O'ER THE BONNY CLYDE. By the author of "Come o'er the Moonlit Sea." 2s. 6d

HARK! THE SABBATH BELLS ARE PEALING. By EDWIN FLOOD, author of "My Bonnie Highland Mary" [illegible]

London Leoni Lee and Coxhead, 48, Albemarle-street; where may be had

A New Comical-Tragical-Musical Christmas Present, entitled BLUE BEARD, a Domestic Tragedy, explained in a *note*-able manner on the Pianoforte By CHARLES W GLOVER (author of "Cinderella—adapted to the Pianoforte without rhyme or very little reason," 4s.; "Venice Recollections of the Carnival—a Descriptive Musical Melange," 4s.) Illustrated with gorgeous splendour, in gold and colours, by Brandard. 4s

DAVIDSON'S UNIVERSAL MELODIST, the Music and [illegible] 30 songs for 3d., adapted alike for the singer, the cornopean, flute, [illegible] &c. Nos. I to III ready

[illegible] SONGS, uniform with the above, 16 pages for 3d., the words of all of them, and the music of all the best, with pianoforte accompaniments to be completed for 12s.

LODER'S NEW SONGS, the Poetry by GEORGE SOANE, A.B.—"'Twill be all the same a Hundred Years Hence," "Maid Marian's Song," "Queen Catherine's Death-bed," "Robin Hood is Lying Dead," "Old Adam's Song," for Christmas, all at Threepence each, elegantly printed in Music Folio, in the MUSICAL TREASURY.

[illegible] MAINE'S PIANOFORTE PIECES, at THREEPENCE EACH, Music Folio, uniform with the above.—Now ready, "Labarre's Brilliant Galop," 3d; Chaulieu's "Ma Nacelle," and Mozart's "Oh, Cara Armonia," the two for 6d.; Moscheles's Parody on "Di Tanti Palpiti," 3d.; Herz's "Tarantella," 3d.; The "Postal Waltz," 3d; The "Postal Song," 3d.

[illegible] Water-street, Blackfriars, and 209, Regent-street

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—The largest and best selected Stock of Juvenile Works in London, comprising the Works of Peter Parley, Captain Marryat, Wm. and Mary Howitt, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hofland, Miss Edgeworth Maria Hack, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs Sherwood, Miss Fraser Tytler, Miss Strickland, Miss Corner, &c. &c. Also, an endless variety of Children's Coloured Picture Books, all the Annuals, Pocket Books, Albums, Scrap Books and Illustrated Works for the drawing room table, at a great reduction in price.—65, Quadrant. N B The New Juvenile Catalogue forwarded gratis on application. A liberal allowance to Schools

INFIRMARY for the RELIEF of the POOR afflicted with FISTULA and other DISEASES of the LOWER INTESTINE, Charter-house-square

President.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor

Treasurer.—John Masterman, Esq., M P

Bankers.—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred [illegible]

[illegible] Physician.—John James Furnival, [illegible]

[illegible]ary Surgeon.—Frederick Salmon. Esq., F R.S.L

This Day is Published, price 6d., A REPORT of the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the AUXILIARY SOCIETY founded by the Relieved Patients, in aid of the above named parent Institution, held on Wednesday, July 22, 1846

A perusal of this pamphlet is recommended to all who desire to promote works of charity and benevolence, and more especially to the many who can personally sympathise with the feelings of the members of this Society.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES MILLER Chairman

Sold by Jonathan Wacey, 29, Old Jewry, City, London, and may be had of all Booksellers

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. Classes and Private Pupils received at 41, Grafton-street East, Fitzroy-square, and [illegible], London-wall, or students attended at their own residence, by Mr. FALCK-LEBAHN, author of "German in One [illegible] A. Black, price 8s with Key, 10s. 6d.) "To those who would acquire [illegible] with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—Illustrated London News. "We consider this volume to be without any competitor"—Sun. "It comprehends all that is necessary for well-grounded knowledge and rapid progress in the study"—Morning Chronicle. "It strips the German language of many difficulties which deter English students" [illegible]

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, at 85, King William-street. City; 31, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. "A great improvement has been effected by the Patentee [illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Collarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf road, City-road

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26 Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage-paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly [illegible] Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

TO the LADIES of ISLINGTON and its LOCALITY.— Unequalled VELVET BONNETS, from 15s., of the most fashionable styles, trimmed in the first style of fashion, in black and every colour. A great assortment of Parisian Novelties at ELVERY'S Mourning and Millinery Establishment, 2, Islington-green, High-street, Islington.—An Improver Wanted.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES.—Late TINKLER'S.— Messrs. RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and RIGG, having returned from Paris, beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their recherché STOCK of NOVELTIES for the present season, comprising black and coloured Lyons Velvets, Velours Epinglé, Glacées, Moirées, Fancy Silks of the most chaste and elegant designs, Satins, Poplins, Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, &c. Also, Laces, French Embroideries, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Brussels Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, &c.—22, Old Bond-street.

FOREIGN BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.— SEWELL and CO. have bought from a manufacturer in Crefeld and Lyons several lots of Black and Coloured Velvets, which will be ready for inspection on Monday next. In consequence of the great reduction in the duty (viz., from 22s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.), they will be enabled to offer these rich velvets several shillings per yard lower than last season. The blacks from Crefeld, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d., and colours, 9s. 6d.: those from Lyons, 11s. 3d. and 12s. 9d.—Compton House, Frith-street, and Old Compton street, Soho-square.

FRENCH MERINOS, DUTY FREE, 2s. 7½d. and 3s. 3d. per Yard. GREAT BARGAINS in Silks, Satins, Plaids, Cashmeres; Tartan Wool Shawls and Scarfs; Newest Styles in Cloaks and Mantles, Novelties in Paris Ribbons, Velvets, and Plushes, Rich Striped and Checked Silks, 1s. 9½d., 2s., 2s. 4d. per Yard; a lot of rich White Satins for Slips, 1s. 11½d. per Yard; 250 pieces Fine Scotch Wool Plaids, at 1s. 6½d. per Yard; with several Bales of India Long Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, &c., equally cheap At JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Mourning Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street

GREAT SENSATION in REGENT-STREET.—DISON'S STOCK SELLING OFF.—Among the Great Bargains the following are worthy immediate notice:—40 Infant's Worked Robes, from 5s. to 28s. 6d. each—worth three times the prices. 20 Worked Muslin Frocks, from 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. each—worth three times the prices Real Valenciennes Laces, from 4d. to 14s. per yard—good and very cheap. Black Real Laces, four to six inches wide, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, suitable for manties. Muslin Collars, from 1s. 0½d. to 6s. each—cheap at double the prices. Lace Dresses, from 20s. 6d. to £5 each—extraordinary bargains. Black Dresses, as well as Flouncings, equally cheap. Every article is reduced. A genuine Selling Off, owing to contemplated alterations in premises.

DISON, No 237, Regent-street.

SILKS.—GEORGE SMITH has completed an immense pur-chase of beautiful SILKS, at a serious loss to the manufacturer. They will be sold at 3s. 6d. per yard, instead of the original price of 5s. 6d. The qualities are peculiar, and known by the technical term of "tout cuit," being the highest state of perfection attainable in the preparation of the yarn. Every other description of Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, Foreign and British Shawls, including the Sikh Wrapper, a long cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold into twenty different effects, secured by recent Act of Parliament, invented and sold only by George Smith, whose Warehouse is also supplied with all the useful as well as the most recherché manufactures, in Printed Cashmeres, Tartans, Embroidered Merinoes, and Evening Dresses. Family Linendrapery, Table Linen, Cloaks, Furs, &c.—32, Ludgate-hill, the late premises of Rundel and Bridge. Every article marked in plain figures

LONDON PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, No. 111, STRAND Conducted by Messrs BENN and HENRY PITMAN.

The Phonographic Institution has been opened for the instruction of Periodical Classes, and for Private Tuition, in the Phonographic Art; also for furnishing information to those who may be desirous of teaching themselves. Terms, for the Course of Nine Lessons:—Seven on Phonography, and Two on Phonetic Verbatim Reporting, Private Tuition, £1 1s.; Parties of Three, £1 11s. 6d.; Parties of Six, £2 5s., Private Classes, 7s. 6d., Public Classes, 5s.

PHONOGRAPHY (the invention of Mr Isaac Pitman, of Bath) is a new and truly philosophic system of Writing, combining more than the brevity of short hand, with more than the legibility of the common long hand; yet so simple, that a perfect acquaintance with it can be attained in one month, by an hour's daily practice; and thousands have mastered its principles in one-third of the time.

All Applications, either personally or by letter, to be made at No. 111, Strand, or at the Phonetic Depot, 1, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Sent to All Parts of the Kingdom. Rich Christmas and Wedding Cakes, from 5s. to £5 5s., always ready; British Wines, [illegible] Choice sorts, in half-dozens, bottles and package included, 10s 6d. Orders by [illegible] prompt attention. LOTT'S TENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Rich Cakes, &c., 1233 Prizes, in 5000 Shares, on THURSDAY DECEMBER 17th, at 11, Bridge-street, Lambeth.

LIST OF PRIZES.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Splendid Rich Christmas Presents,	each	5	5	0	10	10	0
5 Rich ditto,	—	2	2	0	10	10	0
20 Ditto ditto,	—	1	1	0	21	0	0
50 Ditto ditto,	—	0	10	6	26	0	0
300 Ditto ditto,	—	0	5	0	75	0	0
856 Ditto ditto,	—	0	2	6	107	0	0

5000 Shares, One Shilling each, [illegible]

The Prizes, all of the Finest Quality [illegible]

DEEDS, NOT WORDS. Every Description of CLOTHES [illegible] got clothes to fit me." [illegible] having engaged the first Practical Men in the Cutting and Working Department, is enabled to compete in Price, and surpass many in Style and Workmanship, with the following Garments, viz., Military and Naval Uniforms; Riding and Hunting Trousers Ladies Corset and Riding Habits; all of which he warrants to give a good fit, at full thirty per cent. under the prices usually charged "for Cash only." D. L. has gone to considerable expense in making well-arranged work-rooms so as to have all the garments made on the premises Observe the address—Ludlow's Clothing Establishment, 164A, Oxford-street, London, seven doors from Stratford-pla

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is of unfailing efficacy in Purifying the SKIN of all ERUPTIVE MALADIES, FRECKLES, TAN and DISCOLORATIONS, producing a Healthy Freshness and Transparency [illegible] ION, and a Softness and Delicacy of the HANDS, ARMS, and N[illegible] ing properties have obtained the exclusive patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family Great Britain, as well as of the principal Courts of Europe, and the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of all civilised nations.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—CAUTION The Genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR on the Wrapper Beware of FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, composed of Mineral Astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.— The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.— The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, V[illegible]	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		HAT Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£	s	d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Beaver Raglans, from	0	8	6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	5	0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1	5	0	Tweed Over Coats	0	18	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0	8	6	Tweed Trousers	0	8	6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0	4	6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Doeskin	0	10	6	Best of Dress Trousers	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	0	0	Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Frock Coats,	1	5	0	Best Quality Made	2	15	0
Double-Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6	Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0	18	6	Best Quality Made	3	3	6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	0	Fancy Waistcoats	0	8	0
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy	0	12	0
				Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

CAUTION [illegible] and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition [illegible] untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," [illegible] ing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minories, and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE"

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate).—Six Pounds of good useful TEA are still sold for 15s.; or 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s. and 1s. 3d.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street [illegible] receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq

THE WELLINGTON BRACE, Registered.—A PAIR of BRACES, WITHOUT a STRAP or a BUCKLE, must command the patronage of every Gentleman. In these the length can be regulated more easily than by the old system. Prices the same as the ordinary Braces of similar quality. To be obtained at all Hosiers, &c.; and, wholesale only, at 97, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.—N B. Each pair is stamped "John Paterson, London: registered August 13, 1846."

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all that have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained. R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND (established twenty-two years), supplies Marsland's Long-Cloth Shirts, with extra fine linen fronts, for 6s. 6d. each, and all Linen, extra fine fronts, &c., 10s. 6d. each. The above are recommended as really good articles, suitable for a gentleman to wear, and give universal satisfaction for their durability and superior fit. They are calculated at an extremely small rate of profit for cash payments, and are 20 per cent. below the usual prices. A Sample Shirt sent to any part of the kingdom, carriage free, upon receipt of the amount, with 1s. added as part payment of carriage. The measure requisite is the size of the neck, chest, and wrist, taken tight.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

TO PASTRY-COOKS and BISCUIT-BAKERS. Every description of Jelly, Cake, and Spun-Sugar Moulds, Lozenge, Harico, and Biscuit Cutters, Vegetable Scoops, Paste Jiggers, Racers, Gum Paste Boards, Biscuit, Toy, and Rout Blocks, Dockers, Iron Show and Bun plates, Peels, and Shafts, Breaks, and every article for the Trade kept in stock. Goods sent into the country, by persons remitting a Post-office order for the amount.—E. BROOKE, Ironmonger, 117, High Holborn, corner of Kingsgate-street.—Established 43 years

DIAMOND DUST.—For giving the keenest edge to the bluntest Razor, Knife, or other Cutlery, in Boxes of 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each. DIAMOND DUST TABLETS, ready charged for immediate use, for Razors, Table-knives, Penknives, and other Cutlery, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each; and for Carving-knives, 10s.

To be had of JOHN BROTHERS and CO., No. 1, Angel-court (opposite Somerset-house), Strand, London, and of all THEIR Agents throughout the world.

THE SEVENTH THOUSAND of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE is now on Sale, although it is the beginning of but the third season. It is the distinguishing merit of this admirable invention, that it purifies the surrounding atmosphere, and serves to ventilate the apartment which it warms. It is adapted for the smallest Chambers, as well as the Hall and the Church. From 19s. upwards. Prospectuses forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom. Four or five Stoves are in operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Warehouses, Show Rooms, and Manufactories, opening to the Monument, 46, King William street, London Bridge

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON

TRUSTEES.

Sir A. Bridges Henniker, Bart.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.
Henry Pownall, Esq.
Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms

A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

Richard E. A. Townsend, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Consulting Counsel: George Lake Russell, Esq
Solicitors: Messrs Cardale, Cardale, and Iliffe, Bedford-row.
Actuary: F. A. Englebach. Esq., of the Alliance Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the USUAL HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of £4½ per cent. per annum (free of Income-tax), becoming due on the 30th inst., will be payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1847. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 7th of December next, inclusive. THIS COMPANY was instituted in the year 1837, for the purchase of Reversionary and Contingent Interests, Real and Personal: Life Interests and Annuities, and every description of Property that can be affected by the contingency of human life. Persons having such interests to dispose of may, on application, receive any information and assistance in making proposals to the Company, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office. Every facility is afforded by the Solicitors of the Company, in the investigation of a vendor's title, so as to insure the speedy completion of all purchases

By order of the Board, WILLIAM SIM, Secretary.

THE TIMES BUILDING and INVESTMENT COMPANY, Enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament, with Tables by B. H. Strousberg

Offices, 1, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge

Shares. £100. Subscription, 2s. per week.

No Redemption Fee. No Fines or Fees on Transfers or Withdrawals. No Entrance Fee at the commencement of the Company Solicitor's Charges fixed at £4 4s.

Fines for non-payment of Subscriptions reduced to one-half the usual amount.

The substitution of the ballot for the bidding and rotation.

TRUSTEES

George Virtue Esq., Ivy-lane, Newgate-street
John Clarke, Esq., Falcon-hall, Falcon-square.
T. G. Williams, Esq., Northampton-place, Hackney road
William Thomas Sargant, 1 King-street, Finsbury, and 38, Mincing-lane.

THE SECOND MONTHLY MEETING, to receive subscriptions, and enrol shareholders, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER the 24th, at Seven o'Clock, at the GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE, Gresham-street, when A SECOND £800 will be advanced. 400 Shares have been allotted.

This company embraces many prominent and exclusively advantageous features

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road East; Hart's Hotel, 159, Aldersgate street, at 18, St. [illegible] 1, [illegible] street, Holborn-bridge

B. H. STROUSBERG, Manager.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, LONDON, West Strand, near Charing-cross. Patron, Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The Committee, in appealing to the benevolent for this Hospital, have the painful duty of stating that the losses which it has sustained by the death of many of its best supporters, have recently been very severe.

Since the first establishment of the Charity, nearly a generation of benefactors has passed away, but the claims of misery and destitution continue the same.

Suffering objects succeed to suffering objects in endless succession; and, unless new benefactors arise to supply the place of those who are departed, the resources of the Institution must fail, and its useful operations, from which such unexceptionable benefits and unmixed good have resulted to the sick poor, must be abridged, for want of adequate support.

Through the assistance hitherto afforded to their exertions, aided by great care in the expenditure, the Committee have been enabled to admit to relief between 9000 and 10,000 patients annually, constituting, in the aggregate, a total of 115,000 sufferers under severe sickness and accidents of all kinds, dangerous to life and limb, who have partaken of the benefits of the Charity since its foundation; and the Committee beg to state that subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D. (the Treasurer); by the Committee, Director, Secretary, and Clerk, at the Hospital; by Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross, Messrs Coutts, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, and by the neighbouring Bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer The following are the present prices of new feathers:—

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White ditto	2s. 6d
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing all particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post [illegible] to their establishment, 196, Tottenham-court-road

RAILWAY and RHEUMATISM.—Persons wishing to travel by railway or otherwise, but who are impeded by rheumatism, gout, or with pain and weakness in the limbs, will find, by reading CABBURN'S ANNOUNCEMENT in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" of November, important information respecting those afflictions.

TO MR. J. H.—B. and E. earnestly request Mr. J. H. (who left his lodgings on Thursday, the 12th inst.) to RETURN IMMEDIATELY. They have a great [illegible]

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John's-mews Bedford row

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.— The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London

MOURNING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Stout Black Silks, at 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 6d.
Rich Black Satins at 2s 10½d. and 4s. 6d
Orleans and Saxony Cloths, at 10½d. and 15d.
Black Sarsnets, at 9½d. per yard.
Black Satin Turcs and Ottomans, [illegible]
Patent Crapes, at 1s. 6d and 2s. [illegible]
Black French Merinos fine, at 3s. 6d.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c., equally cheap

Patterns sent, and orders from the Country attended to immediately.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.

[illegible]ngs, from 4½d. to 18d. per yard.
Narrow Lace, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per yard
Wide Ditto, 2s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per yard.
Insertions, from 10d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
100 Ps. Real Black Lace (wide), 13½d. to 2s. 9d. per yard.

Patterns sent for inspection. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

RICH LYONS and SPITALFIELDS SILK VELVETS.

Good Trimming Velvets, at 4s. 6d. per yard
Rich Lyons Velvets for Dresses and Bonnets, at 8s. 6d
Extra Rich, made expressly for Dresses, at 10s. 6d.

EVENING AND DINNER DRESSES AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Several Hundred Pieces of Silk Mantuas, at 1s. 3½d. per yard.
3000 pieces of Tarlatan Muslins, [illegible]
The Richest Pink, [illegible] with 7s. 6d
Very Rich Black [illegible] 3s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d

Patterns sent to the Country only.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

LADIES OBSERVE! GREAT ADVANTAGES are now offered to Purchasers of Winter Attire, at the NEW CENTRAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE. The remaining portion of the Stock of Garrard and Rotherham has been reduced considerably below even the former prices, to effect a positive clearance, and give room for the Large and Elegant assortment of New Goods that MORRISH and MORRISH have selected from the Home and Continental Markets, which have been marked at prices that must convince customers of the determination to carry out the leading principles of their Establishment—To Buy in the Cheapest Markets—To Sell at the Smallest Profits. In consequence of the Great Influx of Customers, M. and M. have been compelled at once to Enlarge their Premises, the whole of which are now thrown open to the Public.—TAKE NOTICE! MORRISH and MORRISH, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Nursery is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. No Nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should [illegible] orders should be sent to Messrs. Delcroix, 158, New Bond [illegible] appointed agents), for the sake of gain, vend the most spu[illegible]

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, [illegible] delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH-POWDER has now been in general use by the public, and as an appendage to the fashionable toilet for [illegible] of a century. It was originally prepared (according to the direction of an eminent [illegible]n) of vegetable substances, without the admixture of any pernicious ingredient, so as to impart firmness and a beautiful redness to the gums, sweetness to the breath, and a delicate whiteness to the teeth; at the same time, by its regular daily use, preserving them from decay, and preventing the toothache. These distinguishing characteristics have procured for it the approbation of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished personages in the United Kingdom.—Prepared and sold by BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, No 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and of most Druggists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. each.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court in the civilised world, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits, and its claims.—Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—CAUTION: On the Wrapper of each Bottle of the Genuine article are the words, in two lines, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LON-DON.—People of England! Bear in mind that Chemistry has been the ruin of the Healing Art. Although a most useful science, when properly applied, it should have no connection whatever with True Medicine. It is by Chemistry that Morphine, Strychnine, and the other deadly poisons are produced!!! and against which all Hygeists so strongly protest. It is because Mr Morison's Medicines are entirely free from chemical agency that they are so far superior to the purgatives used by Doctors, which undergo chemical preparation. No wonder that Doctors, using such deadly chemical preparations, are obliged to prescribe them in grains and half grains with the greatest possible caution: such things can never be Medicines in reality, in the eyes of Hygeists.

THE DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has been invented and just patented by Mr. William Little, of 198, Strand; and, its success is considered, by several eminent Engineers and Printers, to be established by the working of a beautifully-constructed model of three inches to a foot.

To explain the advantages of the new Machine, especially to the reader unacquainted with Printing Machinery, we should premise that, by "the Fast Machine," such as is used for printing the Daily Newspapers, the impression is obtained by Four Cylinders, two of which revolve constantly in one direction, and the remaining two constantly in an opposite direction: thus, only two sheets of paper can receive an impression from the "form" of type with each passage of the table, the cylinders, when giving the impression, necessarily travelling in the same direction as the table. hence, although the form passes under the four cylinders, two of these are alternately idle, and the Machine, consequently, produces only *two* printed sheets with every backward and forward motion of the type.

The *Double-Action Machine* works with *Eight Cylinders*, six of which have a reversing motion, and produces *seven* printed sheets with every transverse motion of the type: thus, in the "Fast Machine," only half the cylinders actually print alternately, whilst in the latter, *seven* out of *eight* of the cylinders are constantly at work; so that, supposing both Machines to have the same number of cylinders, the *Double-Action Machine* would, from this circumstance alone, produce nearly twice the quantity of printed sheets; but, on comparison, it will be seen that considerably more than twice the number can be produced.

The surface of type, it is known, rests on an horizontal table, which is moved backward and forward by a pinion working in a rack beneath the table; this rack, terminating at each end in a semi-circle of a certain diameter, has, consequently, besides its traversing motion, a lateral motion, at the time of which, the progress of the table may be considered as neutral, or, in other words, the operation of printing is at a "stand-still" until the pinion has passed round the end of the rack, causing a considerable loss of time, during several thousand revolutions; thus, to print *twenty thousand* sheets by the present "*Fast Machine*, the pinion must pass *five thousand times* round each end of the rack, which, with a rack of six inches diameter, is equal to a space of 15,000 feet.

To print *twenty thousand* sheets by the *Double-Action Machine*, it is evident, that, as SEVEN sheets are produced from each passage of the table, the pinion will have to pass round each end of the rack only *fourteen hundred* and *twenty eight* times, equal to a space of 4284 feet, or 10,716 feet less than in the former machine.

Another source of gain in the *Double-Action Machine* arises from the cylinders being diminished in size, and by working them as closely together as possible the present four-cylinder Machine requiring a rack of *six feet*, whilst the *Double-Action Machine*, with twice the number of cylinders, requires a rack of only eight feet*—which, multiplied into the number of revolutions required to work *twenty thousand* copies, is about equal to *five thousand seven hundred and twelve* feet. We have thus far, briefly, and we hope clearly, explained in what consists the difference between the *Double-Action Machine* and the present Machines.

When the present *Fast Four-Cylinder Machine* was introduced, it was thought a great achievement to have doubled the number of cylinders; and a further advantageous increase to their number was regarded as impossible; it was, therefore, necessary to adopt some entirely new arrangement, to admit of more cylinders being brought into operation, or to make it possible that half the number of cylinders employed should not remain idle alternately: or, in other words

1st. To increase the number of cylinders, and to make them work backward and forward, each in its turn producing a printed sheet, with every passage of the form of type

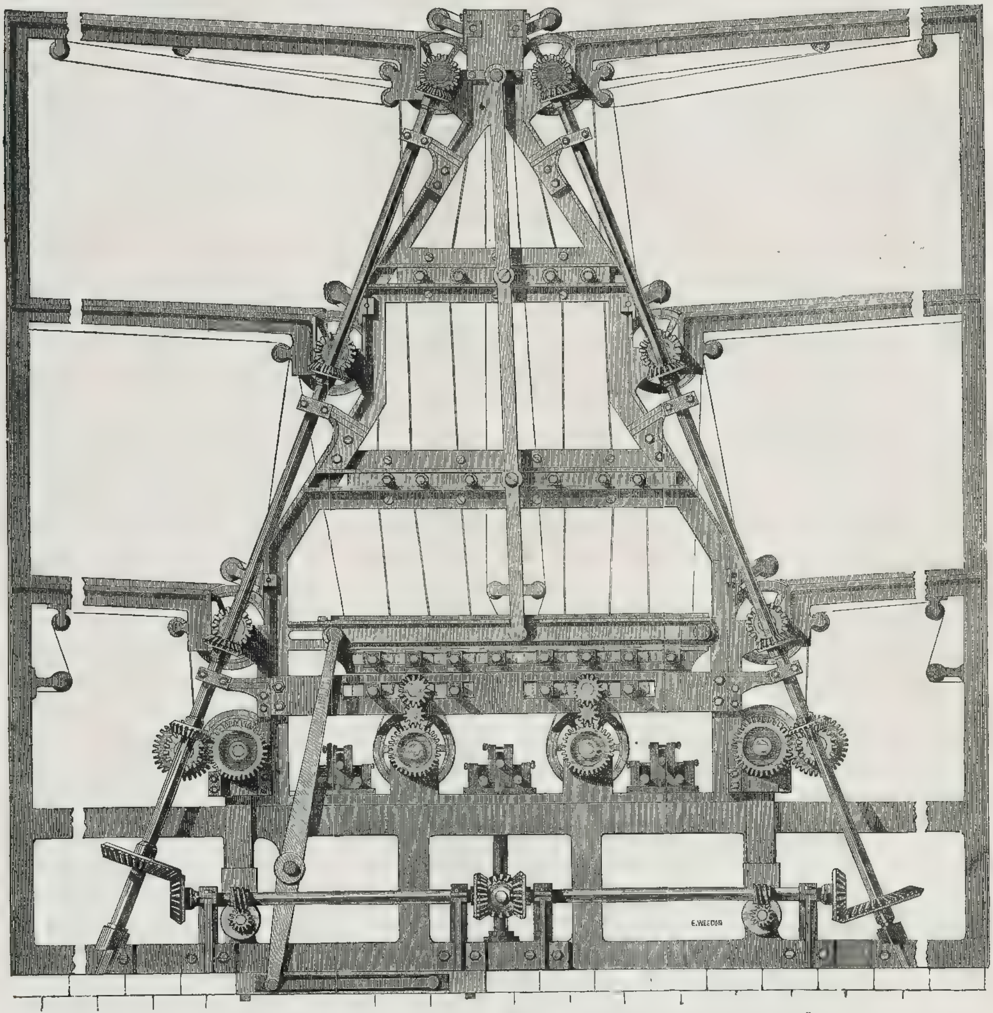
2nd. To present the paper to be printed at the exact instant required, and afterwards move it out of the way for the next coming sheet.

The most important and difficult part of the problem was the latter. We could imagine fifty or a hundred cylinders in full play, with the type passing under them at great speed, each cylinder being ready charged with its sheet of paper; but how these cylinders were to receive their next supply of paper, at the exact instant required, and how the printed sheet was to be cleared out of the way, was a difficulty immensely increased, when it was considered that each cylinder must receive a sheet on each side alternately, as will be understood by the annexed diagram.

It is evident that, as the cylinders of the *Double-Action Machine* work backward and forward, continuous tapes cannot be used, for connecting the printing cylinders with the feeding drums, and revolving with them constantly in one direction. In the diagram, the tapes passing round the drums, 1, 2, 3, 4, have no connection with the tapes passing round the printing cylinders, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*; the

---

* The entire length of traverse in two of the *Times* Machines is 6 feet 7 inches, in another two 6 feet 3½ inches.



THE PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE, WITH FOUR CYLINDERS, FOR WORKING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

purpose of the former being to conduct the sheet to the cylinder, and afterwards to receive and carry the printed sheet away. The diagram represents the internal arrangement of a *six-cylinder* Machine, producing five printed copies with each backward and forward motion of the table; the form of type being shown at one extremity, proceeding in the direction indicated by the arrows.

We will now trace the passage of the several sheets, commencing with that which passes direct to *e*, the first of the reversing cylinders. The sheet enters on the drum 1 at A, it is then conducted to the feeding rollers, 2, 3, and passes from them to the cylinder rollers, 1, 2, and next round the cylinder *e*, where it meets the form of type, and receives an impression; it is then conducted by the cylinder tapes through 2, 3, to the takers-away, 3, 4; thence it passes in the direction of the arrows to the point B 2, when it falls on a single continuous tape, and is carried to a receiving box; the next sheet enters on the drum 2, at A, passing as before in the direction indicated by the arrows to the printing cylinder *d*, and ultimately arriving at the point B 3, when it is again carried by single tapes to a receiving-box; the next sheet enters on the drum 3, and proceeds as before to the cylinder *c*, arriving at B 4; and the next sheet on the drum 4, to the cylinder *b*, coming out at B 5, &c. So soon as this last sheet has cleared the cylinder rollers 8, 9, the whole of the feeding and taking-away rollers are made to slide, bringing the same figures over each other, thus —1 over 1, 2 over 2, &c.; the printing cylinders being at the same time reversed, revolve in a contrary direction. It will be observed, the feeders are now in a position to deliver a sheet on the other side of the cylinders: indeed, the whole operation is so simple, that a careful study of the diagram is alone sufficient to explain the theory of the *Double-Action Machine.*

We have made no allusion to the working of each of the end cylinders, since they revolve only in one direction, and are lifted alternately, as in the old system. Our description, however, would not be complete, without explaining why we combine the old system with the new, since this combination is an important feature in the invention.

It has been stated that the *Double-Action Machine* has eight cylinders, and that seven printed sheets are produced from each passage of the types. Of these eight cylinders, six only have a reversing motion, or revolve backward and forward; each of the end cylinders lifts and revolves constantly in one direction, like the cylinders of the present "Fast Machine." The reason why the end cylinders differ from the other six is this: in consequence of the reversing motion of the six cylinders, it is necessary that a certain interval of time should elapse to allow the sheet in work to get clear off before the next sheet can be allowed to enter; to effect this, the table must traverse a certain distance beyond the extreme vibrating cylinder, and advantage is taken of this space, to place a lifting cylinder, which does not require the type to pass beyond its centre, thus giving one sheet more from each end of the Machine, amounting to 2,856 during the working of 20,000 sheets. This will explain how seven sheets only are produced from eight cylinders; each of the end cylinders producing only one sheet, whilst the remaining six produce two each, from one revolution of the rack or table.

We conclude with an abstract of the several powers of the *Double-Action Machine*, working as it may be, with one or more reversing cylinders.

We simply give the number of combined cylinders at work, the length of traverse, the speed per second, and the result from two rates of going, viz., four and five feet per second.

CYLINDERS.		LENGTH OF TRAVERSE.	SPEED PER SECOND.	NO. OF SHEETS PRINTED PER HOUR.
3	2 Constant 1 Reversing	5 Feet	4 Feet	5,760
			5 —	7,200
4	2 Constant 2 Reversing	6 —	4 —	8,000
			5 —	9,000
6	2 Constant 4 Reversing	7 —	4 —	10,000
			5 —	12,000
8	2 Constant 6 Reversing	8 —	4 —	12,600
			5 —	15,750

The average length of traverse of the present "Fast Machines" is six feet six inches, and the average speed four feet per second; the average number of copies printed, 4500 to 5000 per hour.

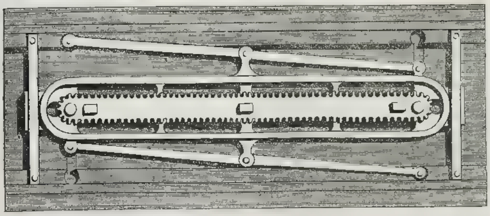
In the New Machine, the process of inking the form is effected in the usual manner, by composition rollers, placed between the cylinders.

The quality of printing will be improved by the New Machine, since the rate of going may be diminished to one half, and the amount of produce still exceed that of the present "Fast Machine."

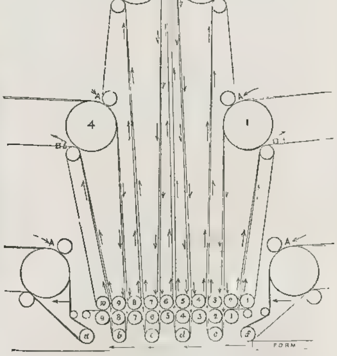
The "register" will be much more perfect, since six out of eight of the cylinders are not disturbed by lifting, from which the tapes are always running at the same tension, and never slackening.

The quality of the inking will be superior, the inking-rollers, from the increased length of the table, having more time for distribution.

The feeding, or laying-on, will be slower and more certain, since, at each drum, arrangement is made for a double laying-on. Thus, it will be seen, increased speed is not gained at the expense of quality in execution, but with its manifest improvement.



THE RACK.



The beautiful Working Model has been made by Mr. Lewis Foster, engineer; and, one thing worthy of remark, and we might say without parallel in the history of mechanics, is, that the principle of the inventor has not undergone the least alteration from the commencement; and that, in the construction of the Model, no experiment has been necessary, and not a single wheel or motion has been wasted: the very first trial was successful. Since then, many thousand sheets have passed through the Machine, as evidence of its perfection in principle and construction.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 239.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846. [Sixpence.

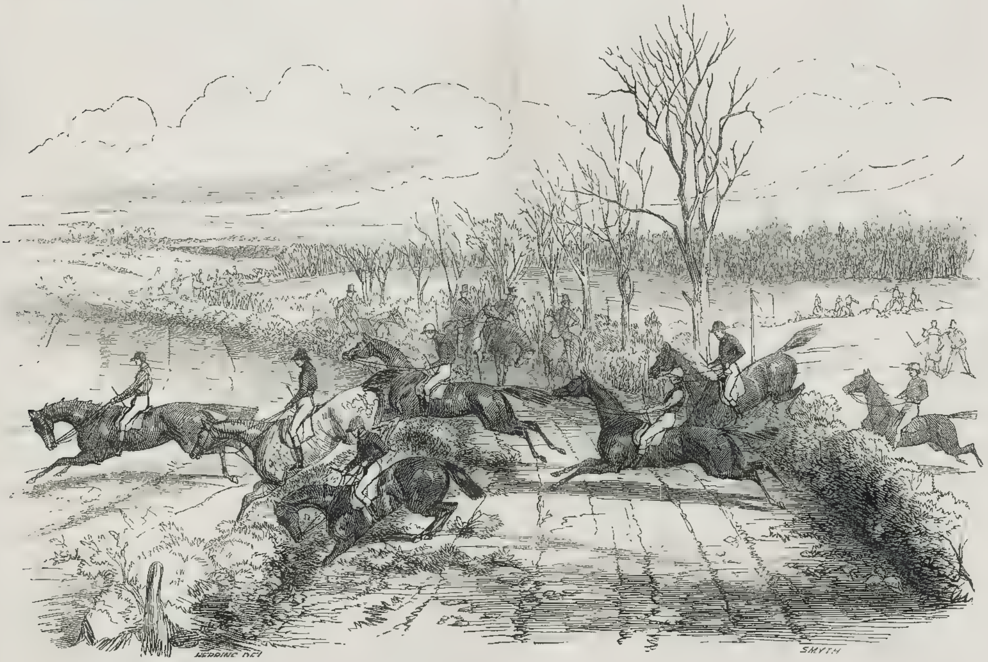
THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

REALLY short as human life is said to be, one man often outlives many "perpetuities," and survives to see things that were settled "for ever" pass away and perish, as if fate delighted in mocking the very intention of immutability. Among the most variable of earthly things are those that make the most flourishing pretences to eternity of existence and obligations—Treaties and Constitutions. Men of all ranks seem to conspire against them: Kings break Treaties, and people overturn Constitutions: of both kinds Europe, in the last twenty years, has "seen some strange mutations." The later instances are not the least remarkable. The latest of all is the flagrant violation of the Treaty of Vienna, by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, who, from the middle of the last century to the present time, have been three spoilers, acting in concert whenever Poland was to be divided, plundered, annexed, absorbed, and blessed, against its will, with rulers that will not allow it a Constitution, a language, or a religion, of its own. The famous "Partition" has just been completed; Poland, as a nation, has "ceased to exist;" as a people, the Poles may survive, but the last refuge of their independence is blotted from the map. The "free city" of Cracow is now an Austrian town, garrisoned by Austrian troops, watched by Austrian police, and enjoying all the advantages of an Austrian Government. Many, if not all these things it had before, by an invasion of its rights; it could never enforce an exemption from that fatal influence; now, it cannot even claim it; Austria will do as it likes with its own.

Thus, bit by bit, is the Treaty of Vienna becoming in theory what much of it has long been in fact—a dead letter; and is joined to that melancholy list of compacts and alliances which have given a place in history to sundry towns and cities, such as Utrecht and Ryswick, Amiens and Tilsit, have been solemnly sworn to by all parties—and broken on the first occasion when anything could be gained by doing so.

It has been the fashion in what is called the "historical school of writing," to talk in high sounding phrases of the honour of nations, the faith of treaties, the sanctity of engagements, the pledging of Royal words, and various other things of the same nature; but if we would use ourselves to substitute their real meanings for their assumed ones, we should have a much better clue through the labyrinth of human affairs than that commonly given us. Under the honour of nations will mostly be found their interest; the faith of treaties depends very much on whether it is convenient to observe it; the sanctity of an engagement has rarely stood in the way of ambition, when it was strong enough to break it with impunity. As for a Royal word, let one read the records of the Bourbons alone, and he will lose his belief even in the existence of such a thing. The cause of truth is not served by treating things as they ought to be, and as they pretend to be, rather than as they are. There is little of what may be called the *morale* of action between State and State; they are, in this respect, something like corporations, which are proverbially less scrupulous in their dealings than individuals, being less amenable to any tribunal of opinion or punishment. Schools and colleges give us too high and abstract a view of things, which experience afterwards has much difficulty in correcting. It has often struck us that many a chapter of the "Comic History of England" is probably as near the actual truth as the elaborate periods of very serious ones: we laugh at the whim of the satirist, but if we look a little deeper, we may find many a mournful verity.

Thus, solemn scenes often cover a vast amount of pretence and falsehood, which the actors in them know to be false and intended to delude. The grand Congress of Vienna, so often painted and described, the greatest assemblage of State wisdom that modern times have seen, if judged by its acts, was one of the greatest mockeries that ever figured as a reality on the stage of History. Disreali's phrase, "an organised hypocrisy," applies to the system it created; and, at its sitting, to use the words of the same authority, "the order of the day was read to take in all Europe." Perhaps the most absurd of the delusions it set up was the establishment of the "free Republic" of Cracow, as if such a thing could exist, surrounded by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, with a capital not equal in population to a small London parish, and a territory about half the size of an English county. It was a mockery of homage to the principle of Polish Nationality, which, in 1815, it was not quite safe to outrage totally; and every one of the "Powers" who "guaranteed" its "independence" and "inviolability" knew perfectly well that it was a piece of political humbug, and nothing more; and yet the solemn air with which the farce was played! Is it possible to fancy men so thoroughly versed in the affairs of the world as Metternich, Talleyrand, and Castlereagh, believing for a moment in what they were doing? From the hour it was created, the Republic was delivered over to Austria; England never attempted to give the pretence a reality; we never even had a resident Consul or agent in it; this is what we complain of in such treaties and compacts—that they create shams by common consent, making the world believe they are something else; the national honour and credit of England have been damaged by its connection with a compact we never enforced; but as truth and reality are better to deal with than pretence, for the sake of knowing the real state of European strength and weakness, it is well that Cracow has ceased to be; all that is real and vital in Polish nationality will not be affected by it, and those who prefer that things should be what they actually are, will not regret that



THE NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE.—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a wretchedly-played farce has come to an end. Did it inflict a real injury on the cause of Poland, we should deplore it; but that is not weakened by it, for what was Cracow up to the present time?

Cracow had a Senate—of which every Member was dependent on one of the "Three Powers;" there was a President of this body—chosen by the "Powers;" there was a Municipality—but no citizen could sit in it, save by the approval and consent of all the "Three Powers." Cracow was free to produce and import—but the "Powers" surrounded it with three prohibitive Custom Houses, and by letting nothing but what they chose pass in or out, of course reduced its trade to what it is—nothing. Cracow had a University—but nobody born out of her territory could take degrees in it; and, beyond that territory, even those degrees were not recognised—they even disqualified men from pursuing their professions anywhere else: a man with a degree in medicine from Cracow could not practise anywhere but in Cracow. Such distinctions were, therefore, carefully avoided; and the authority from which we quote these details states that the faculty of medicine in Cracow was reduced to eight pupils! Cracow could coin money—but beyond its borders nobody would take it; the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian money it was compelled to receive. The Austrian Police was in full force in the "Free Republic"—suspicious, omnipresent, brutal, with ears for every word, even in the bosom of families, and a prison ready for every one who dared to utter an opinion. All letters were opened, as a matter of course; thought had not a single outlet, action not a single field. —it had not one element of a State but its name. Such was the "freedom" that the Treaty of Vienna established; and negotiators talked and looked gravely as they did it! The "powers of face" that Statesmen possess is something wonderful.

But, while the direct abolition of this miserable mockery will make but little actual difference in the state of the people of the absorbed Republic, the consequences of the act may not be so slight to the powers who commit it. The present political and territorial system of Europe rests very much on the same "Treaty of Vienna" as its basis; there is not a monarch in Europe who does not hold some state, province, or kingdom, by virtue of that piece of parchment: the will of the people was in no case consulted. Is it wise in the owners of property, of all men, to make light of title-deeds? If the conditions of compacts are not binding on the Monarchs who made them, they are certainly not on the people who had no voice in the matter. The Treaty of Vienna is the title-deed by which the Monarchs of Europe re-entered into possession of their estates, which had been confiscated and seized by Napoleon. It was a new map of the re-distribution of the empire of the modern Charlemagne. it was something more than a mere agreement between State and State; it was a replacing of bounds and landmarks after the subsidence of the waters of a mighty flood, that had for half an age effaced all the old ones. When Mr. Pitt heard the result of the battle of Austerlitz, he said, "We may close the map of Europe for the next half century." His faith, like that of Napoleon, was strong in armies, and the strength they give. But both overrated it: the Devastator and his hosts passed away, and the trembling Monarchs of Europe, who had all in turn licked the foot that trampled them down, crept together, knit their hands in a "Holy Alliance," and sent their heads, their Ministers, to a Congress, of which the Republic of Cracow was only one creation. The mapping out of Europe at that gathering of the "Powers" was a kind of scramble, in which some of the seizures proved singularly unfortunate. The Congress overlooked all natural affinities of race, language, and religion, and formed many ill-assorted unions; Kings were forced on nations that despised them, and people were linked together whose interests and feelings were widely different.

Thus the elder branch of the Bourbons, whose restoration was the chief work of the Holy Alliance, has ceased to reign in France; and Belgium has separated from Holland. Other changes are yet in store; the whole kingdom of Prussia is a creation of Diplomacy, without coherence or natural unity; it is a forced combination of ill-agreeing parts, held together only by the official framework of a Beaurocracy, which will be shattered in the first European convulsion. Austria holds her Italian states under this very Treaty of Vienna, which she is declaring by her own act to be waste paper; is their allegiance perfect and undoubted? and is it quite certain that the same contempt of a formal compact exhibited by three monarchs towards a people, may not be shown by any one of them against each other? To what power can they then appeal? The "faith of treaties?" Alas! they have themselves made it a mockery. In fact, where so much is so fragile, it is dangerous to touch one card of the structure; it may turn out that some such danger has been risked in the subversion of the Independence of Cracow.

THE NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE.

THE scene from this very spirited race, (on the 20th,) which our Artist has illustrated, is the horses crossing the Turnpike-road the second time. There were two strong fences, the first out of the grass-field, down-hill, into the road; and the second out of the road (a rasper), into the ploughed land. Here the field had become select, and more than half the starters had lost all chance of even seeing the finish. The race now lay between Culverthorpe, Discount, Latitat, The Switcher, and Peter Simple; these being the only horses that seemed likely to reach the winning-field. It would have been well for poor Cigar had his rider thought so; for, although dead-beat, he put him to the first fence into the road, which he just managed; but fell, a burster, at the second fence into the ploughed field, which, indeed, tried the bottom of all, for 'twas very deep. There, it was evident, barring an accident, that The Switcher would win; his rider, the Earl of Strathmore, had him well in hand, ready to let him loose when wanted; and so the sequel proved, for he won easily. It may not be out of place to add that, considering the lateness of the season, most of the horses looked as blooming as if it had been May, instead of November, and did great credit to their respective trainers. It is worthy of remark, too, that four grey horses started and every one fell.

MURDER IN PARIS.—A dreadful murder was committed yesterday week, in the Rue Bertin Poiree, No. 9, Paris. A girl, aged twenty-eight, by name Alexandrine Boulanger, was lately dismissed from the service of M. R——, a cloth-merchant, who had just got married. She considered herself ill-treated, and complained loudly of what had been done, threatening vengeance on M. R—— and his young wife. On the day in question, understanding that M. R—— had gone to the country, she knocked at the door of his apartment, and seeing the door opened by a young woman, she took it for granted that this was Madame R——. She accordingly threw in her face the contents of a phial of vitriolic acid, and then, precipitating herself on her, stabbed her with a knife, in eight places, leaving the unfortunate victim of her passion a corpse. She then threw herself out of the window of the landing into a street, but a market-cart that happened to pass at the moment received her, and she escaped nearly unhurt. When taken out, she declared that she had killed Madame R——. On persons going up stairs to ascertain the truth, it was discovered that it was the servant-girl who had succeeded her that had thus suffered by mistake. Alexandrine Boulanger has been removed to the Prefecture of Police.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Your romantic hero, Sir Walter Raleigh, was on the point of abandoning writing the "History of the World," from finding he could not discover, amidst conflicting accounts, the truth of an incident which had occurred under his very windows I experienced a discouragement of the kind when, after writing the last letter I addressed to you, I found in full circulation in Paris a complete contradiction of the fact I announced,—namely, the return of Count de St. Aulaire to London. Fortunately, what his Excellency said with his own mouth is confirmed; and in the present, as in many other far less foreseen circumstances, I have had the good fortune to be ultimately in the right. Whilst I beg to renounce all hopes of being infallible, the mistakes of the greatest judges, the sacrifice of the reputations and of the lives of hundreds, are on record to warn us against human testimony

But one subject now absorbs all Paris at this moment, whilst the fashionables who throng to the Bourse, run absolutely mad—it is the Cracow affair. With the purely political part of the affair, I have nothing to do, barring my conviction that, administered shamefully as it was, the defunct republic only served to excite hopes, and inveigle into danger those who were the last living ornaments of their country. But there are personal considerations attending it which are highly curious. It is generally known amongst the Diplomacy that, whilst at Vienna, Prince Metternich is, as much as ever, the more than Sovereign of that country, his decline of strength of mind and body, easily explicable by his great age, has been within these few months most painfully remarkable. In such a state of intellect, then, he has been made to do that which is in flagrant contradiction—not with his political principles, perhaps—but with the peace-loving habits and cautious statesmanship of his whole life. It is the more extraordinary, as the principal odium will fall on Austria, and on himself in particular. A statesman at present in Paris, when he heard this news, exclaimed, "Old Metternich is like a candle burning out, he throws out flashes of fire." "Your simile is a true one, indeed," rejoined that great diplomatist, C——, "the candle only makes the darkness visible, and will stink in the nostrils of all Europe." If, to this be added that the King of Prussia has now broken with those liberal opinions which he professed so long, and but so lately again, that he would sacrifice all ideas of absolute monarchy, the present news becomes a most curious manifestation, apart from all political considerations. Well may the Czar laugh in his sleeve at England and France at loggerheads, and at his two new antagonists of Prussia and Austria, who have not been able to keep their itching palms from the easy prey, and are now destined to form his vanguard in the war of opinion he is waging against liberal Europe.

Apart from the good feelings of my countrymen there is no subject of patriotism or of benevolence which is not turned to the profit of political sentiment. Unfortunately for Louis Philippe, whilst subscribing small sums, to extract from the surrounding ruins and the white-wash the *chef d'œuvre* of the great painter Mignard (now transferred to the Cathedral at Narbonne), and giving twenty pounds to raise a monument to William the Conqueror, at Bayeaux, his Majesty has neglected to a great extent the far more urgent distress of the Provinces, recently so desperately ravaged the whole subscription, including the Royal bounty, only amounting to £24,000. Now the old loyalist party rises like one man, but a giant in strength, to the rescue of their suffering countrymen: La Rochejaquelin proposes that ten millions of francs be raised, and daily fills the papers with his appeals to the nation and the Government; whilst the Carlist nobles are sending in their quotas fast and fiercely not excepting the beaux of the Jockey, such as that well-known enthusiast of *Le Sport et le Turf*, Count Guy de la Tour, Dupin, &c., each of whom has sent in his 1000 francs, and all professing, and announcing in the journals, that it is their intention to celebrate in this manner the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux. Thus does the Carlist party find once more the opportunity of occupying public attention, whilst the Radicals, with one eye on Portuguese revolution, and another on Spain, and stimulated by the Cracow affair, are girding themselves for the fight. Verily the brows of men look angry, and the whole social atmosphere corresponds, and the want of a little of the *savoir faire* of our *farceurs* to make us laugh, of such as Charles Dickens, whom I met a day or two since, going up the Boulevard, probably to have a glance at Dumas's new Théâtre Montpensier, whose *troupe* is already assembled, and about to begin its campaign, whilst Adolphe Adam is singling out another spot to build the third lyrical theatre of Paris. Unfortunately, good plays, good operas, and good actors are as necessary as fine edifices; and ultimately the greatest geniuses see in a very different light what they considered once as a most glorious part of themselves.

We have lost the Marchioness of Normanby, one of Queen Victoria's great favourites. Although the official papers here deny it, it is the unpleasant state of feeling between English and French here which has induced her temporary return. She has chosen here for her Majesty an important functionary to every lady, namely, a hair-dresser. M. Serjent, the celebrated *coiffeur* of Paris, is the fortunate individual destined to become the inmate of Windsor Castle.

FRANCE.

Some of the Paris papers insist that a change of Ministry is inevitable, and speak of the present as a Ministerial crisis. The *Courrier Français* says:—"We learn that the *pacific* M. Guizot, in order to meet the accusations of Lord Palmerston, wished to commit follies—to take Landau, fortify Huningue, pass the bridge of Kehl, and so go on. Then it was that Count Molé was called in, as M. Guizot was no longer a possible Minister, either for the North or the West; and it was found most convenient, for maintaining the system, to change the Ministry. Will Count Molé go towards England or towards one of the northern Courts? It is said that the visit of Lord Normanby to Champlatreux may have changed the opinions of Count Molé with regard to England. But what will become of Poland between Lord Palmerston and Count Molé?"

In London there are reports that the Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador to this Court, would not return. In Paris, on the other hand, it is stated that Louis Philippe is pressing the departure of Count St. Aulaire for London, hoping that, through the instrumentality of a Minister so respectable, the British Government would be induced to accept an apology for the Montpensier marriage, and make common cause with France in an effort to rescue Poland—Cracow, at least—from its "protectors."

The Parisian journals almost unanimously condemn the violation of the independence of Cracow. Even the Ministerial *Presse* opposes this defiance of the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna. It has an article on this subject which concludes as follows:—"The King's Government, while it abstains from a common protest with England, as appears to be resolved, against the act notified by the Northern Courts, is far from feeling itself isolated, or above all, from being compelled to resume the passive policy of 1840. It is not the question of the East which is now to be resolved. It is an article of Congress which is assailed, and it is certain that on any new event menacing the peace of the world, Europe will place itself under the conditions of ancient treaties. France is too strong not to support the treaties of Vienna. They have deprived her of none of her influence. But whatever they may be for her, they are everything for the Continent and for England. As to the violation of these treaties which has just been committed at Cracow, we believe that there will be occasion now less for protests than for convening a new Congress."

The Paris papers announce the death of the celebrated historian, Michelet, whose late work called "Priests, Women, and Families," excited so much attention.

Don Henry, brother of the King of Spain, arrived on Thursday night (last week) in Paris from Brussels, on his way to Madrid, and alighted at the Elysée Bourbon.

Some curious corn riots have taken place in the department of the Indre-et-Loire. On the 17th, a miller of Mettray, on going to bring away a quantity of corn he had purchased of the Mayor of Cerelles, was assaulted by a body of 200 people from Semblancay, who insisted with threats that it should be given up to them at their own price; and although the miller complied, he was ill-treated, and obliged to fly for safety. On the 19th, similar disorders took place at Neuillé Pont Pierre. This assemblage amounted to 600 persons. Troops were sent to these scenes of outrage, and it is said that they are entirely suppressed.

RIOT AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—On Wednesday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Boulogne-sur-Mer was a scene of complete commotion, occasioned by a shipment of oxen and potatoes for England. The mob would not allow them to be embarked, and a violent altercation took place between them and the police, during which time the sous-préfet, the mayor, and authorities arrived they were received with a volley of stones and potatoes. The sous-préfet had his order torn from his breast and was nearly killed. During the time the authorities were parleying and seeing the potatoes put on board the *Britannia* steamer, a ludicrous farce took place. Some boys and women cut the rope to which [illegible] cows were attached; and the beasts, being set at liberty, some were driven into the water, and others were hooted and pelted about the town, to the terror of the inhabitants. The mob, about seven o'clock in the evening, paraded the streets, singing the "Marseillaise," and when they arrived in the Rue de l'Ecu, opposite the mayor's house, they began breaking his windows, which alarmed his worship so much that he became *emporte*, and ran out of his house sword in hand, threatening destruction to every one. If the National Guard (Horse) had not suddenly come up, the worthy mayor would have probably received a severe chastisement from the infuriated mob. M. Adam, the mayor, has, for some time past, received anonymous letters, stating, that unless he prevents the exportation of potatoes, he must take the consequence, and about ten days ago an incendiary fire took place on one of his farms. On Thursday the town was quiet. On that morning several of the ringleaders were arrested.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 18th inst. state that at 5 o'clock on that day 31 ladies of the highest nobility received from the Queen the sash of Maria Luisa on the occasion of the Royal marriages. Those ladies were to appear on the 19th at the Royal levee, bearing that decoration. Mr. Henderson, who represents the Spanish bondholders in England, was to have had an interview with the Minister of Finance on the 18th. The last dates from Lisbon were the 13th, when that capital was perfectly tranquil. Hopes were even entertained that Colonel Wylde would succeed in adjusting amicably the question at issue between the belligerents

On the 10th inst. a grand banquet was given to Mr. Cobden at Cadiz. Don Jorge Urtetegui presided, supported by Mr Cobden on his right, and Don Jose Maria Elizalde on his left. There were also present at different points of the table the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Duncan Shaw, Mr. C. Hanrie, Mr. D Macpherson, Don Julian Lopez, Don Juan de Dios Lásaute, Don Juan Escribano, Don Manuel Ruiz Tagle, Don Jose Lopez Bonal, Don Manuel Docavo y Casal, Don Jose Nicolas de Oviedo, Don F. G. de Arboleya (the editor of the *Comercio*), the Marquess de Urena, the English Consul, Dr. Bodman, Don Manuel Quesada, Don Joaquim Urtetegui, Don Jose Maria Aguirrevengea, Don Manuel Marzan, Don F. Mendez, the Count de Casa Brunet, Mr. Daniel O'Ryan, Don J. P. Gomez &c. There were altogether 44 persons present, all gentlemen of high standing in society, and for the most part interested in commerce. In the course of the evening the President proposed "Mr. Richard Cobden,—may Heaven prolong his life, so as to enable him to behold the complete triumph of his sound doctrines throughout Europe as he has already done in England!" (Loud applause from all the guests, which lasted some minutes.) Mr. Cobden then rose, [illegible] the uproar immediately subsided into a solemn silence, testifying at once the curiosity and impatience of the audience. The honourable gentleman assured those present that the supporters of Free Trade in England had only had one object in view, which might be summed up in a single word—liberty! (Applause.) Mr Cobden proceeded to add "I deem it useless, gentlemen, to say a single word for the purpose of convincing you how favourable freedom is to commerce. All history proves it. Let the different nations of Europe compare notes, and we shall find that in all of them commerce flourishes or declines in proportion to the freedom or restriction it encounters Compare a seaport enjoying a freedom of trade with another which is deprived of that blessing, and the same difference will be manifested. All of you will remember, gentlemen, that during one year Cadiz enjoyed extraordinary prosperity; you will have present to your minds the great number of ships that adorned its ample bay—the vast traffic which animated its streets, and filled its magazines with the products of all climes. What was the cause of this magical change in Cadiz? Its climate—its port—its products, were the same as ever; but there had been one alteration which explained all this prosperity. For one year Cadiz was a free port!" (Immense applause.) A number of other speeches were afterwards made in favour of free trade by Mr. Schwabe and some of the Spanish gentlemen present. At length, Mr. Cobden rose and rendered his thanks, in a friendly and festive style, to the President, Senor Urtetegui, for the hospitable reception he had been favoured with.

THE BRAZILS

We have received the *Gazeta Official* of Rio de Janeiro up to the 1st of October. According to that journal, a proclamation of the Monte Videan authorities had declared the armistice at an end; and hostilities had in consequence recommenced in the River Plate on the 15th of September. General Riveira had left Monte Video, and was proceeding to Enton Rios.

It is certain that Madriaga had concluded a convention with Urgniza at Alcaraz about the 14th of August, but the conditions were not known at Corrientes on the 20th of that month, nor at Buenos Ayres on the 13th of September. It had not been sanctioned by the Government of Corrientes.

The *Alecto* steam-boat was in readiness to start at a moment's notice from Monte Video. It was said Baron Deffandis was to embark in her on his return to France.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.—Papers and letters from the Cape of Good Hope have reached us to the 7th of October inclusive, being 18 days later than the previous accounts. At the above date the war with the Kaffirs was still going on, but it was rumoured that the Governor shortly contemplated some decisive measures for putting a period to it. The Kaffirs had made several offers of capitulation, but the Governor wanted his own terms complied with, which were, that the insurgents should give up all their arms and restore the cattle they had stolen. The English boundaries were also to be extended

It appears that the frontiers of the Kaffir country are still held by our troops; that the bushy kloofs and woody ravines on the left banks of the Keiskanna and the Beka had been completely scoured by Colonel Somerset, with the capture of upwards of 3000 head of cattle; and that he was then on the track of one of the Kaffir chiefs who has recently made himself conspicuous, even among his countrymen, for his treachery and barbarity

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The Court of EXCHEQUER has for several days been occupied with arguments on a motion for a new trial in the case of Reynell *v.* Lewis, and Wyld *v.* Hopkins, in which verdicts had passed for the plaintiffs, upon the ground that the defendants, as provisional committeemen, were liable for contracts made by the solicitors of the "Central Kent," and the "Peterborough and Nottingham Junction" Railways, although in either case the defendant had not expressly given any authority, but merely upon the implied authority alleged to have been given to the solicitors by having consented to become members of the provisional committee.

Mr Martin, who argued against the rule in the case of Wyld *v.* Hopkins, contended that, if a man became a provisional committeeman, he thereby gave authority to those joined with him in the undertaking to bind him in all matters necessary for carrying out the common object

Mr. Baron Rolfe did not know what a provisional committeeman was.

Mr. Martin said it was a word as well understood as any in the English language, both by counsel and jurors, and by everybody except the Bench at Westminster Hall

During the argument in the case of Reynell *v.* Lewis, Baron Parke said he thought the question in this case was simply whether the defendant, as a provisional committeeman, authorised the particular contract which the attorney made for him.

Mr. Cowling, on the same side, submitted that in any view of the case there must be a new trial. A provisional committeeman had no power to interfere in the management of a proposed company, and the question was, whether he could be made liable without acting, merely because he assumed the name of a provisional committeeman or a promoter

Baron Alderson doubted if the words "promoter," or "provisional committeeman," conveyed any definite ideas of liability. "Partner" was a relation held and understood as involving certain liabilities

The Lord Chief Baron, in delivering the judgment, said that one of the questions which had been raised was, whether the contract was made by the plaintiff or his agent with the defendant or his agent. In every case this was a question of fact for the Jury dependent on the evidence, the plaintiff being bound to prove that the defendant had expressly or impliedly, personally, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, pledged his credit for the performance of his portion of the contract. In most of the cases against committeemen, the contracts were made not by the defendants personally, but by third persons, on, as it was alleged, their behalf; and the question then was, whether those third persons were the agents of the defendants generally, or specially for these particular transactions. In the actions against provisional committeemen the relation of principal and agent was not in general established by evidence of acts on the part of the defendants directly constituting the agent, nor indeed by any act beyond that of allowing their names to be used as provisional committeemen. In "Reynell *v.* Lewis," the defendant had, in addition, expressed himself, in conversation, pleased with the moderate sum expended in preliminary expenses Such an observation might, with propriety, be submitted to a jury, and they might give it such weight as they might think it deserved. In the two cases now under consideration, it had been contended that when the relation of a provisional committeeman was established, it constituted a *quasi* partnership, so as to make one committeeman liable for the acts of his fellow-committeemen; and that the fact of a man being a "promoter" of a railway scheme, coupled with the fact that he knew the money had been subscribed for defraying preliminary expenses, raised an implied authority to his co-promoters to pledge his credit for those expenses; and that the mere fact of being a provisional committeeman established a sufficient case to go to a jury, and to justify them in finding a verdict against him for those preliminary expenses. The Court were unanimously of opinion that such a consequence did not follow, as a matter of law, from the mere fact of a man's assenting to become a provisional committeeman Such an assent was nothing more than a promise to perform the duties of a provisional committeeman in the particular company; and, as a provisional committee was to act only till a managing committee was appointed, their duties would be commensurate with the powers conferred on them by the body which they professed to represent. Therefore, a mere assent to become a provisional committeeman implied nothing more than an assent to become one of that body. Such a body might be constituted for various objects—as to building an hospital, or an assembly-room, or a school-house, or to obtain an Act of Parliament to make a bridge, canal, or railway. Whatever the object of the association was, whether charitable or commercial, the legal consequences of joining it as a provisional committeeman were the same. In all such associations there was wanting the first element of a partnership—a participation in profits and losses, and, therefore, there was no partnership. It was absurd to suppose, as had been contended at the bar, that it was the intention of parties, consenting to form such associations as provisional committeemen, to constitute all others concerned in the furtherance of the project their agents, so far as related to the promotion of the common object. In some of the cases brought before the Court the defendants had merely consented to become provisional committeemen—in others they had, in addition, authorised their names to be published in a prospectus—in some, the prospectuses set forth merely the objects of the associations, and the names of the provisional committeemen—in others, the names of the members of the provisional and of a managing committee, and of the surveyors, solicitors, counsel, secretary, and others, and the particular duties which the provisional committee undertook to discharge. They were all of opinion that when a prospectus was published with the defendant's name in it, and the defendant originally authorised his name to be inserted in it, or he knew of its publication and did not object to it, the question would be, what was the legal inference to be deduced from such a prospectus? and this must, of course, depend upon the contents of the prospectus. Should it contain merely the names of the provisional committeemen it would throw no light on the matter, and would not alter his liability, and would be no more than saying "I am a provisional committeeman;" and the publication would not affect the matter one way or the other. If the prospectus contained a list of a managing committee, this might suggest that that the latter committee were to act in exclusion of the provisional committee, or, perhaps, as their agents; and, in the latter case, the provisional committee would be bound by the acts of the managing committee. So, if it contained the names of the solicitors, the question might arise—were they the agents of the provisional committee, and to what extent, and what were the duties usually performed by solicitors to railway companies? It was obvious that, in all these cases, much would depend on the terms of the prospectus, and the inference reasonably to be deduced from them; and, if a defendant should know of the appearance of a prospectus with his name in it, it became his act as much as if he had bound himself expressly by writing the contents. With these views, they were of opinion that, in "Reynell *v* Lewis," there was some evidence to go to a Jury, and that the evidence had been properly left to the Jury; but there might be a new trial on payment of costs, in order that the evidence might be considered by the Jury, with reference to the principles which they had now laid down. In the second case, they were of opinion that there ought to be a new trial, but not on payment of costs, as they entertained doubts whether there had been sufficient, or any evidence to go to the Jury.

Rules for new trials made absolute.

THE CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR FERRAND, M.P.

Our readers will remember that, on the first day of the present Term, a rule was obtained, in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, calling upon Mr. Ferrand to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of two letters in the *Times*, on the 8th and 10th of August last, which charged Mr. Lewis with having conspired with Sir J[illegible]am in order to obtain from [illegible] Mott, an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, a false report with respect to the Keighley Union, for the purpose of injuring his character, and crushing him as a Member of the House of Commons, Mr. Ferrand being the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Union.

On Tuesday, Mr. Martin, Q.C., showed cause a[illegible] the rule. He said: In the summer of this year a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to investigate certain charges which had been made with respect to the management of the Andover Union. It was during the sitting of this Committee, that the two letters complained of appeared in the *Times*. Reports of the evidence adduced before the Committee appeared from day to day in the newspapers, and thus came under the notice of Mr. Ferrand. A few days before the first letter was written, Mr. Parker, who had been Assistant Commissioner, and M[illegible], who held the office of Secretary to the Commissioners, were examined before this Committee. The first letter was written by Mr. Ferrand on reading a report of the evidence given by these gentlemen. [The learned Counsel then read the letter, which stated that he (Mr. Ferrand) had been unable to attend his Parliamentary duties on account of indisposition, but that he had watched the proceedings of the Andover Committee with the most intense interest, and that the feelings of every honourable member of the House of Commons must revolt at the evidence adduced before the Committee on the preceding Saturday, as it was distinctly proved that part of the statement made in the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, reflecting severely on his conduct, was false. Further disclosures were prevented by the Chairman requesting Mr Parker to confine his answers to the matter before the Committee; and, when further observations with respect to the Keighley Union were made, Mr. Manners Sutton ordered the room to be cleared. The letter went on to state that he should prove that Mr Mott was merely the tool of Mr. Lewis, that the whole business was nothing more than a conspiracy on the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. Lewis, in order to "crush him" (Mr. Ferrand.) The second letter stated that Mr. Lewis had been guilty of the most deliberate falsehood, in order to deceive the House of Commons, and in order to rescue his confidential friend, Sir James Graham, from the infamy that awaited him.]

From these letters, it appeared that Mr. Lewis was charged with having assisted in getting a report made by Mr Mott which contained false statements; and that, knowing them to be false, he delivered the report to Sir James Graham, to be used by him in his place in the House of Commons, and that the report was so used.

Sir Frederick Thesiger said that was not all. His learned friend should read the last passage.

Mr. Martin complied. The letter complained of then proceeded to state that t[illegible] proceeding was a foul and infamous conspiracy on the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. Lewis to crush Mr. Ferrand the writer, in the House of Commons. The second letter further stated that Mr. Lewis, when examined before the Andover Committee, made a false statement with [illegible]ect to the reports on the condition of the Keighley Union. Mr Lewis had stated that Mr. Mott was sent down to Keighley in consequence of a notice of motion entered by Mr Ferrand in the notice-book of the House of Commons, for an address to the Crown to rescind an order of the Poor-Law Commissioners with respect to the Union, which Mr. Ferrand denied, as his motion was not made until June, whereas Mr. Mott's report was dated the 23rd of April. Mr Lewis stated that he had no communication with Sir James Graham before desiring Mr Mott to visit the Union. Sir J. Walsham was sent down to make a similar investigation, in order to test the accuracy of Mr. Mott's report, and a committee was appointed on the 28th of June to investigate the subject, and made their report on the 15th of July. The affidavit of Mr. Lewis stated that he did not direct Mr. Mott to make a false report, and that he believed it to be strictly true; that he did not carry it to Sir James Graham, knowing it to be false; and that he had never conspired with Sir James Graham for the purpose of prejudicing Mr [illegible] other person; and Mr. Mott, in his affidavit, denied that he had received any instructions from Mr. Lewis, or any other person, to make a sp[illegible] colourable report. The learned counsel read an affidavit of Mr. Parker, which stated that he went in his gig with Mr. Mott from Halifax to the Keighley Union, when Mott told him that he received instructions from the Commissioner [illegible] further stated his belief that t[illegible] to enable Sir James Graham to make the well-known attac[illegible]and, and this affidavit was supported by Mr. Parker's state[illegible] of Commons that Mr. Lewis was guilty of duplicity in acq[illegible] James that no instructions had been sent to Mr. [illegible]t to go to [illegible]. Mr. Ferrand, in his affidavit, now stated, that when he saw Mr Lewis's name in connection with the inquiry on the [illegible] Committee, he even then knew not that he was the person who had furnished Mr Mott with the instruc[illegible] So much with respect to his letter of the 5th of last August to the editor of the *Times*. The second letter was attributable to an error into which Mr. Ferrand fell, and which it was M[illegible]'s fault had not been corrected. Mr Manners Sutton having asked a witness, Mr. [illegible], what explanation could be [illegible] what was said of Mr. Mott's visit to Keighley by Sir James Graham, Mr. [illegible] Sir James Graham had stated th[illegible] he [illegible] search to be made at the office in Somerset House, and that no minute of such instructions to Mr. Mott having been sent, and the cha[illegible] having been mad[illegible] James Graham, he (Sir J[illegible]) might have pa[illegible] that by [illegible] cognisant of any such instructions having been sent. [illegible] he stated most explicitly that Mr. Mott was sent down to get a report against the Keighley Union, in order to assist Sir James in making an inculpatory speech against Mr. Ferrand. Mr. Lewis's affidavit did not remove the ground of Mr Ferrand's complaint, that Mr. Mott's was not a fair account.

Mr. Bovill followed upon the same side.

Sir F. Thesiger appeared in support of the rule, and said that he had listened with the greatest disappointment to the addresses of his learned friends, because he had expected, either from the opportunity for reflection which had been afforded to Mr. Ferrand himself, or from the sober advice, that s[illegible] ment would have been made by them to Mr Le[illegible] had endeavoured to leave the sting in the wound, [illegible] minds of their Lordships, and of the public also, that there was some foundation for the calumnies which Mr. Ferrand had published. They had altogether mistaken the grounds of this application, which raised the question, not whether Mr. Mott had received instructions from Mr. Lewis or Sir James Graham to report on the state of the Keighley Union, but whether Mr. Lewis had been engaged with Sir James Graham in a foul and infamous conspiracy to crush Mr. Ferrand in the House of Commons, and for that purpose had employed Mr. Mott to draw up a false report to be thereafter presented to and used by Sir James Graham as a true one.

Lord Denman said that the Court was called on to allow a criminal information to be filed against a gentleman who had, in published letters, made the strongest charges, conveyed in the grossest la[illegible] against the applicant for this rule. In excuse, certain circums[illegible]n, the object of which was not to justify these letters, but to show that they had been published when the writer was in a state of mind that would induce the Court to extend reasonable indulgence to [illegible]. The complic[illegible] the Court had been desirous of hearing a statement of all the particulars of the case, and of looking into the affidavits befor[illegible]d at the conclusion that the defendant was not in some degree entitled to its indulgence. But after the fullest discussion of the matter the Court was convinced that not only was there not a foundation for the charge of conspiracy against Mr Lewis, but nothing in what had occurred since that offered [illegible] for supposing that the imputations complained of were justifiable. Notwithstanding some degree of neglect on the part of Mr. Lewis, and the misfortune that his letter to Mr Mott had not been properly recorded, Mr Ferrand stood without excuse for publishing such libels as those which were now brought to the notice of the Court. It was not necessary, then, to say more than that there was nothing to furnish a reason for supposing that Mr. Lewis employed Mr [illegible] in a[illegible] way for the purpose of injuring Mr Ferrand, or that Mr. Mott made any charge against Mr. Ferrand which would warrant the statements that had been made; or that Mr. Mott, Mr. Lewis, or Sir James Graham, or any of them, did take an improper proceedings against Mr Ferrand. Under th[illegible]stances, Mr. Ferrand stood completely without justification for what he had done, and the rule prayed for against him must be made absolute.—Rule absolute.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMAN GIBBS AS CHURCHWARDEN OF ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Coltman delivered the judgment of the Court in the case of Gibbs and another *v.* [illegible]ght and another. The learned Judge decided that the [illegible] election of the same person to the same office without any nece[illegible], and that, consequently, the election of Gibbs was not valid, and therefore a nonsuit must now be entered against the plaintiff.

COMPENSATION AGAINST THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—In the QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, Mr. G. Shillibeer, the inventor and proprietor of the patent funeral carriage, obtained £500 damages for certain serious injuries sustained by him on the 18th of October, last year, in a collision which took place at the Shoreditch Station of the Eastern Counties Railway.

SCOTLAND.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW.—In a letter to the Very Rev. the Principal Macfarlan, Lord John Russell h[illegible] accepted the h[illegible]onour which has been conferred upon him, and the Low[illegible] Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship states th[illegible] he is at present unable to name a d[illegible] he can visit Glasgow for t[illegible] of installation.

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND [illegible] week, an occurrence of a serious character [illegible]. The half-past eight o'clock train from Edinburgh [illegible] engine suddenly came into violent co[illegible] had slipped down the southern embankment, and [illegible] was to throw the engine across both rails, an[illegible] riages. Th[illegible]ine was dashed to pieces, and several of t[illegible] riages damaged, [illegible]. The driver [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. George Melville, clerk to Lord Moncreiff, expired suddenly at his house in Ann-street, Edinburgh. He was unable to attend church on Sabbath, and after dinner he leaned his head back in the chair, and almost instantly life was extinct.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

[illegible]ICKS OF MONEY LENDERS.

[illegible] Court, for the present Mayoralty, commenced on Mond[illegible]t at the opening of the session were, the Right [illegible] Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Wilson, and Sir C. Marshall, the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriff[illegible].

William Wilmot Buron surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with obtaining £20 from Clementine Frances White, by means of false pretences.

Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. B[illegible] appeared for the defendant.

The prosecutrix, a maiden lady, residing at Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, saw an advertisement in the *Times*, in which the advertiser [illegible]ented to be in want of £20 for fourteen days, and was willing to give a bonus of £5 for the accommodation, and to deposit security, which was described as "not bulky," to the amount of £90 for the repayment. The prosecutrix answered the advertisement, and the prisoner called upon her, and after some conversation he produced several warrants for tea, which he represented to be young hyson, and worth 6s. a pound; and upon his depositing these documents, and giving a promissory note for £25, payable in fourteen days, the prosecutrix advanced him £20. The bill was not paid when it arrived at maturity, and upon further inquiry being made, it turned out that the article to which the warrants referred was worthless rubbish, and instead of being green tea it was black, which had been coloured before its exportation from China, so as to resemble that description of article. In answer to questions put by Mr. Ballantine, it was admitted that the tea was in the same state in which it was sent from China, and that the warrants for tea were very commonly negotiable among brokers and other persons; and it also appeared that upon one occasion the tea in question had been put up to public sale, and had found a purchaser.

Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the defendant, urged that there was no proof of fraudulent knowledge on his part with regard to the teas; and that, for all that appeared to the contrary, he might have privately received those warrants, and believed them to be of value; or that, at all events, they were ample security in a transaction where the party advancing the money had obtained his promissory note, and expected interest to the amount of 600 per cent.

The Recorder having summed up, the Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

There was another indictment against the prisoner for a second offence of a similar character, but it was not gone into.

The officer who apprehended the defendant said he found in his possession several duffer's watches, and also a £20 note, which it appeared he had only [illegible] before obtained from another person by similar fraudulent means to those adopted in the case of Miss White. He wished to know what he was to do with the property, and whether he was to deliver up the note to the person who claimed it?

The Recorder said that all the property had better be placed for the present in the hands of the Sheriffs, who would no doubt do what was right in the matter.

FRAUD UPON THE BANK.

On Wednesday, *Henry Hitchcock*, alias *Henry H[illegible]*, alias *Henry Barrett*, alias *Henry Jones* (27), described as a valet, was indicted for feloniously forging an order for the transfer of certain stock in the Long Annuities, standing in the names of George and Sarah Edwards, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The evidence went to show that on the 5th January, 1842, the prisoner presented himself at the office of Mr. Bayley, a stockbroker, in Lothbury, and expressed a desire to sell out the stock in question, and as Mr. Bayley was at the time out of town, he was referred to another stockbroker named Crompton, who was in the habit of transacting business for Mr. Bayley in his absence, and the prisoner produced to that gentleman a letter from Sarah Edwards, whom he stated was his wife, requesting that the stock in the Long Annuities, standing in the names of herself and husband, should be transferred and sold. Mr. Crompton said it was the usual course, under such circumstances, to have a power of attorney from the wife if she could not attend personally; and the prisoner said that his wife was ill and could not come to town, and he hoped the business could be completed without her, as he wanted to take the money back with him to the country. Mr. Crompton, upon this, agreed to go to Mr. Smee, the chief accountant of the Bank of England, and represent the circumstances: and as it appeared that the Bank authorities could not legally resist the demand of a husband to have stock standing in the names of himself and wife transferred upon his own application, it was suggested that the prisoner should make a written demand for the transfer of the stock, before it could be effected. The prisoner upon this wrote a demand for the transfer, which he signed "George Edwards," the husband of Sarah, the parties whose names appeared in the books of the Bank. The stock was then duly transferred, and the proceeds, amounting to £43 15s., were handed over to the prisoner. The fraud, it appeared, was not discovered until very recently.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to be transported for life.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A TRADESMAN.—In our Police report, a short time ago, we stated that a charge had been preferred against *James Galloway*, a tradesman, of having stolen a quantity of gloves, value £7 10s., the property of Mr. T. Hambury, of the Bankruptcy Court. The prisoner was tried on Tuesday, at this Court; but the evidence did not at all sustain the indictment, and the Jury gave a verdict of "Acquittal."

POLICE.

PLUNDER OF A SIMPLE COUNTRYMAN.

At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, *Edward Billington*, *Thomas Thompson*, and *Robert Chulme*, were charged with having robbed John Smith, a labourer, of Portobello, near Edinburgh, of £170 in bank-notes.

John Smith, who had been sent for to Scotland by the Lord Mayor to give evidence, made the following statement: About four months ago I arrived in London, from Melbourne, in Australia, and on the 13th of October I was robbed of all the money I had in the world in this manner. As I was going on that day up to Caroline-street, Bedford-square, from Mr. Hayes's, in the City, I was accosted by a person having the appearance of a gentleman. He asked me the name of some street, and I said, "I am sorry I cannot inform you, for I am a stranger here." He said he had just come up from the London Docks, and been two hours making his way up, and had not found the place. I said London was an awkward place for strangers to be in, but I had found out my destination. He then said he was very thirsty and wanted a drink of porter, and invited me to go with him. I hesitated very much, but at last consented, and we went into a public-house, at the corner of Caroline-street, where we had some porter. Before we had finished the porter, Billington, one of the prisoners at the bar, came in, and said he was newly come from America; and he asked about the Museum, and then entered into conversation with the person I first met, whose name, it appeared, was Capt. Harvey, about American money, and produced what appeared to be American money, and American drafts of money on London. Billington also said that he had an appointment with his lawyer at Gray's Inn, and he prevailed on me as a stranger to go with him and he would show me a part of the town, so we all three, Captain Harvey, Billington, and myself, went to Gray's Inn Coffee-house. [Here the prosecutor detailed the conversations which took place between them, from which it was palpable enough to all the bystanders in the justice-room that it was what is called a regular "plant" upon him.] He then proceeded thus: Captain Harvey having said he wanted to go to the Bank, and Mr. Billington having said he wanted to get a transfer made of some American funds, I said I wanted to go to the Bank also, so we all left the house and agreed to meet there at two o'clock. I had a bill to take to the bank of Australia, from whence I was sent to Smith, Payne, and Smith's banking house in Lombard-street; but before I got there I met Captain Harvey, who after asking me if I had got my business done, accompanied me to Smith, Payne, and Smith's, where he said he had just drawn his money, and where he saw me receive £170 in £10 notes. The unfortunate prosecutor then particularly stated all that had occurred between him and Captain Harvey and Billington after he received his money. They all went to a public-house within a few doors of the Lincolnshire beer-house in Holborn, to have a smoke, "and there," said the prosecutor "they had a glass of gin each, and I had a glass of brandy, and Billington said he would go over to Gray's-inn Coffee House and see if his lawyer was come; and he took his pocket-book out and laid it on the table, as Captain Harvey said something about his not stopping, and he said there were bank-notes in it to the amount of £500, and bills. He stopped away about ten minutes, and on his return he again said he had not seen his lawyer. Captain Harvey then said he would go and get a stamp for the £100 which Billington offered to lend him, and he placed his pocket-book, as a security for his return, upon the table. The captain then went out, but he came back instantly and beckoned to me; and as I was going to him Billington said to me, 'Why do you not do as Harvey has done, leave your pocket-book on the table as a security for your return;' and so I laid my pocket-book upon the table, and we left Billington alone in the room."

The Lord Mayor: And all your money was in your pocket-book?—The prosecutor: The whole of the seventeen £10 notes were in it. When Captain Harvey and I got about thirty or forty yards down the street, I declined going any further, but he wished me to go further for a stamped receipt. I returned, and there was no person in the room, and my pocket-book was gone. The people at the bar said the person I left in the room must have gone out at the back door, and I then gave information to the pol[illegible]

The prisoners were ultimately remanded.

GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION. Captain Hutton, a gallant officer of the Royal Navy, has just received the appointment of Governor of the Isla[illegible]sion, and is about to take his depart[illegible]

[illegible]D EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. We un[illegible]nt have recently taken into considerati[illegible] immediate communication with the B[illegible] offices, dockyards, garrisons, and fortresses throughout the kingdom, by means of the electric telegraph.

THE CAT, THE MOUSE, AND THE RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Friday morning (last week), the early railway train between Kendal and Lancaster ran over and killed a [illegible] cat, which was crossing the line with a mouse, and was too intent upon her prey to notice the approach of the engine. The cat was afterwards found completely cut in two, with the mouse firmly fixed between her teeth.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Vienna gives a[illegible] details of a catastrophe in the silver mine of Idria, near Laybach, on the 2nd. It appears that an explosion [illegible] whilst 16 men were at work in the mine, and that they were all killed. To prevent new accidents water was let into the mi[illegible]ed.

On the 6th inst. a most dreadful accident occurred at Constantinople. At the new government iron-works a large chimney was in course of construction, under the charge of Armenians, aided by English engineers, and had been carried to the enormous height of 250 feet. It slid, and its fall destroyed the lives of 50 workmen, and wounded 80 or 100 more. The cause of the accident is attributed to the wilful deviation of the Armenian director from the plans of the English engineer, Mr. Hague, even after the protests of the latter.

Divine service was performed at Weimar on the 9th instant, by John Ronge, to a congregation of more than 800 German Catholics. He alluded in his oration to the establishment of a universal German church, which the progress of the age called for.

Venison, imported whole from Hamburg, has been selling at Hull at 6d. per lb. for foreparts, and 1s. for haunches.

The new Railway Commissioners have dispensed with the services of General Pasley and Captain Donatus O'Brien. Mr. Estcourt has resigned the chairmanship of the Standing Orders Committee. Sir W. Heathcote or Mr. Bernal is named as likely to succeed him.

There was a very violent gale at Liverpool yesterday week, and several vessels were wrecked or much injured. The only life lost was that of a poor Irish passenger, in a frieze coat, name unknown, who was blown into one of the docks and drowned.

In the sitting of the 11th the Upper Chamber of Hanover united unanimously in the vote of the Second Chamber in favour of the nationality and independence of the German Duchies annexed to Denmark. The Government at first took only a slight interest in this matter, but afterwards it joined in the common feeling, and adopted steps in favour of the duch[illegible].

The Queen has presented to the Duchess of Inverness a pension on the Privy Purse, and there will be no addition in consequence to the Pension List, as has been erroneously asserted.

A number of bad half-sovereigns, composed of a sort of metal resembling zinc and gilded by the electro-plating process, are now in circulation. They are not easily to be detected by the ring, and they are well executed. The deficiency of their weight, however, immediately shows they are counterfeits.

Constantinople accounts to the 7th inst. give a recital of the murder in cold blood of some two hundred Nestorian Christians by the Kurdes, and of the defeat of the Turkish army, under the command of Tayar Pacha. The bands of Bedr Khan fell upon the Nestorian villages in the districts of Tiary, Tchoma, Diss, and Albagh, and murdered men, women, children, and even infants at the breast; the Christians who offered the least resistance being put to the most cruel and refined modes of torture and death. None were suffered to escape, and even if they did, it was to be subsequently hunted down like wild beasts. It is calculated that several thousands have already perished. The districts of Tiary, [illegible], Diss, and Albagh have been completely laid waste, the passage of these plundering hordes being marked by the traces of bloodshed, rapine, and murder. Thirty-seven Christian villages have been pillaged and burnt.

The Poet Tegner, Bishop of Wexio, in Sweden, died at the Episcopal Palace, in that city, on the 2nd instant, aged 64. He was one of the greatest modern Swedish poets, and his works, "Frithiofs," "Saga," "Axel," &c., which are translated into the English and most of the European languages, have been read with admiration and delight.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society it was announced by Sir J. H. Pelly, that the Hudson's Bay Company had fitted out a well-equipped expedition, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the coast on the north-east angle of the American continent. The expedition, consisting of eleven persons and two Esquimaux guides, started in two boats, on 5th July, under favourable circumstances, the ice having cleared away from the shores of the bay at an earlier period of the season than usual.

Accounts from Constantinople furnish lamentable details of the ravages of the cholera in Asia Minor, where it was reported to have carried off some 40,000 persons. Letters from Bagdad, of 15th October, state that the malady had disappeared in that city. It first made itself manifest about the end of September [illegible] in less than a fortnight 4000 persons died, out of a population of 35,000. [illegible] state that the cholera appeared there on the 11th of October, and in the first three days carried off 150 persons.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca having had experience of the ruin which gambling tables have entailed on many visitors to the baths of Lucca, has, by a Royal Ordinance, dated the 5th instant, suppressed all games of hazard in his dukedom; and has directed that the casino erected at the Baths of Lucca, for the convenience of strangers, be converted into a reading-room, &c., as well as that at Viareggio.

The *German Journal* of Frankfort, of the 21st inst., has the following:—"Our Court has received from St. Petersburgh the news that the Emperor Nicholas has given his consent to the marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine with the Princess Alexandra of Saxe Coburg, but the nuptials are not to take place within two years. The Princess is not yet confirmed. She will be prepared for the Greek Church before she is betrothed."

The Count de Montemolin, or, as he is called by his adherents, his Majesty Charles Luis, King *de jure* of Spain, arrived in the metropolis on Sunday night. His Royal Highness travelled under the strictest *incognito*, and was accompanied only by General Montenegro, and his private Secretary, Don Romualdo Mon.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 20th publishes a letter dated Bruck, in Styria, of the 16th inst., which announces that at nine o'clock in the evening of that day the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with the Princess Theresa of Modena, was solemnised in that city. The august couple quitted the town immediately after the ceremony. The church received a present of 1000 francs, and a donation of 2500 francs was made to the indigent of the town.

The *Gazette de Voss* states that the Prussian Government has forbidden Railway Companies to construct electric telegraphs on their own account, and preserves to itself this mode of forwarding intelligence.

In Scotland alone, from January 1845, to January 1846, sixteen editions of the Bible were printed, consisting of 3[illegible]2,000 copies.

The directors of all the theatres in Berlin have resolved to substitute the explosive cotton for gunpowder, as the former causes no smoke, which is so injurious to the voices of the actors and disagreeable to the audience.

The *Ashburton*, from New Orleans, and the *Garrick* and *Russia* from New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday and Sunday last, bring 29,024 bushels wheat, 2615 barrels flour, 11,027 bushels and 2024 sacks Indian corn, 250 barrels Indian corn meal, 2146 boxes and 50 casks cheese, 806 barrels pork, 1759 casks lard, and 40 packages onions.

A splendid crop of carrots was this year raised upon a piece of moss land, near the Low Mill, Ulverston. The land in question was thickly covered with sea sand, and slightly manured with guano, yet from this somewhat odd and incongruous mixture the excellent crop in question was raised.

A letter from Rome, of the 12th, states that a grand dinner, in honour of the *possesso* of Pope Pius IX. took place the day before in the theatre Alberti. About a thousand guests, including a number of persons who had been amnestied, were present. Several speeches were delivered and pieces of poetry declaimed, and loud acclamations in honour of the Pope were heard. After the dinner there was a ball.

A letter from Munich states, that a few days ago, Prince Adalbert, son of the King of Bavaria, performed duty in front of the barracks occupied by the Regiment of Cuirassiers, in which his Royal Highness serves in the quality of a private soldier. A great number of persons were thus attracted to see the young Prince stand sentinel. The King and several members of the Royal Family drove past in their carriages, and received the ordinary military salute from his Royal Highness.

During the week ending the 22nd instant, the number of persons passing between England and France was, at Boulogne, 897; at Calais, [illegible]; total, 1116.

The amount of the receipts of the Belgian railroads during the course of this year shows that they gradually increased till the end of September, but in October they began to decrease in the same proportion as in former years. The receipts of the first nine months of the two years were as follow:—1845, 10,587,523f.; 1846, 11,560,855f. Excess in 1846, 973,352f.

It was fully expected that the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway would be completed throughout and inspected yesterday; and that it will be publicly opened on the 1st of December next.

The opening of the Margate branch of the South-Eastern Railway is to take place on Tuesday next. The line was inspected by the Government officer two months ago, since which trains of ballast waggons have been daily engaged running to and fro to effect a perfect consolidation.

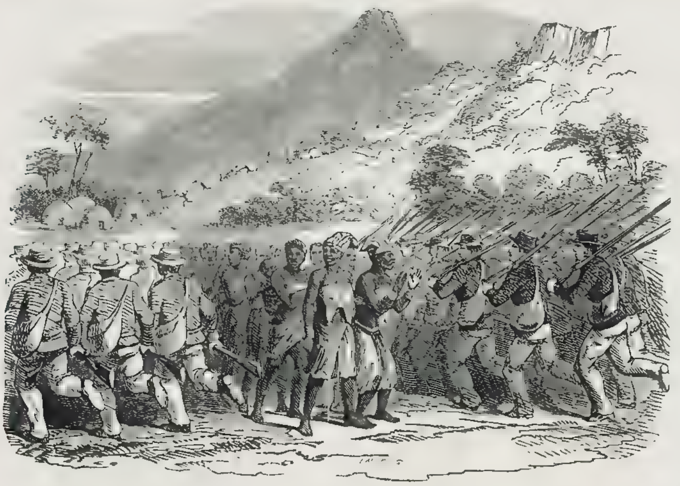
The Queen of Holland is shortly expected to visit Lyons.

We read in a letter from Constantinople of the 6th:—"The cholera continues to make progress. It has broken out in the environs of Damascus and Aleppo. A caravan of pilgrims to Mecca, from Bokhara, Herat, and Persia, has been almost entirely destroyed by it. Some of the pilgrims having arrived at Bagdad, the cholera immediately broke out in that city. At Teheran more than 20,000 persons have been carried off by dysentery. Three-fourths of the inhabitants have quitted the place."

A circumstance occurred at the North Union Railway station at Preston, on Sunday last, to which there is probably no parallel since the opening of the railway. The train which leaves the Preston station at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon took its departure without a single passen[illegible] [illegible]eston [illegible] [illegible]her singular that such an event should [illegible]

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that M. Leydel, Privy Councillor, has gone to London, to organise a postal convention between England [illegible] portant ameliorations in the Prussian post-office.

The King of Denmark has just published an edict relative to the liberty of trade with China. This document declares that the exclusive privilege which the Danish Asiatic Company has enjoyed from the Danish Government since March 21, 1792, and which was renewed on January 29, 1822, having expired, such trade is at present free. The King received large sums annually from the persons to whom this privilege was granted.



THE KAFFIR WOMEN ADVANCING AS A SCREEN TO THE MEN, AUGUST 16.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

In our Journal of last week, we gave the latest accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope, with a summary of the present position of the Kaffir War. We are now enabled by our Artist (several of whose sketches have already illustrated this event), to engrave a very interesting episode in the conflict, the best accompaniment to which will be found in the following, from Fort Cox:—

"Friday, the 14th Aug.—At two o'clock this morning, a party of Capt. Wilson's Corps, consisting of 200 men and five officers, under the command of Lieut. Stevenson, marched for the Amatola Heights, in search of Kaffirs. This party went a circuitous route, and ascended the mountain by the north side. At daybreak, they fell in with about 40 women and children, from whose husbands Captain Ross had previously captured two horses and a number of goats. After a search of six hours they next came across a small party of Kaffir men, and 85 women and children. The former, on perceiving our men approaching, made off with their cattle, sheep, and goats, into the bush, while the latter marched two deep from behind a bush, as it were to cover or conceal the retreat of their friends. Lieut. Stevenson, on arriving at the spot, ordered his men to fire, which it is believed had a good effect, another party to watch the movements of the women and protect his rear, and a third to burn and destroy the huts, about 100 in number. After the firing had ceased, he ordered the kraals to be dug up, in which were found large quantities of Kaffir and Indian corn, the whole of which was destroyed, except what the men could carry with them. The party returned to Fort Cox after twelve hours' arduous search and employment. They found one waggon, which belonged to the train captured from Major Gibson. One man on our side was killed."

NATAL.

A very satisfactory arrangement has just been entered into between the Lieut.-Governor of Natal, and the Zoolah Chief Pandah; and, the interview for this purpose has been sketched by our Cape Artist with his customary spirit and fidelity.

The transactions are comprised in a Message from Pandah to the Lieut.-Governor, opening thus:

"We are sent by Pandah to the Lieut.-Governor, in consequence of his (Pandah's) having assembled his people. Having heard of some dissensions in the adjoining nation (Sapousa's), he judged it prudent to be prepared for any emergency; and also because this nation, on a former occasion, took advantage of dissensions among the Zoolahs, and destroyed their King, capturing the children of the Royal family, and a great quantity of cattle.

"Pandah wishes to know if the Lieut.-Governor has repudiated his first wife, or whether he still loves her as when he first married her? Pandah says *He* was the first bride of the English Government—why is he repudiated? If he is regarded as he ought to be regarded, why is he not permitted to do as he has been done by? Let the Lieut.-Governor consider, and let Pandah learn, by the nature of his reply, that he is still considered in the same light as before.

"The first acquaintance of the Zoolahs with the English Government began by sending Sotobie by sea to Cape Town. Since then the Zoolahs have behaved well towards the English Government; and, although the Amaquabie Tribe destroyed some Englishmen, they were severely punished for it. Pandah still entertains the same feelings, and considers himself a member of the family of the house of the Great Government.

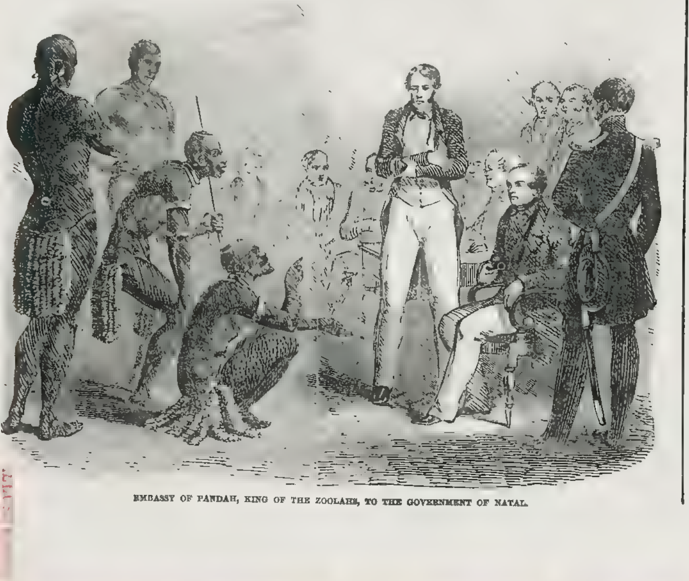
"Pandah, therefore, thinks himself entitled to ask restitution of everything that is his property. Of this, the first is, that in the possession of Sapousa's Nation; and then that in possession of Mawa and her followers, and of Kofyaan. A man's property is a man's property."

Pandah then says that he has an injury in his back, and swelled feet, or he would come himself; he presses for a personal interview, to explain away what the Chief states to be misrepresentations of the proceedings of the Zoolahs, their cattle, &c. In conclusion the poor Chief asks for some medicine to cure his feet, some blankets to keep the cold out, &c.

With this message a deputation proceeded to the Lieut.-Governor, and the Illustration shows the interview. It seems that Pandah had been arming, which caused the Lieut.-Governor not only to send to inquire the cause, but he ordered British subjects to watch the territory. He declines to make war on Sapousa's nation, and assures Pandah that should the peace of this portion of the British territories be, in any manner, disturbed, by his making war *unnecessarily*, and without the sanction he has requested, he will inevitably draw down upon himself and his people the resentment of the British Government.

The Lieut.-Governor then disposes of the other matters in Pandah's Message, and states that he cannot, at present, have his district, but that he will meet Pandah at the boundary. He sends blankets, but not medicine, as he does not know what would be beneficial to the Chief.

We find the result of the correspondence thus noticed in a Cape Town paper:—"Within the settlement, great satisfaction is expressed at the decision of her Majesty's Government, respecting the lands. The first sale of Government land was held on the 6th August. At the Umgeni, the prices were from 4s. to 6s. 6d. per acre; at the Congella, the prices were £2 per acre. At D'Urban, among other articles in the market, are mentioned *two waggon loads of coals*, brought from a distance of six days' journey by ox waggons. The depth of the pit from which they were taken is said to be from ten to twelve feet. The soil and climate of Natal are found to be very favourable to the cotton plant, and considerable quantities of cotton have been exported, of good quality."



EMBASSY OF PANDAH, KING OF THE ZOOLAHS, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NATAL.

PORTUGAL.—THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

We have received letters from Lisbon by the *Polyphemus* to the 17th instant, being four days later than the accounts noticed in our late impression last week. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred up to that date between the armies of Saldanha and Das Antas. A Lisbon letter states that the advanced guard of Saldanha "had been completely beaten, with loss of ammunition, and the whole of the advanced force taken; and that Saldanha had retired on Carregardo (four leagues north-went of Cartaxo). It was known (adds the letter), that Das Antas would not attack Saldanha, until the arrival at Santarem of the Conde de Bomfin, with the 5th and 6th Caçadores and Cavalry, who were hourly expected, as well as General Ozorio, as the Count is resolved to have good general officers, to manœuvre and attack General Saldanha in that way that his force will be completely cut off from Lisbon." Great desertions, it was stated, were still taking place of the Queen's troods to the enemy. The forces of Schwalback had been routed by the Conde de Bomfin near Evora, and the former had fled to Elvas, and was thus completely cut off from all communication with Saldanha. All the Western Isles were said to have pronounced in favour of the popular movement.

The following analysis of events is abridged from private letters from Lisbon:—The insurgent force, under Brigadier Celestino, has rallied again after the check it suffered at Viana (in Alemtejo) on the 28th ult.; and, it is said, has crossed the Tagus, above Santarem, and effected a junction with the main body of the army. Old General Schwalbach, has, in consequence of this, been obliged to raise the siege of Evora, and to march upon Almeirim, for the purpose, as is supposed, of getting to the rear of Antas, and annoying him by cutting off his supplies. Schwalbach's attempt upon Evora was foiled by the steady resistance of its defenders. The popular insurrections on the south bank of the Tagus, as well as in the districts bordering upon the suburbs of the capital, have operated powerfully as a diversion in favour of Antas, by drawing away from Saldanha's army above 1000 men, who are divided into two columns, one on each side of the river, and kept perpetually moving about to scour the country.

A vessel has arrived at Lisbon, from St. Michael's (Azores), bringing news of a general insurrection of the people of that island against the Queen's Government. The troops there stationed, consisting of the 5th infantry (500 strong) and part of a battalion of Caçadores, have joined in the revolt

After visiting the Duke of Saldanha, by whom he was received in the most friendly manner, Colonel Wylde proceeded to Santarem, where he met with an equally flattering reception from Count das Antas, whose troops he states to be in as excellent order as the Queen's. Antas took him round to the quarters of the different regiments and volunteer battalions, and showed him the muster-roll of his forces, which the Colonel says are about 4000 regulars, and from 4000 to 5000 irregulars, all *regimented* and well armed. In cavalry, Antas is very weak, not having above 200 dragoons, but in artillery he is not much inferior to Saldanha, as he has nine field pieces. The insurgents seemed to be very confident of success, and to be well supplied with provisions from the country in the rear. Colonel Wylde dined with Antas, in company with Jose Estevao, Mousinho d'Albuquerque, and other chiefs of the party. Antas said that the Queen had not a more loyal subject than himself, and that he and his comrades were in arms not against her, but against the liberticide faction by whom she was kept in a state of coercion; that his object was merely to restore the *status quo* prior to the counter revolution of the 6th of October; and that he was determined to succeed or perish in the attempt. Alluding to the Queen's recent decree, ordering all civilians taken in arms to be shot, he said that if that measure should be carried into effect, he should be reluctantly, and much against his own feelings, obliged to retaliate.

The *Diario do Governo* contains a decree, which has thrown the whole commercial body, and especially the British merchants, into a state of the greatest consternation. We subjoin some of the articles of this decree

Art. 1 Every person who shall reject a Bank of Lisbon note, when tendered in payment, *shall incur the punishment of transportation*, besides a penalty of from 50 to 500 milreis, at the discretion of the Judge

Art 2. The same punishment and pecuniary penalty will be incurred by all who shall stipulate for payments in coin, or who shall establish one price for payments in notes and another for coin.

Art. 3. *All clauses, conditions, and agreements already entered into, stipulating for payments in coin, are hereby declared null and void*

Art. 4. *Offenders against the provisions of this decree shall neither be allowed bail nor trial by jury.*

Palace of Neceesidades, Nov. 14, 1846. (Signed) THE QUEEN
Countersigned by all the Ministers.

Subsequently to the above a letter arrived, dated from Lisbon, Nov. 19, six P.M. The intelligence it contains is not of a decisive nature, but is generally confirmatory of the news previously received. The writer, in a postscript, says:—"The Government have received an express that the Conde Das Antas had this day, in the morning, attacked the posts of Saldanha"—without, however, giving any result, which had doubtless not transpired. Saldanha had previously sent an urgent request to the Government to send him 2000 men, with horses and mules, of which he was much in want; the National Battalion, however, had refused to march. General Selestino and his forces entered Santarem on the 16th; and General Baron de Almargen, with his forces, from Oporto, had also arrived there, with a large sum of money The British merchants had sent a strong memorial to the Government at home against the Decree of the 14th of November. An influential deputation of Portuguese merchants had also waited upon the Minister, to induce him to modify the Decree, to prevent the evils it was likely to inflict upon trade and public credit; and ultimately the Government consented to revoke the decree—so far, at least, as it regards its retrospective operation, whereby the notes of the Bank of Lisbon were made a legal tender.

THE GIRAFFE CRICKET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The insurgents were still in arms. A battle had taken place at Chaves, in the north of Portugal, between a portion of the insurgent army under the command of Viconde de Sa da Bandeira, and the Queen's troops, headed by Baron Casal, and the result had been a loss of between one and two hundred killed or wounded, besides two regiments (the 13th and 15th), which had deserted to the Baron Casal.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CRACOW.

The violation of the independence of Cracow is completed. An official manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, placing henceforth that city and its territory under his Imperial sway, according to a convention entered into at Vienna on the 6th inst., between Prussia, Russia, and Austria, has been published.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following:—"It is said that two powers of Germany only consented, with great reluctance, to the incorporation of Cracow. Russia insisted, and finished by declaring that one of the three Powers must take possession of that Republic. Russia said to the Austrian Cabinet, it must be either *you* or *I*; that after the treasonable conduct of the republic in the affair of Gallicia, she had lost all right to an independent existence, and that it would be ridiculous to speak of its neutrality, or of its preservation; that those who defended the Polish cause did not evidently understand its meaning; that it was the most determined enemy of the three Powers, and that they had the right, and were obliged to act in their own defence. With regard to the treaties concluded between the three Powers, as to eventual incorporation, it was to be regretted that it had not taken place sooner, as seas of blood might have been spared. As to the possession of Cracow, it was a matter of insignificance, except in a military point of view. In taking possession of it, it would be necessary to make great financial sacrifices, and as Cracow was poor, it could count but little on a compensation. The Austrian troops who are to form the garrison of Cracow are already on their march. It is rumoured that whatever commercial privileges belonged to Cracow as a free State, will not be interfered with—a sop, as it is asserted, thrown to England and France."

The *Journal des Débats* says:—" Four companies have received orders to march from the garrisons of Mulhouse and Belfort, and take up their quarters at Hunnique, it is believed, for the winter."

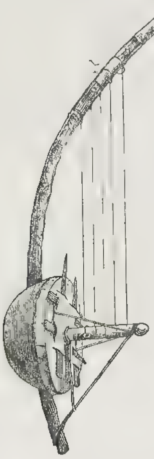
The fortress of Hunnique, according to the treaty of Vienna, ought to remain for ever dismantled.

The *Universal Prussian Gazette*, under head of Cracow, 17th, says:—" That the public taking possession of Cracow by the Austrian government, took place on that day with great solemnity. All the civil and military authorities assembled at an early hour in the morning, in the Hall of the Senate, when the decision of the Emperor was publicly and officially made known. A salute of 21 guns was then fired to announce to the inhabitants of Cracow the inauguration of the new system of government. A solemn service was performed in the churches, at the end of which the Austrian National Hymn was sung. All the garrison were under arms, and fired salutes in honour of the event."

The territory of Cracow extends 21 square miles. The population of the city is 43,000, of the territory 146,000. The revenue amounts to two-and-a-quarter millions of Polish florins.

AFRICAN CURIOSITIES.

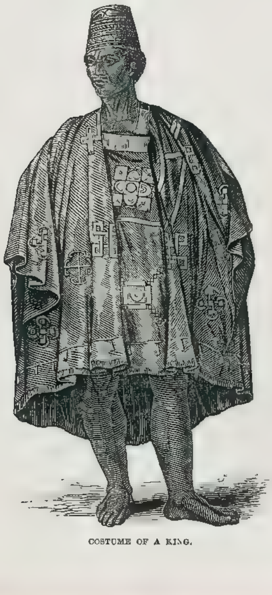
Captain Denham, who has just returned in the *Avon* steam-vessel, from the coast of Africa, has brought with him a number of curiosities, botanical, zoological, and ethnological, which would form a most valuable acquisition to our great national Museum. The report of them was so promising, that we dispatched one of our Artists to the steamer, lying at Woolwich, to sketch the most attractive of these novelties; and here are the graphic results.



AFRICAN GUITAR.

The most beautiful object is a fine *Gazelle*, one of the smallest species of the deer tribe, evidently in the enjoyment of the best health. It is full grown, and only between 12 and 13 inches high, although three years of age; it is of delicate symmetry, the thickness of its fore legs, below the knees, being under half an inch in diameter, with the hairs of its skin scarcely longer than the pile of velvet. Its head is proportionally small, and tapering almost as acutely as the bill of a bird. The beautiful little creature was in Captain Denham's cabin, where his lady fed it, while our Artist made the annexed Sketch.

Next is an entomological novelty—the *Giraffe Cricket*, caught two miles from Quitta, on May 29, of the present year: it has six wings, the outer ones something like the wings of a beetle; those beneath of a very delicate light green colour; and the undermost ones of fine network. The height of the Cricket is five inches; it has very long legs, the foremost of which it employs as a means of defence.



COSTUME OF A KING.

GAZELLE, BROUGHT BY CAPTAIN DENHAM, IN THE "AVON" STEAM-SHIP, FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

AFRICAN UMBRELLA HAT.

The next object is a *Guitar* of the singular construction shown in the adjoining column. The frame is of bamboo; the belly is a calabash, covered with hide; and from its middle rises an upright, to which are fixed five strings, of common hemp. The instrument is held in the left hand, against the hip; and beautiful and varied tones are produced by pressing on the bamboo, and thus varying the tension of the strings. It will thus be seen that the chief novelty is in the mode of playing the Guitar.

The *Regal Costume*, next figured, consists of a mantle of dark blue colour, which is worn in graceful folds over the shoulders: it is of a substance between silk and cotton, and it is richly dight with various ornaments. The cap is likewise of several hues.

The accompanying Costume is that of a Warrior: the cap is made of two monkey skins, sewn together; the apron is made of long grass, and on the left side is worn a leather pouch; the shield is of wicker-work; from the neck is suspended, by four strings, a knife or dagger, in a red leather case, mounted with skin rings; and a spear, with a leaf-shaped blade, completes the Chief's war appointments. Above the dagger is figured a calabash, or bottle, brought from the River Dodo.

In the centre column is figured one of the large *Umbrella Hats*, made of rushes, and commonly worn on the African coast.

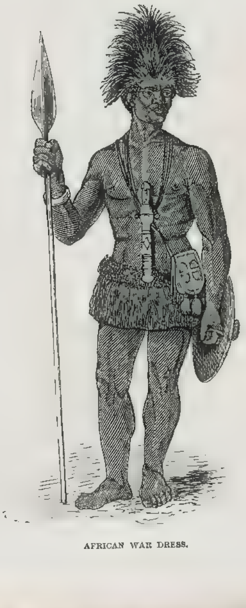
In the Collection, also, are a number of seeds, flourishing plants, &c.; some beautiful live love-birds, and preserved specimens of the quadruped and insect tribes.

Captain Denham is a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society; and his father, Colonel Denham, who holds an office in the Tower of London, has one of the finest African collections in England.

Capt. Denham has been twelve months on the African coast; and had two of his officers killed by the natives.

On Friday, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, Knight, C.B. and K.C.H., accompanied by Commander Smith, of the *William and Mary* yacht, went on board the *Avon* steam-vessel, to inspect the crew and vessel. The captain, officers, and crew enjoy excellent health, and the captain has succeeded in accomplishing the object for which the vessel was fitted out—to survey a difficult part of the coast of Africa, and went over a greater extent of coast than was originally contemplated, with satisfactory results.

The *Avon* will be paid off to-day. It is as gratifying to announce that on the first board-day after she reached England, the 13th instant, her commander, Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., was promoted to the rank of post-captain.



AFRICAN WAR DRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value, for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JA[illegible].

On the third page of each month is a series of Tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON, and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, N[illegible] Advent Sunday—Mercury sets at 4h. 53m. p.m.
MONDAY, 30.—St. Andrew—Venus rises at 7h. 23m. a.m.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1.—Mars rises at 5h. 8m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804—St. Paul's finished, 1710.
THURSDAY, 3.—Belzoni died, 1823.
FRIDAY, 4.—Saturn sets at 9h. 47m. near W.S.W.
SATURDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792—Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 5.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 10	1 34	1 56	2 17	2 38	2 59	3 20	3 39

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. G. L." has sent us three long astronomical queries, which we have not room to repeat but proceed to reply to: 1. The motion of the Satellites of Uranus is retrograde, or contrary to the order of movement of all other bodies yet noticed; a phenomenon, it is true, which prevents any satisfactory hypothesis relative to the primary cause of planetary motion, but not, therefore, contrary to all the known [illegible] nature. 2. The Sun constantly emits streams of light; but whether the shining matter of the Sun is or is not a fluid is mere speculation. Experiments prove that the edges of the Sun possess a light as intense as the centre; and, therefore, a portion of your theory is wrong, with respect to the Equatorial parts of the Sun becoming less through his rotation on his axis in 25 days and 10½ hours. 3. The remark, that "the different Planets are the Children of the Sun," must be [illegible] figuratively, and not in a literal sense.

"P. Q. R.," Cambridge. We are now aware that Professor Challis observed the New Planet on the 4th and 12th of August, but he did not know that these observations were of the Planet till after the discovery was announced by others. We are also aware that Mr. Adams did perform calculations similar to those of M. Le Verrier; but the former gentleman never published a word about them, whilst the latter had such confidence in them, that he published the results for the [illegible] of Astronomers; in consequence, it was found in the predicted place, and upon M. Le Verrier the honour of the discovery must be. We are gratified to find that English Astronomers were on its track; and we admit that it is a discovery of the age, and that it could not long have been undiscovered.

"Fanatica per la Musica." Mr Wade's book is excellent; and we recommend, in addition to that work, Hamilton's "Catechisms of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass," published by Cocks and Co. At a more advanced stage, study Rinck, G. Weber, Albrechtsberger, Czerny, Reicha, &c.

"R. S."—Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland" has been completed.

"Annette" and "G. M." are thanked, though we cannot entertain their propositions.

"Consulo," Kempsey.—The age of the Author named is 30, and he is unmarried.

"A Three Years' Subscriber."—Ravizotti's "Italian Grammar;" or, try "Italian Without a Master."

"T. C. D.," Dublin.—Thanks for the Music, which shall appear.

"A Late Resident in Edinburgh." The Letter shall appear, with an Engraving, probably, next week.

"A. A[illegible]n," N. B., may obtain minute information of "Public Baths and Wash-houses" from the Reports of the Establishments already in operation. We cannot, however, direct our Correspondent to information of the same class respecting "Mutual Building Associations."

"N."—The Receipt in question will be sufficient evidence of payment.

"R. B." Phillips's Portrait of Lord Byron is reputed to be a good likeness. (See Mr. Murray's Editions of the Noble Poet's Works.)

"Benedict," Rye. Vegetable Ivory (the Tagua Nut) is the produce of a tree found on the banks of the River Magdalena, in Columbia. (See "Year-Book of Facts," 1845, p. 226.)

"A Competent Person" and "H. T. D." are mistaken: the Drawing of the Wellington Statue and Arch, in our last week's Journal, is correct in its proportions, insured by the Artist's extreme care.

"E. Y."—The Rev. Canon Bowles, the Poet, is still alive.

"R. D. X." If the arms in question did not interfere with the heraldic bearings of any other family, the College would have no objection, under the circumstances stated by our Correspondent, to confirm the shield to him. The expense of the confirmation would be about seventy-five guineas.

"An Old Subscriber." Mr Harford, of Blaize Castle, near Bristol, has, we believe, on his [illegible] referred to. A letter addressed to "Sir Charles [illegible]y, Heralds' College, Doctors Commons, London," would obtain the desired information.

"D. F."—The Statistics of Paris may give the number.

"A Regular Subscriber."—Carving Meat or Wood? We do not know Dr. Patrick Macdonell's age.

"J. S. C.," Great Yarmouth, recommends our Subscribers to pass over their copies of our Journal a box-iron and heater, moderately hot, which "will draw out the beauty of the fine Engravings."

"A Ten-Hour-Bill Advocate," Huddersfield.—Portrait of Mr. Fielden, M.P., has not appeared in our Journal; Mr. Oastler's Portrait is in No. 97.

"C. S.," Worcester, is thanked for the hint.

"R. H. S.," Paddington.—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding."

"A Subscriber Since 1844," Liverpool.—We believe Mr. Dickens has not written a line in the Periodical named.

"A Gentleman," Cheltenham.—A series of beautiful Illustrations of St. Giles's Church, Cheadle, will appear in our Journal next week, or the week after.

"A Highlander," Edinburgh.—The London Season begins with the Opening of Parliament.

"M. V." Robert and James Montgomery are only brothers in Song.

"Tyrannus," West Clandon. See the Report of the late Meeting of the British Association; or wait for the Society's published Report.

"E. D."—We cannot assist our Subscriber, in either case.

"A Constant Friend," Dublin.—See our Journal of last week.

"Oxoniensis" and "J. E." may be right in their conjectures as to the origin of "Infantry": we, last week, gave the etymology upon the authority of Mr. Booth, a very close investigator.

"E. L.," Chapel-street.—We do not take cognisance of Wagers.

"R. C.," Liverpool. "The Hand-book to Paris."

"A Subscriber," Bognor.—The Engraving in question has not appeared in our Journal.

"Fanny."—Capitals are indispensable in the first-named case; optional in the second.

"D. K."—The Lines will not suit.

"A Lady" will find "the Seven Wonders" in "Bailey's Dictionary": we cannot spare room to quote them.

"M. J."—The question of "Who is an Esquire?" has been discussed at considerable length in Mr. Burke's "Patrician." The subject would extend far beyond our limits.

"G. H."—The present Duchess of Marlborough is daughter of Lord Ashbrook. Her maiden names were Charlotte Augusta Flower.

"A. B. G. D." The promises of situations given by one Government are not expected to be carried out by their successors in office.

"F. D. S."—The Queen descends in direct line from the Guelphs.

"A Constant Reader."—Sir John Hunter Littler is son of the late Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana, his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a Director of the East India Company; and grandson of Robert Littler, Esq., of Cheshire.

"F. R."—The pay of a Cornet of Dragoons is eight shillings a day. £1[illegible]0 additional income would enable the Officer to live respectably, and to keep his proper position in the Regiment.

"[illegible]" Our Correspondent's definition of the Brevet is correct.

"Perseverer," Yarmouth.—Address a letter to the "Rev. F. Hamilton, Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square, London."

"Rumtitum." Carlotta Grisi is married to Perrot, but has been separated for some years.

"A. J. F.," Cheltenham.—We have many offers for the publication of Songs, but, [illegible], cannot make any pledge as to their publication.

"[illegible]'s" letter has been mislaid.

[illegible] for want of room.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

THE life of a Chancellor of the Exchequer is a continual warfare, an unceasing struggle with Financial Reformers: no sooner is a deputation, demanding the abolition of the Malt Tax, bowed out, than another enters with a request of the same kind respecting To-[illegible] having been expended, that is dismissed; and a third appears, to insist on a reduction of the Tax on Tea: the Minister is as much embarrassed by his suitors as *Portia* by hers; "while we shut the gate upon one wooer, another knocks at the door." But, as far as we can gather, one formula does for every case; there is a general answer, which suffices for each—"we can't afford it." The reply is not unknown in the circle of much smaller Commonwealths; the controllers of private Exchequers have often to meet requests more difficult to deny than the pleadings of a deputation, in the same manner. [illegible] desirable [illegible] possible; and a universal abolition of taxes is among them. It is unfortunate that the agitation should have selected precisely the three articles that furnish the greatest amounts of revenue; hundreds and thousands can be dealt with, in a spirit of liberal audacity; a calculation may go wrong, without a State and a Ministry falling through a hole in a Budget, into an abyss of embarrassment and confusion. But, when it comes to counting by millions, the boldest Statesman is paralysed at the prospect of such immeasurable deficiency, and he defends his tax with a courage and determination borrowed from a sort of financial despair. He points to our liabilities, and asks, "How is it possible, with all these bills to be provided for, that I can be humane, or generous, or considerate—or, in fact, indulge in the luxury of any one of the virtues? On my honour, gentlemen, it is as much as I can do to be honest and punctual." A sum of fifty-four millions are for ever present to his mind's eye; and knowing that subtracting nine will leave it only forty-five, he points out that to the zealous men who invade Downing-street, and leaves the grim, unbending fact to speak for itself.

There is, at the present time, a movement being made against these three taxes on Tea, Malt, and Tobacco. The benefit the reduction would be none can doubt; and that increased consumption would make up for that reduction is all but certain; but the increase would be gradual, and extended over a series of years, while the demands on us are present and unceasing. The interval between the cutting down and the growing up would be the period of difficulty: we must tax ourselves in some other way to meet it; and a burden is a burden, however carried.

We doubt grievously the prudence of consenting to a temporary tax, in the hope, or under the assurance, that, at a certain time, we may be able to do without it. The time for the doing without it rarely comes. The three years of the Income Tax are lengthening out ominously, and we have as little hope of seeing the end of them as we have of reaching the age of Nestor. Let not this awful warning have been given in vain; if any such rashness is committed as trusting the Government with a new tax, or screwed-up per centage on an old, to last till a shilling a pound on tobacco and tea, with no Malt Tax at all, brings the revenue up to what it is at present, we shall probably gain a fresh impost, and defer indefinitely the swelling of the golden stream from the old ones. As to the three taxes themselves, the Malt Duty, being an Excise, is "a hateful tax," on orthodox authority; of the other two, being import duties, more may be said. The evil of the duty on tea is its unjust equality on all sorts alike, which might be remedied by adopting the *ad valorem* principle, never thoroughly tried, and too readily abandoned, on official complaints of its difficulty. We all know the enormous "difficulties" raised in a similar quarter against the Penny Postage—and how they were disposed of. Opinions differ as to whether tobacco is a necessary: a man must be the very slave of a habit before he can maintain he can't live without; and, with no antipathy to the "weed," we are inclined to class it as a "luxury," and a fair subject of taxation, since all may do without it if they like, which cannot be said of tea or beer. And if it came to a question between an increased Income Tax or cigars "at present rates," it would be preferable to know that of threepence expended in a genuine Havannah, two disappeared in smoke, that rises as incense on the altar of the State. There is, besides, a Window Tax not very productive, and which has spoiled every house built for the last forty years, as an impost that is very assailable; but at present financial reformers are attacking the very positions from which they can be the longest resisted.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, remain for the present at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, and we are happy to say are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL.—Edward Howard Gibbons, Esq., Mayor, called a meeting of the inhabitants a few days ago, to consider the means best adapted to welcome our most gracious Sovereign to this town, when it was decided to erect a triumphal arch at the western entrance, near the spot where anciently stood the water gate. The Mayor and Corporation will here receive her Majesty and present their address, with the insignia of office. It is likewise agreed that a subscription should be raised for a donation of meat and bread to the necessitous poor. It is arranged that her Majesty shall be received, on entering the county of Sussex, at Emsworth Bridge, by an escort of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry. Should the weather be propitious, a great influx of company is expected. The shops are to be all closed, and a general holiday will be the order of the day.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Saturday was the sixth anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the usual rejoicings took place.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Prince George of Cambridge is gone on a visit to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at Besborough. His Royal Highness last week shot a vast quantity of game in the preserves of Mountshannon, the Royalty of which has been given to the Prince, by the excellent proprietor, the Earl of Clare.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS OF HESSE.—Her Royal Highness Princess Caroline of Hesse left London on Monday for the Continent.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PORTUGAL.—It is stated that orders were given, before the departure of the Court for the Isle of Wight, for the immediate preparation of apartments in Windsor Castle, in case the Queen of Portugal and the King Consort—first cousin of his Royal Highness the Prince Field Marshal—should find it advisable to avail themselves of British hospitality. Arrangements are also made for the reception of their Majesties' four sons and two daughters, who may naturally be expected to accompany their Royal parents in this involuntary visit. It is added that the mysterious mission of Colonel Wylde had reference simply to the offer of this asylum to the Royal Family of Portugal.

DINNER PARTY AT LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S.—Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, the Duchess of Inverness, the American Minister and Mrs. Bancroft, Lord and Lady Ashley, Sir Charles Adam, Mr. Fox Maule, the Hon. Harry Grey, Mr. Reeves, &c. Lady John Russell had a "reception" on Tuesday evening.

RETURN OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF DOURO.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro landed at Dover on Tuesday, from Boulogne, and have since arrived in town.

FASHIONABLES AT MR. HUDSON'S.—The Lord Mayor of York, G. Hudson, Esq., M.P., is entertaining a distinguished party at Newby-park, including Lord George Bentinck, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., Sir J. H. Lowther, M.P., Hon. Captain Duncombe, M.P., Andrew Lawson, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Lawson, Mr. A. Lawson, and Miss Lawson; R. C. Hildyard, Esq., Q.C., H. Broadwood, Esq., M.P., Mr. G. H. Bentinck, the Rev. Canon Sutton, &c. Mr Hudson and lady were on Wednesday (last week) among the visitors to the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar one of the daughters of Major General Sir W. F. B. Napier, Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Nov. 24.

The second meeting of the Ashmolean Society this term was held yesterday evening in the Museum, Professor Powell in the chair. The following candidates were balloted for and elected [illegible]:—

W. Spottiswoode, Esq., of Balliol College; R. A. Le Mesurier, Esq., Corpus College; W. J. Waters, Esq., Wadham College; A. Melville, M.D., Edinburgh.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—The appointment to this see having been declined by Dr. Graham, has been conferred on the Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, Archdeacon of Derby.

THE WELSH BISHOPRICS.—The question of the Welsh Bishoprics, it is said, is satisfactorily arranged. The two Welsh sees are to be preserved, and the see of Manchester is, [illegible], to be erected immediately. It is in confirmation of this report that the see of St. Asaph has already been filled up by the translation of the late Bishop of Man, and that the see of Man is also just filled.

[illegible] follows: Commencing on Tuesday, December 8, on which day the Head Master's division will leave; on the 9th, the Fifth Form Oppidans, and, on the following day, the Lower Oppidans and the Collegers. The school will re-open on the 11th of January. The mathematical Examination will commence to-morrow, and terminate on Monday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should have lived 'till I were married.
Much Ado about Nothing.

BENEDICT did not foresee the necessity by which [illegible], but, like a sensible man, when the occasion arrived, he was not to be frightened by any punctilio of mere observance. In like manner, when we said we had [illegible] of its coming events, in the form of our usual annual summary. We deal, [illegible], only with its *materiel* of prospective account: such is the two-year-old stock which it introduced to the racing world; a subject closely *wedded* to the interests of the coming season. During the past three-quarters of the year, no less than two hundred and fifty-five two-y[illegible]; of all sorts, good, bad, and indifferent [illegible]. Of these, nearly eighty are engaged in the [illegible] have been in the market, but the majority of them at such extreme prices as hardly to be regarded as negotiable securities. We don't mean to infer, by any means, that the state of the odds is a sound one, or that the animals backed are valued on their merits. But it would be little use just now to touch the characters of [illegible] support; and, therefore, for the nonce we confine our critical notes and comments to such as are actually in the possession of sanguine friends.

Foremost—almost the only chief of this forlorn hope, indeed—is VAN TROMP; a "great, fine horse," as the technicals call him. He is destined to lead, during the winter, the army of Derby betters—martyrs we had nearly written it. He has been out three times, and always as a winner: he has beaten the best of his year, and has done some undoubtedly good performances. So did Sting last year, and with far more promise of "training on" than this crack. We are prepared to see this winter "pot" boil over, like so many of its predecessors—under the management of "too many cooks." EPIROTE, the winner of the Ham Stakes at Goodwood (his only performance), is the second in estimation. They back him for the sake of his stable rather than himself. They are right upon principle; but only in reference to "round betting." Next we have GLENTILT, said to be an honest brute, but surely not a speedy; however, he is probably [illegible] at his present price: he ought, with good management, to see a better quotation. PLANET, at 20 to 1, is an animal that ought to be backed by any man "with cash and sense" and a taste for investment in the odds. His form has been very good, and the place he dates from is sure to give him *prestige*: never mind his situation in the Prendergast. The colt out of the Sister to Cobweb is, perhaps, a *great* unknown. BINGHAM was but a very moderate winner, whatever he may turn out......

The Turf propounds two pleasures for the choosing—the one is winning, *and the other losing*. THE LIBERATOR—Thus called in honour of *Ould Ireland*: a word to the wise. Colt out of Marpessa—not in any wise our fancy. LUNEDALE—ditto. PROJECTILE.—This colt was once brought out below his form; and then, having won, was rated above his worth. So we opine TANTIVY—a dark one, but with a high private character. Added to these, may be glanced at, the Miss Iris colt; King of Morven; Gabbler; the Cassandra colt; Crester, and a few others. It is a slender field; and, looking at the average of the two-year-old stock out, the bettors round are likely to find the Derby of 1847 a profitable venture.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business still shows a good deal of animation, and, in this respect, differing essentially from the last three or four winters, promises to supply us with a regular Monday quotation throughout the recess. A great number of Derby nags were in favour this afternoon, and in the aggregate a large sum was invested, the sister to Cobweb colt, Lunedale, Glentilt, Old Port, Allertonian, and the Marpessa colt being most prominently fancied. We give the final averages:—

LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.

2 to 1 agst Switcher	8 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t)	20 to 1 agst Red Lancer (t)

CHESTER CUP (Accept or Not).

50 to 1 on the field	1000 to 15 agst Romance (t)	2000 to 30 agst Crim. Con. (t)

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	33 to 1 agst Allertonian (t)	50 to 1 agst Will-o'-the-Wisp (taken)
15 to 2 —— Van Tromp	40 to 1 —— Marpessa colt (t)	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)
14 to 1 —— Epirote	40 to 1 —— Bingham	50 to 1 —— Projectile (t)
18 to 1 —— Planet	40 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)	55 to 1 —— West India Planter
28 to 1 —— Sister to Cobweb colt (t)	40 to 1 —— Conyngham	66 to 1 —— Cossack
30 to 1 —— Glentilt	40 to 1 —— Johnny Armstrong	100 to 1 —— War Eagle (t)
30 to 1 —— Lunedale (t)	50 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)	100 to 1 —— Wild Boy (t)
33 to 1 —— Old Port (t freely)		

500 even on the field against twelve.

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Slander (t)

THURSDAY.—The betting, looking at the amount of the investments, was rather an improvement on the ordinary winter Thursday; but was in no other respect worthy of more than a quotation of the closing aver[illegible]

LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE

100 to 25 agst Switcher (t)
100 even on the Field agst Switcher, Peter Simple, Red Lancer, and M[illegible]

LEAMINGTON OPEN STEEPLE CHASE.

8 to 1 agst Peter Simple
25 even on the Field agst Sacrifice, Culverthorpe, and Discount

DERBY.

7 to 1 on the Field (offered)	33 to 1 agst Allertonian (t afterwards offd)	40 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong (t)
28 to 1 agst Sis to Cobweb c (t afterwards offd)	33 to 1 —— Old Port	40 to 1 —— Lord Exeter's lot
30 to 1 —— Glentilt (t)	40 to 1 —— Tantivy	40 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t 1000 to 15)
30 to 1 —— Lunedale (t afterwards offd)	40 to 1 —— Wano[illegible]	1000 to 10 —— Wild Boy (t)
	40 to 1 —— Conyngham	

WINDSOR MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lord W[illegible] P[illegible], [illegible], and the Hon. E. R. Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, have consented to act as the Stewards to these annual races, which are appointed to take place, in the immediate vicinity of Windsor, on the 13th and 14th of April next.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Last Saturday a Cabinet Council was held, at which all the Ministers in town attended. The Council sat three hours.

AGITATION FOR OPENING THE PORTS.—On Saturday afternoon Lord John Russell received, at his official residence in Downing-street, the members of four different deputations, appointed at recent metropolitan meetings, got up in favour of the opening of the ports for the free admission of foreign food, and at which memorials were agreed to be presented to his Lordship by the deputations in question. The meetings referred to were held in the Borough, at the London Tavern, the Crown and Anchor, the Riding School, and John-street Institution, in the parish of St. Pancras. Mr. Lee Stevens was entrusted with the Borough memorial; the Rev. Mr Stoddart with the one at the Crown and Anchor meeting; and Dr. Bird and Mr. Alexander Campbell were entrusted with the other three. In addition, there were present Mr Charles Cochrane, Mr Knighton, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Savage. Mr. Cochrane having addressed his Lordship on the subject of an apprehended famine, Lord John Russell said that, should there be an emergency requiring extraordinary measures, he would be prepared to make suitable provisions to meet them; and when Parliament met he should be quite ready to justify the course he had taken.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES OF THE METROPOLIS.—The magistrates of the thirteen police courts in the metropolis are paid £1000 a year each, and the chief magistrate £1,200. There are twenty-two at £1000 a year each, and [illegible] at £1,200, making £23,000 paid in salaries to magistrates.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—Three large establishments of public baths are about to be formed in St. Marylebone; one on a large scale at St. Mary's, Paddington. Ground has been already secured in Orange-street, Leicester-square, near the Artesian wells, for the baths in St. Martin's; while the works of [illegible] establishment in Goulstone-square, in the eastern metropolis, now completed, will shortly be thrown open.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF THE "MINT."—The parish authorities of St. George's, Southwark, have given notice of their intention to apply in the ensuing session of Parliament for an act to enable them to form a new street from Blackman-street, in the Borough, to the Southwark-bridge-road, passing from New Dover-street, on the south side of St. George's Church, through the heart of the Mint, and to enable the Commissioners to purchase the site and premises comprising the Mint, and to rebuild and improve the same.

INCREASE OF ATTORNEYS.—In addition to upwards of 150 persons, who gave notice of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys during the present Term, it appears that no less than 157 persons have given the requisite notices of applying for admission in Hilary Term next, and 19 attorneys for re-admission. The general yearly average of the increase of attorneys for the last five years exceeds 600.

BEET ROOT BREAD.—A baker of Vienna has made a discovery, which, at the present moment, may prove of high importance—the use of beet-root in making bread. Two loaves, one consisting of one-half, the other of five-eighths beet-root, the remainder being of wheat flour, were sent for the inspection of the Minister of Agriculture [illegible]. The loaves were baked on the 30th October, and on the 20th November retained all the taste and appearance of good household bread. The bread is made in the usual manner, only with less water and a little more salt. The beet-root must be grated at the moment of making use of it.

WILL OF SIR BROOK TAYLOR, BART.—The Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., P.C., her Majesty's late Minister at Munich, formerly of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park, executed his will in February last, which has been proved in London by his nephews, William Deedes and William Brook Nothey, Esqrs. The personalty in this country was valued at £16,000. He has left pecuniary legacies to his nephews, nieces, and other of his relations, to the amount of nearly £10,000, as well as specific bequests to most of them, and to others of his friends and acquaintances, among whom is his brother-in-law, Lord Skelmersdale, and Sir Henry Watkins W. Wynn, to whom he has left one of his portfolios. To Sir George Hamilton Seymour, his star and collar of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order—the riband and badge to be returned to the King of Hanover, through the hands of his Minister in London. To his nephew, Herbert Taylor, all his family portraits and Henry the Eighth's chair. To the poor of the parishes of Patrixbourne and [illegible], £100. [illegible] to some old servants annuities. His books, pictures, plate, furniture, and other property, except his collection of drawings and engravings, are to be sold, and the proceeds equally to be divided amongst his nephews, Herbert, Brook, Bridges, and Wilbraham Taylor, beyond the other legacies they may have given to them in the will.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE INSOLVENCY OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, Lord Huntingtower made his appearance in support of an application for a protecting order.

Mr. Lewis said he attended on behalf of the insolvent, to ask for the protecting order of the Court. His Honour would, perhaps, bear in mind that the petition was filed as long since as the month of May, 1844, and when the protection of the Court was asked it was said some considerable time must elapse before the order could be granted. Notice of the present application had been served upon the creditors, according to the provisions of the statute, and he (Mr. Lewis) did not know of any person being present to oppose the insolvent.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: No creditors oppose

Mr. Lewis: None, your Honour. It is now two years and a half since the petition was first filed; and, when you last heard the case, you dismissed from your mind all opposition excepting that which proceeded from Mr. Cox. You at that time disposed of the other objections raised.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: In a number of cases I know I thought the insolvent had as much reason to complain of his creditors as they had of him. [After a pause of a few minutes, during which time his Honour appeared to be running through the contents of the schedule, he said, in conclusion]—Take the [illegible]

Mr. Lewis thanked the Court, and Lord Huntingtower received the necessary protection.

Return of Lord Brougham. Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street from Paris. Lady Brougham had previously reached town.

The Salt Monopoly in India.—A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester was held on Thursday, in the Town-Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the oppressive tendency of the Salt Tax and monopoly in India. E. Armytage, Esq, the Mayor, presided; he having convened the meeting, on a requisition signed by upwards of one hundred firms and individuals. Resolutions condemning the present Salt Tax and monopoly in India were passed unanimously, and petitions to Parliament on the subject were agreed to.

The Fog.—The metropolis was yesterday morning visited in some parts with a dense fog. At the Blackfriars and London Bridge piers a notice was posted up in large letters, stating "that the steam vessels between London and Westminster Bridge would not run during the continuance of the fog."

Fire at Walworth.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, a fire, that did considerable damage, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. G. Austin, tea-dealer and grocer, Black Prince-row, Walworth-road, near the Elephant and Castle. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday positively contradicts the report that the Count de St. Aulaire would not return to London as Ambassador from the King of the French, and states that his Excellency will shortly resume his functions here as usual.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 19th have been received. General Flores arrived at Santander on the 11th, and was to sail in the course of a few days with his expedition against the Ecuador Republic. The seizure of the *Glenelg* and the two other steamers in the Thames will probably, however, delay the departure of the expedition.

PORTUGAL.

Some additional letters have been delivered to-day, giving details connected with the defeat of the insurgent forces by Baron Casal, mentioned elsewhere. The engagement took place at Murca, near Chaves, a place surrounded for two leagues by an open country, and well suited for the movement of cavalry, an arm with which Casal was well supplied, while Bandeira, on the other hand, was utterly unprovided. Sa da Bandeira, who commanded the insurgent forces, appears to have been too precipitate in his advance, when the Royalist General retreated from Valongo, near Oporto. He probably outmarched his supplies; but, at all events, he found himself so situated that, on the 15th, he endeavoured to retire on Villareal. In this he failed, for his rear-guard being hard pressed by Casal, he was compelled to give battle, with the 15th Regiment on his right, the 3rd on his left, and the Municipal Guard and volunteers in the centre. In this order he waited the attack; and, had the regulars proved faithful, the issue might have been different. When the insurgent forces were ordered to fire, the 3rd and 15th [illegible] went over [illegible] joined in the pursuit. [illegible] directions; and one portion, on reach[illegible] defeated army. He, howev[illegible], which had not reached him when the encounter took place. [illegible] was said to be marching upon Oporto, and it was very doubtful whether the citizens would defend the town. There were no regular troops in garrison, and the Junta would find it difficult to maintain its authority.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Family of Russia have just sustained another severe loss. This morning (Nov. 17), at two o'clock, the young Grand Duchess Mary, daughter of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, expired, after suffering several months, from rapid decline. She was thirty-one years of age.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr Mills resumed, at the Duke of Wellington, Crawford-street, Portman-square, an inquest, adjourned from the previous Friday, on the body of Louisa Mordaunt, aged thirty-five.

The Coroner prefaced the inquiry by stating that the deceased, her mother, and sister, who lived together, had been without food, without fire, without clothing. The inquest was adjourned to afford an opportunity to the parochial officers to explain how the family were left in that destitute condition, and in order that some little relief might be obtained for the survivors.

Mary Anne Mordaunt examined: Deceased was her sister, and expired suddenly during her absence on the 18th inst. Deceased, witness, and their mother, lived together at 93, Crawford-street. Witness went out to needlework on the morning of the 18th, leaving her sister in bed, and upon her return in the afternoon found her dead. They had neither a sufficiency of food, clothes, nor firing. Witness sometimes earned 3s.; at other times 2s. and 1s. a week. Her mother had 2s. 6d. a week from the parish; out of which they paid 2s. 3d. a week for rent.

By the Coroner: They were totally starved. Her sister, who had been for months unable to work, occasionally earned 6d. a week. They sometimes got a loaf of bread from the workhouse. On one occasion, Mr. Merson, the relieving officer, said to her, "Mind, I have done with you. No more relief will be granted you." That fretted her much. On another occasion, her deceased sister, after having been kept waiting at the workhouse from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., was sent away unrelieved. She told the workhouse authorities that they were starving; but the authorities refused any further relief unless they went into the workhouse. Since Friday (last week) no one called upon them from the workhouse, nor did they re[illegible] from it.

Mrs. Emma Bryant confirmed the above evidence.

Mr. Robert Dawson Harding, surgeon, detailed the result of the *post mortem* examination, which proved that deceased died from starvation.

Mr Merson, who with several other parochial officers attended, explained his conduct towards the deceased and her family, by stating that he had acted in compliance with the regulations of the workhouse.

The Jury, who severely censured the conduct of the parochial authorities, retired to consider their verdict, and after half an hour's absence, returned and handed to the Coroner the following verdict

"That the death of deceased was caused by the want of the commonest neces[illegible] they regretted that the parochial authorities of the parish [illegible] not evinced sufficient diligence in scrutinising the wants of [illegible]"

The Foreman said that they equally regretted that the authorities had paid no attention to the wants of deceased's family since Friday (last week), although on that day their attention was particularly directed to their destitute condition by the Coroner and jury.

Alarming Accident on the East Lancashire Railway.—On Monday afternoon [illegible] accident occurred on this line of rail, to the train which left Rawtenstall at two o'clock P.M. It appears the train was coming at a rapid speed, on its way to Bury, and on reaching a bridge which crosses the Irwell, at Sp[illegible], Ramsbottom, the engine went off the rails. There were only five carriages attached to the engine, all of which were thrown off the line. Fortunately, however, the accident occurred in a deep cutting, or the result might have been disastrous in the extreme. Several of the passengers were severely injured. One man had one of his feet cut off near the arch of the foot, and the other dreadfully lacerated. He is, however, alive, but in a very weak state. A policeman, who was a passenger, was also seriously injured; one of his legs was taken off, and the other much bruised. A third passenger was also much bruised. Three of the carriages were broken to pieces, and the engine and tender much damaged. There happened at the time to be a pilot engine on the way to Bury, and the alarm was given in a very short time, when a special train was despatched to the scene of the accident, which took the whole of the passengers, and some of the wounded, to Bury.

[illegible] **to Mr. Claude Lascelles.**—A very serious accident occurred to Mr Claude Lascelles, eldest son of the Hon. W. S. and Lady Caroline Lascelles, on Monday last, while riding in the vicinity of Roehampton. Mr Lascelles, who is pursuing his studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, was on a visit to his aunt, Lady Dover, at her residence near Putney. About eleven o'clock in the morning he left Lady Dover's house on horseback, attended by a groom, with the intention of proceeding to his father's residence on Campden-hill, Kensington. The horse Mr. Lascelles rode was a very high spirited animal, and, before he had cleared Putney Park-lane, shied at a timber carriage. Mr. Lascelles, who is only fifteen years of age, was unable, it appears, to control him, and the animal dashed off at a frightful speed in the direction of the bridge crossing the Richmond Railway near this spot, on arriving near the centre of which he came in violent contact with the stone coping of one of the parapets. By the concussion Mr. Lascelles was thrown completely over the parapet of the bridge on to the line of railway. Besides several contused wounds, the left foot is very severely lacerated, the tendons and muscles of the instep being completely divided.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT OLDBURY.

An inquest on the bodies of two of the unfortunate sufferers by the late explosion in Mr Par[illegible]s pit, at Oldbury, was held on Monday last at Dud[illegible]. Several of the men who worked in the pit said they had compl[illegible] the imperfect ventilation, and of the collection of "sulphur," but that no no[illegible] had been taken of their complaints. One of these witnesses, named Edward [illegible] nineteen years of age, said he had been so frightened by the accumu[illegible] "sulphur," and by "comical dreams," that he did not return to the works, and so escaped. Mr. Etwell, a mine inspector, said the principal defect of the pit was, that the air heading was too narrow and had not been carried far enough, and he [illegible]nt might have been prevented had the air heading been cleaned [illegible]ently [illegible] air that these [illegible] complaints of a [illegible] then retired.

The Coroner shortly summed up, and the Jury consulted together for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff

On Tuesday morning the adjourned inquest at Oldbury, upon the bodies of the four men—Windmile, the two Bodens, and Troth was resumed at the Talbot Inn, before Mr. Hinchliffe, Coroner of West Bromwich. The evidence varied little from that taken at Dudley.

The Coroner, in summing up the case, expressed a strong opinion that a charge of manslaughter could not be supported against the ground bailiff. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but at the same time censured Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff, on account of the imperfect ventilation of the pit.

EXPLOSION NEAR PRESTON, AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

A dreadful explosion of fire-damp, accompanied with a very serious loss of life, happened at the coal mine of Mr. John Hargreaves, jun., at Easton Burgh, between Preston and Wigan, Lancashire, on Tuesday morning last. It appears that, about five o'clock on the above morning, about the time the miners were going to the mines, they, in the usual course, required from the fireman an assurance that the mine was in a fit state for the miners to enter—the "fireman" having first gone down into the pit. In a few minutes after the workmen entered the mine, an explosion took place, when eight of the workpeople lost their lives. Some people attach blame to the fireman, who, it is stated, has not a proper knowledge of the nature of the works; whilst he, on his part, states that the men entered the works before he certified that the pit was safe for the workmen to enter. No sooner, however, had the workmen entered the pit, than a fearful explosion took place, and, we regret to say, was accompanied by the following fatal results:—

Thomas Halliwell and his daughter, Jane Halliwell—left a wife and four children; Seth and William Turner, 23 and 25 years; William Wilding, aged 16; Mary Booth, aged 12; Jane Moss, aged 25—left one child. Injured: James Booth, dangerously; Thomas Graham, ditto; Thomas Farrimond; Thomas and Joseph Farrimond (his sons); Richard Lomax.

There were from thirty to forty other miners in the pit at the time, in other directions, who were considerably alarmed by the shock of the explosion, and who were prevented for some time from coming into the neighbourhood of the mine where the sufferers were lying.

Deaths of Three Brothers by Drowning. On Monday evening, an inquest was held at Barnes, on the body of Mr. George Roxburgh Sharp, aged nineteen, who was drowned on Friday afternoon by the upsetting of a boat in that part of the river Thames called the Chiswick Cut. The deceased was a student at the College for Civil Engineers at Putney, and a very promising young man. He and a party of fellow-students had gone up the river for recreation, and in crossing the stream from the Surrey to the Middlesex side, the swell struck the bow and the boat was swamped; the deceased (who was steering) having sunk, it is believed, in consequence of having had on a heavy pea-jacket. Verdict, Accidental death. The accident excited a deep feeling in the neighbourhood. About two years ago, his brother, also a student in the same college, was similarly drowned near the same spot; and about five years ago, a third brother was drowned in the East Indies. A sister alone remains of a family of four. The deceased was just about to leave the college for Cambridge University.

Messrs. Palmer's Candle Manufactory Destroyed by Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning shortly before two o'clock, on the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Palmer, the patent candle manufacturers, in Great Compton-street, Clerkenwell; where, it will be remembered, a fire occurred of great extent about three years ago. The premises, which were considerably enlarged after the former destruction, occupied the entire space of ground from St. John-street to Compton-court, and from Compton-street to Sutton-street. Upon an alarm being given, several parochial engines were quickly in attendance; but, from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the fire in a few moments burst through the roof, and the exertions of those persons who had hastened to the spot appeared to be completely in vain. The engines from the fire brigade stations at last arrived, and Mr. Inspector Penny, with a strong body of the G division of police, also promptly attended. An excellent supply of water was soon obtained, and the whole of the engines were set in operation, but, instead of damping the flames, the water, as it fell upon the burning tallow and composition, appeared to increase their fury. It appearing evident that no means could save the premises, the attention of the firemen was then directed to the preservation of the adjoining buildings, which they succeeded in saving, although some of them were partially damaged. An exaggerated account was given by some of the daily papers, of the amount of the loss, but, on the authority of Messrs. Palmer, we can state that it does not exceed £2000, which is principally insured, and no suspension of business has taken place

The Swindling at Andover by a Young Frenchwoman.—It will be recollected that the young female committed for trial on a charge of swindling, at Andover, a few days since, described herself as Mademoiselle Malvina Florentine de Saumarez, adding that she was a member of the noble family of that name. We are authorised to state that the person alluded to is in no way whatever connected with Lord de Saumarez's family.

Another Colliery Explosion.—On Monday morning, a dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place at Harvey's Coppell Colliery, near Standish, Lancashire, by which several lives have been lost. It seems that the man whose business it was to renew the fires below omitted to do so at three o'clock in the morning, and, in consequence of their going out, fire-damp accumulated. When he went down at six o'clock, for the purpose of relighting them, an explosion took place. Three men were killed, several were seriously hurt, and it is apprehended that six others in a different part of the mine have also been killed.

Strange Accident at the South Eastern Railway.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, an accident of a remarkable character, but which was fortunately unattended with loss of life, took place upon the South-Eastern Railway. It appears that at the time before stated, the servants of the company were suddenly alarmed at seeing an engine and tender proceeding up the line at a most furious speed; there being no whistle sounded, as is invariably the case upon a train approaching, the parties at the terminus became apprehensive that something had happened to the driver or stoker of what they believed to be the train from Brighton or Dover. The officers at London-bridge immediately showed the signal of danger, but there being no one on the engine to shut off the steam, the engine continued to dash along the line at a most furious rate until it arrived at the end of the metal tramway, when it struck the breaks at the station with the most fearful violence, which completely smashed the springs, the engine, and tender, causing a noise like the explosion of a piece of ordnance. The several persons who stood on the platform had a narrow escape of losing their lives, for the burning coke and hot water were scattered on either side of the line. As soon as the dust and smoke had in some measure cleared away, the engine and tender were to be seen doubled up and reduced to a misshapen mass, the head of the tender being lifted up, and forced into the stone work or windows of the station. Several persons were instantly employed to remove the mass from the line. The engine and tender, it appears, started from New-cross; but whether any one out of mischief turned the steam on could not be ascertained. [On Thursday, at the Greenwich Police-office *William Dart*, a fireman in the service of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, was charged with neglecting his duty, and thereby endangering the lives of the public, and causing great injury to the property of his employers. It having been fully proved that the above accident arose from the negligence of the prisoner in being absent from the engine, Mr. Traill said that, in consequence of the previous good character which he had heard given of him, he should only commit him for one month to the House of Correction.—The damage is estimated at £300.]

[The following appeared only in our Late Edition of last week]:—

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—RE-COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN INDIA.

In the course of this afternoon an express arrived with the Overland Mail from Bombay, of the 15th October. It brings intelligence which cannot but be regarded as important. Hostilities have re-commenced in the north of India. A formidable rebellion in Cashmeer, headed by the late Governor, who refuses to resign his authority into the hands of the new Sovereign, has compelled Gholab Singh to go out with all his troops to endeavour to subdue them; while a contingent of 10,000 men has been furnished by the Lahore Durbar, for the purpose of co-operation. Such, however, is the plight of the domestic affairs of our allies, that before the army of the mountain Maharajah could march, 6000 British soldiers were requested to garrison his capital—before the Sikh soldiers could quit Lahore, the force of Sir John Littler must be detained. Brigadier Wheeler accordingly marches into the Jumboo territory, with a strong force of about 6000 men; and there remains till matters are quiet, or aid as circumstances may require. A considerable detachment, chiefly of artillery, is held in hand to leave Lahore at a moment's notice for the Beas; while fresh troops move from Ferozepore across the Sutlej, others moving up from the southward into the Jullundur Doosb. Mooltan matters look less satisfactory than could be wished; and, altogether, the aspect of the political atmosphere throughout the Sikh dominions is unpleasing. One of those wild and murderous outbursts, for which these regions seem remarkable, has occurred at Katmandoo. A favourite of the Queen, a man of high rank, but low extraction, had been murdered. In revenge, the Queen seems to have created an uproar among the people, during which above 100 of the chiefs, consisting of most of the great Officers of State, were cut off. By latest accounts, which reached to the 22nd September, matters were becoming more tranquil again.

IRELAND.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell. The report that Mr. Morgan O'Connell had been [illegible] a Poor-Law Commissioner has been contradicted. There is no vacancy [illegible] thinly attended [illegible] of the disunions and dissensions that existed in the Association. He said th[illegible] one could be more sincerely anxious to preserve unanimity in that body th[illegible] was, and nothing but principle and legal difficulties could make him hesitat[illegible] moment in sacrificing his own opinions to those of others. But he could not do so, and they would perceive from the report how impossible it was to allow any man to associate with them who did not disavow the principle of physical force. The question was, whether moral force or physical force should be in the ascendant. By moral force they had already succeeded, and great success had been [illegible]d by it in various struggles for the advancement of human liberty. (Hear, hear.) Though physical force had sometimes succeeded, its results had been invariably followed by the most ruinous and disastrous consequences. No man could look at the countries where it had been triumphant without seeing the fatal results it had occasioned. It had succeeded in France, and was followed by a military despotism; it had been successful in Portugal, and the destruction of the civil institutions of that country, and of the peace and happiness of private families, ensued. (Hear.) Physical force, therefore, in his opinion, never succeeded well; but what moral force attained, it invariably kept; and if it did not progress it certainly remained stationary. Moral force never injured; it was like incoming tides—it deepened the channels of commerce and increased the means of prosperity. Physical force was like the volcano; it was successful by reason of its destructiveness. Moral force was full of blessings; it had the approbation of good men and the benediction of the living God. He (Mr. O'Connell) was therefore in favour of moral force; and, even if he were in favour of the principle of physical force, he should still be of opinion that they could not permit its introduction into that Hall, for it would place the Association at the mercy of any Attorney-General who might wish to prosecute them, and it would necessarily involve them in the guilt of high treason. They should therefore make the distinction clear and marked between the moral force and physical force doctrine. They were all aware that the report he was about to submit to the meeting was occasioned by certain resolutions published in Cork, which called on the Association to change the terms and expressions of the resolutions of the 13th of July last, but not pointing out anything that required change or alteration. After a few further observations, the honourable gentleman proceeded to read the report, which set forth the various points at issue between the Old and Young Ireland parties. The report was unanimously adopted. The amount of the rent was announced to be £54 18s 9d.

More Outrages.—Letters from Galway give very bad accounts of the state of that county. Agrarian outrage is frightfully on the increase, and the wholesale robberies and slaughter of sheep and cattle are carried on with a vigour which bids fair to rival the lawless misdeeds of the peasantry at the opposite side of the Shannon. The following is a sample of the more serious class of crime:—"On Saturday evening last, the 21st instant, at the hour of seven o'clock, a party of men, about fourteen in number, some of whom were armed, attacked the house of Mr. William Hacket, at Lisbeg, near Clonfert, on the road from Banagher to Laurencetown. They demanded admission, and called on Mr. Hacket to give up his fire-arms, both of which were refused. A shot was then fired in through the door: the bullet hit the servant-man, fractured his skull, and his life is now despaired of. They then smashed all the windows, and effected an entrance. Mr. Hacket got up by a ladder into a loft, and, it is said, fired at the party. They then took up the wounded servant; and lifting him up before them on the ladder, so as to keep him between them and Mr. Hacket, they succeeded in seizing Mr. Hacket, beat him unmercifully, wounded him in several parts with a sword, and cut off a part of his nose with one of the blows from the sword: he lies in a dangerous state. They carried off all the fire-arms."

Attack upon the Great Southern and Western Railway.—The *Cork Examiner* contains an account of an attack made on Monday morning on the works of this line in progress at Rathpeacon, about a mile and a half beyond Blackpool. A number of labourers, in all amounting to nearly 1,000, assembled on that morning, and immediately proceeded to Rathpeacon, where the works of this line commence. They attacked the men employed there to the number of 60 or 70, and compelled them to desist from work; they then destroyed the wheelbarrows, pickaxes, and other implements required in this description of work. It is said that the overseers were also maltreated. A military force was about to be dispatched to the scene of outrage, in order to prevent further aggression.

Violent Storm.—On Friday (last week) Dublin was visited with a very violent thunder storm. The effect was, as usual, to impound a quantity of water in Dublin Bay, and this occurring on the top of the spring tides, had a fearful effect upon the stability of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. The sea which rolled in was in the morning terrific—waves breasting the wall, and the wind sending the surf some forty or fifty feet high, shutting out all view of the opposite coast. At Merrion the water rushed in unbroken across the road, and on that part of the railway between Merrion and Williamstown there were at least from two to three feet of water on the line. The Drogheda and Howth Railways have sustained damage, but not of a very serious amount. The low grounds about Sandymount were all flooded, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed. There are, however, no authentic accounts of any loss of life. At Newry, the low ground was inundated with a flood tide higher than any experienced for at least nine years. The storm was very severely felt in the south and west, and the Irish provincial papers are filled with tales of disaster arising from the event. The *Kerry Examiner* states, that the wrecks of upwards of one hundred vessels are floating about the western coast of Ireland.

Deaths from Starvation.—(From the *Cork Examiner*, Nov. 20.) We are again—and it is a revolting duty—compelled in justice to charge the Board of Works with the deaths of two more victims; and we do so on the unquestionable authority of the Rev Mr. Mulcahy, parish priest of Castlehaven, Myross. These men died of starvation, although at work under the Board, and on the public road. Their pay was kept from them for a fortnight and three weeks; and, although these wretched victims were partly relieved by the charity of wretches as poor and forlorn as themselves, they could not hold out against the destroyer, and fell victims to hunger and the Board of Works.

Death of Rear Admiral Thomas White.—This gallant naval officer died at the age of 77 years, on Wednesday, (last week), at Buckfast Abbey, near Ashburton, after an illness of some months. The deceased had only recently attained the rank of Rear Admiral, by the acceptance of the retirement in the navy, which took place a few weeks back.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Alderman Banister, Purveyor to her Majesty at Windsor, an old and highly respected inhabitant of that town, who had served the office of Mayor three times, was found, on Thursday morning, dead in his bed, upon one of his daughters entering his room, between seven and eight o'clock. The deceased, who had been ill for some time previously, appeared in better health than he had been for some days, and in excellent spirits, on his retiring to rest the evening before. He was in his 68th year

The New Official Assignee.—It is generally understood in commercial circles that Mr. Harris Cannan is to be appointed to the office of official assignee, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Alsager.

The Post Office.—It is reported that Colonel Maberley is about to retire, on his full salary, from the office of Secretary to the Postmaster-General; and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Rowland Hill.

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Gabriel, R.N., dated "Dundrum, Sunday," appears in the *Newry Telegraph*:

"According to promise, I let you know how things are progressing with the *Great Britain*. Thursday's work has finished her. Mr. Bremner has failed in his breakwater, which was entirely washed away; the sea made a clean breach over her, swept away several skylights on deck; the ship filled with water to such an extent that the cabin doors and bulkheads are nearly all washed into the holds and about the decks; the promenade deck was covered with water; in fact, you might almost say she filled, for every one on board had to fly to the upper deck, and there wait till the water ran out of her, she was afloat, and thumping both forward and aft, and her head is shifted more towards Tyrella watch-house again. Mr. Bremner has given her up, and they at length are going to take the masts out of her, together with her engine. If all I hear is correct, I'm afraid she is gone. She was pitching at times as much as three feet."

Collision on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.—On Tuesday morning, the train which leaves Manchester for Birmingham at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, was detained upwards of three hours, in consequence of coming in collision with a train of coal waggons, which was proceeding on the same line of rails in the direction of Manchester. While the coal waggon train w[illegible] to another line of rails it was encountered by the Manchester train, and [illegible] collision the engines of both trains were completely shattered. The stoker[illegible] enginemen leaped off the engines, and escaped uninjured, with the exception of the engineman of the Manchester train, who in falling fractured his leg at the ancle. A second class carriage was crushed to pieces. One of the passengers had three or four of his front teeth knocked out, with a splinter of the jawbone adhering; another received a cut across the forehead. The rest escaped with slight injuries

[illegible]s in 1847.—In the year 1847 there will happen four eclipses of the two [illegible] two of the sun and two of the moon; one only of each will be visible in these parts. They will occur in the following order, viz.: 1. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 31st, beginning 8h. 3m., and ending 10h. 9m. night 2. A total eclipse of the sun, April 15th, invisible at Greenwich. 3. A partial eclipse of the moon, Sept. 24th, invisible at Greenwich. 4. An annular eclipse of the sun, Oct. 9th, which will be visible, beginning at 6h. 6m. and ending 11h. 53m. morning

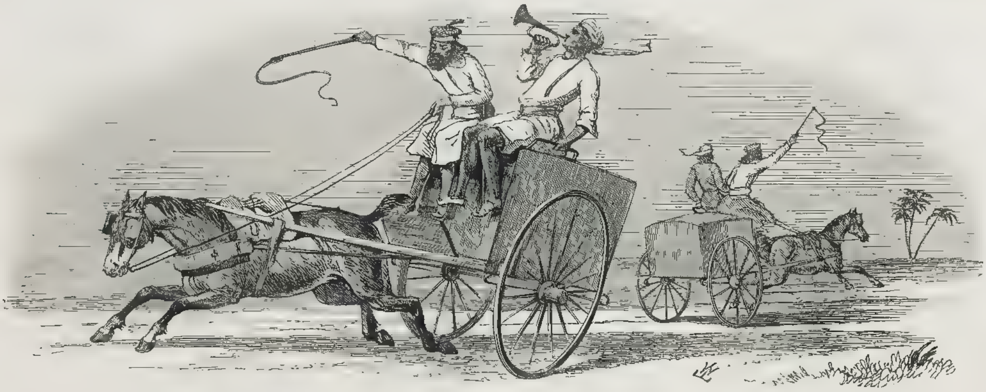
SKETCHES ON A MARCH IN NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.

By the last Overland Mail, we learn that the British troops in the north-western provinces of India are in movement, in consequence of the difficulties in which the new Maharajah, Gholab Singh, is placed. Our Illustrations show some of the leading characteristics of such a movement; from the spirited sketches of Lieut. G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

The first represents the Mail Carts in the North-west; or the Post-Office arrangements for the rapid transit of the Honourable Company's mails, along the grand trunk road, as far as Meerut. Each horse performs a six-mile stage; and, what with the generous application of the *chabook*, (whip,) and the continued blasts of the horn, the animals get over the ground at ten miles an hour, including change

The second Engraving shows the move to a new encamping ground, or "Changing Ground," as it is called. On the elephant are placed the heaviest

SKETCHES ON A MARCH IN NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.

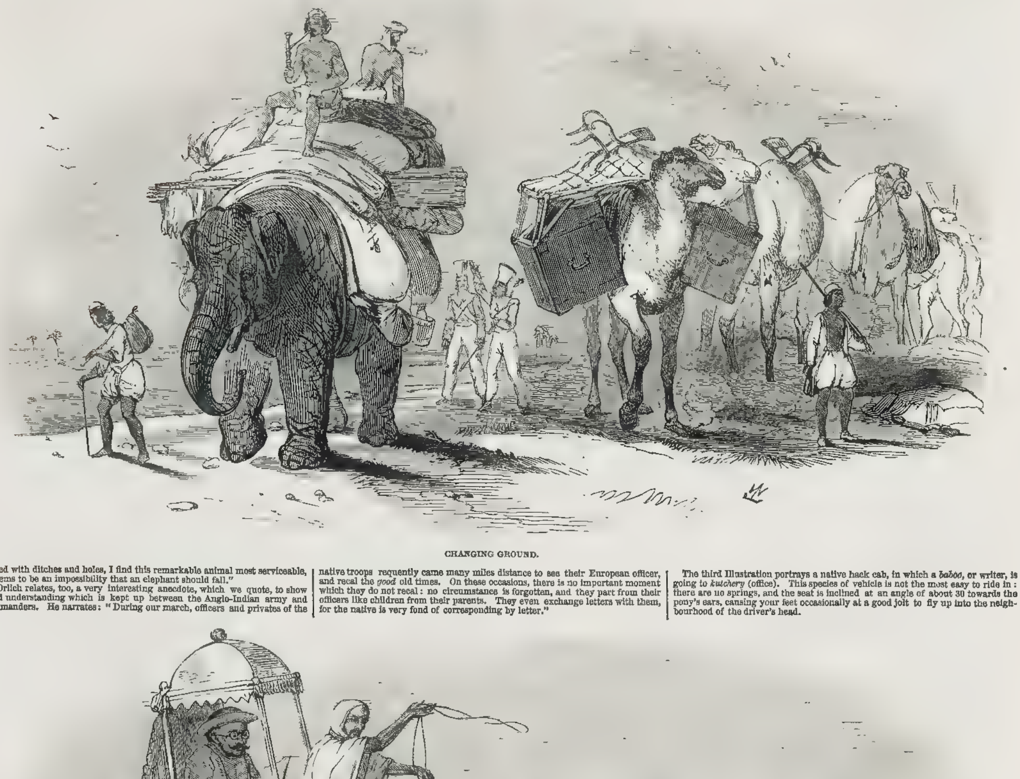


MAIL-CART IN THE NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.

portion of the baggage; a camel usually carries a pair of large trunks, one containing the canteen and provisions, and the other clothes. Above is placed the *charpoy*, or bed, on which are stowed the smaller articles.

The Elephant generally supplies the place of carriages in India. The Mahont, who guides the animal with an iron prong, is seated as shown in the illustration; while the driver, with a club in his hand, runs by his side, inciting the elephant by words and blows. Von Orlich tells us, in his entertaining travels, that "the motion of some elephants is most agreeable, and that of others very fatiguing, for it depends entirely upon his gait. When he is driven, his step is so long and quick, that a horseman must trot to keep pace with him; but he soon relaxes in his exertion, and I should think could, probably, not travel more than twenty-four miles in the course of a day. When much heated and covered with dust, he sprinkles himself from time with water, which he seemingly carries in his trunk for this purpose.

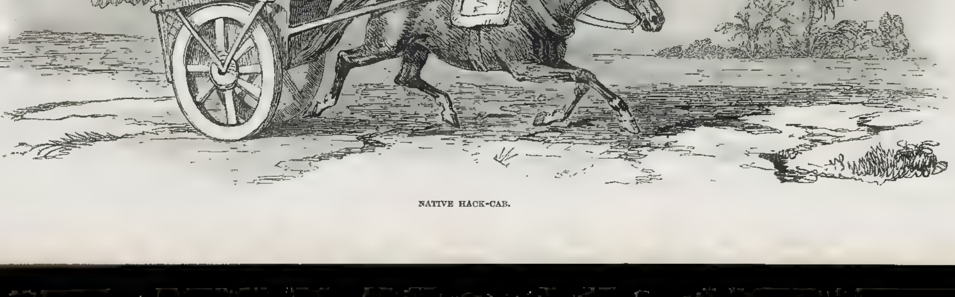
"An ordinary elephant costs one thousand rupees, and his keep is about forty rupees a month; however, the quantity of food which he consumes depends upon his size; he receives twice as many seers of flour (a seer is two pounds) as he measures feet in height besides leaves, corn, and hay. Here, where the ground is covered with ditches and holes, I find this remarkable animal most serviceable, for it seems to be an impossibility that an elephant should fall."



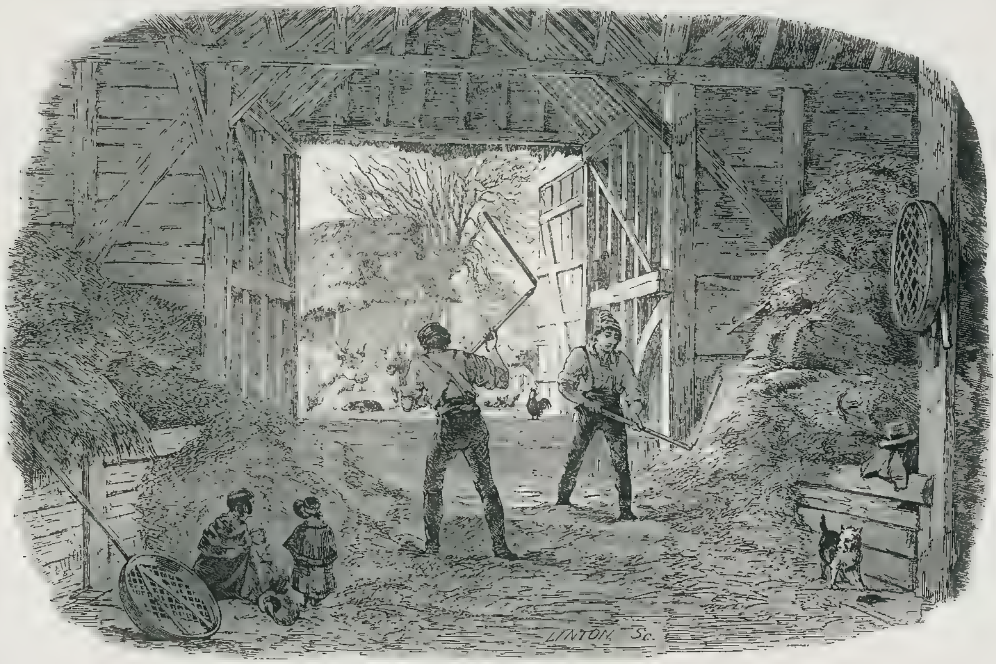
CHANGING GROUND.

Von Orlich relates, too, a very interesting anecdote, which we quote, to show the good understanding which is kept up between the Anglo-Indian army and the commanders. He narrates: "During our march, officers and privates of the native troops requently came many miles distance to see their European officer, and recal the *good* old times. On these occasions, there is no important moment which they do not recal: no circumstance is forgotten, and they part from their officers like children from their parents. They even exchange letters with them, for the native is very fond of corresponding by letter."

The third Illustration portrays a native hack cab, in which a *baboo*, or writer, is going to *kutchery* (office). This species of vehicle is not the most easy to ride in: there are no springs, and the seat is inclined at an angle of about 30 towards the pony's ears, causing your feet occasionally at a good jolt to fly up into the neighbourhood of the driver's head.



NATIVE HACK-CAB.



AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THRASHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THRASHING.

With this scene we close the year's Illustrations of the Farmer's Life; and append to it the following neat account of the labour from the Rev. Mr. Rham's valuable "Dictionary of the Farm .

"The separation of the grain from the ear in corn has always been one of the most laborious operations on a farm. Where the quantity grown is merely sufficient to supply food for the cultivators of the soil, the simplest methods answer the purpose sufficiently. The corn taken by handfuls may be beaten on a piece of wood or a table, and by repeatedly turning the straw the whole of the grain may be readily beaten out. This mode of thrashing is still adopted in order to obtain the finest and ripest grains for seed; but then the straw is afterwards thrashed over again with the flail, which is the instrument most generally adopted for thrashing corn. It is needless to describe this instrument, which is so generally known. It requires some practice to use it effectually and to avoid accidents to the thrasher himself or the bystanders. The flail being swung round the head, the beating part of it is made to fall horizontally on the straw which is spread on the thrashing-floor; and, by inserting this part occasionally under the straw, it is turned over and a fresh portion is brought up to be beaten. This is done without losing the stroke or time when several men are thrashing together. If it were not that thrashing is mostly done in winter, when no out-door work could well be done, few labourers would submit to its toil; and it is very difficult to ensure the entire separation of the grain without great vigilance and attention on the part of the master or overseer. If the labour is paid by the day, much time is usually lost; and if it be by the quantity of grain thrashed or by the number of sheaves, there is a great temptation for the men to hurry over the work, as more grain is thrashed out at first when the ears are full than afterwards.

"Where the corn is thrashed out immediately after harvest, to be put into a granary, as is the case in those countries where extensive tracts of rich land are sown with corn two or three times without much tillage or manuring, and then left to be recruited by several years' rest and pasture, the most common practice is to level a portion of a field, and laying the corn in the straw in a large circle, to drive oxen and horses over it till it is all trodden out. This is the method alluded to in Scripture, and can only take place where the climate is serene and dry. Till ingenuity had produced machines to supersede the flail, this was the only instrument in use. The first idea of a machine for thrashing was that of imitating the motion of the flail, but so much depends on the eye of the thrasher, that no mechanism could well imitate the motion of his arms. This was consequently given up, and an imitation of the rubbing of the grains from the ears between the hands, combined with the beaters of a flax-dressing machine, gradually produced the present improved thrashing-machine."

The picture is at once a highly artistic and truthful scene drawn from life. The peep at the farm buildings, and the cattle, pigs, and poultry in the yard, and the denuded trees,

> Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang,

as seen through the open doorway of the barn, is highly picturesque. The various accessories in the barn, not forgetting the terrier and his rat, and the group of children on the left, are excellent. Altogether, this is one of the most pleasing pictures in Mr. Duncan's Agricultural Gallery.

THE RECENT GALE.

During the tremendous gale which prevailed on the Western Coast last week, and more especially on Thursday and Friday, considerable damage was done to the shipping both in and out of Plymouth harbour. Among numerous other casualties, were the following:—

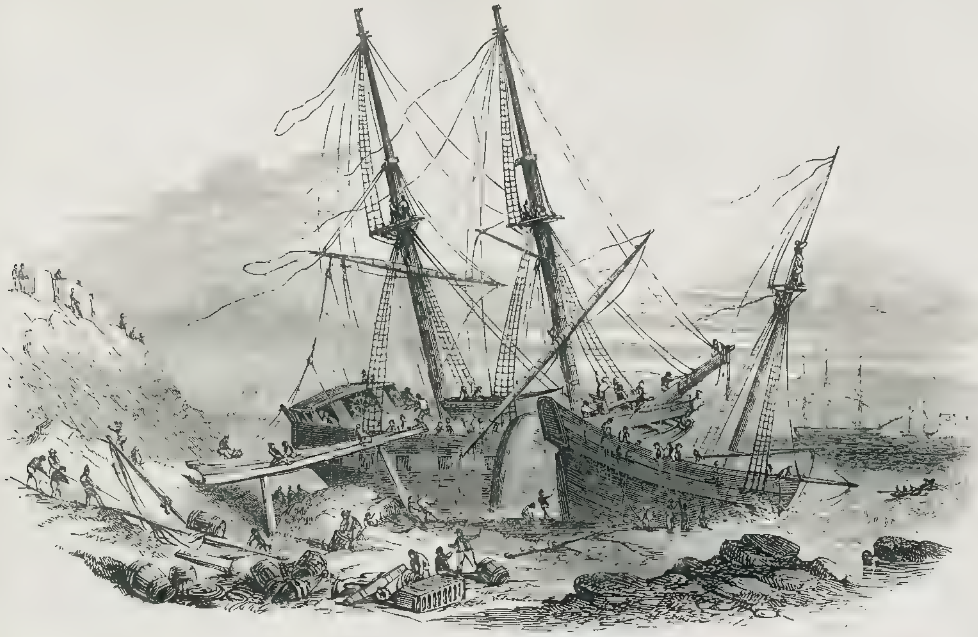
On Tuesday night, the *Providence*, of Falmouth, Allen master, lying at the mouth of Catwater with one anchor and a kedge dragged her moorings, and not having any of her crew on board, fell across the bow of the brig *Heros*, 200 tons burthen, Boussin master, belonging to Port-au-Prince, in ballast, from London, bound to St. Domingo. The brig had two bowers and a kedge, and no doubt would have rode out the storm in safety, had not the schooner got afoul of her; but with the additional weight of the schooner they both drove ashore under Queen Anne's Battery. We also learn that they were obliged to have quarry men to blast the rocks under the stern of the *Heros*, to allow her to set more level.

Mr. Condy, of Plymouth, has made a spirited Sketch of the above encounter of which we have annexed an Engraving.

Among other disasters, the ship *Emma*, of Plymouth, had five men washed overboard and drowned: she came into port on the 24th inst

On Friday morning, the sloop *Ellen*, Captain Beach, bound from Perras, coast of France, went ashore in Digbury Bay, a little to the west of Mothecombe. The ill-fated vessel was quickly dashed to pieces, and all her crew perished.

At Teignmouth, the gale blew with terrific violence, and the sea on the bar was tremendous. A fishing boat, supposed to be from Topsham, was swamped in attempting to cross the bar, and the two men in her were drowned.

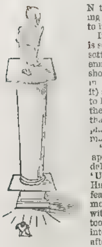


THE SCHOONER "PROVIDENCE," AND THE BRIG "HEROS," AT PLYMOUTH.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

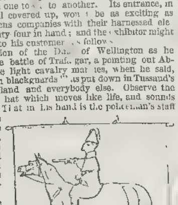
BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE GREAT TOPIC.



IN the present uncertain state of the public mind respecting the final destination of *the* Statue, any suggestions as to its future position become more or less valuable.

It is quite true that it [illegible] down, and 'tis pity it is so; but if its coming down is to cost as much as its setting up, it behoves us to find some means of lessening the expense. Our first plan is to turn it into a show (and people would pay eagerly to see it, especially in the country where they have heard so much about it); and there could always be found benevolent brewers to horse it from one town to another. Its entrance, in the day-time, all covered up, would be as exciting as that of the circus companies with their harnessed elephants and twenty-four in hand; and the exhibitor might make a speech to his customers as follows:—

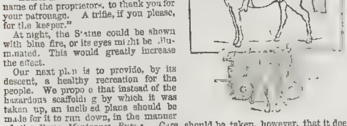


"Representation of the Duke of Wellington as he appeared at the battle of Trafalgar, a pointing out Abdel Kader to the light cavalry marines, when he said, 'Up and at them blackguards'" as put down in Tussaud's History of England and everybody else. Observe the feathers on his hat which moves like life, and sounds more natural. That in his hand is the policeman's staff with which he took Boneyparte into custody, after he'd run away from his bail, and took to bad companions; you are at liberty to touch the statue; there is no deception; it is of solid gold, and cost upwards of a hundred pounds.

"Ladies and Gents.—Allow me, in the name of the proprietors, to thank you for your patronage. A trifle, if you please, for the keeper."

At night, the Statue could be shown with blue fire, or its eyes might be illuminated. This would greatly increase the effect.

Our next plan is to provide, by its descent, a healthy recreation for the people. We propose that instead of the hazardous scaffolding by which it was taken up, an inclined plane should be made for it to run down, in the manner of the Paris *Montagnes Russes*. Care should be taken, however, that it does not come down upon soft ground, or it will inevitably be wrecked ashore, as immovably as the *Great Britain*. After it is down, the plane can be fitted up with cars, and a handsome revenue be derived from the pastime of sliding down, which might be continued for any time, as the removal of the scaffolding does not seem to be a point of the slightest consequence.



For other plans we add:

It might be engaged at Astley's, for a new version of the "Demon Horse."

It might be carried over, by huge balloons, to Belgium, for the Waterloo mound—the Belgian lion coming over here to take the place of the British one, now very infirm.

It might be fitted up as a model military asylum, with sentry-boxes in the cars.

It might be set up on Folkestone heights, to checkmate the Boulogne Column.

All we hope is that it will have some place found for it, and not go ingloriously back to where it came from, with its tail between its legs, amidst the jeers of the boys and the chorus from the old nursery game of "Here comes the Duke a-riding."

THE CHEAP FARE MANIA.

The opposition is now so great amongst the steamers and omnibuses, that there is no telling where it will end. A reduction of from fourpence to a penny in the former, and from sixpence to twopence in the latter conveyances, is already achieved. The next placards we see will be as follows:—

"Halloo! Here we are! A splendid ride and a sandwich for a penny!"

"Down again! A handsome portrait presented to every gratuitous passenger going above two miles!"

"No charge for admission to the Aldermen Steam-boats. Every passenger entitled to a refreshment ticket and a comic song book."

"Gentlemen taken from Vauxhall to Tunnel Pier, and their hair cut and curled in the first style, for twopence, on the journey. Be in time!"

NEW BALLAD.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1846.

AIR—"*The Old English Gentleman.*"

We hear of days long passed away, and glorious times of old,
And how Young England's sons affirm we're getting dull and cold;
But yet romance is not quite dead [illegible] common daily life
She still exists; of which great fact you'll find examples rife
In the Post-Office Directory all of the present year.

(Chorus dependent upon the convivial or musical propensities of the listeners.)

Of Knights, [illegible] pass'd, we note a goodly band,
From selling Penny Magazines, to oysters in the Strand;
And 'Squires, [illegible], a stalwart crew, in every trade are seen,
From fishmongers in [illegible]-street to Chemists to the Queen,
In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

And P[illegible] print and lithograph; and [illegible] deeming it no sin,
[illegible] trade in cheese, and keep a Cross Keys Inn;
Nuns, too, in New Kent-road, import tobacco [illegible],
And there are cells of Abbots in the New Inn, Wych-street, Strand.
And in the Post Office Directory, &c.

The mighty minds of every age you'll meet therein combined,
John Milton, as a tea-dealer, in Mary'bone you'll find;
And Isaac Newton, in the east, has stores of pens and quills;
And Hogarth trades in ham and beef, and Butler deals in pills,
In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

And Samuel Johnson makes brass rules, and Fielding vends the [illegible];
And Pope sells coals; and Dryden, law; and Spenser, boots and shoes;
And Beaumont's a solicitor; and Fletcher pulls out teeth;
And Godwin will supply you with an artificial wreath,
From the Post-Office Directory, &c.

Of those who flourish'd long ago the course is not yet run.
M[illegible] is and dresses leather; Bacchus keeps the Rising Sun;
Mark Anthony's a silk-weaver, and lives in Spitalfields,
And Tully's skill to Drury Lane a well-trained chorus yields,
Though not in the Directory, &c.

The virtues altogether form a tolerable train;
[illegible]'s Prudence has a loan [illegible] and we hope she may re[illegible];
There's Faith at Lloyd's [illegible] the Temple; but it ill may sound
That Charity just now is not in London to be found,
Nor in the last Directory, &c.

But noted thieves of olden times are here the same as then,
[illegible], that they are "all honourable men;"
Dick Turpin dressing cases makes; Jack Sheppard sells wax candles,
And Duval trades in gold; but always 'tis his own he handles,
In the Post-Office Directory, &c.

In fact, there's naught or nobody the keen compilers spare,
And all who have immortalised are, *bona fide*, there
[illegible] last copy, and you'll find them all forthwith,
Unl[illegible] to [illegible] tribes of Smith,
In the Post-Office Directory, all of the present year.

MUSIC.

"Loretta," at Drury Lane Theatre, Loder's "Night Dancers," at the Princess's, and the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, the Lyceum, and Laurent's Casino, have been the musical attractions of the week. On Tuesday, the Turner Family had a concert at Sussex Hall, in the City; and on Wednesday, Mr. H. Russell gave a vocal entertainment at the Marylebone Institution. Jullien closes his campaign to-night (Saturday); and his Ball on Monday evening will terminate his occupation of Covent Garden Theatre, which is now in the hands of the capitalists who have undertaken to mount an Italian Opera on the grandest scale, for three years certain. Next week we shall supply ample details of this vast undertaking. Mr. Allcroft has had no reason to complain of a want of patronage at the Lyceum; and as he will have a fortnight clear of the Jullien opposition, there is every reason to suppose that he will be remunerated for his spirited undertaking. On Monday next the Third Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place. On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall will perform Handel's oratorio of "Solomon," Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips being the principal singers. On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Severn will give a Concert, for the purpose of having the Serenata, "The Spirit of the Shell," composed by him, adequately executed. We may notice amongst the musical events of the day, the renewal of the Greenwich [illegible] Subscription Concerts for the season, the first of which took place on Thursday, conducted by Sterndale Bennett, with Mr. Willy as leader, and Mr. H. Smart as pianoforte accompanyist. Handel's "Acis and Galatea," with an effective chorus, selected by Mr. Green, was performed, with Miss Rainforth, Miss Turner, Messrs. Allen, Phillips, and Master Banister as vocalists.

Madame Anna Bishop's engagement at Drury Lane Theatre terminates on the 23rd of December, when she will make a tour in the provinces. Balfe's opera is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on the 7th of December, if possible.

There has been a report that Miss Hawes, the celebrated contralto, had retired from the profession, being about to be married to a gentleman of fortune. The intended marriage is true; but Miss Hawes will not retire for some time to come, and, we hope, will gave a Farewell Concert in London, before one of the greatest singers in the sacred school withdraws from public life. She sang at Mr. Marshall's Concert, at Oxford, on Thursday week; at which, a clever MS. overture by Mr. Reinagle, who has lately married Miss Orger, the *pianiste*, was played. Miss Dolby and Mr. John Parry gave their Annual Concert, at Croydon, with great success, aided by Miss Rainforth (who was encored in Tully's charming "Song of the Seasons"), Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Kench. Mr. Richardson played a flute solo, and Mr. C. Severn presided at the pianoforte.

We learn from Dublin that the Ethiopian Serenaders have given their entertainment with immense success. Mr. Mitchell has re-engaged them for the St. James's Theatre, for the Season 1847.

We perceive by the American papers that Henri Herz, the pianist, has been favourably received at his first Concert in New York, and that Sivori is popular at Boston. Mr. Lover, whose wife expired in London last week, leaving two daughters, is carrying everything before him in the United States. He is *fêted* everywhere. Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, preserved his notoriety; and Edward Seguin, the basso; Mrs. E. Seguin, the *prima donna*; and Fraser, the tenor, were starring in operas.

Our correspondence from Paris records the triumphs of Madame Persiani, Mario, and Coletti, in Pacini's opera of "La Fidanzata Corsa" (the Corsican Betrothed): the acting and singing of Madame Persiani created a great sensation. On the 23rd, Grisi sung in "Norma" before the Royal Family at St. Cloud. Verdi's "Due Foscari" is in rehearsal for her, Mario, and Coletti. Lablache was expected to return to Paris from his villa near Naples in December, but some doubts have been expressed whether he will sing again at the Théâtre Italien. M. Clapisson's new opera of "Gibby le Cornemuse" (the Bagpiper) has been quite successful at the Salle Favart: Roger, in the [illegible] shepherd, greatly distinguishing himself; Bussine, a new basso, appeared as *James the First of England*, and made a favourable impression; Mdlle. Delille was the *prima donna*; and Henri and Grignon had good parts: the music is clever, but not remarkably original, and is noisily instrumented. At the Académie Royale, Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce," was anxiously looked for, but it was not expected to be ready before the middle of December: the new ballet of "La Taitienne" was in rehearsal. Mr. Lumley had arrived in Paris from Italy. Flaming accounts of Madame Eugenia Garcia's success at Rovigo, where, it is alleged, she was called for fifty-eight times at her benefit; but the statements of the French and Italian papers, on matters relating to art and artists, cannot be too suspiciously regarded. We have accounts from Vienna describing the grand execution of Mendelssohn's "Paul" by upwards of 1000 executants, artists as well as amateurs. Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" will be performed in Vienna and Berlin at the same time; Jenny Lind being the *prima donna* at the former, and Pauline Garcia Viardot (sister of Malibran) at the latter: Viardot, by her genius, has made a complete *furore* in Berlin in all Jenny Lind's best parts: Viardot can sing in Italian, German, English, French, and Spanish, with equal facility: Jenny Lind, as yet, has only sung in Swedish (her own language) and in German. The erratic genius, Liszt, has gone to Constantinople. The amiable and gifted Ernst is now in Russia. At Leipsic, on the 11th inst., there was a musical festival in honour of Schiller's birthday.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Society of British Musicians, Messrs. Wallace, W. C. Macfarren, Rea, and Mitchell were elected members; and Edward Loder, Dr. Elvey, G. Cooper, Hatton, Lindsay Sloper, the Misses Williams, &c., associates. The present Committee consists of Messrs. Macfarren, C. Horsley, Clinton, Davison, Gattie, Stephens, C. Severn, Lockey, and Thirlwall.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1847. D'Almaine and Co.

This beautiful Album of Music and Poetry, edited by F. H. Burney, is remarkable, not only for its attractive embellishments, but also for the variety and excellence of the musical contributions. There are fifty Songs, and seventeen Instrumental Pieces, the latter consisting of [illegible], valses, quadrilles, galops, &c., by Linter, C. W. Glover, Ling, K[illegible], Esain, Prinz, W. H. Holmes, H. Herz, Boalman, Rosellen, J. P. Barratt, Thalberg, and E. Flood. The music of the Songs include the names of Sir H. R. Bishop, John Barnett, Edward Loder, Charles Horn, A. Lee, G. Linley, J. Parry, Macfarren, Lindpaintner, R. Linter, F. N. Crouch, Blockley, G. F. Taylor, J. R. Ling, Millar, J. Winterbottom, Manning, Marsden, Morrell, E. F. Fitzwilliam, Stewart, &c.; and the Poetry is by Lord Byron, T. H. Bayley, J. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Crawford, E. Fitzball, H. Howard, Mark Lemon, G. E. Inman, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. C. B. Wilson, Percy Douglas, D. Ryan, [illegible], &c. We cannot attempt to analyse the different qualities of the compositions: there is, of course, some mediocrity mixed up with the good things; and it by no means follows that the assertion of "composed" is a certain evidence of paternity. In future Numbers, we would recommend the Editor to insert, in the table of contents, the names of the composers as well as the titles of the pieces, to which might be added a frank avowal as to the adaptations and arrangements.

The decorative portion of this elegant album is unexceptionable. The Harleian Collection in the British Museum, the Clovio Manuscript in the Soanean Collection, and the Bibliotheca Egertoniana, are the sources from which Mr. Brandard has selected his subjects for the ornamental and illuminated covers, contents, inscription, title, and frontispiece. There are also some graceful subjects supplied by the pencil of the artist, such as the three figures of Poetry, Painting, and Music, on the covers; and a charming composition, encircled by the borders of arabesques and medallions, in the frontispiece. The inscription page is remarkably elegant—it is almost a pity that any profane scrawl should be inscribed on such a scroll. The exquisite vignette, with the bright golden capitals of the index page, cannot escape notice. Altogether, this volume is a gorgeous specimen of [illegible] could not be presented to the fairer portion of the creation.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY. Charles Jefferys.

This is a superb volume of poetry, illustration, and music. Mr. John Brandard has designed and lithographed the illustrations, which are printed in gold and colours, by M. and N. Hanhart. There are 120 pages of music and poetry by the most popular composers, including Bellini, S. Glover, C. W. Glover, Macfarren, Weippert, Eliza Cook, S. Nelson, J. Hine, Spencer, Weigl, &c. There is an excellent portrait of Beethoven from the German print, an engraving of which appeared in our columns at the time of the Bonn Monument Festival, in August, 1845. The emblazoned presentation plate, title-page, and frontispiece, are very elegant.

THE ACCORDION PRECEPTOR.—THE CORNOPEAN AND SAX-HORN PRECEPTOR. G. & H. Dav[illegible].

We have been frequently asked by Correspondents for the best instruction book for the accordion—an instrument so much in vogue in these days, and particularly well adapted for the performance of sacred chamber music. Mr. Henry West, of the Royal Academy of Music, has prepared with care and intelligence [illegible] to the public. To all amateurs [illegible] we can strongly recommend this work, as, with ordinary diligence, by [illegible], they may acquire a mastery over the instrument without the aid of a master. With the music of about 150 [illegible] the figuring is marked, preceded by a [illegible] grammar. The distinctions between the [illegible] accordions are [illegible] cated, and the scales are given [illegible], ten, and twelve keys.

When we state that the Preceptor for the Cornet-à-Piston or Cornopean and Sax-Horn has been compiled and arranged under the supervision of those accomplished artists, the Distin Family, it is quite unnecessary to dwell on the value of such a work, based as it is upon the celebrated book of M. Forrestier. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the publisher, Mr. Davidson, for providing such cheap and excellent Class-Books for every instrument, thus affording to the Million, not only a knowledge of the general principles of music, [illegible] enabling the veriest tyro to comprehend the various qualities of instruments.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. Burns.

The December Number (No. 8) of this valuable collection of ecclesiastical music contains works by Vittoria, Di Lasso, Morales, [illegible], and Mozart. Of the vast utility of this publication for church choirs, families, choral societies, &c., we have before recorded our opinion, and we are glad to learn that the [illegible] appreciating the exertions of the editors and [illegible].

THE PARISH CHOIR, OR CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. John Ollivier.

This monthly publication has reached its tenth number. Its intent is to supply every information as to chorus chanting, &c., in order to effect a complete reformation of church music. There is evidence of zeal and ability in the "Parish Choir," but there is room for great improvement in the present mode of conducting the periodical, if its sphere of utility is to be extended. The object to be attained is praiseworthy, but the articles are too trivial and frivolous for such grave matters.

ON, ON, MY DEAR BRETHREN. By G. CROUCH. Spencer.

This is a Deputy Grand Master's song, composed in honour of the craft, which will be popular in the Lodges as an occasional effusion. It is dedicated to Lord Worsley, the Deputy Grand Master of [illegible] the Humber [illegible].

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN. National Anthem. By ALFRED AUGUSTUS DE REGINALD HELY.

This is a loyal effusion addressed to our most gracious Queen, which is beautifully printed, emblazoned and illuminated in gold and colours, from the specimen [illegible] her Majesty. As a work of typographical art, nothing can be more exquisite.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

We think that "Jack Cade" met with somewhat harsher treatment than, with all its faults, it was entitled to, at this theatre, on Monday evening, when this admirable episode (comprising the second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth scenes of the fourth act, and a slight alteration of some others, of the second part of Shakspeare's "King Henry the Sixth,") was produced for the first time. Sufficient pains had not been taken to insure its proper representation. The actors were imperfect; the *melees* and groupings were confused and uncertain; and small speeches and messages were given to such very inferior performers, that they provoked the loud ridicule of the audience; and when the curtain fell, a steady uncontradicted hissing greeted its descent.

Yet one or two of the actors were worthy of commendation. Mr H. Lee's *Lord Say* was excellently played, and his delivery of the principal speeches was very correct and impressive. Mr. Maynard's *Jack Cade*, too, had a good deal of rough dramatic force in it, that went far towards a proper delineation of the brutal rioter's character; and the same remarks will apply to Mr. Cowell's *Dick the Butcher*. But the stage business was so loose and rambling, and the minor parts so ineffectively sustained, that a very fair chance of producing a spectacle, which might have proved attractive, was entirely thrown away. The prices of admission had been reduced—the boxes to half-a-crown, and the pit to a shilling; but the alteration did not appear to have affected the numbers of the audience, either one way or the other.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Perlet, who was to have appeared on Monday evening, was again prevented by indisposition. The "Rivaux d'eux mêmes" and "Le Bonhomme Richard" were therefore performed; and the agreeable talents of Mademoiselle Brohan made up for the disappointment. "Le Bonhomme Richard" is an excellent piece; the plot turning upon the adventures of an honest old country *propriétaire*, who, hearing that a young man, in whom he feels the greatest interest, is going on somewhat wildly in Paris—in fact getting "upon town"—goes up to the city to see and save him, and is himself caught by the Anacreontic pleasures of the capital. The "Goodman" is admirably played by Cartigny.

THE SURREY.

At the latter end of last week, a gentleman, named Bayntun Rolt, made his appearance at this theatre as *Macbeth*. His performance was, even for an amateur, very much below mediocrity; and although he was sturdily applauded by certain zealous friends, both throughout the tragedy and at its conclusion, yet there were those unpleasant sounds very plainly audible during the progress of the piece, and what is far more fatal, that jocose disposition amongst the disinterested—or rather uninterested—portion of the audience, which together appear to have limited Mr. Rolt's appearances to a very few nights, albeit the advertisements in the Sunday papers spoke of his triumphant success. It was said, in the theatre, that the new actor was an amateur desirous of acquiring histrionic fame, even by paying pretty handsomely for the chance. If this be true, and we believe it to have been the case, then is the management of the Surrey most culpable. As regards this theatre it has been our pleasure to speak of late in the highest terms of the manner in which it has been conducted. The prolonged engagement of Mr. Macready turned out a most advantageous one to both actor and lessee; and this was very properly followed up by that of the sisters Cushman. The reputation of the theatre rose to a higher standard than it had ever before enjoyed, and it was practically [illegible] in the arguments of the dramatic philanthropist, that the Surrey audiences would always support excellence in any shape. The engagements of these excellent *artistes* having come to a conclusion, nothing could be in worse taste than the allowing the theatre to become a place of exhibition for any of those stage-struck persons, who will parade their utter inefficiency before the public, at [illegible]. A general loss is the result of such ill-advised proceedings. The actor loses his money and the respect of his private judicious friends; the management loses its credit for keeping good faith with the patrons of the establishment, and providing them with a proper entertainment; and the audiences lose their confidence in the theatre. They find they have been taken in, and they are careful not to be again drawn into the snare.

Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild Goose Chase" is to be the next revival at the OLYMPIC. This comedy is more familiar to modern play-goers as "The Inconstant," by Farquhar, who took nearly the whole of the first four acts, with a great portion of the dialogue, from the former piece; and then merely observed in the preface that the "Wild Goose Chase" had afforded him the *hint* of his own play.

A new piece, called "The Young Pretender," to be performed at the HAYMARKET, on Saturday, is from the pen of Mr. Lemon.

Mr. Buckstone is at present engaged on a new drama for the ADELPHI, of the "Wreck Ashore" and "Green Bushes" school. The Christmas entertainment at this house will be a pantomime on a somewhat novel plan. All the characters will speak, as in the old Italian pieces of the kind. Mr. Selby, we believe, is the constructor.

We suppose we shall not now betray any secrets in mentioning the name of the LYCEUM drama, from Mr. Dickens's Christmas story. It is to be called "The Battle of Life," which is, of course, the name of the book. The pantomime, by Mr. Stoquelar, is the favourite old tale of "The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast."

The different theatres which are now open with threepenny galleries—and other prices in proportion—mention the competition on all sides, in the singing taverns, &c., as their motive for reducing the admission money. We cannot conceive that this plan will benefit them. Few, however poor, who turn out to make a holiday night of it, care whether they give sixpence or threepence, and look chiefly to the entertainment offered, which cannot possibly be a good one at this miserable price, if even the barest expenses of the different stock departments of the humblest establishment are taken into consideration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH. A Bath paper announces that Lord Ashley will be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of that city, at the next election, on the Conservative interest.

MEETING OF LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS IN FAVOUR OF THE REDUCTION OF THE TEA DUTIES.—On Wednesday afternoon a very numerous meeting of the leading Liverpool merchants took place, at which resolutions were agreed to, urging a reduction of the duty on tea. The leading merchants of all parties took part in the proceedings. The chief speakers were Bramley Moore, Esq., the talented chairman of the Dock Committee; Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq.; Samuel Holme, Esq.; and Edward Brodribb, Esq. A deputation was named to proceed to London, for the purpose of having an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE COBDEN NATIONAL TRIBUTE FUND.—The usual weekly meeting of the [illegible] Manchester Committee for the promotion of this undertaking was held at Manchester, on Monday evening, Mr. [illegible] Southworth in the chair. Mr. Pattisson, the secretary, reported that the fund had this week been increased by the amount of £327 7s. 10d., making a total, up to the present date, of £[illegible] 8d.

OPENING OF THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS EXTENSION RAILWAY.—The extension branch line of the Tunbridge Wells Railway was publicly opened on Wednesday for passenger and other traffic. From the former station, outside the town, the way branches about 250 yards through a deep cutting, where it enters a tunnel 800 yards in length, which, within 70 or 80 yards, brings the visitor to the station, which is close to the church, and nearly as possible in the centre of the old and new towns. No public ceremony was observed in its opening, Mr. Peter W. Barlow, the company's engineer, being the only official present. The Board of Trade certified its security some time since.

CURIOUS CEREMONY AT NEWCASTLE (STAFFORDSHIRE).—A few days ago the [illegible] of electing a "Mock Mayor" peculiar, we believe, to the borough of Newcastle (Staffordshire)—was celebrated with more than usual formality. In by-gone days, before the Municipal Bill was passed or dreamt of, this annual show was got up in burlesque of the election of chief magistrate, and was always held on the same day. For the last few years the custom has fallen into abeyance; and, determined that this year should compensate for the shortcomings of its predecessors, much time and pains were spent in making the necessary preparations, and the election was consequently postponed until a week after the day fixed by law for the election of the lawful head of the corporation. The display bore a very formidable appearance. In the procession rode the Lady Mayoress on horseback. Her ladyship was attired in spotless white, with hat, veil, and waving plume. She was attended by a black servant, also on horseback. There were the sergeants-at-mace, with their emblems of office, and wearing sheep-skin wigs, on foot. Then, pompously and right worshipfully, strode the Mock Mayor of Newcastle. He was enveloped in the black hide of a Staffordshire bull, with an immense pair of horns branching from his head. A long train of councillors followed, each arrayed in a cow-hide tunic, and bearing implements used in the useful and profitable art of tanning. The mock town-crier, on horseback, brought up the rear of the procession, while hundreds of boys and girls—and children of a larger growth—followed in the train. The Mayor and Council, by judicious haltings, secured a copious supply of stimulants—the Lady Mayoress condescendingly pledging in the "loving cup," just by the way of keeping out the cold. [illegible] Mayor was proclaimed at the Market-cross, according to custom, [illegible] the procession paraded through the principal streets of the town. The display of [illegible] implements, and the superabundance of leather in [illegible] state, [illegible] in compliment to the respected chief magistrate, who [illegible] engaged in the tanning business.

FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.—A fire occurred at Plymouth on Monday, by which it is estimated that damage has been done to the amount of £3000. It broke out on the premises of Messrs. [illegible], ironmongers, at the corner of Bilbury and Buckwell-streets, and afterwards partially extended to the houses of Mr. Watts, tailor; Mr. Woolf, pawnbroker; Mrs. Weeks, milliner; and Mr. Trickett, dyer.

LITERATURE

Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note-Book. By A Suffolk Rector. [illegible]

This is a very agreeable fireside volume of Sketches, which are likely to interest a considerable class of readers; in addition to the claim they have upon another section, from their advocacy of the principles and practice of Freemasonry, and narr[illegible]on of remarkable characteristics of celebrated Masons. The charm of the book lies in its individuality—or gossip of contemporaries who have "moved the world," and which, in a s[illegible]ightly anecdote, gives us a [illegible] of a [illegible] nature than in a lumbe[illegible]g volume on his "life and times." Nor are touches of pathos and bril[illegible] wanting to gild the worthy Rector's "Stray Leaves;" he often wr[illegible]ng and vigour, if not always with the nicest discrimination. Amon[illegible]rs who are slid into the narratives are Scott, Canning, Gif[illegible], Liston, the Marquis of Hastings, Col. Wildman, the late Rev. R. L[illegible], &c. From the sketch entitled "Sir William Webb Follett, in Early Life," we select a specimen [illegible]

"[illegible]nversation," says the Rector, who was a school-fellow of Sir W. Follett, "I inferred, from a passing remark, that he had become a Mason. I asked if my conclusion was correct. 'It is,' was his reply: 'I was initiated at Cambridge.' Light had not then beamed upon myself; and I expressed in scoffing terms my astonishment. 'In your early struggles at the bar,' remarked he, with quiet earnestness, 'you require something to reconcile you to your kind. You see so much of bitterness, and rivalry, and jealousy, and hatred, that you are thankful to call into active agency a system which creates, in all its varieties, kindly sympathy, cordial and wide-spread benevolence, and brotherly love.' 'But, surely,' said I, 'you don't go the length of asserting that Masonry does all this?' 'And more! The true Mason thinks no evil of his brother, and cherishes no designs against him. The system itself annihilates parties. And as to censoriousness and calumny, most salutary and stringent is the curb which Masonic principle, duly carried out, applies to an unbridled tongue.' 'Well! well! you cannot connect it with religion: you cannot, say or do as you will, affirm of it that Masonry is a religious system.' 'By-and-by, you will know better,' was his repl[illegible] lodge; that Masons habitually use prayer in their lodges; and, in point of fact, never assemble for any purpose without performing acts of religion:—I gave you credit,' continued he, with a smile, 'for being more thoroughly emancipated from nursery trammels and slavish prejudice.' 'You claim too much for your system,' was my rejoinder. 'Not at all! But hear me. Many clergymen were and are Masons. The well-known Dr. Dodd belonged to us.' 'I presume,' said I, jestingly, 'you attach but slight weight to his name? The selection is unfortunate.' 'It occurred to me,' said he, 'from my having recently read some very curious letters connected with his case. The Masons, both individually and as a body, made the most extraordinary efforts to save him. They were unwearied: but—I must break off; when I can call you brother, you shall see these letters. Meanwhile, is it not worth while to belong to a fraternity whose principles, if universal, would put down at once and for ever the selfish and rancorous feelings which now divide and distract society?'"

The following, from a conversation with Dr. Lant Carpenter, "On the Sorrows of the Lost," is singular:

"He maintained, in eloquent terms, his opinions as to the individuality of the soul. He avowed his fixed persuasion that all the myriads of human beings who ever lived and moved upon this earth still lived, and were at that very moment in existence, all together. The whole world, he maintained, still lived. 'All of whom we read in the Old Testament as having perished by famine, by pestilence, by the sword, still live. No soul can be swept away. It is still existent.' 'In a distinct and separate place?' 'Unquestionably! Each soul is reserved by its Mighty Guardian for a separate and distinct award.' 'Where?' was the inquiry uttered by more than one of his auditory. 'That we are not permitted to know.'"

Tales of Female Heroism. Burns.——Stories of the Crusades. Burns.

These two volumes are elegant contributions to a library for the young; or, in other words, they are "juvenile books" of the better class; not written down to the capacity of the reader, but with such attractiveness as to lead him or her up to the intellectual amusement of historical lore. The episodal character of the two works must contribute greatly to their popularity. The first brings together several traits of female heroism, to show the fortitude and devotion of which women are capable, rather in a feminine and domestic aspect than a brilliant one, and to exhibit acts of courage and presence of mind in characters distinguished by their conscientious fulfilment of the quiet, unobtrusive duties of every-day life. The mere enumeration of a few of the historiettes will give our readers an idea of the varied interest of this well-filled volume. First, we have a narrative of the devotional services of Mrs. Jane Lane in aiding the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; rewarded, after the Restoration, by a pension, and the gift, by Charles, of a gold watch, which relic, in 1830, was in the possession of the Dowager Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecot Park. This is followed by the eventful life of Lady Fanshawe, written by herself, and presenting animated pictures of the courts of Charles I. [illegible]d II., as well as of the conjugal happiness of the writer, and of her great prudence, courage, and presence of mind. Lady Morton, "one of the beautiful race of Villiers," and her devotional attachment to the ill-fated Queen Henrietta-Maria, are commemorated in a brief sketch. Several glances at Scottish history follow, as "The Heart of Montrose," "Lady Grisell Baillie" (a delightful picture of the domestic graces and affections, as well as of tru[illegible] [illegible]ora Macdonald" (escape of the unfortunate Prince Ch[illegible] [illegible]" (the original of Scott's "Jeanie Deans"), from a narrative by Miss Porter; the naively written history of Madame La Rochejaquelein's trials and sufferings in the wars of La Vendée; the memorable escape of Mrs. Spencer Smith, sister-in-law of Sir Sidney Smith, &c. &c. These, with two or three records of German character, form the staple of the work, which, as the reader will perceive, is judiciously various in its contents. To conclude, personal history, at all times interesting, is peculiarly so, in these narratives, from their recording some of the sweetest attributes of female virtue.

The second volume, "Stories of the Crusaders," contains two brilliant narratives of the Chivalry of the West, "De Hellingley," and "The Crusade of S. Louis," the latter from Joinville's delightful Memoir.

Both works exhibit careful editorial annotation, with a due regard to popular style. The first has a spirited illustration of Lady Bankes's courageous defence of Corfe Castle, and the latter an episode from the Battle of Tiberias.

The French Prompter. By M. Le Page. Wilson.

Petit Musée de Litterature Francaise. By M. Le Page. Wilson.

The author or editor of these very useful manuals is well-known by his extensively successful tuition of the French language in the metropolis; he is one of the best idiomatic instructors of the day, and his works are invariably characterised by lucid system, a very desirable excellence in all educational works.

One of the volumes before us is well described by its title "The French Prompter;" it being a sort of royal road to conversation, more especially such as travellers on the Continent are likely to stand in need of; indeed, it is a little dictionary of words, to each of which are appended phrases in which they are most commonly employed: for example—"Abbey. Have you seen *Westminster Abbey?* Avez-vous vu l'Abbaye de Westminster?"

The "Petit Musée" is a well-arranged selection, prose and verse, from the most eminent writers of France, with chronological and critical notices of French literature, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The collection comprises almost every variety of composition, and must be considered as an elegant contribution to our class-books.

Christmas in the Olden Time; or, the Wassail Bowl. By John Mills. Hurst.

Alack! for the gay and glittering Annuals! their chance must be poor, indeed; now that the success of Mr. Dickens's Christmas volumes has produced a plentiful crop of imitators, who, probably, act upon the grateful principle that "one good turn deserves another." It is, however, no fault of rare and first-rate genius that it calls a host of mediocrity into existence: this is rather honour than reproach; the latter belongs to the imitators of the Bozzian school, who, almost without exception, aim at the manner of their great progenitor, but altogether miss his noble purpose, without which Mr. Dickens has not written a single chapter.

The volume before us is the first book of the season which it aims at commemorating—"the festival period of the year," as the author somewhat uncouthly phrases it. He is, however, quite at home in the conventionalities of Christmas lore; as in the "ivy, holly, and rosemary twined in the crown of Christmas, hoary-locked and bleached with age;" and, "the wassail bowl, deep and full;" and "quaint ballads, carols, and ditties;" "the yule log;" "the time-worn roof of the Baronial Hall;" "'tis Christmas, right merry Christmas;" and all that sort of thing. However, this is but the framework of Mr. Mills's Christmas Story, which is modestly introduced to the reader: the incidents are ingenious, and the tale is interesting; and the Yule Games and other Christmas [illegible]cessories are neatly slid in. The work is very prettily illustrated, and is altogether [illegible]duced in such style as must attract patrons at the approaching present-making [illegible].

The Post-Office London Directory, 1847. Kelly and Co.

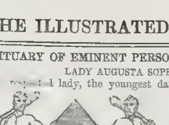
This huge volume, the forty-eighth edition of the w[illegible], well sustains the reput[illegible]tion enjoyed by the "Directory" of late ye[illegible]. In the Preface, the prop[illegible]r maintains that the high character of the work is not referable to its mere connexion with the Post-Office; for an important change has been gradually introduced into the manner of collecting the information; and a larger portion of the work than heretofore has been confided to *selected* agents entirely unconnected with the Post-Office, this being, in great pa[illegible], the plan of compiling the editions for 1845 and 1846. Nor has the proprietor rested content with his past success, but has introduced many important alterations in this volume for 1847, and added to its bulk without any increase of price. The "Postal Directory" is especially improved; and there are numerous changes throughout the volume, to insure its completeness. The compilation must be a vast labour, to be accomplished only by systematic subdivision, and the most painstaking minuteness. The appearance of the volume has suggested a very lively effusion, to be seen in another column; and we trust [illegible] appreciated and remunerated. To a great commercial country this is an indispensable volume.

A Blue Hare.—A few day[illegible]go, a hare of a singular c[illegible]r, which had been seen in Mr. Woodbridge's coverts, at Bigods, Essex, for a year or two, [illegible] called the "blue hare," was killed by Dr. Barnes. Its fur resembled that of the grey squirrel, and had a very singular appearance.

Supposed Poisoning in Suffolk.—An inquest has been held near Sudbury, upon the body of a labourer, named Foster, who is supposed t[illegible] have been poisoned three weeks after his marriage. It is said that some suspected part[illegible] are in custody. The subject is under investigation by the authorities of the county.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY AUGUSTA SOPHIA CATHCART.



T[illegible] lady, the youngest daughter of the late gallant Earl Cathcart, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York, died at Cathcart House, near Glasgow, on the 18th, having nearly completed her forty-[illegible] year. The antiquity of the [illegible] which her Ladyship derived is attested by the fact that Reinaldus de Kethcart appears as a subscribing witness to a grant by Alan the son of Walter, Dapifer Regis, of the patronage of the Church of Kethcart to the Monastery of Paisley, in the year 1178. From this Reinaldus lineally descended Sir Alan Cathcart, Knt., whose valour at the Battle of Loudoun Hill, 1307, is thus recorded:—

A Knight that then was in his rout,
Worthy and witht, stalwart and stout,
Courteous and fair, and of good fame,
Sir Alan Cathcart was his name.

In reference to these lines, and to the gallant character of Sir Alan's descendants, Lord Hailes observes that it is pleasant to trace a family likeness in an ancient picture.

THOMAS PENRICE, ESQ., OF KILVROUGH.

This gentleman, wh[illegible] at Little P[illegible] R[illegible]tory on the 12th inst., aged fifty-seven, was second son of the late Thomas Penrice, Esq., of Yarmouth, the residuary legatee of John Howe, Lord Chedworth, and the successor to his Lordship's estates in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. Inheriting from his father a considerable property, Mr. Thomas Penrice purchased, in 1820, the manor of Kilvrough, near Swansea, and other lands in Glamorganshire. Early in life he entered the military service, and was in all the Peninsular campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. Captain Penrice has died unmarried, leaving two brothers, John, of Yarmouth, and Charles, of Plumstead, a clergyman, besides two sisters, Hannah Green, widow of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford, and Mary, married to Thomas Trench Berney, Esq., of Morton Hall.

GEORGE NIGEL EDWARDS, ESQ., OF HENLOW GRANGE, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Edwards was son of the late Richard Raynsford, Esq., and inherited the Henlow Grange property at the decease of his maternal uncle, George Edwards, Esq., upon which occasion he assumed the surname and arms of Edwards. Subsequently, he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1827. His death occurred on the 21st inst., at the age of seventy-eight. He married, in 1803, Katherine, second daughter of Robert Peers, Esq., of Chislehampton Lodge, county Oxford; but became a widower, without issue, in 1840.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day was on the increase—the arrivals this week having exceeded 5000 quarters; owing to which the trade was h[illegible]t barely but at nothing quotable beneath M[illegible]day's prices. Free foreign wheat was [illegible] previous rates, but the transactions in it were very trifling. In corn under lock, not[illegible] doing. The supply of barley was not large, yet it was quite sufficient for the demand, which ruled heavy, at barely late rates. The demand for malt was very slow, and some difficulty was experienced in effecting sales at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour commanded very little attention.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 5030, barley, 1960; malt, 610; oats, 1680. Flour, 1860 sacks. Irish: barley 700, oats, 9550. Foreign: Wheat, 2420, barley, 960; oats, 1040 quarters. Flour, 10,200 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 64s; ditto white, 62s to 69s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65; rye, 40s to 42s, grinding barley, 34s to 36s; distilling, 38s to 40s, malting ditto, 42s to 65s Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, [illegible] Kingston a[illegible]d [illegible]7s to 72s Chevalier, 72s to 74s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] 25s to 30s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Y[illegible] Cork, black, 25s to 26s ditto white, 26s to 30s. tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 51s, grey peas, 44s to 46s; maple, 44s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s; boilers, 49s to 52s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 58s to 64s, ditto white, 64s to 68s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s, ditto, feed, —s to —s, and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—[illegible] limited business has been transacted in [illegible] market, at previous quotations.

[illegible], Baltic, crushing, 41s 0d to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £10 0s to £11 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 8d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 59s 8d; barley, 42s 11d; oats, 25s 10d; rye, 42s 7d; beans, 46s 4d; peas, 49s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 60s 11d; barley, 42s 0d; oats, 26s 5d; rye, 40s 9d; beans, 46s 2d; peas, 49s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—This article is still inactive, yet prices rule about stationary. Common Congou, 10½d to 11d per lb.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of West India are quite as dear; but all other kinds of raw sugar have a downward tendency. Refined goods without alteration.

Coffee.—There is only a moderate business doing, at about last week's prices.

Rice.—This article is heavy, and prices are not supported. Most of the parcels offered at auction have been taken in.

Provisions.—We have to report a heavy demand for Irish butter, at a further decline in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlows, landed, 94s to 98s, Clonmel, 94s to 96s; Cork, 92s to 93s; Limerick and Belfast, 86s to 90s; Waterford, 88s to 90s; and Sligo, 84s to 88s per cwt. English butter has fallen 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Dorset, [illegible] middling, 94s to 98s, and Devon, 95s to 96s, per cwt.; fresh, 11s to 13s per dozen. Fine Dutch butter is quite as dear, but all other qualities are neglected. Best marks, 98s to 102s; and low and middling, 72s to 94s per cwt. Bacon is in fair request, at previous currencies. In all other kinds of provisions, exceedingly little is doing.

Hops (Friday).—In the finest parcels of hops—the show of which is not to say large—a fair amount of business is doing, at full prices. In other kinds, very few sales have taken place this week at barely previous quotations. New Sussex pockets, 72s to 90s; Weald of Kent ditto, 78s to 90s; Mid and East Kent ditto. 88s to 126s per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly. Privately, exceedingly little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies being on the increase, the demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £4; clover ditto, £3 5s to £5; and straw, £1 10s to £1 14s per load.

Tallow.—The market for Russian has a quiet appearance. P.Y.C., on the spot, 48s to 48s 3d; and for delivery, 48s per cwt. Town tallow, 50s, net cash.

Oils.—All kinds of fish and seed oils have met a dull sale, and, for linseed, not more than 25s 3d to 25s 6d can be obtained.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 19s; Lambton, 20s 6d; Stewarts, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; and Hetton, 19s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer to-day being extensive, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull. The few prime Scots, &c., on show produced full prices; but all other qualities were again somewhat lower. From Holland, we received 370 beasts, 1460 sheep, and 14 calves; from Spain, 30 oxen. The numbers of home-fed sheep were small; yet the inquiry for them was in a very depressed state, at barely Monday's quotations. Calves—the supply of which was limited—moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. In pigs, comparatively little business was transacted, at late rates. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 5s each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d, prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 994; cows, 118; sheep, 3180; calves, 186; pigs, 380.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade to-day at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d, small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d.

Robert H[illegible].

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

C[illegible]sols have been firm during the week, with a gradual advance, from 94½ to ⅝ [illegible]. This has mainly arisen from the purchases made by the public, assisted [illegible] the operations of the brokers acting on behalf of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Money Stock has been scarce, from the speculators being generally sellers; prices, consequently, advanced. The settling on C[illegible] T[illegible]day, passed off without the slightest difficulty, accommodation [illegible]sy rates. Consols close at 94⅝ to ⅞ for money, and 94⅞ for the January account. Exchequer Bills have scarcely varied, remaining at 9s to 12s premium; Bank Stock is 205; Three per Cent. Reduced, 93⅝; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 95⅝; India Bonds, 22s. pm.

Business in the Foreign Market continues extremely limited, and the fluctuations are hardly worthy recording. Spanish Five per Cents quoted on Monday 25¾ to ⅞, but receded on Wednesday to 25½ to ⅝, and close nominally at that price. The Three per Cents. have been, and remain at 37 to 37⅛. Passives, 5½ to ¾. Mexican Stock has fluctuated between 21⅝ to 22, to 21⅝, closing at the former price. At a meeting of the Committee of South American Bondholders, held on Monday, the conduct of Messrs. Schneider and Co., in refusing to surrender the Bonds, &c., into the hands of the new Mexican Minister, was highly approved of, and a letter to that effect has been since transmitted to that firm. Portuguese Stock has been scarcely dealt in, and remains at the wide quotation of 36 to 38. Brazilian [illegible] per C[illegible]s., 59½; Four per C[illegible] Russian, 111.

The Share Market has been dull, and many of the heavy shares have receded in value. London and North Western have declined to 190 to 192. Brightons, Dovers, and Caledonians are also worse. North Staffordshire shares have fluctuated considerably; and South Westerns are also heav[illegible] shareholders of the latter company w[illegible] unanimously in favour of carrying out the extensive projects of th[illegible] directors, with the exception of making a loan of £50,000 to the Packet Company. This is universally considered an injudicious act, the money being secured only on the vessels, which every year become less valuable, both from service, as well as the hourly improvements made in steam navigation. At the close of the week, the market continued heavy[illegible]ng the prices of the shares last dealt in, will evidence:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and East[illegible], Birmingham and Dudley, ⅝ pm; Birmingham and Gloucester [illegible]nam and Oxford Junction, 8⅝; Bristol and Exeter, 81½; Caledonian, 23½; Ditto, Half Shares, 2¼; Eastern Counties, 22¾; Ditto, New, 7⅜ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 3⅛; Eastern Union, 51½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12⅝; Ditto, C[illegible] Ely, 2½; Ditto New, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75; [illegible] Quarter Shares, 18; Ely and Huntingdon, [illegible] Great Western, Half Shares, 75½; Ditto, Quart[illegible]; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, [illegible]y, &c., 35½; Ditto, Br[illegible] 4⅝; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 58½; Ditto, Fifths, 47½; London and Greenwich, 9⅜; London and North Western, 192; Ditto, Ditto, New Shares, 14⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 18¾; London and South Western, 64; Ditto, New, 27; London and York Extension, 1¾; Lynn and Dereham, 15⅞; Manchester and Leeds, Half Shares, 47; Do., Qrs., 5½; Do., Fifths, 10; Midland, 121; Do, New, 30⅝; Do. New, 6; Newc and Berwick, 33¼. Norfolk, 130; North British, 37½; Ditto Quarters, 3⅝; Ditto Extension, [illegible]; Northern and Eastern, 75⅝; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18½; Ditto New, 20; North Staffordshire, 3⅝ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12⅞; Preston and Wyre, 32½; Ditto Half Shares, 7½; Scottish Central, 19½; Scottish Midland, 12¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South Eastern and Dover, 37; Ditto No. 4, 3; South Wales, 3⅝; West Riding Union, 1⅝ pm.; York and Newcastle, 37½; Ditto Preference, 7; York and North Midland Extension, 37½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 16½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie's), 1¼; Demerara, 4½; Jamaica S. Mid. Junction, 1⅝, Namur and Liege, 3⅝; Northern of France Constituted, 10; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 4⅞; Rouen and Havre, 25⅝; Tours and Nantes Constituted, 4.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market was firm yesterday, and the pay[illegible]; 94 ¾ ⅞, for Money, and 95 to ⅛ for the next Account, were the closing quotations. In the Foreign House, Portuguese improved to 37½. Spanish Three per Cents also quoted a point higher. The Share Market was better, the old lines improving in price, with more firmness.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

90th, or Stirlingshire, &c., Militia: T. C Burns, Esq., to be Captain, vice Amor[illegible]. A. H Urmston, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hamilton.

Ayrshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. J. Fairlie to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice W. Montgomerie; Major Sir C. Lamb, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fairlie; Capt. Sir J. Boswell, Bart., to be Major, vice Sir C. Lamb, Bart.; Lieut. C. Lamb to be Captain, vice Sir J. Boswell, Bart.; Cornet G. M. Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice C. Lamb.

Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. R. T. Lee to be Captain, vice Wharton; Cornet W. M. E. Milner to be Lieutenant, B. Markland to be Cornet, vice Hi[illegible].

BANKRUPTS.

H. NEWTON, Northumberland-st[illegible], Strand, chemist. F. CLARK, George-street, Adelphi, jewel-case maker. J. GASS, Colchester, draper. S. GARROD, Church-street, Hackney, sur[illegible]. D. WORTHINGTON, West Ham, Essex, [illegible]er. J. SMITH, Edmonton, brewer. J. GREEN, Greenwich, lodging-house ke[illegible] Strand, tobacconist. H. FLOWER, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, and Regent-square, publisher. W. CLAY and J. CLAY, Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers. J. MAY, Redruth, Cornwall, stationer. J. WALTON, Leeds, tailor. R. C. LLOYDS, Liverpool, painter. J. FORD, Birmingham, hosier. J. NICHOLLS, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, stonemason. T. LOWIS, N[illegible]-upon-Ty[illegible].

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. COHNERT [illegible]. J. PATERSON and SON, late of Paisley, tea merchants.

FR[illegible]

DOWNING-STRE[illegible] N[illegible] 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William [illegible] Puisne Judges in the Supreme Cou[illegible] of New South W[illegible] to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests; and Th[illegible] Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in that col[illegible].

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Georg[illegible]x, Esq., to be Puisne Judge for the island of Trinidad.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint J. Hooper Dawson, Esq., to be Chief Clerk, and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the Island of Newfoundland.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Sir A. I. Campbell, Bart., and W. C. Bontine, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. J. BRETT, Luton, Bedfordshire, sheep-salesman. S. SAMUEL and W. SAMUEL, Birmingham, woollen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.—A. RUSSELL, Ashford, Kent, saddler. J. BICKERTON, Luton, Bedfordshire plait[illegible] F. BO[illegible] Clerkenwe[illegible]cer. J. [illegible]ALRAFT, Copenhagen-[illegible]n, licensed-victual[illegible]. W. CROSLING, [illegible], Essex, linen-draper. A. HUDDLESTON, B[illegible]ston, Yorkshire, farmer. J. M. VAUGHAN, Bristol, builder. R. NICHOLS, jun., New-street, Birmingham, bookseller. S. G. BURTON, Sidmouth, Devon, gas-manufacturer. W. GAWTHORNE, Liverpool, cabinet-maker. P. JONES and E. F[illegible], Liverpool, joiners.

[illegible]

In Stanhope-street, the V[illegible] At [illegible] of the Rev. R. Sale, of a still-[illegible]x-square, th[illegible] Moorsom, of a son.——At High Park, near Worcester, the lady of the Rev. Edward Wakeman, of a [illegible].——In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lady Ebury, of a son.——At Sydenham, Mrs. T. N. Farquhar, of a daughter.——At Queen-street, Mayfair, the lady of Harry Thornton, Esq., of a daughter.——At Dulwich, Mrs. Zachary Cooke, of a son.——At Clapham, Mrs. Sidney Johnson, of a daughter.——On the 23rd inst., the lady of the Rev. John Allen, chaplain of King's College, of a daughter.——At Wennington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of W. A. F. Saunders, Esq., of a daughter.——In the Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. Oliver Walford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Albany-street, the Rev. William Whitehead, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Lexham.——At Islington, [illegible] to Jamesana Chisholm, youngest daughter of the late Major Donald M'Kenzi[illegible].

DEAT[illegible].

Martha, wife of William Bond, Esq.——At Hope House, Little Burstead, Es[illegible] year of his age, Peter Skipper, Esq., one of the magistrates of the said coun[illegible] Yates, second son of W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P.——At Henlow Grange, in th[illegible]ford, George Nigel Edwards, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.——At Lee[illegible] Esq.——At Ramsgate, Catherine, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Clarke Whitehead.——On the 18th inst., in the 89th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Colonel James Morgan.——At Croydon, Dr. Roberts, aged 84.——At Paris, Maria D. Fawsett, relict of John Fawsett, Esq., of Bierley Hall, Yorkshire.——At Winchester-place, Pentonville, in the 85th year of her age, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Brind, Esq.——The Rev. B. E. Nicholls, M.A., curate of [illegible] John's, Walthamstow.

Suicide of Lieutenant Douglas.—On Wednesday night Mr. Payne held an inque[illegible], at the Horslydown Tavern, Tan-street, Horslydown, on the body of Lieutenant William Douglas, aged 37, late of her Majesty's 12th Foot, and son o[illegible] General Douglas, who committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances. Mr. Henry Gwillen, of 16 Strand, said he had known the deceased from boyhood. For four years he had been an inmate of three different lunatic asylums in Florence. On being brought to England he became an inmate of the lunatic asylum belonging to Mr. Birket, at Stoke Newington, and from there was taken to Dr. Coghlan's, at Cheltenham. The last time witness saw him alive was on Saturday morning last, when he appeared more composed than he had seen him for many months. In 1816 he had joined the 12th Foot, and went with his regiment to Gibraltar, but was allowed to resign. He was the son of a General officer, and his family were at the present in Ireland. He had made tw[illegible] or three attempts previously at self-destruction. Caroline Dally, of No. 4, Church-row, Horslydown, said the deceased had lodged in her mother's house about six weeks. On Tuesday morning, whilst passing through the passage, she saw him in the parlour, standing before the glass, cutting his th[illegible]oat with a razor. An alarm was given, and although assistance was promptly obtained, he shortly ceased to exist. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL KALERGI.

Last Saturday, the Greek community resident in London gave an elegant entertainment to Gen. Kalergi, at the London Tavern, in honour of his exertions in the cause of the Greek Constitution. The event, interesting in itself, was rendered still more so by the announcement that the General was to be presented upon this occasion with a magnificent sword. From some delay, however, on the part of the artificers, this latter part of their design could not be accomplished; but to make some amends for this disappointment, a drawing of the sword was exhibited, and this excited considerable interest. The scabbard appears to be of exquisite workmanship, richly studded with gems. On one side are inscribed the words "Religion, Country, Constitution," and on the other, "To the General Kalergi, from the Greek Community of London, 21st Nov. 1846." On the handle is the cross of Greece, with the words "[illegible]ber, 1843." (These, of course, all in Greek.)

The room in which the e[illegible]t was given was decorated with banners, pictures, and Greek [illegible]iately over the chairman was a portrait of King Otho, surmounted by the in[illegible] of the Constitution, and flanked on either side by the national standard of Greece and the Union-jack of England. At the bottom was a splendid banner, with the inscription, "25th March, 1821." On the right was a chaste design in black marble, for a funereal arch, which it is proposed to erect to th[illegible] memory of the Hellenes and Philhellenes who fe[illegible] in the [illegible] on the left was a painting representing [illegible] Kalergi, at the head of the troops, demanding from the King the Constitution. There were also numerous portraits of King Otho and Queen Amalia scattered about the room.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Ionides, and there were about fifty gentlemen present, all members of the great commercial Greek houses in the metropolis. The proceedings were, as might be expected, carried on in their native tongue.

Dinner over, and the cloth removed, the Chairman proposed the health of King Otho, which was given with all the honours.

The Chairman next gave the health of Queen Victoria, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Franghiadi, the vice-president, proposed the health of Queen Amalia, which was also received with great applause.

"Prince Albert and the Royal Family" [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman then rose to propose the toast [illegible], "The H[illegible]th of General Kalergi." He was sure the toast which h[illegible] honour to propose required no rhetorical flourish to make it acc[illegible] unnecessary that he should detail to them the history of Kale[illegible] was it not written in, was it not coincident with, the history [illegible] independence? (Loud cheers.) At the age of sixteen Kale[illegible] leave Russia, where his relations had resided, in affluent [illegible], preferring rather to fight for liberty t[illegible] to live at home [illegible] inglorious ease. At the age of eighteen he stormed and took the fort of Gravousa, in his native island of Crete. Subsequently, in every important movement connected with Grecian independence he took a leading and active part; and as he was persuaded that the revolution of the 25th March, 1821, had not accomplished its final purpose, he, in conjunction with others, brought about that of the 3rd of September, and secured to Greece a Constitution. (Loud cheers.) Ever since the 3rd of September, 1843, the Greeks in London had intended to have presented him with a sword, as a token of their gratitude and esteem for the manner in which he brought about that bloodless revolution. Circumstances, however, had prevented the execution of their wish until the present moment, and now his presence amongst them rendered the time more appropriate. (Cheers.) It was useless for him further to enforce the toast. He would merely add, that so long as the sun shone on the Acropolis of Athens, and whilst the stars of the Grecian sky glistened on the plains of the 3rd September, so long would the name of Kalergi be dear to every true Greek. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Greek song by Mr. Cartwright.

General Kalergi said he could not adequately express to them his thanks for the kind way in which his health had been received. He delighted to find himself in the company of Greek merchants. He had himself been brought up in a merchant's office, and his father and uncle both were merchants. He could not wish them anything better than that their children should enjoy the same exalted notion of Greece, and the same love of liberty which characterised their fathers; and again thanking them most sincerely for the honour conferred upon him, he begged to drink to the health of the Greek community in London. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next gave "The three Allied Powers—England, France, and Russia." (Cheers.)

Mr. C. T. Ralli gave the next toast, "The final and irrevocable establishment of the Constitution of Greece glory and honour to those who were instrumental in its accomplishment." It was not to be expected that the Grecian Constitution should yet be a perfect institution. If they looked around they would see many nations much older not so far advanced as themselves. They must not, therefore, be disappointed that Greece had not brought to greater perfection a Constitution which she had only enjoyed three years; but they should rejoice that she had so far advanced as she had in the right direction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Geralopalo proposed "The Clergy." (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Xenakis, minister of the Greek Chapel in Finsbury-circus, briefly responded to the toast, remarking upon the advantages of unanimity and concord, to which they were indebted for the glorious results of the 3rd of September.

Mr. Cassavetti gave "The Greek army and navy."

General Kalergi returned thanks. Though the army was small, it was very brave, and so long as that army existed there was no fear that the Grecian Constitution would ever be destroyed. (Cheers.) He then gave "The health of the Chairman," might he live to be as old as Mount Olympus, and to preside on many occasions like the present. (Cheers.)

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the honour.

Mr. Lascarides gave "The diffusion of knowledge and education in Greece."

Mr. P.T. Ralli gave "The independence of the courts of justice, and the liberty of the press." The speaker eloquently enlarged upon the subject entrusted to him, and maintained that the freedom of a country was never safe until the independence of its courts of justice and the liberty of its press were irrevocably secured. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mavrojani proposed the next toast—"To the memory of the Hellenes and Philhellenes who fell in the struggle for Grecian independence."

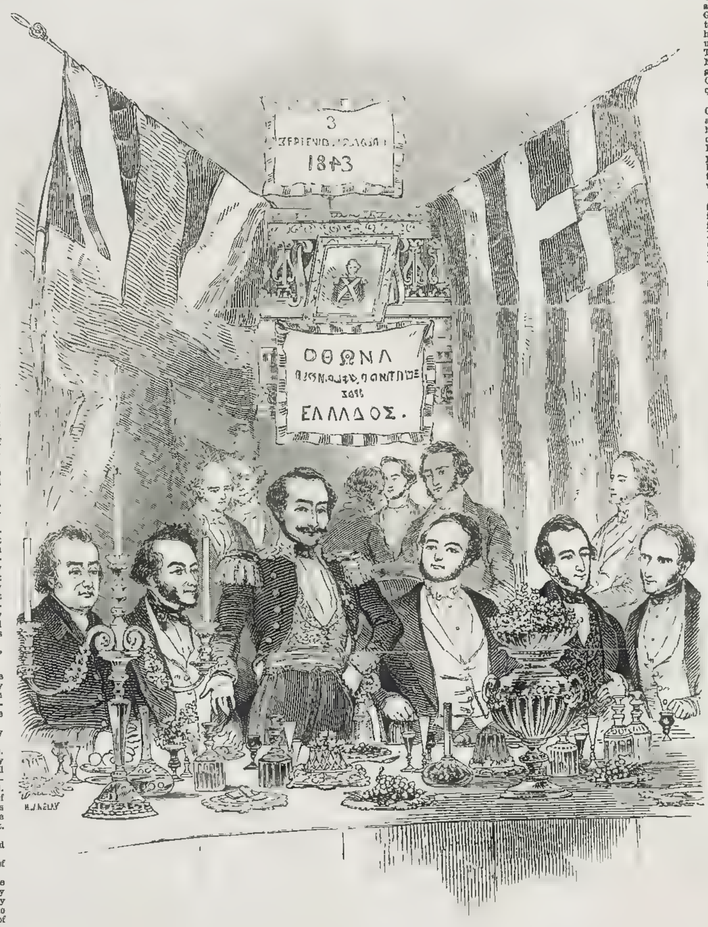
Drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. P. T. Ralli proposed—"The agriculture, commerce, industry, and mercantile marine of Greece."

"The health of the ladies," and of "The Vice-President and the Committee," followed, and were drunk with all the honours.

After this the gentlemen retired for a brief space, whilst the tables were removed, and the room was converted into a spacious *salon de danse*. Ladies then joined the party, and Terpsichorean enjoyments, aided by the excellent music of the band of the Coldstream Guards, were maintained till a late hour.

Our Illustration represents Kalergi addressing the company at the festival. We append a brief memoir of the General.



HELLENIC FESTIVAL TO KALERGI, THE GREEK PATRIOT, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

> Out of three hundred, grant but three
> To make a new Thermopylæ.
> BYRON.

Three brothers—Emanuel and Nicolas, with the subject of the present notice, Demetrius Kalergi—responded nobly to the appeal of our noble poet. They left everything; devoted their properties and lives to the freedom of their beautiful country. Born in Candia, in the year 1806, educated liberally at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna, Demetrius Kalergi barely attained his eighteenth year before he aroused his native island in a sanguinary, and for the moment successful, struggle against its Ottoman oppressors. Taken prisoner in the famous action of the Piræus, where 400 Cretans stood firmly for some hours before 20,000 Turks under Redschid Pasha, Demetrius escaped decapitation only by an immense ransom,—fortunate in that, when one of his brothers lay dead before his eyes, and the other brutally mutilated.

Having served for some time as Aide-de-Camp to the unfortunate Count Capo d'Istria, and disgusted with the appointment of Otho to the throne of Greece, Kalergi left his native land, only to return at the end of ten months, when he was cast into the dungeons of Argos upon a frivolous charge of treason. Tried at length by a Court-Martial at Navarino, under the presidency of our gallant countryman, General Sir Thomas Gordon, Kalergi was honourably acquitted.

Greece would not be Bavarized. The Constitutionalists conspired—the Greeks assembled on the Acropolis—Otho and his Bavarian Guards were on the point of being sent upon their travels, when Kalergi humoured the popular current—prevented the effusion of blood; obtained by his courage and wisdom the Constitutional freedom of the King and country without any humiliation to either.

Nor was the young King ungrateful for the timely interposition of Kalergi in defence of the Hellenic throne, and in vindication of Hellenic rights. His Majesty nominated Demetrius his Aide-de-Camp; raised him to the highest military rank, while the Senate invested him with the title and prerogatives of "*the Great Citizen of Greece.*" But, alas! the gratitude of Princes and the intrigues of Courts! General Kalergi was no favourite with Coletti; for, no sooner was the latter installed as Prime Minister of Greece than the gallant General was stripped of rank and property—driven, like Themistocles, from the land which he served so devotedly.

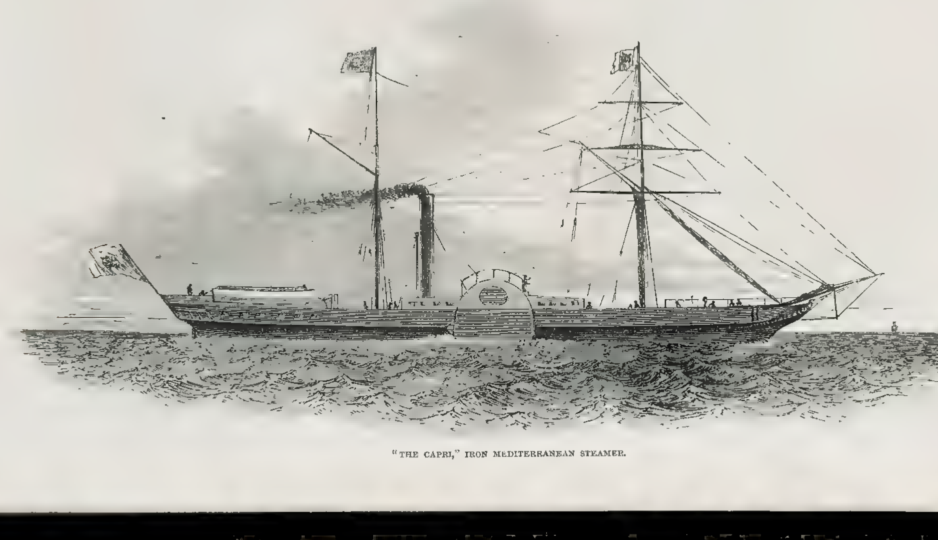
STEAM NAVIGATION

ALONG THE SHORES OF ITALY.

THE *Capri*, (of which we annex a Sketch), and the *Vesuvio*, are new steam-vessels, lately built in the Thames, for the navigation of the Mediterranean; and both are remarkable examples of what British art and science can accomplish. They are the property of the Neapolitan Steam Navigation Company, and are intended to run between Marseilles and Malta, calling at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, and Syracuse; in connection with the *Mongibello*, *Ercolano*, and *Maria-Christina*—which vessels have been well known for several years to all the English tourists, as the best appointed in the Mediterranean. One of them leaves Marseilles, and another Malta, every week; and they stay one day at each of the intermediate ports, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing them; as well as inspecting the classic shores of Italy and at the same time enjoying all the comforts and luxuries which the best hotel can afford. The *Capri* and *Vesuvio* are built of iron, by Ditchburn and Mare: they are 180 feet long; 600 tons; and 220 horse-power: the engines, double-cylinder, are by Mandslay and Field; and the speed of these vessels, 17½ miles an hour, is beyond anything which had hitherto been accomplished. The *Vesuvio* went from Falmouth to Naples in 7 days and 18 hours—which is a less time than the journey by land from Calais to Naples can be performed: a passenger who went out with her, remained four days at Naples, one day at Marseilles, and was in London on the twentieth day from his leaving Falmouth; which we believe unparalleled in the annals of travelling. These vessels have sleeping accommodation for 180 passengers, and are fitted up in the most elegant and commodious manner. The saloon resembles a drawing-room more than a cabin on ship-board: the panels are of maple-wood, and the mouldings are all carved in mahogany; the sofas are covered with crimson-figured velvet; the other furniture is maple and mahogany.

This superb apartment is used solely as a *salle-a-manger*. There are two ladies' cabins, and a sleeping cabin for gentlemen, fitted up in an equally elegant manner. Some idea of the style in which these vessels are appointed may be formed from knowing that each of them has five hundred pounds' worth of plate.

These vessels have been built and fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. Virgil Boni, the agent of the Company, who superintended also the *Mongibello* and *Ercolano*, and who has been engaged in the Mediterranean Steam Navigation, since its introduction in 1825.

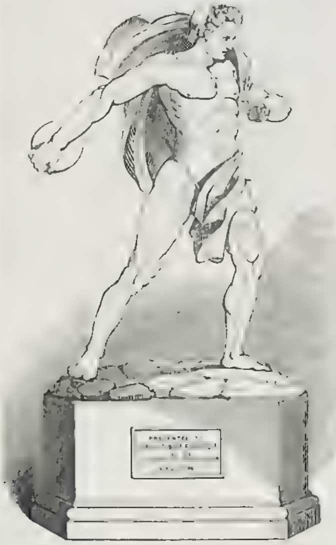


"THE CAPRI," IRON MEDITERRANEAN STEAMER.

STOURBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

On Wednesday last, the gentlemen composing the Stourbridge Cricket Club, presented to H. T. Rufford, Esq., of Prescott House, a handsome Testimonial of the respect entertained by them towards him for his valuable services in connection with the Club. The event was celebrated by a dinner at the Talbot Inn, which was attended by between seventy and eighty gentlemen.

The Chair was taken by the Noble Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord Lyttelton, who was supported on the right by H. T. Rufford, Esq.; and on the left by Wm. Trow, Esq.—Capt. Hickman ably officiated as Vice-President.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. RUFFORD, BY THE STOURBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Testimonial was presented by the noble Chairman, and Mr. Rufford returned thanks.

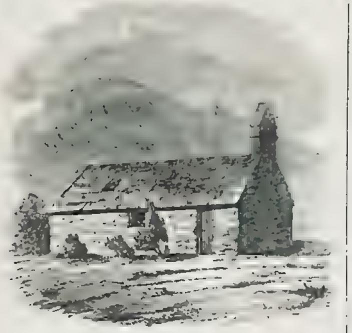
We have engraved the classic piece of plate, which has been manufactured in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The height of the figure is 20 inches; its weight, 80 ounces; and cost, 80 guineas. The design shows the ancient game, nearest to modern cricket—the hurling of the discus, in the manner of a bowl.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHAPEL, WASTDALE HEAD, CUMBERLAND.

The homely and diminutive churches of some of the thinly-populated rural districts, contrast strangely with the large and elaborate structures of our towns and cities. Wordsworth speaks of

> "Wythburn's modest house of prayer
> As lowly as the lowliest dwelling"



CHAPEL AT WASTDALE HEAD, CUMBERLAND.

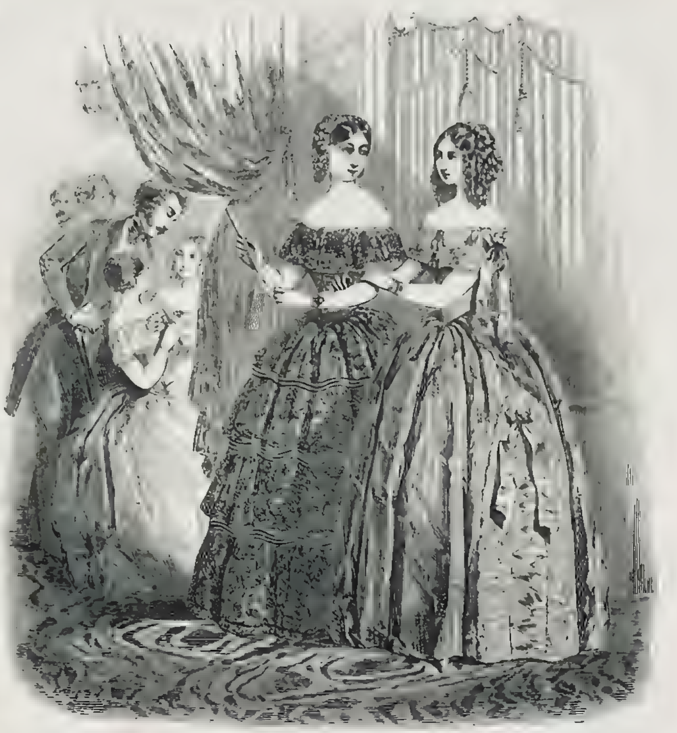
and the one amid the lonely sublimities of Wastdale Head is yet more lowly than Wythburn's. It is said to be the smallest in England, and is a mere hut with an open belfry and one bell, the rope swinging outside. It contains only eight pews, or rather forms, of old oak, and rude primitive construction. The service in this mountain sanctuary is more like a domestic than a public one; there is no regular clerk; any one of the congregation perform that office. On the morning when the writer of this note was there, the young daughter of the priest (as the clergyman is commonly called) read the responses, and that in a much more sensible and feeling tone and manner than is usual in churches of much higher pretensions. Wastdale Head is a very small hamlet in Wastdale, in Cumberland. It contains but few houses, and these of an unassuming character. It is in the midst of a deep and lonely valley, surrounded by scenery the most wild and grand. Lingmell, the Screes, Yewbarrow, and other mountains, rear their steep sides and huge backs and peaks around its wilderness of waters, which is often too stormy for a boat, and is so deep that it never freezes.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

We have already expressed our opinion of the impressive performance of Miss Laura Addison, as *Isabella*, in "Measure for Measure," at Sadler's Wells. (See our Journal, Nov. 7.) We have, this week, engraved "the Prison Scene," with portrait of Miss Addison, and that of Mr. Phelps, the *Duke*, in the monastic disguise. Both performers have, during the past week, repeated their enactment of these fine Shakspearean characters with increased effect.

"Miss Addison" is the daughter of a gentleman of independent property, resident in the metropolis. In childhood, she was of retiring manners, and thoughtful disposition; at the age of thirteen, she penned several poems and essays; and when seventeen, happening to meet with a "Life of Mrs. Siddons," the young reader was so charmed with the records of the genius of our great tragic actress, that she resolved upon the histrionic profession, and at once began to study the principal female characters in Shakspeare.

Contrary to the wishes of her friends, she applied to various managers, and, at length, succeeded in obtaining an engagement at Newcastle, where she appeared, under the assumed name of Addison, in November, 1842. From Newcastle, Miss Addison proceeded to York, where she was enthusiastically received. Next year, she sustained the principal characters in tragedy, comedy, and farce, in Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Coventry; and was pronounced the greatest favourite that had ever appeared on that circuit. From thence, Miss Addison went to Birmingham, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and, from the latter place, removed to Sadler's Wells, where this gifted actress has already earned the "golden opinion" of the metropolitan critics.



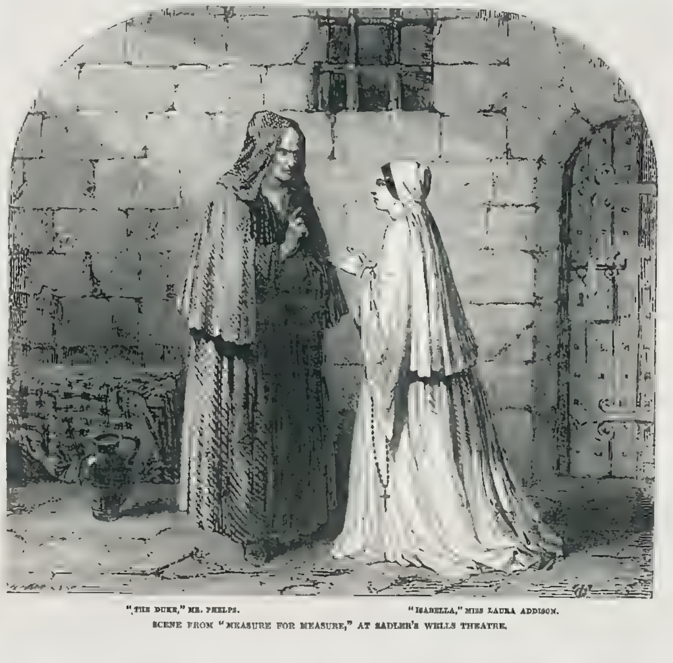
PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Till within three or four years past, there were regular and stated periods for the apparition of novelties in dress; at Easter and All Saints' the fashions for the ensuing months always took their most decided form, the innovations in the interim being but trifling. Matters are now altered. The Parisian fashionables, who imitate us in other respects, as we imitate them in dress, are by degrees adopting the English custom of remaining in their *châteaux* at least till December. They then return to Paris, to display their toilettes until the month of June, when they again disappear from the gay city. It is not, therefore, till December that anything positive can be known respecting the winter novelties, and costume presents, till then, should the weather be cold, a curious mixture of winter wraps and the remains of the lighter dress of early autumn.

As regards that most important article of walking costume, the bonnet, the material remains much the same as in past years—velvet, terry velvet, and satin trimmed with velvet, are still worn almost exclusively. But the shape bears no resemblance whatever to the Pamelas of last year; bonnets are now rather rounded at the temples, and closed at the chin, so that the curls lie inside them, and are, in this respect, similar to those worn several years ago. This shape, being less striking than the Pamela, is probably destined to more general favour, and a more prolonged existence. The curtain is again full. Ostrich feathers are much worn on these bonnets—they must be of the same colour, as also the ribbon. Real fashion invariably condemns such bizarre and showy mixtures of colours, as we occasionally see adopted; as, for example, a dark velvet trimmed with light-coloured ribbons and feathers, &c., for simplicity is always one of the greatest essentials of good taste. When feathers are not worn on a morning bonnet, velvet of the same colour and black lace must form its only ornament. For a toilette of more ceremony, a novelty of the best taste is a bonnet of sky-blue, with cross-way folds of terry velvet, surrounded with three little folds of blue satin. On the right side are placed two blue ostrich feathers, one of which is twisted round the bonnet en couronne. Inside the bonnet is worn a wreath of shaded brown leaves, confined by a light blonde. A pink capote, composed of three puffings of pink satin, and three of terry velvet, alternating with each other, is a style of coiffure quite Parisian and very coquettish. On the right side should be a bow of satin, of terry velvet, and point d'Alençon mixed, thus covering the curtain; and inside, pink satin ribbon, surrounded with terry velvet, forming large bows à l'Italienne.

The most approved style of head-dress, for the theatre, as well as for full dress, appears to be the turban, which will now be universally worn by very young married ladies, although hitherto only considered as becoming to those of a more advanced age. The Sainte Cecile Turban, in violet-coloured velvet, is made of a



"THE DUKE," MR. PHELPS. "ISABELLA," MISS LAURA ADDISON.

SCENE FROM "MEASURE FOR MEASURE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

foundation of gold brocade, embroidered with a silver pattern, [illegible] draperies commencing on each side as high as the temples. The Zorraïde Turban, in white gauze, studded with gold, forming, above the forehead, a roll of gold, from which float two streamers of white gauze of unequal length, which fall on each side in the Moorish style, and terminate in a tassel of spun gold.

The spirit of flattery has led the milliners at Paris to bestow the name of the Infanta, Louisa Fernanda, and of her young husband, on different articles of dress. There is, for instance, the Coiffure Montpensier, which consists of gold blonde, [illegible] cut in the form of a large star, and studded with cerise velvet flowers. Above the star are three folds of cerise velvet fixed on each side of the head with a *grenade* of gold. The folds appear to continue under the blonde, and finish in two small *barbes* of the same material, of unequal length, and covered with gold fringe.

As regards dresses, the interminable variety of forms and trimmings will not permit us to enter much into many details on this subject. The most important piece of information we can give is, that the skirts are worn as full as ever, but that, on account of the trimmings (for all dresses, except those for evening wear, are made en redingotte, and trimmed in front), the folds should be carried more backward. The skirt forms somewhat of a train behind, and is shorter in front. The boddice is made quite high, and closed; or else opening en revers, or only sufficiently to display a small jabot. The sleeves of morning dresses are made quite tight at the top, but at the wrist slightly gathered into a cuff. For more habillé dresses the sleeves are still made with revers mousquetaires, and sufficiently open to show beneath an aramis sleeve with a second revers of lace. The principal trimmings consist of grelots, gimps, large buttons à la Fronde, and narrow velvets embroidered à la soutache.

We must now proceed to the description of out-of-door coverings, which are this year much varied in form, and in many cases most elegant. First we will mention the Mantlet Jeune Fille, made in velvet, in Court green, in blue Nemours, oreille d'ours, or black. It is rounded behind, but without defining the figure, high to the throat, and divided at the side; thus forming long lappets in front, rounded and trimmed, like almost all the mantlets worn this year, with black lace. The Mantlet Duchesse is also made in velvet, and forms into a point both behind and in front; the sleeves are opened and laced; the whole is trimmed with gimps and fringes. The Manteau Irène, intended principally for walking attire, is quite plain, rather tight over the shoulders, and enlarging towards the bottom; the sleeves forming en sabots. The Haydée Mantelet is in the highest vogue. It resembles that we have just mentioned, except that the sleeves are cut à la Grecque, and looped up with fancy buttons.

By aid of the elegant work, "Les Modes Parisiennes," we are enabled to anticipate the fashions for the coming month, in the annexed Illustration. In one of the costumes, the robe is of pearl-coloured silk, with satin stripes of *cerise*; and the bertha of rich lace. In the second costume, the robe is of lace; the coiffure of black lace, &c. The several articles may be obtained of Madame Frederick, 40, Albemarle-street, Correspondent of "Les Modes Parisiennes."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"[illegible]."—*Your little Problem is much too simple for any but mere beginners.*

"[illegible]"—*The Numbers have been forwarded* [illegible], *but, owing to some remissness on the part of the Berlin Agent, the return copies of your entertaining publication have not yet come to hand.*

"*J. P. C.*" *and* "*A. E.*"—*The London Publishers of Mr. Stanley's promising Chess Magazine are Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row. It deserves the support of all true lovers of the game.*

"*A German.*"—*Public Matches by Correspondence are more frequent in Germany than in England. There the moves are communicated through one or other of the local papers, and many hundreds of persons besides the players acquire an interest in the progress of the match. At this moment, a contest, carried on through the medium of the daily papers, is pending between Hamburg and Lubeck and another, the moves of which you may see in the* Altona Mercury, *betwixt Gluckstadt and Schleswig.*

"*C. R. L.*" *will find that we shall very shortly avail ourselves of two or three of his ingenious contributions.*

"*C. H. S.,*" *New York.—The Opening Number of your* "*Chess-Player's Magazine*" *takes the field in gallant style: it deserves, and, we hope, will command, the support of all true lovers of Chess both in the Old and New World.*

"*H. G.,*" *Guernsey.—Chess is played regularly in the Western Literary Institution, Marylebone Literary Institution, Southwark Ditto, the Manchester Athenæum, and, we believe, in nearly every other similar establishment in England; so you have no lack of precedent for its introduction.*

"*R. B.*"—*If your King has not been moved, he can Castle after having been checked.*

"*A. B.,*" *Dublin.—Buy Lewis's* "*First Series of Lessons;*" *or study the Elementary Lessons in the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle.*" *Playing over the Games in the latter work will also rapidly improve your knowledge of the game.*

"*Willy.*" *Mr. Lewis is an Englishman.*

"[illegible] *F. S.*"—*Yes; you may have half a dozen Queens on the board at once, if you can get them.*

"*T. H. S.*"—*In the position given, the King cannot take the Queen. As we have said a hundred times, the King can under no circumstances go into check of another piece, whether that piece have the power of moving or not.*

"[illegible] *L. E.*"—*On the authority of the recognised Laws of the Game.*

"*E. B. S.*" *We believe your Bookseller to be right. The Numbers containing the Games in the great Match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. St. Amant are nearly out of print: what remains of them are bound in Volumes. You will get the whole in Vol. V., if you make immediate application. The challenge has not yet been accepted.*

"*D. J. J. P.*"—*See our reply above to* "*T. H. S.*"

"*W. H. C.*"—*In 285, the move which defeats the Mate is Rook to King's Knight's 4th at the second move. In our Problem 145, Mate is given in four moves through the check of the Knight at Queen's 3rd. Look once more.*

"*J. W.,*" *Hove. Mr. Harrwitz is a native of Germany, and has been resident, we believe, at Leipsic.*

"Σχολαστικος."—*It may be solved as you suggest. There are many extremely beautiful and very difficult Problems in the* "*Specimens of Oriental Chess.*" *See also Brede's and D'Orville's last Problems in their respective works, and the Subtleties for the Scientific in the* "*Chess Chronicle.*"

"*Broomfield.*"—*You have* [illegible] *in No. 71. In 69, the moves are—1. B to Kt 7th (ch); B interposes (best) 2. Q to K 7th (ch); R or Kt to K 3rd. 3. B takes B; mate.*

"*Bou Maza.*"—*We have examined the positions with all due attention, and thank you for the trouble their construction has cost. At the same time, we are bound to state that, every move being inductive, they are much too easy for our column.*

"*Ann*[illegible]"—*The position you allude to is a beautiful one by Anderssen, which originally appeared in the* "*Leipsic Schachzeitung.*" *Place the men carefully thus:* [illegible] *sq; Rook at Q R 8th; B at Q R 7th; and a Pawn at Q 3rd. Black:* [illegible] *his Q R 6th; Pawns at Q 5th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th. In this situation* [illegible] *White checkmated his opponent in four moves?*

"[illegible]" *Apply both for the Leipsic and Berlin Chess Magazines to Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.*

"*A Beginner.*"—*The circumstance of your adversary's King being left alone, his* [illegible] *having been all captured, does not constitute a stalemate. If his King,* without being in check, *has no square to move on to, except by going into check, and at the same time has neither piece nor Pawn to play, then he is stalemated, and the game drawn.*

"[illegible] *A.,*" *Kensington.—If your opponent check your King without the warning cry of* "*check,*" *you are not, by the Laws, obliged to notice it; but if, on his next move, he find you in check, and then calls* "*check,*" *you must retract your move, and play your King out of check, or interpose a piece.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*In the December Number of the* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle,*" *just published. (See advertisement.) The 7th Volume will be ready immediately.*

"[illegible]" *Thanks for the particulars respecting the newly-formed* "*Finsbury Chess Club*" *which we shall find occasion to advert to, when it is fully established.*

"[illegible]"—*We have not time to send solutions of our Problems by post. If* [illegible] *had taken the obvious course of* [illegible] *to the solution published in the* [illegible] *Paper to that in which the Diagram appeared, he would have found that the Mate was perfectly practicable and might have spared himself the trouble of addressing us with such unbecoming fierceness.*

"*W. B. C.*"—*You are quite at liberty to play your Pawn* "*straight on,*" *without regard to your advers*[illegible]

"*J. W.,*" *Liverpool Club.* [illegible]*: it shall appear shortly.*

"[illegible] *H.*"—*In the position sent, White has only to advance his Pawn to Queen, Mating on the first move.*

[illegible] "*T. L. K.,*" "*X,*" "*W. H. C.,*" "*J'adoube,*" "*Bad*[illegible]," [illegible] "*Broomfield;* "*G. H.,*" *and* "*Omega,*" *are correct. Those by* "[illegible]," "*J. M.,*" "*Mildred,*" "*Sopracitta,*" "*A. H. W.,*" *and* "*L. T. W.,*" [illegible]

* [illegible] resident [illegible] one day's post of the Metropolis, wishing to play [illegible] of Chess by Correspondence, [illegible] a young Amateur, [illegible] due to "C. R. S., 1[illegible], Circus, America-square."

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(Hitherto Unpublished.)

N[illegible]

[illegible] by Mr. R. A. [illegible]

W[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	K at his B [illegible]
[illegible]	R at K B sq
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	B at Q B 4th
Pawns at K R 3rd	B at Q Kt 4th
K Kt 2nd, K B 4th, and 6th	Pawns at K R 2nd
Q 3rd, and Q R 2nd	Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd

White having to play, mated his opponent in six moves.

No. 83.

By Mr. Barnes, of Durham.

White.	Black.
K [illegible]	K [illegible]
Q [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Kt at Q Kt 7th	Ps at K 6th, Q 7th,
Ps at Q 4th and Q Kt 2nd	Q 4th, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 3rd

White plays first, and mates in five moves.

No. 84. By Mr. Kli[illegible].

White.	Black.	White.
K at [illegible]	K at his 4th	B at Q B 3rd
R at K [illegible]	Ps at K 3rd and Q 4th	P at K B 7th
R at Q 4th		

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Solution to Problem, No. 148.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 7th
2. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 8th (best) (*a*)
3. Q to Kt sq (ch)	K to his 7th
4. Q to her sq (ch)	K to his 6th
5. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	K takes Q
6. P takes Kt—becoming a Rook, and White is stalemated.	

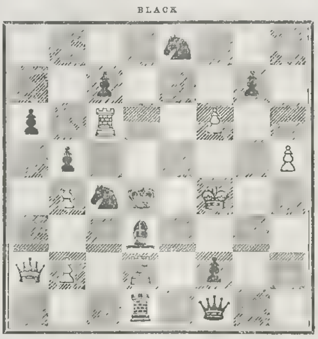
(*a*) It is obvious that the sooner Black takes the Queen, the sooner will his opponent draw the game.

Problem No. 149.

By Mr. C. R. L.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE. ON MONDAY, NOV. 30TH 1846.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Grand Entertainment will take place on Monday, Nov. 30th, being most positively the only Bal Masqué this Season.

[illegible] FOR THE BALL, 10s 6d EACH.

[illegible] will be reserved for the exclusive accommodation of Spectators [illegible] Box-office on Monday, can secure their Boxes or Places, [illegible] whole Evening.

[illegible] ADMISSION FOR SPECTATORS.

[illegible] 5s. [illegible] 1s. [illegible]

Ladies and Gentlemen taking Priv[illegible] the Salle de Danse withou[illegible]

The Doors will be opened at [illegible]

The order of the Dances will be dire[illegible] the Malt[illegible]

The Police Regulation will readily facilitate the arrival and departure of carriages, and ladies and gentlemen are earnestly requested to enforce compliance [illegible] their coachmen. The Box-office of the The[illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MR. BATTY respectfully begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that, in addition to his present extensive establishment, he has purchased the whole of Mr WHITE'S TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, and LEOPARDS, &c., being the same beautiful animals that the celebrated Mr CARTER, the American Lion King, exhibited the wonderful training of in all the principal towns in England and on the Continent. The above popular establishment is nightly crowded to witness the new grand Spectacle of THE LEMON HORSE, or The Twelve Wishes and the Charmed Bit; with SCENES IN THE CIRCLE; BATTLE OF WATERLOO, Napoleon—Mr. Gomersal. Commence at Half-past Six. Acting and stage-manager, Mr W. D. Broadfoot.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On [illegible] HANDEL'S [illegible] SOLOMON. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 Performers. Tickets 3s. each. Reserved Seats, 5s. May be obtained of the principal Music-sellers, of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. Ries, 102, Strand; or of Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing-cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

This being the commencement of a New Season, a favourable opportunity offers for [illegible] desirous of [illegible] Subscribers, who are requested to apply [illegible] Exeter Hall, on Tuesday Evening [illegible] Rehearsal between 8 and 10 [illegible] Subscription is One Guinea; or, for Reserved Seats [illegible] area or Ga[illegible]; and during the past year the Subscription Concerts amounted [illegible]

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.—FIFTH SERIES FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, November 30th, 1846. Te Deum (first time of performance), Mendelssohn Bartholdy—Misses Birch and Bassano, "Lord, have mercy," Mozart—Mr. Machin, "O balmy tears," Assmayer—Miss Birch, "Ye sacred Priests," Handel—Chorus, "Sing to Jehovah," Graun. Mr Francis, Song of the Dove, Beethoven—Miss Bassano, The Maid of Judah, Kücken—Duet, Miss Birch and Mr Machin, "Graceful consort," Haydn—Chorus, "Praise the Lord ye voices all," Haydn—Organ Solo, Andante, Haydn, Fugue, Albrechtsberger—Miss Bassano, "No more shall Judah's children," Spohr—Cornic, John Sebastian Bach. Mr Machin, "That God is great," Handel—Air, Miss [illegible] sano and Mr. Francis, "God save Victoria," [illegible] of grief," Weiss. Chorus, "Then round about the starry throne," Handel. The [illegible] Miss Mounsey. To commence at Half past Seven and terminate about Ten.—The [illegible]

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—HOLIDAY PRICES CONTINUED.—The attractions of the DAY and EVENING EXHIBITION [illegible] Conservatories, Swiss Cottages, Mont Blanc, Mountain Torrent, and Stalactite Caverns, &c. There is also a splendid Refreshment Saloon. Grand Orchestral Organ from Two till Four, and at Eight till Half-past Ten. Open from Ten till Four, and Seven till Half-past Ten. Evening family tickets to view the whole, for four persons and upwards, at 3s each, may be had at the Colosseum from Ten till Four, and at the principal music warehouses. The whole projected a[illegible] by Mr W[illegible]

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy.—MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—Mdme. Warton begs respectfully to inform the Subscribers and Public that she has succeeded in engaging a celebrated Female Artiste from the Royal Academy of Paris, who will have the honour of making her first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, when will be produced a series of NEW TABLEAUX, never yet introduced to a British Public, in which she will sustain some of her most favourite personations. The unequalled Tableaux of "A Grecian Harvest Home," and "Jephtha's Daughters," from Mr. O'Neil's Art Union Picture, increase in popularity at each representation. Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl. The Appointments and Decorations by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BY PERMISSION PROFESSOR SCHŒNBEIN'S GUN COTTON, differing from all other specimens recently before the Public, is [illegible] on, with other explosive Compounds [illegible] at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays [illegible] the ELECTRIC [illegible]GRAPH demonstrated by Pr[illegible]

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, 1846.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, [illegible] 10th, 11th and 12th of DECEMBER, at the HORSE BAZAAR, [illegible] IAN-SQUARE. A handsome permanent building, in place of the [illegible] the Implement Galleries are, this year, made to extend [illegible] pace formerly so occupied. Ladies are enabled to view this National Exhibition with perfect comfort. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening—Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. Admittance One Shilling.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—A BAZAAR for the Benefit of this Institution, under the immediate patronage of their Most Gracious Majesties the Queen and Queen Dowager, &c., will be held about the middle of MAY, 1847, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Donations of work, &c., and pecuniary assistance, addressed to the Bazaar Committee of the German Hospital, are most earnestly requested, and will be [illegible] received by Dr FREUND, 26 Montagu-street, Russell square, or at the Hospital, [illegible]

REV. A. WALBAUM, Hon. Sec.

ELIZA COOK'S POEMS.—Just Published, The Fourth Edition of
MELAIA and OTHER POEMS, Beautifully Illustrated, price 10s. 6d. cloth, and 15s. Morocco elegant.

"Eliza Cook's poetry appeals at once to the soul by its simple truthfulness. Many a roof has rung with her beautiful ballads."—Literary Gazette.

"Eliza Cook has the daring which belongs to Genius alone. There is health in her poetry [illegible]"

"Some of the poems are so exceedingly beautiful as to strike us with a kind of wonder."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.; and OLLIVIER, Pall Mall. Orders received by all Booksellers.

Dedicated, by permission of her Majesty the Queen to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.
Just Published, morocco cloth, illustrated from designs by Absolon, price [illegible]

TALES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By AGNES LOUDON.
Edited by Mrs. LOUDON, Author of "Gardening for Ladies," &c. &c.
London: BOWDERY and KERBY, 190, Oxford-st[illegible]

Now Publishing, in Monthly Numbers, with two spirited Etchings by Fletcher, price 1s. each,
ROWLAND BRADSHAW; His History and Adventures on the Way to Fame. By the Author of "Raby Rattler."
London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIPER, 23, Paternoster-row.

In the course of November will be published, price Five Shillings,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE; A Christmas Story.
By CAMILLA TOULMIN. Illustrated by JOHN ABSOLON.
Wm. S. Orr and Co., London; James M'Glashan, Dublin; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh; and David Chambers, Glasgow.

THE WESTMORELAND NOVE[illegible]
[illegible] is Published, No. I. price 6d., with Illustrations by J. Walmsley, Esq.,
ADVENTURES OF AN AUTHOR; with a Sketch of his [illegible], Lectures and Correspondence with the Mighty Men in the Days [illegible] Edited by Dr CANTON.—London: W. STRANGE.

MR PERCY ST. JOHN'S NEW TALE, ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
In a few days, elegantly bound, with 12 Illustrations,
THE FIRESIDE; a Domestic Tale. By PERCY B. St. JOHN,
Author of "Trapper's Bride," "Enchanted Rock," and "White Stone Canoe." "In the brief romance, he may be accepted as a skilful and pleasant artist." Athenæum, Nov. [illegible]
H. K. Lewis, 15, Gower-street North, London University, and all Booksellers.

HOW TO LIVE. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,
WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill, and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

THE CATHOLIC MAGAZINE, price Three-halfpence, now publishing in Weekly Numbers. Now ready, Part I., Price 5½d.—Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' court; Sherwood and Co., Groombridge; James [illegible] Clark and Allen, Warwick-lane; Cleave, Shoe-lane [illegible] Strand; Ringrose and Co., Sherrard-street [illegible]
Office, 2, Cra[illegible]

MAGNIFICENT BALL AND EVENING DRESSES in the LADIES' GAZETTE [illegible] DECEMBER, price 1s., post-free, 1s 6d., [illegible] Costumes in endless variety. All the [illegible], 70 Figures, [illegible], 16 Walking Dresses [illegible], 2 Cloaks, 6 Head-dresses, &c. Descriptions, Tales, [illegible] [illegible]GER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

PICTURE STORY BOOKS, Published this Day.
LIFE OF PUNCHINELLO. 100 Engravings. Price 1s. 6d.
BEAN FLOWER AND PEA BLOSSOM. 100 Engravings. Price 1s. 6d.
GENIUS GOODFELLOW. 100 Engravings. Price 1s. 6d.
GOOD LADY BERTHA'S HONEY BROTH. 100 Engravings. Price 1s. 6d.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, for 1847, is now ready.—A splendid volume, in which the rarest excellence in Music and the most brilliant Pictorial Illustrations are gracefully combined, containing upwards of 100 Contributions, Songs, Ballads, [illegible] Pianoforte Pieces, the Embellishments from the most recherché and matchless illuminations in the British and other Museums, producing a work of unrivalled novelty and beauty, peculiarly adapted for the gift of affection or the reward of merit.
London: D'ALMAINE and Co., 20, Soho-square.

Public Library, Conduit-street.
MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND OTLEY WILL PUBLISH
SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK,
LUCRETIA;
OR THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 1st.
Orders, to ensure the earliest delivery, should be given immediately to the Booksellers and Librarians in Town and Country.—SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-str[illegible]

LODER'S OPERA.—"THE NIGHT DANCERS."—"Wake, My Love," the Serenade; the Ballad, "I Cannot Flatter, If I Would;" and the Air, "Wake From Thy Grave, Giselle;" sung by Mr. Allen, and rapturously encored, are published. Price 2s each. "The Flower Duet," sung by Madame Albertazzi and Mr Allen: the [illegible] the Dead, sung by Miss Sara Flower and Mr Allen, are also received with [illegible] enthusiasm. All the Music is now ready, Books of Airs by Glover, Solos, and [illegible] Quadrilles [illegible], Airs, arranged for Pianoforte, &c., by the most eminent Composers. List [illegible] had Gratis, of CHARLES JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

TO THE AMATEURS OF CHESS.
THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE.—Now Ready, the DECEMBER (Double) NUMBER, price 2s., containing the whole of the Games in the [illegible] Problem, and an unequalled co[illegible] concerning Chess from all parts of the world.
[illegible], 27, King William-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

MR. WALKER'S GREAT COLLECTION OF CHESS GAMES.
Recently Published, in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,
CHESS-STUDIES; comprising 1000 Games, actually played during the last half century, &c. By GEORGE WALKER.
*** This unique collection comprises 124 Games played by De Labourdonnais, 179 played by M'Donnell, 62 played by Philidor; and includes the best Games on record, played by St Amant, Kieseritzky, Von Der Lasa, Cochrane, Jaenisch, Deschapelles, &c.
In the press, and to appear early in 1847, in one volume, 8vo., JAENISCH'S GREAT WORK on CHESS OPENINGS. Translated, with numerous notes, by GEORGE WALKER.
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

"A WONDERFUL SIXPENNYWORTH OF INFORMATION."—Literary Gazette.
There is not, or ever has been, an Almanack or Calendar equal to this. Every [illegible] should [illegible] Journal.
"Worth ten times the price it was published at."—Manchester Guardian.
"All the Almanacks of the season fall into insignificance when placed in juxtaposition with the POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK."—Standard.
[illegible] thing is all [illegible] Weekly [illegible]
[illegible] pages, royal [illegible] W. and D. PATEMAN, Wine Office-court, [illegible] street; and all Booksellers.

SPLENDID DRAWING-ROOM BOOK.
FINDEN'S BEAUTIES OF THE POET MOORE. Second Series. Containing Twenty-four Portraits of the Principal Female Characters in his Works, from Paintings by Eminent Artists, made expressly for the Work. Engraved in the highest style of Art, by or under the immediate superintendence of Mr. EDWARD FINDEN. With descriptive Letterpress.—In imperial 4to, elegantly bound in red morocco, gilt edges, price £2 2s., or in atlas 4to, with proof impressions of the plates on India paper, price £3 3s.
Also, the FIRST SERIES, bound uniformly with the above.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

NEW MUSICAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Just published,
A COMICAL, TRAGICAL, FANTASIA, entitled BLUE-BEARD [illegible]
The BATTLE of SOBRAON. By ADOLPHE SCHUBERT. With Tinted T[illegible]
The SOBRAON MARCH. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With Title in [illegible] Colours. 2s. 6d.
[illegible] by ADOLPHE SCHUBERT. With Title in [illegible] Colours. 2s. 6d.
The FEAST of LANTERNS. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With Title in Gold and Colours, 2s. 6d.
The NIGHT STORM at SEA. Introducing the celebrated Song, "Fear not, but trust in Providence." The Pilot. With characteristic Title, by Brandard. 2s. 6d.

[illegible] Three Guineas, or singly, 4s. 6d. a Volume,
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS.
(People's Edition.)
In Sir W. JARDINE'S NATURALIST'S LIBRARY.
CONTENTS:

British Birds, 4 vols.	Humming Birds, 2 vols.
Sun Birds, 1 vol.	Parrots, 1 vol.
Game Birds, 1 vol.	Birds of Western Africa, 2 vols.
Pigeons, 1 vol.	Peacocks, Turkeys, &c., 1 vol.
Flycatchers, 1 vol.	

AUTHORS:
Mr. W. SWAINSON, Mr. J. P. SELBY, and Sir W. JARDINE, Bart.
Each volume contains on an average from 300 to 400 pages of descriptive letter-press, and above 30 plates, accurately coloured from nature.
A series of Biographies and Portraits of Individuals eminent for their researches in Natural History is also given—one with each volume. Among them are Wilson (the American Ornithologist), Linnæus, Pennant, Sir S. Raffles, Pliny, Bewick, Bruce, Baron Haller, &c. &c.
London, S. HIGHLEY, 32, Fleet-street; Edinburgh: W. H. LIZARS; Dublin: W. CURRY and [illegible]
* * The General Introduction to Ma[illegible] will be ready on December 1. The Mammalia [illegible] and will be followed by the Entomology, 7 [illegible]

MR. COLBURN'S NEW [illegible]
NOTICE.—MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY and LETTERS.
THE SEVENTH AND CONCLUDING VOLUME
Is Now Ready for Delivery; and orders are requested to be sent immediately to the Booksellers, to prevent disappointment.
II.
CÆSAR BORGIA, an Historical Romance, by the Author of "Whitefriars." 3 vols.
III.
THE ROMANCE of WAR; or, the Highlanders in Spain. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., late 62nd Regt. 3 vols.
IV.
[illegible] the construction and embellishment of th[illegible]—Court Journal.
V.
The HISTORY of MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow. By the Rev. R. COBBOLD, M.A., Author of "The History of Margaret Catchpole." Dedicated by permission to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. 3 vols., with Illustrations, 31s. 6d. bound.

[illegible]
FATHER EUSTACE,
A TALE OF THE JESUITS
BY MRS. TROLLOPE. 3 VOLS.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough[illegible]

NOW READY, GRATIS,
HINTS for the FORMATION of READING SOCIETIES.—[illegible] all the new and popular publications, as it is on the principle of JOINT SUBSCRIPTIONS alone that a satisfactory supply of the best modern works, numerous as they now are, can be furnished for perusal. The plan is so simple, and its operation so perfect, that families in the most dis[illegible] by which book-clubs have been hitherto supplied. Sent, GRATIS, to [illegible] enclosing two stamps, addressed to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Public Library, Conduit street, Hanover-square.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LIFE and TIMES. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. In Parts, at 1s., to be continued fortnightly, and in Divisions 5s. 6d. each Every Part will contain one Plate—every Division five Plates. Part I. now ready; Division I on December 1st.—FISHER, SON, and Co., London.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing [illegible] 46, Strand, London, price 1s., by post, 1s 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

ART UNION ANNUAL for 1847.—Just Published, the SECOND VOLUME, containing 265 Engravings in Mezzotint and Line, from the Paintings purchased by the Art Union of London. Price, Crimson Cloth gilt, £2 2s; or Proofs, Morocco Elegant, £4 4s.; India Proofs, only 25 taken off, superbly bound and richly [illegible]

ATTRACTIVE JUVENILE PRESENT
New ready, in small 8vo, bound in cloth, and extra gilt, price 5s.,
MY OWN ANNUAL. AN ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS Edited by MARK MERRIWELL. With 100 Engravings, and a Frontispiece and Title printed in Colours.—CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

From Dec. 1st., Price 3rd.
THE JOURNAL OF MYSTERIES.
Eminent Contributors, Popular Principles. Pure Taste, and Perpetual P[illegible]
Best Paper, [illegible]pe, Coloured Wrapper, &c.
Published for the Proprietors, by KENT and RICHARDS, 5[illegible] Paternoster-row.

Just Ready, in 1 Vol., post 8vo., price 7s 6d. A New Work, [illegible]lar and varied interest, entitled
STRAY LEAVES FROM A FREEMASON'S NOTE-BOOK. By a SUFFOLK RECTOR. "It contains many 'leaves' which will be read with great interest." Sunday Times.—London: R. SPENCER, 314, High Holborn.

THE AMERICAN POLKA for 3d.; the Wolt, with new Pianoforte Accompaniments, 3d., Open thy Lattice, Love, New Song, by J. P. Knight, 3d; Cupid among the Roses, by J. P. Knight, 3d., the Postal Waltz, 3d., the Postal Song, 3d; Old Adam's Song, for Christmas, New Song by L. J. Loder, 3d.; Kirmair's Nymphs' Dance, 3d., Glee, Life's a Bumper, 3d.; the Carnival de Venice, Fantasia, 3d.; all in Music Folio, for the Family Pianoforte, being new Numbers of THE MUSICAL TREASURY. DAVIDSON, Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and 209, Cosmorama, Regent-street.

19, Holles-street.
NEW SYSTEM AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—The very general satisfaction that has resulted from the New System planned and adopted by Mr. Bull, Librarian for several years past, renders it desirable more extensively to make known the advantages which it secures to Subscribers at this Library exclusively, one of [illegible] plied for perusal, are in the course of the year shared GRATIS among the Subscribers, to the extent that every year a Subscriber can have Two Guineas worth of any of the New Works to keep. Further Particulars may be seen in the Terms, which are sent gratis and post-free, on application to Mr BULL, Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London

ELEGANT PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CORNICES, &c., upon strictly economical principles. WM. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, is acknowledged, by all who have honoured him with commands, to be the cheapest known [illegible] to wash; regilding equal to new: mouldings of every description.

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble Every one should use [illegible] by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., pay[illegible] Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No 18, Whar[illegible] road, City-road

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work for verandahs, lawns, &c., flower stands Every [illegible] is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Ad[illegible] yal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman square

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—To obtain the Keenest Edge to the Bluntest Razor, Penknife, or other Cutlery, you must purchase the Genuine DIAMOND DUST, at 1s. to 10s. 6d. per box; or a DIAMOND DUST STROP or TABLET, from 1s to 5s., and for Carving-knives, 10s. each, noticing that the wrappers of the boxes have the address of JNO BROTHERS and Co., Angel-court, Strand, on the Coat of Arms [illegible]

CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, LUDGATE-HILL.—[illegible]ducted by Mrs. R. W. FAIRLEEM.—This Establishment affords the greatest faci[illegible] to Families obtaining Good Servants. A handsome room is prov[illegible] Ladies to receive the servants, and the servants are w[illegible] This Establishment is worthy of the highest patro[illegible] [illegible]wledged, both by Mistress and Servant, to be the most economical and ready method of being suited.—For terms of subscription, apply for circulars, at 33, Ludgate-hill, or [illegible]

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recen[illegible] opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Ch[illegible]side, invite the attention of the public generally to their exten[illegible]scription of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, P[illegible] and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, granted 12th November. PIAGET'S ORNAMENTAL CARRIAGE CLOCK and TIME-PIECE CASES, in Relief, are to be seen at R. W. FAIRLAM'S, 33, Ludgate-hill This beautiful invention has all the appearance of the finest engravin[illegible] but in effect wo[illegible] surpassi[illegible] it, and allowing of any drawing or pattern being introduced [illegible] are al[illegible] be had fitted with [illegible] Watches taken in exchange, or purchased.

ST. PETERSBURG and LEIPSIC FUR WAREHOUSE, ET NOUVEAUTES DE PARIS, 184, Regent-street.—MADAME HARRIS and Co., beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, and her friends in general, that she has returned from Paris [illegible] season, and selected with the greatest care and attention in the French market. Her acquaint[illegible] with the most respectable leading houses in Paris, has enabled her to set before the La[illegible] who will favour her with their visits, the most distingue Shapes in Mantelets Persan Mantilles Dona Luisa, Manteaux Grecs, so becoming for the present season, and now the pre[illegible]vailing Fashions at the French Court —MADAME HARRIS, 184, Regent-street

THE SEVENTH THOUSAND of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE is now on Sale, although it is the beginning of but the third season. It is the distinguishing merit of this admirable invention, that it pu[illegible]fies the surrounding atmosphere, and serves to ventilate the apartment which it warms It is adapted for the smallest Chambers, as well as the Hall and the Church From 49s. upwards. Prospectuses forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom. Four or five Stoves are in operation daily at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Warehouses, Show Rooms, and Manufactories, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON
TRUSTEES
Sir A. Bridges Henniker [illegible] | Henry Pownall, Esq
[illegible]
Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.
A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.
H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose [illegible] view is not more invidious in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cosmetic, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent. It effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, [illegible] bloom it imparts to the [illegible] render it indispensable to eve[illegible] All other [illegible]

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an origi[illegible] formula of the late Dr Gowland, for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every description of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and in improving and enhancing the beauties of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine.—Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers

ART-UNION.—TO PRINTSELLERS, GILDERS, &c. C. F. BIELEFELD, having obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for Manufacturing Picture Frames by Machinery begs to announce that Specimens, [illegible] in design and [illegible] execution, will be ready for inspection the second week in December. The Patent Frames, which are adapted for Art-Union and other Prints, Oil Paintings, &c. &c., may be had complete, or in lengths of twelve feet each, without join, prepared for gilding, or finished in a variety of styles And although the perfection and delicacy of the work are such as to defy even the remotest competition, yet, in Price, they will be found lower than the commonest wood frames now in use. Of this some idea may be formed from the fact that a beau[illegible] [illegible] designed for the forthcoming Art-Union Print measuring more than nine feet, will be produced for about 7s. 6d.—Papier Mâché Works, 15, Wellington-street North Strand.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED by STEAM. HEAL and SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS [illegible] a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried [illegible] in steam; thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they [illegible] rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are sub[illegible]ject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.
OLD BEDS re-dressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities, and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.
The following are the present prices of new feathers:—

Mixed	1s. 0d. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose	2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose	1s. 4d.	Best Irish White Ditto	2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto	1s. 8d.	Best Dantzic ditto	3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON's List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

TYPHUS FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.—The BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London, have just received the following, from Mr. [illegible] but, thanks to the Almighty, MORISON'S HYGEIAN PILLS have brought them [illegible] have died.—November 20th, 1846." N. B. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed to sell MORISON'S PILLS they are only to be had of parties cured by the Medicine, who act as agents, viz., in London, the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand, five doors east of Exeter Hall, Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street, Mr Lofts, 1, Park-Place, Mile-end-road, Mr Chappel, bookseller, 84, Lombard-street, City, Mrs. Bancher, tobacconist, 128, Tottenham-court-road; Mrs. Good, 53, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; and Mr. Langley, 53, Great Chart-street, Hoxton

RICH SILK VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show Rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning on Wednesday in each week.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MERINOS at Half their Real Value!
No. [illegible]
2. 45 Ditto 3s [illegible]
3. 16 Ditto 4s. 9½d. ditto.
K. and S. beg to acquaint their numerous customers that peculiar circumstances have [illegible]
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON [illegible] at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus [illegible] Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage-paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly [illegible] Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

TO THE EDITOR.
SIR,—Our "Medical Adviser" has suggested a very valuable Addition to our ELASTIC SPRING CRAVAT, to prevent attacks of Influenza, Ca[illegible] attention is directed by [illegible] Your old and faithful Servants
247, High Holborn. HUGHES and CO.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all that have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than [illegible] in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with [illegible] stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A [illegible] of the newest [illegible] to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce th[illegible] same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable Winter Over-c[illegible] [illegible] th, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that [illegible]ly patr[illegible]ised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months —To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, and of the rec[illegible]

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outside Garments, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, also of Berdoe's new and universally admired PALLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known [illegible] principles of supplying, at equitable and satisfactory charges, such articles only, as will ensure permanent satisfaction and future confidence. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently [illegible]

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.—Warranted not to be affected by the cold or heat of any season or climate.—These Rings or Bands are used instead of tape or string, for holding papers and parcels of every description One of these Rings is in[illegible] placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same [illegible]rely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition [illegible] reduction, without any loss of compactness
They are well adapted for Garters, also for the Waist and [illegible] gical Bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and Manu[illegible]
In addition to the above [illegible]tion, for which these Bands may be applied. They may be had of two th[illegible]s, and are sold in Boxes of six dozen each, of assorted sizes, price 6d. per box and upwar[illegible]
Bands may be had to order of various widths and thickn[illegible]
[illegible], Red Lion-square London, and also of Charles Macintosh and Co., Manufacturers, Manchester and Birmingham.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s 6d.
Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any [illegible] All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Butler, 4, Cheapside, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Venders in the Kingdom
Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, [illegible]
Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxfor[illegible]

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 5, Threadn[illegible] P[illegible], the Duke of Cambridge [illegible]man, &c.
WEEKLY SUMS OF MONEY during SICKNESS or ACCIDENT, with MEDICAL ATTENDANCE and MEDICINES whenever afflicted, may be secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly [illegible]ments, according to age, at the Office as abo[illegible]
EXAMPLES. A Young Man, under 33 years old, may, by [illegible] payment of 2s. 8½d., secure 12s. per Week, and Medical Attendance and Medicine [illegible] never afflicted, without any further payments or fines being required. Other sums and other ages, up to fifty [illegible] years, in like proportion.
SUMS OF MONEY, from £10 to £50, payable at DEATH, to Widows, [illegible] Kin; ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN and YOUTH, from £10 to £200, and ANNUITIES of £10 to £40 per annum in Old Age, may be also secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly Payments
Prospectus, with Tables of Payment, may be had at the London Office, 5, Threadneedle[illegible] [illegible] Agents

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, [illegible]
Instituted 1820.—Under the Patronage of the Duke of Sussex.
Present Patrons. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Denman, &c. &c. &c.
INSURANCES of £10 to £200, on CHILDREN, YOUTH, and Others, may be secured by easy conditions, payable Monthly or [illegible]
EXAMPLES. The monthly payment [illegible] now under 2 years old, becomes 14 years of age.
2. The monthly payment of 3s. 6d. will secure £50 to be paid when a Child, now under 3 years old, becomes 21 years of age.
3. The monthly payment of 3s. 7d. will secure £50 to be paid when a Young Person, now under 22 years old, becomes 40 years of age
Other ages, and higher or lower sums, in same proportion. Should the Child or Youth die before the given age [illegible] borrow two-thirds of the value of their Insurance, on the security of Policy, without any other expense than Interest for the amount at 5 per cent. per ann.
ANNUITIES, Immediate or Deferred; from £10 to £40 per ann. may also be Insured.
Proper forms for filling up, together with Prospectus, and Tables of Payments, may be obtained at the Office, 51, Threadneedle [illegible]

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient [illegible]mmodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape and reduced into inches, [illegible] peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	
From centre of Back to Elbow Joint	
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist	
Size round top of Arm	
Size round Chest under the Coat	
Size round Waist under the Coat	

TROUSERS.	Inches
From top of Trousers to bottom	
From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
Size round top of Thigh [illegible]	
Size round Calf	
Ditto Waist	
Ditto Hips	
HAT	
Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis, from	0	8	6
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1	5	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0	8	6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0	4	6
Doeskin	0	10	6
Dress Coats	1	0	0
Frock Coats	1	5	0
Double-Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6
[illegible] Suits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	0
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof" made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	6	0
Tweed Over Coats	0	18	0
Tweed Trousers	0	8	6
Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Best of Dress Trousers	1	0	0
Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Best Quality Made	2	15	0
Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Waistcoats			
Satin, Plain, or Fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boys' Hussar and Tunic [illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' N[illegible]
OBSERVE. Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES [illegible] SONS, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and Ge[illegible]ters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public aga[illegible]tion; but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected [illegible] they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and th[illegible] and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minories, and Aldgate, City, Lo[illegible]
NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock
* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.
A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE"

IN spite of the recent advance of Three-halfpence per pound in Common Congous, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY continue to supply their useful Black in 6 lb bags, at 2s 6d. per lb; other sorts, 2s 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d.; Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John's-mew[illegible]

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The exclusive establishment of J. T. BETTS, jun., and Co., is the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, where their Patent Brandy, pale and coloured, is supplied at 18s. per gallon, in quantities of not less than [illegible] and may be o[illegible] in the most respectable dealers in town and [illegible] protected by the m[illegible] capsule, bearing the following imp[illegible] Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Sent to All Parts of the Kingdom. Rich Christmas and Wedding Cakes, from 5s. to £5 5s., alw[illegible] Elder, Ginger, &c.; Choice sorts, in half-dozens, bottles and package [illegible] post will receive prompt atten[illegible] CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Rich Cakes, &c., 1233 Prizes, in 5000 Shares, One Shilling Each, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17th, at 11, Bridge-street, Lambeth.

SPLENDID DOUBLE-ACTION GOTHIC HARP, Sebastian Erard's Patent, by Holderness, richly decorated by the above eminent maker, equal to new, the property of a Lady, who, from ill-health, is precluded the further use of it. Price 48 Guineas (cost, within 12 months, 120 Guineas), including hammer, cover, lock-up case, &c. Apply to H. R. W., 61, London-road, Southwark.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

LADIES OBSERVE! GREAT ADVANTAGES are now offered to Purchasers of Winter Attire, at the NEW CENTRAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE. The remaining portion of the Stock of Garrard and Rotherham has been reduced considerably below even the former prices to effect a positive clearance, and give room for the Large and Elegant assortment of New Goods that MORRISH and MORRISH have selected from the Home and Continental Markets, which have been marked at prices that must convince customers of the determination to carry out the leading principles of their Establishment—To Buy in the Cheapest Markets—To Sell at the Smallest Profits. In consequence of the Great Influx of Customers, M. and M. have been compelled at once to Enlarge their Premises, the whole of which are now thrown open to the Public. TAKE NOTICE! MORRISH and MORRISH, LINWOOD HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

IN part of our impression last Saturday, we gave an account of another very serious fire, which occurred at Gravesend early on the previous morning, and consumed forty houses and numerous other buildings. We repeat the account, with the addition of such particulars as have since transpired.

Singular to say, the locality of the fire was the same as the former fires, West-street, extending along the water side from the Town Pier towards the Rosherville Gardens. The fire was first observed from a body of smoke hovering over the premises occupied by Mr. Garratt, grocer, adjacent to the Pier Hotel, at the corner of West-street. The inmates having been got out in safety, steps were taken to bring the Corporation engines, which were soon on the spot, into operation; but the defective state of the water mains enabled the flames to extend themselves to the buildings on each side. The military at Tilbury Fort were mustered by the commanding officer of that fortress, who with every promptitude forwarded them to the assistance of the townspeople. Their efforts, however, were of little avail in stopping the conflagration; for at least four hours the wind, which was blowing a violent gale, completely baffled their operations, and increased the magnitude of the fire to a frightful degree. The scene by four o'clock was most awful; the flames had crossed the street and seven or eight houses were in flames, besides the whole of the premises from the Town Pier to considerably below the Talbot Inn, which was also amongst the number. From the south side of West-street the fire raged upwards, in the direction of the centre of the town, destroying in its course a great number of low dwelling houses in the various courts. These were principally tenanted by poor fishermen, hawkers, labourers, &c., &c. In one court there was no thorough[illegible] approach in West-street, and that being stopped by the dense body of fire, the greatest anxiety was entertained for the safety of the poor creatures who tenanted it. The police and soldiers, however, bravely exposed themselves in rescuing them, in which they succeeded, by dragging them in at the back windows of the adjacent houses. It was reported, notwithstanding, that one or two persons were missing. Happily this is not the fact. No check to the fire was effected until near seven o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, however, an immense body of fire existed in every part of the ruins.

The principal portion of the houses that were erected on the site of the fire in West-street are consumed, together with both sides of the street from High street to King-street. Amongst the buildings destroyed or materially injured, we may mention the Pier Hotel, Talbot Inn, Punch Bowl Tavern, and all the intermediate wharfs and buildings.

With respect to the origin, suspicions are entertained that it was not the result of accident. The chief bulk of the property is insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Exchange, Licensed Victuallers', and Kent Fire Offices.

The following is the report made by the firemen of the damage done:

W[illegible]REET.—Mr. [illegible]t, grocer, house burned down, stock in trade and fixtures de[illegible] Mr Pettit's eating-house, destroyed, and contents consumed. Mr. Gould, the Pope's [illegible] destroyed. Mr. Dixon, beer shop, burned down. Mr Lambert, dining-rooms, [illegible] Mr. Carlin's, hatter and general dealer, destroyed. The Old Brewhouse Wharf, [illegible] the water's edge. Mr. Vollow's cooperage, burned down. The Bee-Hive [illegible]ing to Mr W. Parfit, ditto. Mr. Chott's, fishmonger, ditto; and three small [illegible] in tenements. The Talbot Hotel, the club-room burned down, and the fit[illegible] lost. The Privateer Hotel, belonging to Mr Tisoch, destroyed [illegible] ditto. Mr. Everstead wharf and sail warehouses, burnt down. [illegible] Mr Lovell, premises nearly burned out. No. 8, ditto. Mr W [illegible]itter, premises gutted. Mr Tuffnell, fishmonger, ditto. An empty house, ditto [illegible] Southern Side).—Mrs. Torrington, ironmonger, burned down. Mr. Holm[illegible]st, upper part of house gutted. Mr. Clarabut, draper, upper part of house burnt. The Gravesend Bank consume[illegible] Taylor, baker, ditto. Mr. Goodsell, hairdresser, [illegible] [illegible]wo houses burnt down b[illegible]ging to Mr Lenton and Mr King
W[illegible]EET.—Mr Beard, butcher, [illegible]ards, grocer, ditto. Mr W. Hi[illegible]r, greengrocer, ditto. Mr W[illegible] Mr. G. Rackstr[illegible] The Trinity Office, destroyed. Mr. Roxberr[illegible]onger, ditto [illegible]rton, fishmonger, ditto
NEW COURT. Nine small h[illegible] occupied by Messrs Jones, B[illegible]well, Brinckley, Wake[illegible]l, Noble, Ealing, and [illegible]
CHAPEL-LANE.—Two houses [illegible]

Several of the owners were insured in the Kent, Atlas, and other offices.

We are happy to say that no lives were lost.

The loss is estimated at from £20 000 to £30,000.

Much other damage has been occasioned by hasty removal of goods, furniture, &c. It is not, however, of much amount.

When the ruins were sufficiently cooled to permit any person to pass over them, not the slightest vestige of a street remained not one wall stood; the bricks, mortar, and stone of not less than twenty houses in the eastern part of West-street, being all turned into the carriage-way, which was completely choked up by them. Nothing remained standing except clumps of chimneys, most dangerous to pass, and tottering with the wind. It is almost unnecessary to state that the whole of the stock in the several houses is completely destroyed, and that the poor creatures in the alleys leading from West-street, several of whom are burned out, are deprived of house and home, and left consequently dependent upon the humanity of their fellow townsmen.

Fortunately, the Town Pier is uninjured, and in the direction of the High-street the fire was providentially stayed.

The greatest dissatisfaction prevails in the town, from the fact of the fire having, as in the previous case, made such fearful havoc before it was got u[illegible] In a great measure that may be accounted for by the large quantity of timber in the premises. In West-street there were not fewer tha[illegible] burnt, the major portion of which consisted of wood; whilst there were but two or three brick buildings in the same street that were totally destroyed. The Pier Hotel, and Nos. 83 and 84, High street, were also brick built, and the fire was at first confined to the top part of these premises. On Friday night (last week), however, owing to the great body of heat in the place, a fresh outbreak occurred in their Pier Hotel, and Loder, the engineer, who was left in charge of the place, was obliged to break open the front door, and set the engines again to work, and it was owing only to the extraordinary exertions of the police and firemen that the work of destruction has not again proved most disastrous. To add to the misfortune, whilst the engines were working on Friday night, the main water-pipe in the district burst, so that for the last three hours no water could be obtained from that source.

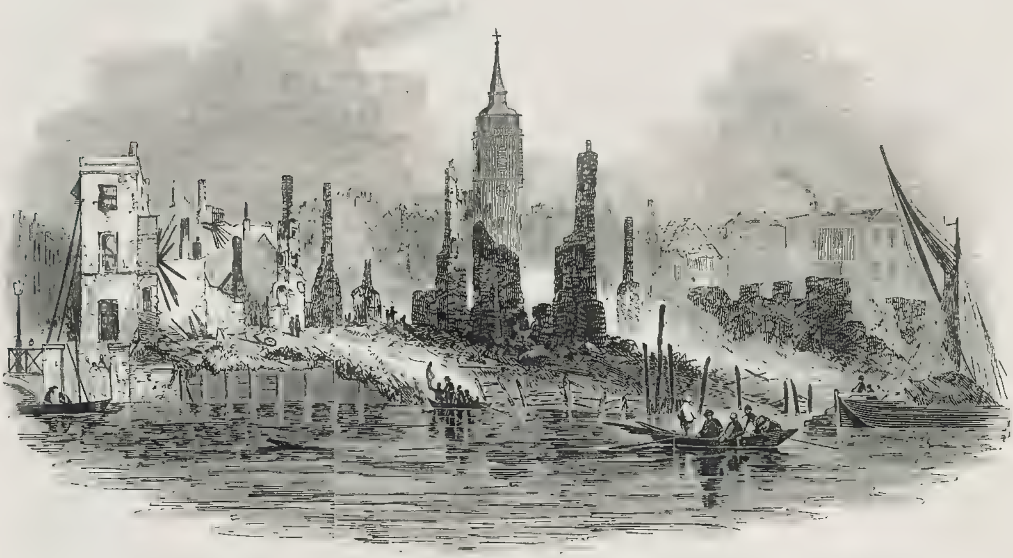
[illegible]eport of the surveyors, it appears that the actual damage [illegible]s totally destroyed, 30; warehouses and sheds burnt down, 4; houses pulled down, 2; considerably damaged, 5; slightly damaged, &c., [illegible] total, 46.

The r[illegible]ent a most desolate appearance; they cover an enormous space of ground, West-street being entirely blocked up by the rubbish, filling the carriage-way several feet above the surface.

It is calculated that, by the three fires that have occurred in the town during the last three years, upwards of 100 houses and other premises have been destroyed, while the loss of property will be little short of £100,000.

A diligent inquiry has been made to endeavour to ascertain how the fire originated, but as yet without success.

On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Gravesend took place in the Town-hall, relative to the fire, when the following resolutions were [illegible] solved: That the several Acts of Parliament which appear to give [illegible] municipal and parochial authorities the means of making adequate provision, [illegible], the Local Acts of the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., c. 90, and the 2nd and 3rd Vict., [illegible]8, be referred to the Town Council and the Commissioners of Pavements, with [illegible] of the inhabitants that they will, without loss of time, co[illegible] [illegible]tablishment of adequate and permanent means for the suppres[illegible] [illegible]: That the Fire Insurance Companies should be written to, and be requested to contribute towards the support of an efficient fire establishment."



RUINS AFTER THE RECENT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

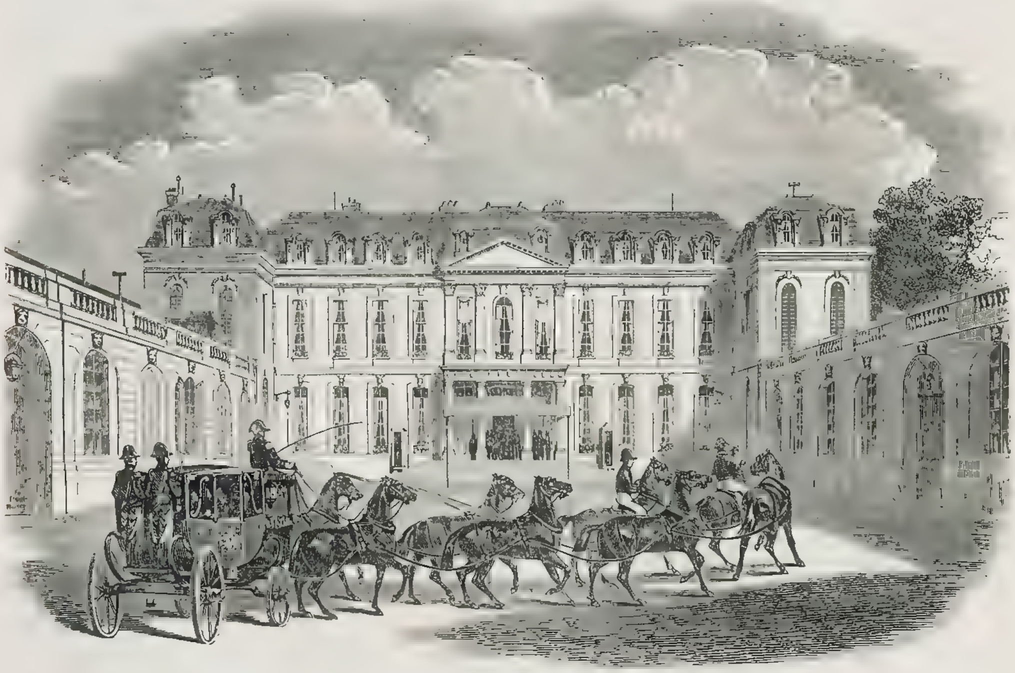
THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis, Ahmed Pacha, arrived on Sunday, at one o'clock, in Paris, by a special train of the Orleans Railway. M. de Lagau, Consul-General of France at Tunis, after having preceded his Highness to Paris, had returned to Orleans to meet him. M. Desgranges, First Secretary Interpreter of the King, who was sent to Toulon to await the Bey's arrival, and to compliment him, and Colonel Thiéry, aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier, charged by the King to attend the Bey during his stay in Paris, received him at the railway terminus with six of the Royal carriages, the servants being in dress liveries The Bey immediately proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée Bourbon, where apartments had been prepared for him and his suite. The Duke de Montpensier had proceeded to the Elysée Bourbon to receive the guests of the King and of France. The Bey, on seeing him, hurried from his carriage, and ran up to the young Prince, whom he tenderly embraced, and who, on his side, testified the joy which he felt at seeing the Bey in France, and all the satisfaction that the King would feel in thanking him in person for the splendid reception which he had given to three of his sons. The Prince afterwards conversed with the officers of the Bey, almost all of whom he had known at Tunis. Along the whole road from Toulon to Paris, Ahmed Pacha was received as a Sovereign; the authorities everywhere came to felicitate him, and guards of honour were everywhere given him. In all the towns he left considerable sums to the poor; and at Roanne, hearing of the late disasters, he ordered 50,000f. to be placed at the disposal of the authorities. In quitting his States, the Bey gave a proof of his humanity. In confiding to his cousin, Sidi Hamda, and to Saeb Tael, the Government of his Regency, he expressly forbade that any life should be taken away during his absence. Such an idea in an Eastern Sovereign is calculated to honour his reign; and, in consequence, when the Bey embarked on board the steamer which was to take him to France, a multitude of boats followed him out of the port of Goulette, with all the marks of deep regret. The Bey was himself deeply affected. Before going on board he had collected together his troops at Goulette to pass them in review. At the last moment, he took in his arms the colours of the different regiments, and with tears in his eyes, said—"I leave you, but it is for you that I go to France. We shall soon meet again."

The Bey was received, on Monday, at the Tuileries, by the King, surrounded by the whole of the Royal Family. In the vestibule, refreshments were presented to the Bey, after which he ascended the staircase, at the top of which the King's Aide-de-Camps were in waiting to conduct him to his Majesty, who, as a mark of delicate attention, received him in the family saloon. The King, in the uniform of a general officer, advanced to meet the Bey, and, before his Highness could speak, took him kindly by both hands, and in Italian expressed the pleasure he had in seeing him. The Bey used his own language, the Arabic, to express in grave and noble terms a devotion almost filial. This being interpreted by M. Desgranges, the King replied in French that he felt the greatest joy in seeing his Highness; assured him that he was in the presence of a friend; that France had hitherto covered Tunis with protection, and would continue to defend it against every danger with which it might hereafter be threatened. The Bey expressed his thanks, and particularly the gratification the King had afforded him by sending three of his sons to visit him. His Highness was then presented by the King to the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, whom he embraced with great affection, and the Princesses. On Tuesday the Bey of Tunis visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Palais d' Elysée Bourbon was built in 1718, after the designs of Molet, for the Count d'Evreux. It was afterwards purchased and occupied by Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. Whilst in her possession, the palace-garden was enlarged by adding to it a piece of ground from the Champs Elysées. At the death of Madame de Pompadour, Louis XV. bought the property of the Marquis de Marigny as a residence for ambassadors extraordinary.

In 1773, it came into the possession of M. Beaujon, the famous banker, who enlarged and embellished it in magnificent style. On his death, it was purchased by the Duchess of Bourbon, who occupied it till 1790. In 1792, it became national property; and, during the most stormy period of the Revolution, the Palace was used as the Government Printing-office. In 1800, it was sold, and the grounds converted into a garden for public amusement. Murat bought it in 1804, and occupied it until his departure for Naples. It then again became the property of the Government, and was a favourite residence of the Emperor, till after the events of 1814. In 1814 and 1817, it was inhabited by the Emperor of Russia, and afterwards by the Duke of Wellington. Napoleon returned to it from the Isle of Elba; and all the drama of the *Cents Jours* was acted within its walls. In 1816, Louis XVIII. gave it to the Duke of Berry; and, on his assassination, it became the property of the Duke of Bordeaux. It now belongs to the French Crown, and is used for the reception of *Princes étrangers*.



ARRIVAL OF THE BEY OF TUNIS, AT THE PALAIS D'ELYSEE BOURBON, AT PARIS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, November 28, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 240.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846. [Sixpence.

GUARDIANS AND JURIES.

CONGRATULATIONS may be offered to Somerset House upon the disclosures of parochial management lately made in Marylebone and St. Pancras. The Commissioners, never popular, are at present somewhat more under a cloud than ever; and, while the New Law and its administrators are everywhere denounced, it must be a consolation to them to be able to point to parishes still under the old system, in which, cases as bad or worse than that of Andover, have come to light: many a tale of shipwreck tells us that even disgusting food is a shade better than "death from starvation;" men "did eat strange flesh" at Andover; but, at Marylebone, it is possible that human beings may die without food altogether. Now, as Marylebone is almost a pattern parish—a part of the Metropolis, in the very centre of wealth and intelligence—the Commissioners may derive from the calamity that has occurred in it, no small consolation. A foil is often useful; and there is great truth in the axiom that—

> ———not to be worst,
> Stands in some rank of praise.

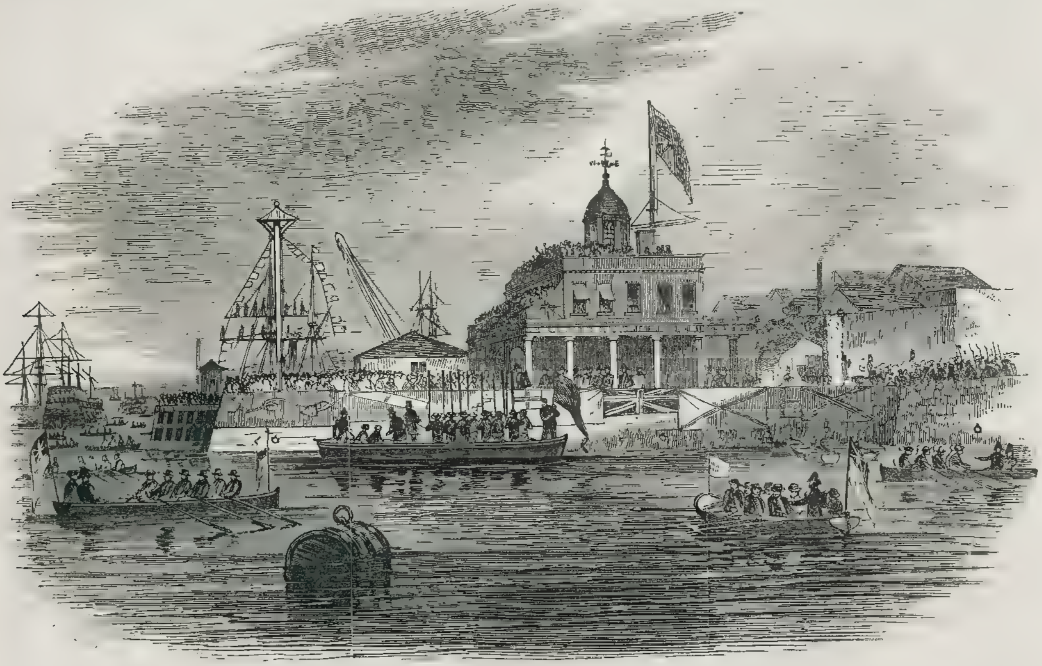
The history of the cases that have drawn such verdicts from Coroners' Juries, and the evidence of what applicants for relief have to suffer before that relief is given—sometimes, before they are told that it is refused—confirm us in our belief that the thick-and-thin denouncers of the New Poor Law, overlook or forget the miseries that are possible under the old one. What is left of the former system still, from time to time, proves to us that it is not altogether the regime of patriarchal kindness and consideration which its eulogisers have represented it. In any law that can be framed for the relief of pauperism, it will prove,

> Whate'er is best administered is best.

Under both systems a great deal of suffering and oppression is possible; under both, much is needlessly inflicted, for which there is no necessity in the Law itself, but is caused by the imperfect arrangements of those who execute it.

We do not believe that the Poor Law, the far-famed Statute of Elizabeth, was passed from a charitable motive at all. It was a matter of police and necessity, to save property from plunder, and society from disorganisation and violence. The Crown had seized the lands of the Church, and the nobles had bought or begged most of them from the Crown: the old source of supply upon which the poor depended was cut off; and the destitute were driven either to starve quietly—like Louisa Mordaunt—if they were meek and unobtrusive, or to beg, or to steal: agriculture did not absorb them. If they did starve with due resignation, the State—as it does now—took no notice of them; they were buried somehow, and there was an end of it. But if we want to know how the "wisdom of our ancestors" treated poverty when it was brought before them by some overt act—the begging and stealing, as aforesaid—why, a perusal of the statutes on this subject passed by the "man-minded" Queen, will completely cure any one of all sentimentalism on the point. All the horrors that ever Inquest or Commission have raked up from the oppressions of the most stony-hearted "Board" are kindness itself compared with the treatment of the poor that was ordinary and common in what some deluded people still call the "good old times." Mendicants were branded, imprisoned, scourged, mutilated; by one statute, a third repetition of the offence (asking alms) was made a capital crime, and punished as such, too; for our ancestors were by no means squeamish in the matter of hanging and beheading; it was the era of axes and blocks for the noble, the stake for the conscientious or free of thought, and the gallows for the "rascal many," as they were called. In such an age, was it likely that pauperism received the silken and soft consideration which dreamers have asserted it did? Not at all; the object evidently was to exterminate it: the "poor Toms" were "whipped trom tything to tything;" and, bad as the Bumbles of our day may be, they are not authorised to outrage human nature by the act which made Shakspeare call on the "rascal beadle" to "hold his bloody hand." The whole system was one of terror and savage violence, as if men were perversely poor from choice, and could be frightened out of it! Alas! the causes of poverty lie far deeper; if it is an offence againt Society, it is mostly an unwilling and involuntary one, which all would readily cease to commit—if society could only show them the way! The exterminating statutes did not effect it, and the error begun to be perceived. Property, with all its terrible weapons against the destitute, was not safe, and it was resolved to part with a little of it that the rest might be enjoyed in quiet and safety. The idea was a wise one, and it has proved for England a fortunate one; but we cannot recognise it as either benevolent or charitable. It is State prudence, and little more: what is given is exactly as much as cannot be safely withheld. The constant endeavour is to make it as little as possible; and, by defects in the details of management, that little is given in the worst manner—the process of receiving a relief is in itself almost a punishment.

But even with our eyes open to present defects, we cannot rush to the opposite conclusion, and maintain that all former Poor Laws—all old systems of management—were good and unexceptionable The worst abuses may be found in parishes that are not Unions, and whose workhouses are not the denounced "Bastilles." Marylebone and St. Pancras manage their poor under their own local acts. The Commissioners, so far from controlling their business, do not



THE ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.—THE QUEEN LANDING AT KING'S STAIRS, PORTSMOUTH.—(SEE PAGE 356.)

know how it is done; they have just requested information on the point. Yet these independent parishes have figured before the public lately by no means with advantage. The defects are palpable enough in both—a too indiscriminate way of disposing of all applications, imperfect inspection, slow and careless distribution of what is given; all of which may be accounted for by the simple fact that the officials are overworked. It is physically impossible for the small staff of inspectors and relieving officers of Marylebone to deal with such an immense mass of poor. The arrangements appear almost ludicrously insufficient. One old man is appointed to inspect eight hundred permanent relief cases every month, besides being sent specially to visit cases out of the parish. He is weak, and "a flight of stairs" discourages him; he "has to go up and down so many." No doubt; for paupers do not keep shops on the ground floors, but have to mount to garrets. So, though bound to see the persons relieved, he does not see them, but gives his tickets to be given to them by somebody else. Not seeing them, he knows nothing of them; as the assistant overseer depends on the inspector, he knows nothing either; and thus things go on till some more than usually afflicting case occurs; and then all is regret, and inquiry, and consternation. Resolutions and reprimands, and a most elaborate shutting of the stable-door after the other part of the proverb has been exemplified; the said shutting not attended with the real precautions that can alone prevent the whole process having to be gone through again.

The Marylebone Guardians, for instance, call in and "reprimand" two of their officers. Will that give an old worn-out man the physical strength to do his duty? Will it enable the relieving officer to know in future the condition and character of applicants, that the "test" of "the House" may be applied as the law intended it, to the idle and profligate; not to the industrious strugglers, to whom work would be a blessing? The wholesale forcing of everybody into the "House" is the greatest defect in our mode of dealing with poverty. It does not follow that because people are being drawn near the brink of pauperism, they are to be pushed right into it as a remedy. But to enquire into facts needs more time and labour than a handful of men can bestow, when they have to deal with thousands.

Again, it is proved that applicants for relief often wait from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon for a loaf of bread! Surely a mere distribution might be rather more speedy. In all kinds of business, men proportion the number of their workers to the amount of work to be done; have parishes any exemption? Could not the enormous wealth of Marylebone find the means of distributing its casual relief a little more quickly? Seven or eight hours' waiting, in the keen cold of winter, for a loaf of bread, is a cruel mockery of the word "relief;" we wonder it does not kill by scores, instead of units. He gives twice who gives quickly; and besides, as the cost of the boon is the same, whether issued in one hour or ten, there is only the additional labour to be provided; could it not be done? Why, the very expenses incurred by one of these dreadful cases ought to be an inducement to a little more liberality; a fraction of what has to be spent after a death of this kind would have averted the catastrophe. First, there is the Coroners' fees, and the loss to the Jury, who are taken from their occupations, sometimes for two days. Then, there are meetings of Vestries to abuse the Guardians and officials for neglect; then, meetings of the Guardians to defend themselves, and call on their officers to explain; the explanation is ignorance of the facts, and proof that everything was done "as usual." All this takes up the time of twenty or thirty respectable gentlemen for two days or more, not one of whom but would rather be attending to his own business, or more pleasantly occupied elsewhere. If summoned as witnesses in a Court of Law, they would rate their time at a money-value of at least a guinea per day; would it not be worth while to try and prevent some of this, by a larger disbursement for the means of getting through the work better?

Boards of Guardians are not worse than any assembly of men of the same number. Individually they wish to do the best; but they get wedded to routine, and are obliged to see too exclusively through the spectacles of their underlings. These know that any exhibition of generosity with the parish funds or loaves would get them the character of weak and inefficient officers; so they err on the safe and sordid side, and refuse all they can, till "the Board" sits again. In the interval death ends the application; and an assembly of rich and Christian gentlemen are charged by implication with having caused the starvation of a fellow-being. Nothing but better arrangements can prevent this from occurring again and again. It is the fault of the New Poor Law that its machinery is too vast and too slow in movement to meet the need of such speedy operators as hunger and disease. In the rural districts death may be on the threshold of the peasant, and the relieving officer a dozen miles off, with a week to elapse before "the Board" can make an order. In enormous parishes like Marylebone, a similar defect is caused by the great number of cases, and the few officers employed to deal with them. And the remedy ought to be insisted on by the rate-payers—all the orders of Boards and the edicts of Poor Law Commissioners to the contrary, notwithstanding.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH IN MANCHESTER

On Wednesday, the foundation-stone of a fifth Church to be erected by the Manchester Ten Churches Association, was laid by the Ven. the Archdeacon. The site of the new Church is situate in the midst of a large and poor population, in Butler-street, Bradford-road. The Church is to be a large one, and is to be called St. Philip's. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen who take an active part in the promotion of Church principles in this town.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Henry Houldsworth, Esq., President of the Association, presented the Archdeacon with a silver trowel, and took occasion to address the company on the advantages of church accommodation for the poor.

The Archdeacon briefly replied; after which, the stone was laid with the usual ceremonies. The stone having been deposited,

The Rev. Hugh Stowel addressed the audience at some length; and, after an appropriate prayer, the proceedings terminated.

OXFORD. Nov. 30.

Balliol College.—This morning, Messrs James Riddell, B.A., and Edwin Palmer, B.A., were made Actual Fellows; and, on Saturday, Mr. Henry M. Oxenham, from Harrow School, and Mr. Henry Gordan, from Shrewsbury School, were elected Scholars on the open foundation; and, at the same time, [illegible] and Pindar were nominated Exhibitioners, the former on the Worcester, and the latter on the Somersetshire foundation.

The Army in India.—The 16th Lancers landed in India in 1822; of the numbers who then landed only one officer, Colonel M'Dowall, and three or four men, remain.

Important Geological Discovery.—A discovery is said to have just been made at Natchez, which, if confirmed, will set all the geological world in a stir. On the authority of a private letter from Philadelphia, it is alleged that Mr. Dickeson, of that city, has exhumed, near Natchez, on the Mississippi, from the depth of 100 feet below the surface, a fossil human bone. The fossil was examined at a meeting held in the house of Dr. S. G. Morton, of Philadelphia, the eminent ethnologist. Professor Agassiz, Mr. George R. Gliddon, and several other palæontologists and archæologists, were present. The fossil was pronounced to be one of the pelvic bones of a man between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. It was found amongst other fossilized remains of the megatherium, megalonyx, and other primeval creatures. The specimen has been deposited in the museum belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. Hitherto the remains of men have been found only in the lacustrine, peat-bog, and other modern deposits, and in conjunction with the fossil remains of animals now existing. If this, however, be correct, we must carry him back to the era of the ossiferous gravels; and though these deposits are of very various antiquity, yet the bones of [illegible] ear to fix the era as bordering on the tertiary formation, and [illegible] the present temperate and frigid zones. It [illegible] asion much discussion and speculation, for it [illegible] infinitely more ancient than has hitherto been imagined.—*Edinburgh Register.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Wednesday.

Nothing is more singular to observe than that, whilst political men are striving to separate England and France, all circumstances physical and moral are bringing them daily closer together. The Government post here brings you news two days old, whilst at Tortoni's you hourly have intelligence of less than thirty hours date, from gentlemen who have run across "the herring-pond," on that business which forms the real "mutuality of nations," and will ultimately render headlong rivalry, except in commerce, impossible. Still are you startled when you hear, in the above rendezvous of epicurism and pleasure, persons observing to their neighbours "yesterday morning I was in London!" In spite of themselves official men are obliged to follow the current; and dining a few days since at the same table as M. Laclave Laplagne, the Finance Minister, he told us that the new French Government packets, from Dover to Calais, would be ready in five weeks; and that the engine builders were to pay forty thousand francs forfeit if the new steam-boats did not beat the English on that station by ten minutes. Now, as the present French *malles* take four hours, and your boats on that station, such as the *Garland*, cross in an hour and a half, this rivality of Government *amour propre* will be another item of progression in the work of civilization.

Whilst such is the silent course and the irresistible logic of engineering, about to operate on international affairs, nothing can be more personally hostile than the state of the two Administrations and the two Courts of France and England. That most affable nobleman, Lord Normanby, so ready to dispense all that hospitality and those courtesies which characterise the discharge of his office, is, for the present, as isolated here as he would be were he Ambassador at Constantinople during the *Bairam*, or the yearly visitation of the plague. Beyond two angry encounters weekly at the French Foreign Office, an occasional solemn and stately appearance at some Court fête, and evening visits, *sub rosa*, to the universal political jobber's (Princess Lieven) *côterie*, he scarce sees a Frenchman of any eminence. Vain is their longing after the exquisite "flesh-pots" of his inimitable cook, M. Louis; the fear of personal altercation under such delicate circumstances as the present closes his portals to almost all but his countrymen, barring the dragoman of M. Thiers, and the *Constitutionnel*; for you are aware, no doubt, that the English Embassy in Paris has now, for the first time, a French semi-official organ, and that M. Thiers himself wields the pen once more in the office of that journal from which he and his colleagues indited the decree which, in 1830, overthrew the ancient Dynasty of Bourbons, and in 1840 hurled a war of words against England. There are, however, few Englishmen in Paris to enjoy your Ambassador's hospitality. Last week there was a dinner with two or three noblemen just arrived, with no little curiosity, inquiring as the "whereabouts" of Mr. Lumley, the proprietor of your Italian Opera, and his Lordship's frequent guest. On Sunday last his Lordship added to the above dinner circle the authors of "Paul Pry" and of "Pickwick," the former of whom is now a resident in Paris; the other is lately arrived.

To judge of the singular position of the present English Ambassador in Paris, after the protracted delusions of the long-vaunted *entente cordiale*, you should have beheld him at the recent theatrical performance at Court, given in honour, on the one hand of the Duchess de Montpensier, on the other of the Bey of Tunis. The coldness, the distant ceremony of all parties was most marked, and strikingly marked—above all, when this isolated instance was contrasted with the incessant shaking of hands, and incurvations of the spine, of his astute Majesty Louis Philippe, to the crowd present. All eyes and all observance were concentrated upon the Bey of Tunis—himself a man of the most pleasing countenance and agreeable manners, and surrounded by attendants, excepting old Chevalier Ruffo, his Prime Minister, remarkable for elegant manners and noble bearing. The Bey, like all Orientals are accustomed to do, was striving, all the time the performance lasted, to maintain his dignity by not looking astonished, or even impressed in the least by the wonder on the stage; although, occasionally, when Carlotta Grisi threw one of her marvellous somersets, there was a flashing of the eye, and a twitching of the features, which spoke out the internal sensations of the semi-civilised Ottoman. His Highness did not think it necessary to restrain so much his sensations when he contemplated the Beauties of the Court—above all, that galaxy of stars, Louis Philippe's daughters-in-law. It was not, however, the youngest, the Duchess de Montpensier, who fixed his attention, although she has that pale bistre sallowness of complexion, and those "liquid eyes" which characterise the Arabian blood of Spain. On the contrary, the young Duchess appeared to disappoint his Highness as much as she has done our good Parisians, who expected, as real *gobemouches* as they are, to behold the very incarnation of the portraits, official or literary, drawn by Bresson, Dumas, Theophile Gautier, and other personages [illegible] by profession. The Bey's eyes were fixed [illegible] on the [illegible] Duchess de Nemours during every *entre acte*; he looked at her as if he was going to devour her like the ogre in the fable; and, certainly, never did the star of the Coburgs—the most fortunate of any family in this or in any past age—shine with more dazzling lustre than in the person of the beautiful Duchess on this occasion. She had adopted for the nonce a new *coiffure*, now all the rage with the ladies in Paris, called the polka head-dress, which consists principally in tresses of pearls. These, interwoven with her beautiful hair, so luxuriant and of such a golden tint of auburn, combined, with her exquisite features and her large soft blue eyes, to make her look more "like an angel on a visit below" than a terrestrial being—at least in the eyes of the Bey. Nothing is talked of but the Bey; and the eagerness to be invited to the approaching grand *fête* of M. Guizot, at the Hotel des Affaires Etrangers, is beyond all precedent, at least as regards official galas, in Paris. It is to be given on Friday, [illegible] in honour of the Bey. [illegible] hundred persons are invited. As you pass the Boulevards, hundreds of hammers and saws at their discordant work attract your attention to M. Guizot's residence, where the workmen have been engaged for a week past in covering both courtyards with magnificent awnings, so that four or five carriages at once may deliver themselves of their gay burthens.

As everything was destined to combine to increase the mutual asperity of the two Courts of England and France, it is doubtful whether the English Ambassador will consent to be present; whilst the Ottoman Ambassador is of course excluded. The Bey is a rebel vassal of his liege lord the Padishah—the creation of France. Treated here as an independent sovereign, he is not recognised by England, to which his expressed intention of paying a visit has experienced a terrible rebuff—since it has been intimated to him that if he came to London he must be presented to Queen Victoria by the Ottoman Ambassador—an unpleasant condition of Royal intercourse, which, you will remember, a much greater personage, Ibrahim Pacha, had to endure even at the Court of Louis Philippe.

Amongst the minor subjects which excite attention in Paris, is the affair of Ponsard's new tragedy "Agnes de Merania," and its performance, which has summoned from all parts literary amateurs to behold it, and put every idler on the tip-toe of curiosity. This is not astonishing amongst my volatile and excitable countrymen, when on the eve of the performance of a drama, whose success is to decide whether France may boast of a new poet, confirmed in his position on the highest pedestal of fame, the Law Courts decree that whichever of the two actresses enacts the heroine, the author and the lessee must pay her rival 50,000 francs penalty.

FRANCE.

The *National* publishes the following manifesto, issued by the members of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society, in the names of 1462 of their fellow countrymen, against the violation of the independence of Cracow:—

> The assassins of Poland have thrown down the gauntlet to Europe, by tearing up the treaty of Vienna, on the last ruins of our country.
>
> Democratic France, faithful to her duties, inspired by the holy revolution accomplished by their brethren, has armed herself in her rights, and has taken up the challenge. Thanks be to her for it. She has not failed towards Europe, and Europe will not fail towards her.
>
> In the name of democratic Poland, and there is no other, we bring to France the [illegible] alliance of a people which has never failed in its duties to its allies.
>
> You have seen Poland protest in arms on a hundred fields of battle; you will see it again; she prepares herself for fresh struggles, and this last attack on her, by causing her efforts to be redoubled, will hasten her deliverance.
>
> The treaty of Vienna no longer remains to Europe; that part of spoliation which was never binding on Poland, has been destroyed by its very authors. In its place will arise a more powerful alliance of people, which nothing will rend asunder.

A deplorable accident happened on Friday night (last week) on the Orleans Railway. M. Moumerqué, inspector of the traction on the line, was on the locomotive of a goods train coming to Paris, when the engine driver recommended him to place himself in a waggon, but he refused, saying that he wished to superintend everything himself, as he was the responsible person. He accordingly remained on the locomotive, leaning against the rail. When the train arrived at Sablons, it was discovered that M. Moumerqué had disappeared, and on an engine being sent back to seek him, the body of the unfortunate gentleman was found lying on the line, with the head completely severed from it. He was only thirty-two years of age.

The *Débats* contains an interesting extract of a letter from London, supposed to be written by Count Jarnac. It states that Lord Palmerston had despatched the protest of the British Government against the occupation of Cracow, to Lord Ponsonby, at Vienna. "In this document, of sufficient length, and written in dry and cold language," says the *Débats*:—"Lord Palmerston argues on the assumption that the usurpation of Cracow is as yet but a project, and he exerts himself to demonstrate the mischief (*inconvenance*) of such a measure. He subsequently discusses the two questions of 'right' and of 'necessity.' On the question of right, he establishes, by reference to treaties, that the articles agreed to solemnly by eight Powers could not be modified or annulled by three of them. Upon the question of necessity, Lord Palmerston does not admit the solution which the Northern Courts wished should be adopted. That three of the most powerful States of Europe should invoke necessity as an excuse for destroying the existence of a poor little republic whose population does not number 130,000 souls, is not to be admitted. The Powers complain that Cracow had 'become a focus of conspiracy and political intrigues.' But, even admitting the reality of that fact, two suppositions present themselves—either those conspirators were natives of the republic, or they came from abroad. In the second case, it is not Cracow that is to be blamed, but the Powers themselves, for their territory encloses on all sides that of the republic. In the first case, is it possible to believe that a city like Cracow would refuse three Powers, like Prussia, Russia, and Austria, to suppress conspiracies, and to put an end to those intrigues of which those Powers would have, in that case, so just a subject to complain? And, if it had the folly to refuse, what difficulty could those Powers find if obliged to do justice to themselves, within the limit of treaties? Such is nearly, it is said, the protest of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. A copy of this document was likewise forwarded to Lord Normanby, to be communicated to M. Guizot."

The mail coach from Paris to Limoges was stopped on the afternoon of the 24th ult., between Orleans and La Ferté-Saint-Aubin. Three highwaymen rushed at the horses' heads, and endeavoured to compel the courier to descend from his seat and to give them the keys of the mail boxes. The courier replied by cocking a brace of pistols, and threatening to shoot the first man through the head who should attempt to touch the coach. An officer of rank, who happened to be the only passenger in the mail, and who was well armed, joined the courier in his threats against the highwaymen. Having met a different reception from what they expected, the highwaymen fled and the mail continued its journey.

The high price of provisions in France continues to lead to serious rioting. A very serious disturbance took place on the 24th ult. at Chateaurenault. Towards one o'clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding the presence of a brigade of gendarmerie, the corn-market was invaded by a body of 500 or 600 persons, who commenced selling by auction the sacks of wheat in the corn stores at 23f. for twelve bushels. M. Pesson, the Mayor of Chateaurenault, hastened to the scene of disturbance, and endeavoured to persuade the multitude to desist. But all his efforts were in vain, and the sale by auction continued. Quarrels, however, soon began amongst the buyers. The crowd next rushed upon the sacks of wheat, divided the corn, and carried it off without payment, notwithstanding the exertions of the gendarmes. The rioters next repaired to the dwelling-houses of two persons accused of having purchased corn on commission, but they were fortunately absent from home, and thus they escaped the contemplated violence. A body of troops having arrived in the meantime, sixteen of the most daring of the rioters were captured, and order was restored. The market which was held at Azay-le-Rideau on the following day, was disturbed in the same manner as that of Chateaurenault. A serious decline in the price of wheat had already taken place, when the multitude, not considering that sufficient, began to express their dissatisfaction. From menaces, the rioters proceeded to acts of violence. They took forcible possesssion of the corn stores, and commenced selling the wheat at two francs the bushel. They, moreover, compelled the Mayor to sell all the wheat in his stores at the same price, two francs the bushel.

Fresh corn riots have taken place at Chinon, (Indre et Loire). On Thursday, (last week), the new measures were broken and the corn-dealers were obliged to sell the wheat at a reduced rate. One of the ringleaders was arrested, but was quickly taken out of prison by the peasantry, armed with their rustic weapons. Ninety persons have been arrested, viz., 85 men and 5 women.

The Bey of Tunis, on Thursday evening (last week), went with all his suite to the Palace of St. Cloud, to be present at the representation of "Lucie," given by the performers of the Academy of Music. On Friday he visited the Central Depôt of Artillery, where he was received by General Gourgaud, President of the Committee of Artillery, and a numerous staff. His Highness witnessed, with much curiosity, some experiments which were made before him of the explosive cotton. In the evening, the Bey was present at the Theatre Français, at the representation of the tragedy of "Phèdre." The Bey of Tunis, on Saturday received a visit from the Duke de Montpensier. His Highness afterwards visited the Hotel de Ville, and expressed his admiration of the building. His Highness in particular expressed his wonder at seeing the different public monuments commenced by the Emperor Napoleon, such as the Arc de Triomphe, the Palais of the Quai d'Orsay, &c., and finished by Louis Philippe. In the East, this never takes place, the Sovereign who ascends the throne leaving as he finds it, finished or unfinished, the work of his predecessors. The Bey of Tunis, on Monday morning, visited Versailles, accompanied by General de Rumigny, one of the King's aides-de-camp, and M. Cailleux, director of the Royal Museums. After going through the palace for about an hour, the Bey found in one of the rooms breakfast prepared for him, of which his suite, the authorities of the town, and some other persons, amongst whom was M. Horace Vernet, partook. After breakfast, his Highness continued his inspection, and expressed the utmost admiration at all he saw. On retiring he left 10,000f. for the poor.

The evening semi-official journal, the *Messager*, announces that it will cease to appear at the end of the present month. It is said that this journal had a monthly subvention of 7,000 francs from the Government.

The Infante Don Henry of Spain has left Paris on his way to Madrid. The *National* says, previous to leaving Paris, Don Henry "addressed to Queen Christina, under the form of retractation, a humble supplication, written under the dictation of the Tuileries, in which he requested to be allowed to return to the favour of Queen Isabella, and the mother of his august sister-in-law." The *National* adds, that "the young Prince has thus disappointed all the hopes entertained of him, and his career is henceforth finished." It is believed at Paris that Louis Philippe has been using all the influence which he and his family possess over this weak young man to induce him to retract the protest against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier, which was presented on the part of his Royal Highness to the Cortes. No public demonstration of success has yet been made, but it is believed that Louis Philippe has succeeded in his wishes.

SPAIN.

A letter from Mansera (Catalonia), of the [illegible]3th ult., in the *Clamor Publico*, says: "A person worthy of confidence, who passed a night at Navareles, saw a Carlist band, composed of 200 men, half of whom were armed with musketoons and the rest with Spanish rifles. They were [illegible] the [illegible] of all their band of partisans, as they were going across the country, without exercising any kind of vexatious proceeding. On their banner was inscribed, 'Carlos VI., the Constitution of 1837, and death to the partisans of the tributary system.'"

A letter from Vich, of the 14th ult., in the same journal, says: "Several Carlist bands are scouring this neighbourhood. Up to the present time all they have done is to call at country houses and demand rations."

We see from the Madrid papers that vast exertions are being made to return M. Salamanca for the city of Madrid, in opposition to M. Mon, the Minister for Finance, and it was conjectured that perhaps twelve or more Progressista members might find seats in the new Cortes.

The three paintings intended as a present from the Queen to M. Guizot, were being packed up at the hotel of the French Ambassador.

El Clamor Publico publishes the following letter, dated Vittoria, 20th ult.:—"The expedition of General Flores is at an end, in consequence of the revolt of his troops at the depôts of Durango, and that of Ordana, who, on being commanded to march to Santandar for embarkation, dispersed through the country."

A letter from Bayonne, dated Nov. 26, says: "Everything seems to announce the approach of the long-looked-for Carlist movement in Spain. All at once money appears to be abundant, and arms and ammunition are pouring into Navarre, Catalonia, and the Maestrazgo, Valencia, where the skeletons of several of the old Carlist battalions are being re-organised."

The *Espanol* states, that subsequently to the banquet given to Mr. Cobden at Cadiz, an association for the diffusion of the principles of free trade was established in that city. Mr. Cobden arrived in Malaga on the 19th ult.

The *Heraldo* publishes a letter from Corunna, which states that an English frigate had anchored in the Bay, and had sent a boat on shore without having complied with the usual formalities. This circumstance is said to have given rise to various unpleasant rumours. It was said that several British ships of war had taken positions along the coast, establishing a species of blockade.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* has arrived with accounts from New York to 5 P.M., of the 15th ult. The political news brought by this vessel is unimportant. Nothing further of interest had transpired relative to the opposing armies of Mexico and the United States. With regard to the latter, it seems to have been determined by the Cabinet at Washington, that no further movements are to be made by the American army now in Mexico till the assembling of Congress in December. The most striking features of our advices, in a political point of view, are the recurrence of the former unsuccessful attempt of the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, to capture the insignificant town of Alvarado, though led by the commodore of the squadron in person, and the abandonment of the pass of Saltillo by the Mexicans. The general aspect of the war remained otherwise unchanged.

At the last dates from the city of Mexico, the Government had received news of the arrival of Santa Anna at San Luis Potosi, where he already found himself at the head of an imposing force. He announced that he would be enabled in the course of a very short period of time, by the levies which had been made on the several departments and cities, to collect around his standard a host of patriots, that would swell his army to a figure sufficiently large to drive the invaders from the soil.

By far the most important part of the information communicated is precisely that which the dispatches to the United States Government failed to supply—namely, *that the Mexicans have withdrawn from Saltillo, and fallen back on San Luis Potosi.* The advance of General Taylor to that city, under present circumstances, is a matter of impossibility. At last accounts, the General appears to have settled down comfortably at Monterey; but the reaction taking place in the army, after so much fatigue and excitement, is described as painful in its effects. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest-sighted of the officers have arrived at the conviction that the war has only commenced.

It is very possible that General Taylor will await at Monterey the doings of the Mexican Congress, to which the American propositions for peace were to be referred. In that case he will not move until about the middle of December, and it is said that instructions are to be sent him to that effect.

It appears by the New York papers that the Mormon city of Nauvoo had been the scene of renewed disgraceful disorders. The "Anties" were pursuing an utterly lawless course of wrong, and had put at defiance the determination of the Governor of the State to maintain order, though backed by a force of 200 men and two pieces of artillery. A number of the unfortunate sect who had been expelled the city by the riotous mob desired to return, but their persecutors declared that they would not permit it.

The advices by the *Britannia* notice the fact of a large number of ships having sailed from New York and the other American ports bound to England, and in nearly all cases laden nearly to the water's edge with flour, corn, and other provisions. Nearly *thirty ships* of large tonnage are represented to be taking in cargoes in the port of New York alone, all of them bound for Great Britain, and the demand for shipping has, of course, had its natural effect of raising freights. The *Britannia's* news reached New York on the 9th, and created a great routing amongst the speculators. Corn and flour instantly advanced considerably, but when the speculators looked upon their enormous supply, prices fell back almost as rapidly as they had advanced.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 10th of October have been received by the *Madagascar*. This is four days later than the last arrival, although the dates then received were of the 7th from Simon's Bay.

The interval, however, does not furnish any new facts possessing any material degree of interest. The Deputy Commissary, General Palmer, had left the seat of Government for the frontier, in order to superintend the department in person, in consequence of the complaints that had been made of the inefficiency of that most essential branch of the service. The weather had been more moderate in Waterloo Bay, and the greater part of the provisions and stores sent round to the mouth of the Buffalo had been landed in safety. The aborigines are now broken up into small parties along the whole line of the frontier adjoining the bush, more from necessity, for the purpose of procuring subsistence, than with the view of making any successful inroad on the colony.

Colonel Hare had arrived in Cape Town from the frontier, on his way to England; that gallant officer, as previously reported, being compelled by ruined health to succumb to the harassing service in which he has been so long employed.

THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.

Letters from Sydney announce the arrival in that colony, on the 2nd of August, of her Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, having on board the new Governor, Sir C. A. Fitzroy and family. A vessel arrived at Sydney had brought news from Tahiti, announcing that the French troops had surprised several of the posts established by the natives, but had themselves suffered severely in the encounter. The commander, M. Bruat, was killed in the affray, and his aide-de-camp lost his legs. The natives reported their loss at five killed and two wounded, and represented the French to have had one hundred killed, and nearly as many wounded. The court-martial on Captain Bonard, of the *Uranie*, charged with having attacked the natives of Huahine without orders, had acquitted him, and Admiral Hamelin had sailed for California, taking with him M. Mœrenhout, appointed Consul at that place. The state of Tahiti appears to be truly wretched. Trade and agriculture have been entirely abandoned; and, in order to starve the natives into submission, the French are said to have destroyed the bread-fruit and other trees upon which the unfortunate people depended for subsistence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAIL.

The Half-Monthly Mail, which left Bombay on the 2nd November, arrived on Wednesday, and brings news of some importance

The alarming aspect worn at the date of last dispatch by the affairs of Cashmere has, in a great measure, passed away. The troops of the Maharajah have, by repeated successes, retrieved the reverses originally encountered by them. The Sheikh Emaum-ood-Deen has sent in his submission, and in evidence of the sincerity and peacefulness of his intentions has caused the siege of Hurree Purvut to be raised. Not trusting to appearances, however auspicious, the Governor General has directed the military arrangements, commenced in apprehension of an active campaign, to be continued until everything be satisfactorily concluded. The suspicions of the good faith of the Lahore Durbar appear to have been groundless. Mooltan affairs seem in a fair train for satisfactory arrangement, and the threatened interruption of the even tenor of our pacific policy has proved transient and temporary. It seems highly probable that the whole of the provisions of the treaty of Umritsir will be carried out as originally intended. The force of Brigadier Wheeler is in possession of Jamoo; that from Lahore being in communication with them. Severe sickness is beginning to make its appearance again in Upper Scinde. The services of four of the war-steamers of the Indus flotilla have been made over for the use of the Government, and will be employed for the purposes of river transport. The Government five per cent. loan—mainly required, as is understood, for the exigencies of Scinde—is filling up apace.

An insurrection in Bhopal, which threatened serious consequences, has been suppressed by force of arms.

The Madras monsoon has been ushered in by a hurricane of unusual violence, and a deluge of rain—no less than 17½ inches of a fall, two-thirds of the English fall for the year, having occurred within twenty-four hours.

The Governors of the three Presidencies are at present all enjoying themselves above the Ghauts. Sir H. Roper left Bombay on the 2nd of November, and Sir D. Pollock was to be sworn Chief Justice on the 3rd. Great curiosity existed to know who would be named Governor of that Presidency, and also who would be the next Commander-in-Chief.

This arrival does not supply us with intelligence from China later than that received by the Calcutta mail.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Corporation.—Their honours met on Tuesday, and elected Alderman Staunton Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Alderman O'Connell gave notice of a motion, that the Corporation should petition for a Repeal of the Union—the discussion not to take place till January. He hoped all the other Corporations would do likewise. Alderman Kinahan and other Conservative members were of opinion that a second discussion in that body was not necessary, and could not be useful, while famine and pestilence were ravaging the land.

The Repeal Association.—All that occurred worth notice at the Repeal Association on Monday was a speech from Mr. O'Connell, in which he stated that money was due to him, and again urged the necessity of doing something substantial for Repeal. Mr. O'Connell said: "The tenth audit of the 'Rent' accounts had been just completed—that Mr. Ray was in possession of all the books and vouchers—that they were kept in the most orderly manner—and that Mr. Ray would permit any member of the Association to inspect them. As to the state of the balance, he might as well inform the meeting that the Association was *in his debt*, and owed him a sum of £97 10s. 9d.! The vouchers for each and every item expended were carefully preserved, and amounted in number to 73,000. They were so arranged that any required voucher might be procured and produced at once. This was all he had to say about the funds: he need not, perhaps, have said so much; but he thought it right to satisfy the public mind upon the subject." (Hear, hear.) In reference to Repeal, Mr. O'Connell said: "Their first duty was to do something to work out Repeal. They were uncompromising Repealers. (Hear, hear.) He was one of those who had formed this Association, and he could say that they were now as lively as ever to prosecute this great object. (Hear, hear.) But the land was visited with an awful calamity. The most extreme misery desolated the country. In other countries—in Belgium, for instance—the potato crop had failed, and yet a famine had not ensued. Nothing in ancient or modern history was recorded similar to the terrible visitation which was now wasting the people of this country. The weather, too, had become most severe; frost had set in at an unusual season. Oh! if this should continue, he knew not what would become of them. But, as to the cause of the famine, he attributed it to the Union. He relied on the evidence of Lord Devon's Commission to show that the Irish agricultural population were the poorest in Europe, and this evidence given before the failure of the potato crop. What, then, had the Union done for Ireland? Oh, it was the fatal and horrible Union that had done all the mischief which had brought all our present miseries upon us. Who, then, was there that would not join him in seeking to repeal it? He lamented the divisions that had sprung up among them. The Young Irelanders were not content with leaving them; they were abusing and vilifying them, as if *they*, who had notoriously joined the Orange party, were the only honest Repealers. He then descanted on the moral force principle as contrasted with that of the Young Irelanders. With respect to what he meant next to do for Ireland, he would tell them. He would introduce the question again into the Common Council, and have the question discussed, not only there, but in every other Civic Corporation in Ireland. He would not be satisfied with any Corporation that refused to discuss it."—The rent for the week was announced to be £46 14s. 5d.

Another Attempt at Assassination.—On Wednesday afternoon (last week), a disgraceful and wanton outrage was committed by three armed men, disguised as women, on Mr. George Walton, of Ballysheen House, near Six-mile-bridge, county Clare, close to his own residence. One of them pointed a gun to his breast, which Mr. Walton grasped, and tried to take from his assailant, when a second threw him down, and while on the ground struck him several times with the butt end of a gun, and inflicted three or four severe wounds about his head. They immediately decamped, leaving him nearly senseless. One of the party on going away, said, "Take that, and keep your corn at home." Mr Walton has not sent any corn to market this season; this observation could only refer to a load of corn sent that morning by him to the Relief Committee of Six-mile-bridge. Mr. Walton was some time after discovered by his servants, and medical assistance procured, when his wounds were dressed, and though not considered out of danger, he is much better. On leaving Mr. Walton, his brutal assailants passed on to a place about 150 yards off, where about forty persons were employed by the Board of Works. Here they cried out "Heads down," and fired over the people. They then reloaded, and passed on without any molestation being offered to them.

Another Murder.—The provincial Irish papers contain numerous accounts of outrages of every kind upon person and property, of which the following is one of the worst samples:—On Sunday evening, the 22d ult., between seven and eight o'clock, an armed body of men, amounting to between 30 and 40, supposed to be from the county of Westmeath, traversed the neighbourhood of Castle Wilder, Foxhall, &c., in the south of this county, and visited several farmers' houses, inquiring of them if they had paid their rent, and, on being answered "No," ordered them not to do so, on pain of being again visited and punished for it. On coming on towards the residence of John Flood, of Ardandra, he being alarmed by the barking of his dog, went and opened his door, and demanded what the ruffians wanted,—when three or four of them came over to him, and, attempting to force in through the door, he defended himself, and with a shovel parried with a man who had a long gun, but who, finding he could not force an entrance, discharged the contents, consisting of slugs and shots, into poor Flood's hip, who dropped down and died in half an hour. Flood was a married man, in middling comfortable circumstances, and has left a wife and eight children.

Captain Warner's Long Range.—The experiments with Mr. Warner's apparatus for destroying ships or other objects, at a "long range," have been tried, and, as was expected, terminated in their total failure. The officers selected by Government were Captain Chads, R.N., C.B., Colonel Chalmers, R.E., and Colonel Dundas, R.A. The Master-General of the Ordnance (the Marquis of A[illegible] Mr. Warner was requested to fire in that direction, and endeavour to strike the tree, or propel a shell near it; two of the officers stationed themselves at proper distances, to observe the result; after some time had elapsed, in Mr. Warner getting all ready, which he kept a profound secret, not being interfered with by any of the committee, the explosion took place, but the shell fell very far short of the object. Several other trials afterwards were made, but on no occasion did the shell ever reach three miles. After some time Mr. Warner admitted that he had failed in his experiments, and the investigation finished. The official report has been made to the Master-General of the Ordnance. One of the officers was so satisfied that the "long range" would prove a failure, that he stood under the tree during the explosion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The "Great Britain" Steamer.—The following information regarding the fate of this steam-ship may be relied upon as correctly stating the present condition of the vessel:—The late gales destroyed the breakwater before it was entirely finished; they also altered the position of the ship, and have given her a cant, with her decks exposed to the sea. It is intended to careen her over, so as to expose her port or larboard side to the waves, and keep her in that position till the fine weather sets in. During the late gales, the water rose higher on the coast of Ireland than it has been known to do for a great many years, and, the wind being southerly, it drove with great force into Dundrum Bay.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* announces that the Russians obtained, on the 16th ult., a great advantage over the troops of Chamyl. This account states that he was forced to fly, leaving 800 men in the field of battle; that he has lost four pieces of cannon, 21 caissons, several colours, 300 prisoners, and the axe which he always had carried before him. The account also declares that the Murides pursued the mountaineers, and took from them all the booty which they had amassed in the beginning of the campaign. Chamyl is said to have entered Weden on the 21st ult.

Several of the German journals assert that the three sons of the King of Bavaria, the Prince Royal, Prince Luitpold, and King Otho, of Greece, are about to meet together at Palermo, in order to agree amongst themselves relative to the eventual rights of succession of Bavaria to the throne of Greece, King Otho having no children.

The *Staats Courant* contains the text of the treaty concluded between Holland and Russia. This treaty establishes reciprocal freedom of trade for the subjects of the two contracting nations. The vessels of the two countries will be treated in the ports of each on the same terms as the national ships. Merchandise, without distinction of origin, imported into Russia by Dutch vessels, or into the Netherlands by Russian vessels, will pay no higher duties than those which would be exacted if the importation had been by the national vessels.

Accounts to the 15th October from Ceylon, mention that the cholera prevailed in that island to a serious extent. It broke out in Kandy on the 6th of September, and in three weeks seventy men out of 350 of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, fell victims to its ravages. From Kandy the disease travelled to Colombo, where, on the 12th of October, twenty cases had broken out in the town, and three in the fort. It was expected, however, that the disease would soon disappear, as very heavy rains had fallen.

By a recently issued Parliamentary return it appears that there are as many as 205,051 licensed dealers in tobacco and snuff in the United Kingdom. In England there are 170,048; in Ireland, 16,601; and in Scotland, 15,402 There are 12,958 dealers in London, and the number within ten miles of the Excise Office is 23,807.

A deplorable accident took place on the Austrian Northern Railway on the 17th ult. The nine o'clock evening train ran into two luggage vans at the station of Marset, and three persons were killed by the shock.

A Canada paper states that there has been a new waterfall discovered in the River St. Louis. This cataract falls into the western part of Lake Superior, which has never yet been described by the geographer. It would appear that this new wonder is second only to the falls of Niagara. The volume of water is immense, and the height of the fall is 150 feet.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* states that a maritime convention has been concluded between Austria and the State of Mecklenburg Shwerin.

It has been determined to carry the electric telegraph from the terminus at Euston-square to Liverpool and Manchester. The wires have been already placed as far as Watford. It is also intended to complete the telegraph from Manchester to Liverpool. The cost of laying down the wires, &c., amounts to £140 per mile. When the apparatus is complete the entire distance to Liverpool, wires are to be laid down from the terminus at Euston-square to the Royal Exchange.

The *Truelove*, Parker, from Davis' Straits, has arrived at Hull with two fish. She reports that nothing has been heard of the *Terror* and *Erebus*, forming part of Sir John Franklin's expedition. They were supposed to be in Lancaster Sound, but there was so much ice that the whaler could not go in search of them.

The Submarine telegraph was laid across Portsmouth harbour last Saturday, from the watering island in the dockyard to the steps at the Royal Clarence-yard. The former experiments were repeated, and they fully confirmed the fact that one wire, as prepared by Messrs. West and Taylor, is sufficient for electric telegraph purposes under water.

Mr. Justice Paterson has decided, at Chambers, that the Queen's menial servants are privileged from arrest.

Two persons have been arrested in Paris, accused of being concerned in the forgeries committed by a person named Hervey, on the banks of England and Prussia.

A Vienna letter of the 19th ult., says:—"The Emperor has just given orders that there shall be attached to the sinking fund a branch for the purchase, with funds which will be provided for that purpose, of the shares of railway companies at prices in proportion with the real value. The President of the Aulic Chamber is charged with the direction of the operations."

In Suffolk and Norfolk, from which counties a large portion of the Christmas fares of the metropolis is drawn, turkeys are now selling at 10d. per lb.

The convict Barber, it is reported, is about to receive a free pardon, on condition of not returning to England.

A tower is about to be erected at Guernsey to commemorate the late visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Island.

A deputation from the Anti-tea Duty party, at Liverpool, arrived in Birmingham on Monday, and commenced the agitation in that town. A public meeting is accordingly about to be held there.

The *Post-Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort, of the 28th ult., states from Rome that the Pope intends to abolish the salt-tax, and some other taxes which press particularly on the industrious classes, and to supply the deficit, which this abolition will cause, by a tax upon real property.

For the last two days there has been a remarkable dearth of eggs, which were not to be obtained at any price in many parts of the metropolis, whilst they were generally sold at very advanced prices.

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 28th ultimo, has the following from Berlin, dated the 26th:—"It is reported that a document has been discovered, which proves that the Royal house of Prussia has claims to the succession of Schleswig and Holstein. It is generally believed here that Prussia will insist on the maintenance of the independence of the duchies."

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 25th ult., says:—"Important reforms will take place in Galicia and the territory of Cracow. There will be a Regency at Cracow, and a military division, and a regiment will be raised at Cracow itself. The regiment of the Archduke Louis, which was to have gone into Moravia, will, it is said, proceed to Gallicia. That country, including the territory of Cracow, has now a population of five millions."

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that such a quantity of snow fell on that capital on the 15th ult., that sledges could be everywhere used. On the 16th ice having appeared on the Neva, the bridges were removed. On the 17th and 18th large quantities of ice were floating down the river, but communication by means of boats had not yet been interrupted.

The assassin Reinell, who for his attempt to murder the Emperor of Austria was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the celebrated fortress of Munkats, in Hungary, died there a month ago.

A letter from Boulogne states that the town was again in great agitation on the 27th ult., in consequence of a merchant wishing to embark 500 sheep and 60 oxen for England. The public force was called out, and the embarkation was effected without hindrance under their protection. The rioters are said to be strangers to the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban has received the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Canada, and proceeds there with his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the Governor-General.

The Havre Society for the promotion of Commercial Reform has held its second meeting, and come to various resolutions chiefly connected with measures of organisation.

The *City of London* Aberdeen steam-ship, came up the river on Wednesday, with two hundred and fifty head of cattle on board, among them are nine fat oxen of enormous dimensions, intended for the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

Recent letters from Syria do not confirm the previous statement of the appearance of the cholera at Aleppo and Damascus; but it still raged in Tauris, where, on the 11th October, eleven persons died of it, on the 13th thirty, and on the 14th, 150.

The number of persons who passed to and from France, by way of Boulogne, during the week ending Nov. 28, was 841, and by Calais, 152. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne, 546, and Calais, 181. Of the 841, 329 went from Folkestone, 33 from Dover, and 44 from London; 277 to Folkestone, 98 to Dover, and 60 to London

A decree, dated the 30th ultimo, has been issued in Belgium, declaring flour and other ground grain from countries out of Europe free of entry, on payment of a mere registration duty of 10 centimes per 1000 kil.

Sir Henry Pottinger will take his departure for the Cape to-day; leaving Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Haddington*.

By a recent decision of the Russian Government all the peasants of Livonia who embrace the orthodox creed are exonerated from the tithes which they paid to their clergy, and as a further inducement to profess the religion of the State they are to be exempted from taxes generally. The nobles of Livonia have petitioned the Emperor to annul this decree, and, waiting his decision, have engaged to pay to the clergy the tithes which are refused by the peasantry.

The project of establishing a line of steamers between Havre and New York has been abandoned

The *Universal Prussian Gazette*, of the 26th ult., in an article on the arguments that have appeared in some of the foreign journals against the incorporation of Cracow, says it can contradict, from the best authority, the assertion that the Prussian Government was actuated by a desire for an augmentation or exchange of territory in connexion with the abolition of the independence of Cracow. No pretension of this kind, says the *Gazette*, was ever set up by Prussia on the negotiations on the subject of Cracow.

Letters from Athens of the 15th Nov. state, that the Chambers were closed on the 12th, by Kanaris, the Minister of Marine, as M. Coletti was prevented by illness. Owing to this illness M. Coletti has entrusted the four portfolios to his colleagues—namely, that of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of War, Tzavellas; that of the Interior to the Minister of Finance, Poniropulous; that of Justice to Kanaris. General Kalergi has been placed on the retired list. Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, was on a to[illegible]

The youth named Seddon, or Siddons, who was tried at the last Liverpool assizes on a charge of murdering a blacking-boy at Manchester, and acquitted, was tried at the Manchester Borough Sessions on Wednesday, for theft, and found guilty on two indictments. The Recorder sentenced him to ten years' transportation for each offence.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

MRS. PIPCHIN, AT BRIGHTON.

This celebrated Mrs. Pipchin was a marvellous ill-favoured, ill-conditioned old lady, of a stooping figure, with a mottled face, like bad marble, a hook nose, and a hard grey eye, that looked as if it might have been hammered at on an anvil without sustaining any injury. Forty years at least had elapsed since the Peruvian mines had been the death of Mr. Pipchin; but his relict still wore black bombazeen, of such a lustreless, deep, dead, sombre shade, that gas itself couldn't light her up after dark, and her presence was a quencher to any number of candles. She was generally spoken of as "a great manager" of children; and the secret of her management was, to give them everything that they didn't like, and nothing that they did—which was found to sweeten their dispositions very much. She was such a bitter old lady, that one was tempted to believe there had been some mistake in the application of the Peruvian machinery, and that all her waters of gladness and milk of human kindness had been pumped out dry, instead of the mines. The Castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep bye-street at Brighton; where the soil was more than usually chalky, flinty, and sterile, and the houses were more than usually brittle and thin; where the small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but marigolds, whatever was sown in them; and where snails were constantly discovered holding on to the street-doors, and other public places they were not expected to ornament, with the tenacity of cupping-glasses. In the winter-time the air couldn't be got out of the Castle, and in the summer-time it couldn't be got in. There was such a continual reverberation of wind in it, that it sounded like a great shell, which the inhabitants were obliged to hold to their ears night and day, whether they liked it or no. It was not, naturally, a fresh-smelling house; and in the window of the front parlour, which was never opened, Mrs. Pipchin kept a collection of plants in pots, which imparted an earthy flavour of their own to the establishment. However choice examples of their kind, too, these plants were of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowerment of Mrs. Pipchin. There were half-a-dozen specimens of the cactus, writhing round bits of lath, like hairy serpents; another specimen shooting out broad claws, like a green lobster; several creeping vegetables, possessed of sticky and adhesive leaves; and one uncomfortable flower-pot hanging to the ceiling, which appeared to have boiled over, and tickling people underneath with its long green ends, reminded them of spiders—in which Mrs. Pipchin's dwelling was uncommonly prolific, though perhaps it challenged competition still more proudly, in the season, in point of earwigs.—*Charles Dickens, in "Dombey and Son."*

BACCHANALIAN SONGS.

There is not a greater error ever allowed to go about loose, than the supposition that "Bacchanalian songs," as the Little Warbler calls them, tend to merriment. And how "slow" are the convivial songster's images, when pulled down from the stilts of imagery to the level of common place! How cravenly the soul lighting the beacon of truth in the eye falls to the babbling and bewilderment that must end in the next morning's seediness and headache: what nonsense it is, to be told to wreathe a bowl with flowers, when nothing of the kind is at hand: and if the guests were to begin to do it, what a ridiculously slow performance it would be. We are not at all wedded to teetotalism. We allow that in the gurgling of tall bottles, and the popping of champagne corks, there is much music, but then every thing must be equally fast about them. But how folks can imagine there is any thing entertaining in these dull songs, by themselves, is above the comprehension of any but beery German students and tavern harmonists..—*Christopher Tadpole*

THE BATTLE OF POICTIERS

On the 19th of September, 1356, the battle began with a duet played by two trumpets—one on each side—but this did not last long, for neither party desired to listen to overtures. The French commenced the attack, but they came to the point a little too soon, for they actually ran upon the arrows of the English bowmen. The Constable of France tried to inspire courage into the troops on his side, by roaring out "Mountjoy! St. Denis!" but a stalwart Briton, telling him to hold his noise, felled him to the ground. A strong body of reserve, who carried their reserve to downright timidity, fled without striking a blow. They had scarcely drawn their swords, and received the word of command to "cut away," when they did literally cut away, and, having cut, refused to come again. John of France flourished his battle-axe with ferocious courage; but at last he received two tremendous blows in the face, which brought him to the ground. His son Philip, a lad of sixteen, fought by his side, encouraging him with cries of "Give it 'em, father!" which aroused the almost exhausted John, and caused him to recover his legs. Every kind of verbal insults was offered to him by the enemy, and particularly by the Gascons, who indulged in a great deal of their usual gasconade. "Stand, and surrender!" cried a voice; to which John replied, "If I could stand, I would not surrender; but I suppose I must fall into your hands." With this he tottered into a circle of English knights, by whom he was nearly torn to pieces in the scramble that arose for the Royal captive.—*Comic History of England.*

PARISIAN SOCIETY.

To enter into all the various characteristics of different Parisian *salons*, would be almost a hopeless task. One prevailing tint, with shades of difference, which it would take infinite time to paint, pervades them all. One remark, however, that a foreigner cannot fail of making, on entering any of the more extensive *reunions* in the French capital, such as those of the Embassies, is the diversity of political parties that meet together in them, and the general diffusion of so many contrary elements. Vinegar and oil, with all their accompanying but incongruous et-ceteras in a salad-bowl, do not mix together into a more pleasant and harmonious whole, than do political contraries in that great salad bowl, society. Names always clash, and fight, and howl defiance, when they meet together, upon paper; but the very men who bear them, may be seen standing peaceably, side by side, in a Parisian *salon*, like relics in an old curiosity shop, where idols of every age and clime lie pell-mell by each other, the head of a Grecian Apollo near an Indian fetish, an Egyptian Apis beside an Ecce Homo of the middle ages. In that curious museum of humanity, called a Parisian *salon*, an old mousquetaire, who has danced with Marie Antoinette, is shouldered by a philanthropist, who has been worshipped in the National Assembly, or a tamed Republican, who has been enshrined in the Directional Luxembourg—a great dignitary of the Empire, before whose sway all Europe trembled, bows to a lay Jesuit, a sovereign of the Restoration,—all alike divinities of their day, and now, alike fallen, mutilated, tarnished, worm-eaten,—false gods, whose religion is rejected, and in whom few any longer put their trust, while Legitimist and Orleanist, Doctrinaire and Liberal of the present day, shake hands in "much admired disorder." *Bentley's Miscellany.*

CIVIC HOSPITALITY.

The City of London and good living, a Common Councilman and a sirloin, a Sheriff and a second helping, an Alderman and a tureen of turtle, and a Lord Mayor and plenty to eat, seem inseparable companions. You cannot think of a common hall without an uncommon dinner, or a Lord Mayor living, like George III., on a boiled neck of mutton and turnips. Barons of beef, and whole hogs barbacued—quantity and quality both—belong by descent to the Civic chair. As for an inhospitable Alderman, one under weight, thin, and spare, and long, and lank, and lean, there is no conceiving for a moment that such a specimen could exist. One can fancy a man with a tail, and all Monboddo believed, much sooner. But still such things as un-Lordlike Lord Mayors may be found in the catalogue of our City functionaries. A late Lord Mayor, like a late Prime Minister, let his fires out, his spits rust, and City hospitality cease for a time, to be a proverb. A factious Sheriff, commemorated by Dryden, was famous for the mean and scandalous shrivealty which he kept.—

No Rechabite more shunn'd the fumes of wine;
Chaste were his cellars, and his shrieval board
Th[illegible] of a City feast abhorr'd;
His cooks, with long disuse, their trade forgot—
Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.

His name was Slingsby Bethell, and the poor shrivealty which he kept has found a lasting celebrity in a satire like "Absalom and Achitophel."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Snipeton is still a happy man. As yet he knows not of his misery; dreams not of the desolation that, in an hour or so, shall blast him at his threshold. He is still at his desk; happy in his day-dream; his imagination running over, as in wayward moments of half-thrift, half-idleness, it was wont to do, upon the paper on his desk before him. Imagination, complete and circling; and making that dim sanctuary of dirty Plutus a glistening palace! The pen—the ragged stump, that in his hand had worked as surely as Italian steel, striking through a heart or so, but drawing no blood—the pen, as it had been plucked from the winged heel of the thief's god, Mercury, worked strange sorcery; crept and scratched about the paper, conjuring glories there, that made the old man sternly smile; even as an enchanter smiles at the instant handiwork of all-obedient fiends. Reader, look upon the magic that, cunningly exercised by the Snipetons of the world, fills it with beauty; behold the jottings of the black art that, simple as they look, hold, like the knotted ropes of Lapland witches, a power invincible. Here they are; faithfully copied from that piece of paper; the tablet of old Snipeton's dearest thoughts, divinest aspirations:—

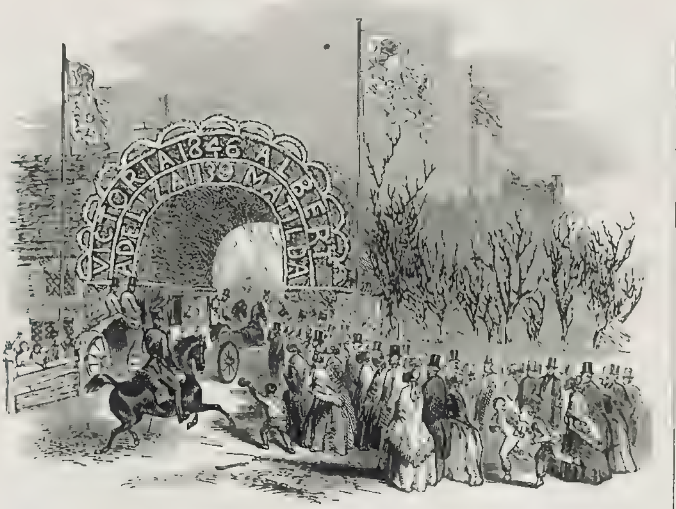
"£70,000"—"£85,700"—"£90,000"—"£100,000"
"£150,000"—"£1,000,000!"

In this way did Snipeton—in pleasant, thrifty idleness—pour out his heart; dallying with hope, and giving to the unuttered wish a certain sum in black and white; running up the figures as a rapturous singer climbs the gamut, touching the highest heaven of music to his own delight, and the wonder of the applauding world. In this manner would Snipeton take pastime with his spirit. In this manner was the paper on his desk writ and over-writ with promised sums that, it was his hope, his day-dream, would surely some day bless him. And the numerals ever rose with his spirits. When very dumpish—with the world going all wrong with him—he would write himself down a pauper; in bitterness of heart loving to enlarge upon his beggary, as thus: 000,000,000,000.—*Douglas Jerrold, in the Shilling Mag.*

THE NEW PLANET, 1846.

Immortal Newton! did thy glory seem
A dew-drop quivering in the light of noon,
Whose prism of splendour was to perish soon
'Neath the strong sunbeams? Did they fear or dream
Thy genius not a spark from the Supreme—
King of those myriads? Lo! unto the skies
Men lift their watching and unsleeping eyes—
Waiting for what?—an unborn Planet's beam!—
And look! in truth the prophesied-one breaks
Forth 'mid its lustrous brethren on their sight.
Welcome! oh, unimaginably far!—
Eloquent Planet!—truth-attesting star!—
In whose deep silence the Eternal speaks—
"I am the Prophet-Fount of genius and of light." —M. H.

Dublin University Magazine.



ENTRANCE ARCH TO THE CASTLE.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

ON TUESDAY, her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their proposed visit to Arundel Castle, Sussex, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, where they arrived at halfpast four in the afternoon, after a very rapid journey from Osborne House, during which they were received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect, more especially from the people of Chichester and Arundel. The Royal travellers were again fortunate in having fine weather — a sharp frost, but clear air and brilliant sun.

At Portsmouth, in anticipation of her Majesty's landing, the most extensive preparations were made, to express the warm sentiments of loyalty and respect, both on the part of her Majesty's representatives at the port, and the inhabitants of the town.

The landing-place called the King's Stairs, the principal entrance to the Dockyard from the harbour, was most beautifully decorated. At the entrance from the Dockyard was raised a triumphal arch, formed of flags and evergreens, the whole surmounted by five gilt crowns. The space immediately around the offices was railed off, the favoured public being stationed on the outside.

The Queen and Prince Consort both looked remarkably well. Her Majesty wore a black velvet visite, trimmed with sable fur, an ermine muff, white silk bonnet, and a light lilac dress,

At half-past twelve, the Royal party, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Marchioness of Douro (lady in waiting), the Hon. Miss Napier (maid of honour), Colonel Bouverie and Capt. Phipps (equerries), embarked in the *Fairy*, from Osborne Pier; and, with the Royal standard flying from her main, the yacht steamed direct for the harbour, which she entered at one precisely, when a salute was simultaneously thundered forth from the *St. Vincent*, *Victory*, and the Platform Battery.

At ten minutes past one, her Majesty descended into the Royal barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

On landing, her Majesty was received by Sir Charles Ogle, the Duke of Norfolk, Lieutenant-General Sir Hercules Pakenham with the keys of the fortress, the Hon. Lady and Miss Pakenham, and a brilliant staff. Taking the hand of Prince Albert, her Majesty passed through the brilliant rank, preceded by the Duke of Norfolk, as Master of the Horse, and followed by the whole train of officers, profoundly acknowledging the loyal and affectionate tributes of respect and loyalty paid by the assembled throng, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers of the populace.

At fourteen minutes past one, the Royal *cortège*, consisting of three carriages and four, escorted by a party of the 12th Lancers, who joined the train outside the gates, left the yard, taking the route round by the Commander-in-Chief's mansion, passing through St. George's-square, St. James's-street, and out of the citadel by the Lion Gate, from which floated the Royal standard. The whole range of thoroughfare, from the dockyard to the outside of the suburbs, was thronged with the inhabitants as the *cortège* passed.

The route of the Royal party lay through an interesting country. The escort of troops which accompanied her Majesty from the dockyard, continued to attend her as far as a place called Farlington, a small village, at a short distance from which relays of horses had been provided. Neither at Havant nor at Emsworth were there any very remarkable preparations; but considerable numbers of people had assembled, in the hope of seeing the Queen. At Emsworth there were some bands of music, and the inhabitants gave the Royal party a very loyal reception; but there was a paucity of arches, festoons, and flags. The people of the district, it seems, were under the impression that such displays were distasteful to the Queen.

The county of Sussex is first reached at a place called Emsworth Bridge, immediately beyond the town of Emsworth. Here the Royal troops ceased to escort her Majesty, but were replaced by an escort of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P. for Chichester, his brother, Mr. M. T. Smith, and Mr. Montefiore. Her Majesty was loudly cheered by the people as she passed.

At the entrance of the town from Chichester, a triumphal arch of tasteful design, composed of evergreens, and ornamented with the usual gratulatory inscriptions, was thrown across the road, and here it was arranged the borough authorities should be in attendance to receive her Majesty on her arrival.

The authorities and the inhabitants of Chichester had prepared for the Queen a most loyal reception. It had at first been the wish of the Corporation to present her Majesty and Prince Albert with addresses, but on inquiry it was found that it would be distasteful to her Majesty to be detained (more especially at so inclement a season) during the time required for the reading and the reception of addresses, and the Corporation, without making any formal application, abandoned the idea. As Chichester is too remote from Arundel to justify the Corporation in offering her Majesty an address at the Castle, they were obliged to come to the resolution of voting no address at all. But they compensated themselves for this deprivation by giving her Majesty and the Prince a very brilliant reception on their arrival in the town. There was scarcely a house that was not in some way or other decorated; and the windows were filled with spectators, of whom the proverbially handsome ladies of Sussex formed the most numerous and the most agreeable portion. Besides the display made by the inhabitants individually, there were also preparations under the control of the authorities, the expense of which was defrayed by a general subscription. In West-street, opposite the very beautiful cathedral (small as compared with such edifices generally, but remarkably elegantly in structure), a capacious platform, adorned with appropriate devices, contained upwards of 1000 poor children, natives of the town and immediate neighbourhood. As the Royal party drove by, the juvenile occupants of this pavilion, each with a small flag in hand, shouted shrill welcome to the Queen, animated with as much of loyalty as their young comprehensions could embrace, and enforced by the certain expectation of prospective plum-cake, which was liberally provided by the authorities to be enjoyed by the children as soon as possible after the performance of their portion of the general reception. While the horses were being changed, the chief authorities of the town, the Mayor and Corporation, the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean, and a large number of the Clergy, attended to pay their respects to her Majesty and the Prince, by whom they were most graciously received. All the while the cheering was loud and hearty, and the Royal party appeared to be much pleased with their reception. At the top of this street, where the main streets are crossed by others to the north and south, is the old cross of the town of Chichester, a very elegant and elaborate piece of middle age architecture,—one of the most remarkable, indeed, in the kingdom. When her Majesty before passed through Chichester, she was so struck with the beauty of this structure, that she alighted from her carriage to view it. On the present occasion it was made the station for a band, who played with more enthusiasm than taste while the Royal party passed. In the other parts of the town which the Royal *cortège* traversed, there was every possible demonstration of loyalty. Every house boasted some decoration or other, and not the least attractive of the many gay embellishments were the flags lent for the occasion with so unwonted a relaxation of rigid naval etiquette, by Sir Hyde Parker, from the Portsmouth Dockyard.

The first troop of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry escorted her Majesty as far as a place called Ball's Hut, about six miles and a half from Chichester, and immediately opposite the entrance to Slindon House, the seat of the Countess of Newburgh. Here another troop, commanded by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. T. Evans, and Mr. Grey, relieved them, and escorted her Majesty on to Arundel. Here, also, the Duke of Norfolk, who had gone out to meet his Royal visitors, joined the *cortege*, accompanied by some of the chief guests at the Castle, including the Duke of Wellington. His Grace and party returned towards Arundel with the Royal *cortège*.

On the approach of the Royal *cortege* to the town of Arundel, the speed of the horses was slackened, in order to allow the spectators an opportunity of observing the Royal party. The Queen's carriage having passed under the triumphal arch at the end of Maltravers-street, where the Mayor and borough authorities were assembled, was here brought to a stand, while Mr. Howard Gibbon, who wore underneath his scarlet robe of office his uniform as York Herald, advanced to the window, and presented the borough mace to her Majesty in the following terms:

"May it please your Majesty to accept this mace, which I, as Mayor of this ancient borough, humbly present, in dutiful submission to your Majesty's Royal prerogative."

The Queen graciously acknowledged Mr. Gibbon, and, with a scarcely suppressed though exceedingly good-tempered smile, returned the symbol of official power to his charge, assuring him it was not possible it could be in better keeping.

A sort of procession was then formed, the municipal authorities preceding the Queen's carriage along Maltravers-street to the Castle precincts, where they filed off and allowed the Royal *cortège* to enter.

Her Majesty was greeted most affectionately by the spectators in her passage through the town. The Royal pair graciously acknowledged the salutations offered to them, and appeared much gratified at the appearance of the children of the National School, who were drawn up in holiday attire opposite the residence of the Mayor in Maltravers-street.

An evergreen arch, of gigantic dimensions and very effective design, was erected at the lodge gate by which Arundel Castle is entered. The crown of this arch bore two inscriptions, as follows:—

"Victoria .... 1846 .... Albert"
"Adeliza .... 1139 .... Matilda."

in commemoration of the present Royal visit, and of the residence therein of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., when she landed in England in 1139, to assert her claims against Stephen, at which era the Castle was occupied by Queen Adeliza, from whom, in the female line, the present noble house of Norfolk is descended.

As the Royal carriage entered the Castle gate, two Royal standards were run up on either side the same; and, as it passed into the quadrangle, the Duke's flag was lowered from the summit of the keep, and the British flag hoisted in its stead. At the same moment, a most brilliant illumination in gas, extending entirely across the keep, burst forth in great brilliancy, exhibiting in colossal letters these words—"Welcome Victoria and Albert."

On the arrival of her Majesty and the Prince at the Grand Entrance Hall of the Castle, they were received by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Arundel, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Ladies Mary and Adeliza Fitzalan Howard. Lord John Russell was also present. The Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard had previously gone out with the Duke of Wellington towards Balls' Hut to meet the Royal party.

Her Majesty was then conducted by the Duke of Norfolk, the Prince offering his arm to the Duchess, to the Library, where the rest of the guests were assembled. There were the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady John Russell, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Brooke, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, and Mr. B. Lyons. Her Majesty, after addressing a few words to the company present, retired to her apartments with the Prince. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston were not present in the Library, but they arrived shortly after, and were present at the dinner, as was also the Marquis of Granby.

Before dinner, her Majesty and the Prince were conducted by the Duke of Norfolk to the State Drawing Room. They were attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), Lord Edward F. Howard (Vice-Chamberlain), the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), and the Hon. Miss Napier (Maid of Honour).

Here the Mayor of Arundel, Mr. Edward Howard Gibbon, had the honour of presenting the address of the Corporation to her Majesty and the Prince.

The address to the Queen was as follows:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"THE LOYAL AND DUTIFUL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Arundel, endowed by your Majesty's Royal predecessor Queen Adeliza, and confirmed and chartered by Queen Elizabeth, most gratefully avail ourselves of your Majesty's auspicious presence amongst us to offer the expression of devoted loyalty which we at all times feel towards your Majesty's person and throne.

"We offer up our fervent aspirations that every blessing which life affords may conduce to the happiness of your Majesty and your beloved Consort, that your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and peaceful; filled as we are, in common with all your Majesty's subjects, with a deep and grateful sense of the benefits and blessings enjoyed under the influence of those beneficent virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Royal Consort, and endear your Majesty to the hearts of your Majesty's faithful people."

The following is the address to Prince Albert:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

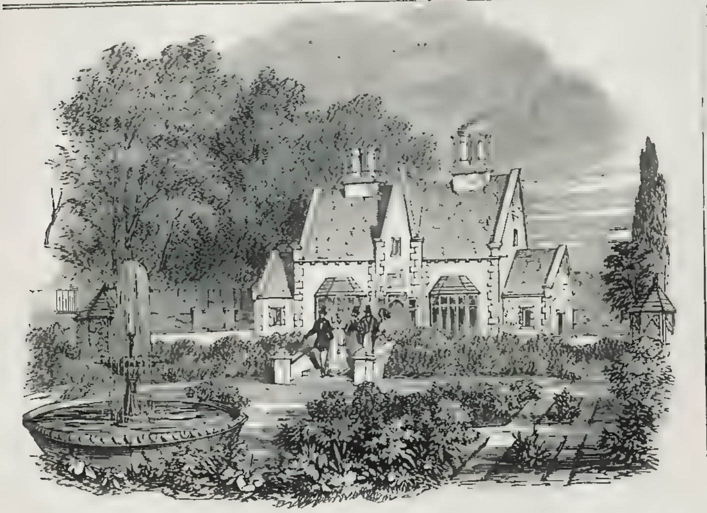
"THE LOYAL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, BURGESSES, AND INHABITANTS, OF THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of Arundel, joyfully submit to your Royal Highness our profound respect and devotion, and hail with the most heartfelt pleasure your Royal Highness appearance in our loyal and ancient borough. United by the most sacred ties to our beloved Queen, and intimately interwoven with the future prosperity and happiness of the nation, we cannot but earnestly pray for your Royal Highness' life and welfare, and we trust that your Royal Highness may continue to receive every blessing which Heaven can bestow."

At eight o'clock, in accordance with an ancient family custom at Arundel, an immense Chinese gong, suspended in the entrance hall of the Castle, was sounded, to announce the dinner hour. The noble Duke's band at the same instant struck up the national air, "Oh, the roast beef of Old England," and the company left the state saloon for the banqueting room.

The dinner party consisted of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Arundel, the Marquis of Granby, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Mary F. Howard, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Edward F. Howard, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Brooke, the Hon. Miss Napier, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Phipps, Sir Harry Goring, the Mayor of Arundel Mr.

THE RECEPTION IN THE GRAND CORRIDOR.



THE NEW DAIRY, ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Countess of Newburgh, and Mrs. Huskisson, widow of the celebrated statesman, were invited. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Lady Ellesmere, both on horseback, rode through the town for an airing during the morning. The gallant Duke was respectfully and cordially greeted as he passed.

The dinner to-night will comprise the accustomed party, with the addition of the High Sheriff, — Mitford, Esq. The Distin Family will afterwards perform a Select Concert, and Mr. Young, the Wizard of the North, attempt to deceive the eyes of Majesty itself.

The Royal Visit will close to-morrow; the Queen taking her departure for Osborne House at ten o'clock, under the same arrangements as at her arrival.

Her Majesty has been pleased to express to the Duke of Norfolk her sense of the loyalty and affection displayed during the Visit, and his Grace has, in like manner, evinced his satisfaction at the excellent feeling with which all have endeavoured to do honour to the Sovereign, on this very interesting occasion.

THE OWLS.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, inspected the Keep, and ancient remains of the Castle, yesterday (Wednesday).

There are now eight Owls, of this "peculiar breed;" and, since they were first domiciled here, four only have been hatched—one during the past year, which is the finest bird of the lot. The bird named "Lord Thurlow" is well known. There is also one other Owl of singular appearance and smallness of growth—quite the Tom Thumb of the race.

THE DAIRY.

On an arm of the Arun, just under the Castle, was a short time since to be seen snugly nestling under a high chalky scarp, almost concealed by luxuriant trees, and crowned by the ivy-covered keep, a picturesque water-mill, erected on the site of an ancient feudal mill, particularly described in "Domesday," and every subsequent record of the baronial appendages; and forming, with its tall roofs, huge wheel, and projecting gables, a bit that was seldom met with by any lover of the picturesque.

Among the alterations and improvements that have been carried into effect by the present noble proprietor, this mill has disappeared; and, in its stead, has arisen the tasteful building depicted in our Engraving; it was inspected by her Majesty yesterday.

From this spot, only a very small portion of the Castle is visible, and all about is still, save only by the rush of the escape of water known in old records as the old Swanbourne Lake.

The building itself is more extensive than at first sight might be imagined it consists of four distinct designs. first, the engine-house, containing ten-horse power for forcing the water to the eminence above; this is in the Norman style

---

A CONYNGE AND RYGHTE SOLEMPNE MASQUE,

devised and maide by ye bellman—hight Maister Zigzag—to be presented and set forth by ye Owlis and ye Ghostis in ye Keep of Arundel, in honour of her Most Gracious Majestie, her Royall progress to ye Castell in ye moneth of December, in ye year MDCCCXLVI.

Imprimis. Chorus of Owlis

Who-whoop! whoo-whoo-here's a to do;
With clatter and din,
Withoute and withinne,
Of spawn and crowder
And clarion louder,
We're all eyes and ears
In wonders and fears,
With dismaye we view
Our Citadel too
Is all [illegible]
Of lumin[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Our sage Chancellor
Will arouse, then who
Will soothe the crabbed gentleman-who
whoo-whoo.

J. A. Smith, M.P., and Mr. M. T. Smith. After dinner the Duke of Norfolk gave the "Health of the Queen," and afterwards that of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," in the usual form, and the guests soon after retired to the drawing-room. Her Majesty and the Prince withdrew early to rest, and shortly after the company retired.

The table presented a gorgeous display of plate. The dessert service was of gold.

The town was gaily illuminated on Tuesday night. At the Castle the keep was brilliantly lighted with gas, from a platform which bore the words "Welcome, Victoria and Albert," in characters five feet in size, each jet being covered by a glass cup. There was a grand display of fireworks in the meadow at the foot of the Castle hill. There were also innumerable flags, some of enormous size, and many of them very splendid. The streets were crowded with a gay and well-behaved population, whose orderly motion was, however, perpetually disturbed by the quantities of squibs and crackers, of rockets, and other fireworks, that were let off in the public thoroughfares with indiscriminate liberality and mischievous fun. These amusements, varied by the occasional ascent of a fire balloon, continued till a very late hour, but no disturbance or accident occurred.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince, as usual, on their visits to the aristocracy, breakfasted alone.

The Queen, in the early part of the forenoon, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duke of Norfolk, promenaded the gardens within the walls of the Old Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Viscount Palmerston and Lord John Russell, left the Castle about ten o'clock for the Duke's preserves at Bury Coombe, near Whiteways, to enjoy a few hours' shooting.

The Duke of Wellington did not leave the Castle during the morning.

The Bishop of Chichester, Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham, and a select party, are to join the dinner circle this evening; and the banquet is to be succeeded by an assembly.

The dinner party on Wednesday evening comprised those who have been already named as being the guests in the house during her Majesty's stay, with the addition of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Wyndham, of Petworth, the Rev George Arthur Clarkson, and the Misses Clarkson.

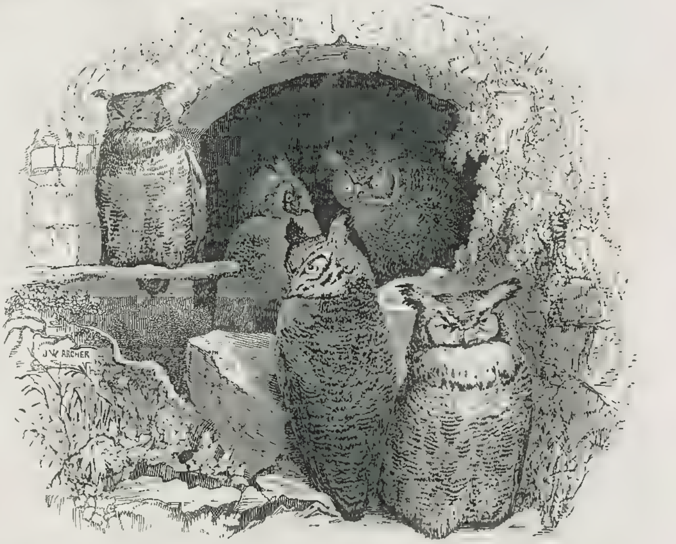
The water in the great pond, which covers 80 acres of ground in Burton Park, has been let off, and a large supply of fish has been sent as a present to Arundel Castle. The quantity taken is immense; one pike weighed 35lbs. Several pieces of ordnance have arrived from Woolwich to fire the royal salutes; and a detachment of the London Police arrived on Monday to preserve order.

Arundel, Thursday Evening.

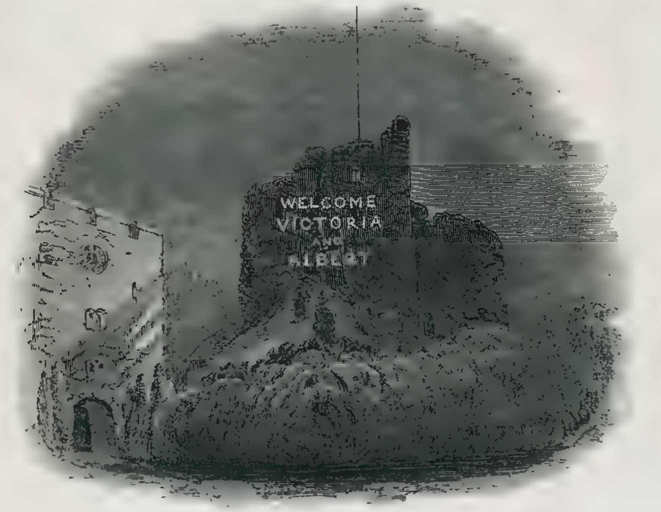
We are enabled to continue our report of the Royal sojourn up to this evening.

Last evening, in addition to the party already assembled at the Castle, the Bishop of Chichester, and Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham joined the circle at dinner. After the banquet, the Ethiopian Serenaders, who had been especially engaged for the occasion, performed several pieces, with which her Majesty, the Prince, and assembled guests were highly amused. In the course of the evening, several of the surrounding gentry were presented; and her Majesty withdrew to her private apartments at half-past eleven. The company, after partaking of refreshments, served in the Dining-Room, in the most *recherché* style, likewise retired.

This morning, her Majesty, accompanied in the same carriage by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Duchess of Sutherland; a second carriage, by Lord and Lady John Russell, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Hon. Miss Napier, the Ladies in Waiting; as well as by her noble host, on a splendid charger, and the remainder of her Majesty's *suite*, left the Castle at half-past ten for Petworth House, distant about ten miles. The Royal and noble party returned to luncheon at two o'clock, to which, Ann,



THE OWLS IN THE CASTLE KEEP.



THE KEEP ILLUMINATED.

Owl called ye Chancellor awakeneth and singeth.

Odds bobs! here's a riot,
Disturbing our quiet,
What! what's the row now,
Fire—fire—I declare!
A [illegible] affair
Where [illegible] the Mayor!
Call the Yeomanry out
The rabble to rout.
Habeas Corpus suspend
Till the thing's at an end.
Hurrah for the Queen!
What can that shout mean?
In the days of the Georges
Such furious orgies
Were promptly put down
By a nod from the crown
What a pity that Pitt
Has made his exit.
I doubt and I doubt
Some screw there is out,
I fear [illegible]
[illegible] clear
The tears from my eyes
My groans and my sighs,
Like tempest and rain,
I cannot restrain,
But sit and complain
In vain all in vain,
Hoo-hoo-a screw's loose tis plain—very
plain

Young Owl called Lord John speaketh, and reproveth the Chancellor

Peace, O querulous owl!
Be calm, thou ancient fowl;
The days are gone
Thou doatedst on;
Our ruler now is loved, instead of feared.

This day our gracious Queen
At Arundel is seen;
Sedition's brow
Is laid full low,
Those sounds are shouts that hail a name revered;
So clear thine ancient throat,
And change thy croaking note
For joyful shout,
And join the rout
That hails Victoria's name with joyous din
But lo, what sprites of fame,
To hear that potent name,
Appear again
With duteous strain
Their homage here to pay to England's Queen
[*Owls perform a stately pavan, and retire somewhat.*]

Shade of Sir Bevis, of Hampton, appeareth, and singeth

When wight Kyng Arthur he dydde reign,
He was a goodlye Kynge;
The knights that followed inne hys trayne
Thys caroll wont to syng.

But hadde these champyons seen thys daye,
They soothlie mote have sayde,
And sung, to boot, in roundelaye,
Here is a table spread.
Thatte he who made the puddinge rare
Had stared, belike, to see—
And owned thatte was but sorrie fare
Of barlye meal made hee.

Or hadde great Arthur's self been here,
He would have sworne by fay,
Here is a Dame for queenly cheer
Hath borne the bell awaye.
[*Shade of Sir Bevis maketh a legge, and standeth back.*]

Shade of Earl Roger appeareth, and chaunteth.

Whenne Norman William ruled the land,
Thys castell to maintayne
To me hee gave, who crossed the sea,
For Hastings fight with meyne.

And here at feast and wassail high,
Fair dames and warriours free
Made ring the halls of Arundel
With daunce and mynstrelsye.

But not in bower or banquet hall
Eretime was ever seen
Such stately pageant and renowne,
As greets this beauteous Queen
[*Shade of Earl Roger maketh seemlye obeisaunce, and taketh hys place over against Sir Bevis of Hampton.*]

Shade of Queen Maude appeareth at ye window of her chamber and singeth.

Of these fayre realms by Stephen's might
Despoyled, in exile lorne
To foreign land across the seas,
My cardise frame was borne.

Yet still, in merry Arundel,
My sprite doth wander round,
Where erst an errant queen I came,
And faith and shelter found.

Lo! here, on thys auspicious day,
By mortal ken I'm seen
And [illegible] appears,
[illegible] England's Queen.

Chorus of Sprites

Ladye of ancient lineage, hail!
Hail, Prince of noble line!
His Grace attends—the banquet waits;
Be pleased—O Queen—to dine.

Old Nightingale, the Keeper appears in the body, with hys long pole. The Sprites vanish and the Owlis disperse, each bird to hys perch.

[*Here endeth the Masque.*]

---

* Illumination of the Keep in honour of the Queen's Visit.

of architecture. Next to this are the cow-sheds; and separated by a yard is the dairy itself, an octagon building, surmounted with a cupola and lantern, and surrounded by projecting enriched colonnade of wood, beautifully carved in the Tudor style, with alternate heads of lion (Howard) and horse (Arundel), at each pendant. The interior is lit with seven windows and the lantern; the roof pannelled oak, and the walls of the purest porcelain tiles, with a moulding of the Maltravers' pet ornament in Royal blue, carried round each compartment of the eight sides; projecting troughs of marble run along seven of the sides, for the milk pans, which are all uniform, edged with blue; in the centre is a marble basin and fountain, on either side of which are tripod tables, seven of beautifully seived marble; the floor is composed of earthen encaustic tiles, sexagon shape, the interstices filled with triangular-shaped tiles of the same manufacture, coloured black. Connected with this by an open corridor, continuous to the colonnade, and of similar style, is the building shown in our Engraving, forming a residence for the Dairyman, Churning Room, &c. The left-hand window lights an apartment fitted especially for a reading room, for the use of the Duchess; opening on a bird-terrace walk, at either end of which are alcoves in the rustic style, and communicating with the ornamental garden below, which was laid out from the design of the Ladies Mary and Adelza Fitzalan Howard.

We must not close this Report without acknowledgment of the facilities afforded to our Artists at the Castle, and the readiness with which access and information have been given in aid of the completeness and accuracy of the annexed Illustrations.

(*Continued on page* 360)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, Price 1s., gilt edges,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq , F R.A S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON, and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs LOUDON

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON, illustrative of the National Sports.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 6.—Second Sunday in Advent—St. Nicholas.
Monday, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
Tuesday, 8.—Mary, Queen of Scots, born, 1542.
Wednesday, 9. Colley Cibber died, 1732.
Thursday, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends. Charles XII. killed, 1718.
Friday, 11.—Awful Slaughter of British Troops in Affghan, 1842: 17,000 lives lost.
Saturday, 12.—Old St. Andrew's Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending December 12.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h m	h m	h m.
4 35	4 53	5 11	5 32	5 50	6 10	6 33	6 54	7 17	7 45	8 17	8 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Μουσn" *will find an elaborate description of the "Organ," under that word, in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *is thanked for the offer, but we think the rarity of the Mino Grakle in England to be overstated.*

"*A Gloucestershire Subscriber,*" *Frampton, should purchase Burke's "New Small Debts Act Explained."* (*Benning and Co., Fleet-street.*)

"*Speculator*" *should consult a Solicitor.*

"*W. R. W.,*" *Alnwick.—Apply to the "Patent Journal," Chancery-lane.*

"*A Constant Reader and Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hint as to our "Nooks and Corners"*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Kirton.—The Advertisement Duty must be paid at the Stamp Office.*

"*Sappho*"—1. *Stratton-street, Piccadilly.* 2. *Sloperton, near Devizes.*

"*Ole Joe*" *should consult the description of the Great Wellington Statue in No.* 219 *of our Journal.*

"*A Late Resident in Edinburgh.*"—*Your note on the Cheap Omnibus shall appear anon.*

"*An Inhabitant of Auld Reekie.*"—*It is asserted, in accredited quarters, that the taking down of the Great Wellington Statue is not finally decided on.*

"*S.*" *is thanked for the hint as to the Regent's Park Views, but News is our cardinal point.*

"*E. A.,*" *Kensington.—We do not recollect.*

"*Constance.*"—*We will see.*

"*The Wizard of the North*" *would "puzzle a conjuror" with the quotation as he has copied it*

"*A Correspondent*" *may see, by the* Times *of Saturday last, the announcement for publication of a work describing the means of getting off the* Gorgon *steam-ship at Monte Video.*

"*O. B. R.*" *and "F. L." The Effusions on "the Statue" will not suit our columns; nor will the "Lines to Jove," by "F. R. A. Z."*

"*A. K. L.,*" *Belfast. Garth's translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses,"* 2 *vols., price about 7s. See "The Draper," in Knight's "Guide to Trade." We cannot spare room for the translation.*

"*A Correspondent*" *should see Dr. Mantell's "Wonders of Geology," or Richardson's "Geology for Beginners," both works liberally illustrated.*

"*J. W.*"—*Molluscous (from* mollusca, *Lat.* soft,) *is applied to animals that have no skeleton.*

"*M. C.*" *is recommended to consult the work "Hochelaga," lately published. Correspondence is inserted in our Journal gratuitously, if deemed eligible.*

"*G. H. R.,*" *Troubridge.—The Rev. Joseph Brackenbury is Chaplain and Secretary to the Magdalen Hospital, St George's Fields.*

"*Buss,*" *Newark-on-Trent.—The population of the City of Carlisle, in* 1841, *was* 23 012

"*Laura.*" *Until the Act of Parliament for altering the Style, as late as* 1752, *the year did not legally and generally commence in England until March* 25. *We cannot give the first introduction of the Newfoundland Dog into England*

"*Ralph,*" *Chepstow, may purchase the Part of the Work containing the decision of the case, by applying to a Law Bookseller; or, a Clerk who has access to the Library of an Inn of Court, may copy the decision.*

"*J. H. W.,*" *Darlaston.—The price of the Panorama is* 1s.; *of a Set of our Journal,* £7 7s

"*Lucullus W.*" *Declined.*

"*T. N. D.*" *is thanked for the View of Babycombe; but we have not room to engrave it.*

"*J. S. H.,*" *Sheffield. We will not relax*

"*Resurgam.*"—*The Lines will not suit.*

"*An Old Drummer*" *is thanked: the fault lies with the Artist.*

"*M. B.,*" *Dursley.—Walker suppresses the sound of the* h *in "herb," as do, also, Nares, Perry, and W. Johnston; Sheridan aspirates the* h.

"*J. W. D.,*" *Durdham Down.—The latest edition of our Journal contains the News to Saturday night.*

"*A Belle.*" *See the "Fashions" in our Journal of last week.*

"*S. J. C.,*" *Dublin, and "L. H. C.," Boston, had better consult a Solicitor.*

"*J. W. C. W.,*" *Bristol.—The Registration rests with the Registrar: it should be "late Grocer," to prevent confusion.*

"*J. P.,*" *Dover, recommends that each No. of our Journal be placed between two sheets of paper, and a hot iron be then passed over the same.*

"*H. H.*" *is thanked for the translation; though we have not room to insert it.*

"*W. H. J.*"—*The husband is not compellable by law.*

"*Quay Aberdeen.*"—*We have not space to spare.*

"*A. Z.*"—"*Taylor's Bee-keeper's Manual,*" 4s.

"*An Odd Fellow,*" *Ashbourn, had better apply to some Society, for replies to his six (!) questions*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We do not know the fate of M. Andrayne, who was confined at Spielberg*

"*C. B. S.,*" *Birmingham.—Declined.*

"*F.,*" *Jersey, is thanked, but, we cannot find room for the Lines on the Royal Visit*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wisley. What is the Sketch intended to represent?*

"*F. C.,*" *Birmingham.—Impressions of the Wood-Engraving can only be had in our Journal.*

"*Brummagem.*"—*Chantrey had nothing whatever to do with the Great Wellington Statue*

"*E. H. W.*" *Declined*

"*J. S.,*" *Oundle.—Not prepaid.*

"*Jul.,*" *Dundee.—The question proposed is not suitable for discussion in our columns*

"*Stupid.*"—Morganatica *is an old Law Latin term, derived from the German* Morgengabe *(morning-gift, or present); and a Morganatic marriage was one in which the morning-gift* (Donum Matrimonium), *was received by the wife, in lieu of all other rights of rank or inheritance that might be acquired by such alliance The name is now given to those marriages of kings or reigning princes, with females of lower or private station, by which the wife is not raised to the husband's rank, and shares none of the precedence, honours, or privileges of the sovereign dignity. It is sometimes called a marriage with the left hand: such unions have been not unfrequent among the Royal Houses of Germany.*

"*Peter.*" *We do not understand the MS*

"*E. K.,*" *Kew.—We think the case of seizure cognisable by a Police Magistrate*

"*H. Z.,*" *Brixton.—The liability depends upon the party with whom the agreement was specially made.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Bloomfield-street. Mr. Hartley Coleridge, if we mistake not, holds an office in the Training College, Fulham-road.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Inquire, as to the work on Villas, &c., of Mr. Weale, Architectural Bookseller, Holborn.*

"*A Cantab.*"—*The Agent is Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, Cornhill.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *T. Ward, Print-seller.*

"*L. M.*" *is thanked for forwarding the Prints,*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Axminster.—See the last page of our present No*

"*An Artist.*"—*If your private address be forwarded, the "colours" of the Picture shall be sent*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Flugel's German Dictionary is considered one of the best.*

"*T. T.*" *is recommended to apply to the nearest Banker, or Joint Stock Bank, where he will not only be advised with regard to investing his capital, but also receive the explanations which would occupy too much of our space to furnish.*

Races in the Falkland Islands. *The Sketches," &c., were forwarded by Post, as directed; but, have been "returned" from the General Post Office, "for 11s. postage."*

Books Received.—Herdsmen and Tillers of the Ground. By Mrs. Percy Sinnett.—My Own Annual, a Gift-book for Boys and Girls. The Horse and his Rider. By Rollo Springfield.—Bogue's European Library: Lives of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle.—The History of Don Quixote de la Mancha (Burns's Select Library). Griffiths's Chemistry of the Four Seasons.—Partners for Life, a Christmas Story, by Camilla Toulmin.—Paradise Lost (Phonetic.) Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher, illuminated by J. E. Gordon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

War is a very different thing to make than to write about; and General Taylor, on the territory of Mexico, could enlighten many a scribe of the "States" as to the difference between a campaign in the field and a campaign upon paper. It is a wholesome check upon all men that they cannot move singly or in bodies without money; that they cannot fight unless they eat; and that, when five or six thousand troops are brought together, every difficulty that would stand in the way of one man is multiplied five thousand times. These difficulties of the field, experienced by the American army, are beginning to tell on the Treasury. They are met personally with courage and gallantry enough; but the invasion even of a desert, if it is very extensive, is hard work; add a sprinkling of enemies, not always the bravest, but who can and will fight sometimes, when they make up their minds to it, and the history of a military movement becomes by no means conquest made easy. The climate, the want of communications, and the immense territory are doing more against the American forces than the Mexicans themselves; and the enemies that are met with in such natural causes are the only foes that are invincible; they weary the most iron strength, and exhaust the most fiery courage. The French can always rout Abd-el-Kader; but the deserts and mountains remain—things against which weapons are useless. War is much easier and more decisive in results in an old community, with many centres of population, and abounding in resources, than in an imperfectly settled or unpeopled region. Mexico might have a dozen hostile armies on her territory at once, and hardly know it. Occupation of the fringes and skirts of such an empire is of very little consequence. The difficulty is how to get at the heart. By wasting money enough it may be done; and, with a proper disregard of the cost, the Americans may manage to sink as many millions sterling as they choose on the portion of Mexican soil they hold at present. If they have a fancy for a national debt, they can now make a very good beginning; but we hope the common sense of the republic, generally supposed to be sharpest where it comes in contact with money matters, will extricate them from the embarrassment they have plunged into in time. There are many symptoms of this: the peace party is gaining the majority in the elections; the Presidency of James K. Polk is drawing to a close; and the mob of office-hunters begin to look beyond him. Mr. Webster's speech at Boston, just received, is an able denunciation of the whole of the President's Mexican policy. He says distinctly that

> The Mexican war is universally odious throughout the United States, and we have yet to find any Sempronius who raises his voice for it. The war, in its origin, was a Presidential war. But the Constitution declares that Congress alone shall have the power of declaring war; and I beg to know where, when, and how they so declared it?

He adds further on this point:—

> Congress alone has power to declare war; and yet it is obvious, under the present construction, that if the President is resolved to involve the country in a war, he may do it. This, I say, is a great misjudgment on the part of the President; it is a clear violation of his duty; in my judgment it is an impeachable offence. The great objection to this war is, that it is illegal in its character. There has been a great violation of duty on the part of the President. He has plunged the country into war, whereas, unless in case of invasion of our actual limits, he has no right so to do. In that case of such invasion, the power does exist in the President to take measures to repel aggression. But to go out of our limits, and declare war for a foreign occupation of what does not belong to us, is no part of the power invested in our President by our Constitution. So much for the origin of the war.

It is remarkable enough, and a most gratifying proof of the value and efficiency of open discussion of such matters by the press, that this movement in America is towards the general opinion of Europe, and particularly of England, where the wild, rash policy of the President was especially condemned, and the results predicted, with singular accuracy. It was a case of the lookers-on seeing the game better than the players; payment of the stakes has opened their eyes. Mr. Webster thus pursues his subject:—

> Who knows anything about the war, except that our armies have reached to Monterey, and will reach to Mexico if they can? And what then? Is the whole country to be fortified—taken possession of as American territory—a territory equal to the formation of forty new states? These are questions which it is time for us to put with sobriety and seriousness. It is time for us to know what are the objects and designs of our Government. The natural justice of a war it is, perhaps, not an American habit to consider. But it is an American habit to count the cost, and I may be indulged a moment while I look at that.

A sum in simple addition does the rest: on such questions, figures of speech are nothing to the figures of arithmetic; and Mr. Webster proves that the American Government is at the present moment spending more than double its revenue! All the old Monarchies of Europe cannot match such reckless financial profligacy. It is high time the "Spirit of the Counting-house" should step in and rectify the balance.

The momentous 30th of November, which was last year celebrated by such a crush and crowd of railway plans poured in upon the Board of Trade, such a driving of express trains and post-horses, and such an amount of official Sabbath breaking that Ministers were obliged to promise Sir Robert Inglis never to do so again, has passed over this week almost unmarked. The requirements of the Standing Orders were completed without the slightest disturbance of that gentlemanly ease and composure which inhabit Government Offices. The transfer of the lodgment of plans from the Board of Trade to the new Railway Commission caused some mistakes, as, by some great oversight, no notice of the change had been given: parties were, therefore, sent from the Board of Trade to the office of the Commissioners as they arrived. The attendants, who had good reason to remember the 30th of November, were all rejoiced at the ease with which the day of dread was got through; and, in their good humour at being released from the larger portion of their work, could not bring themselves to believe but it was all got rid of to the new establishment: so they incontinently sent applicants with plans of canals, turnpike roads, improvements, &c., after the railways, to the same locality, from whence they were as promptly sent back again. But, short as the days are, the 30th, this time, was long enough for the work. The new lines proposed are but few; and the greater part of the Bills are applied for by old companies, for extensions and branches.

Abolition of Punishment of Death. On Wednesday a public meeting was held in the London Tavern, Alderman Sidney in the chair, to adopt measures to secure the total abolition of capital punishment. Messrs. Gilpin, Vincent, and several others having denounced the punishment of death as a remnant of barbarism, equally opposed to divine legislation, the law of nature, and the civilisation of the present century, a petition to Parliament against its continuance was adopted

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Duchess of Kent.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth, left Cassiobury Park, Herts, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Tuesday morning, for Frogmore House, Windsor. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the young Count Mensdorff, who, it is understood, will remain on a visit to her Royal Highness for some weeks.

Departure of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left London on Monday, on their return to their own dominions

The Count de Montemolin.—The Count de Montemolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, has, during the week, received the visits of several distinguished individuals. Amongst his visitors was Lord Palmerston, who remained with him for some time. On Wednesday, the Count visited Westminster Abbey, the Temple, and Lincoln's Inn.

Return of the French Ambassador to London.—His Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at his residence in Manchester-square on Monday, from Paris.

Brighton Fashionables. Lord Castlereagh has taken one of the largest mansions in Brunswick-square. The Earl of Fingall has taken a residence in Brunswick-terrace. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury are expected to pass the winter in Brighton. The Hon. Lady Palmer has arrived at the Bedford Hotel. The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Lord and Lady Cottenham, &c., are prolonging their stay at Kemp Town. Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford are expected here shortly.

Lord George Bentinck. Lord George Bentinck has arrived at Knowsley, the Earl of Derby's seat in Lancashire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Stanley.

Aristocratic Marriage.—The marriage of the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, with the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

Death of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.—We regret to record the death of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the last survivor of the children of the first Earl Grey, sister of the late and aunt of the present Earl.

Illness of Sir G. Cockburn.—We regret to state that this officer, who is staying at his country seat, High Beach, Essex, has lately experienced an attack of paralysis. We are happy, however, to add, that the latest accounts received in town are of a favourable nature

Mr. Claude Lascelles.—Mr. Claude Lascelles is steadily recovering from the effects of his late accident.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

During the past week, the metropolis has been visited by frost, the first time this winter. The reading of the thermometer, in the previous part of the month, had ranged between 40 deg. and 60 deg. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th of November, the cold suddenly set in, and the reading of the thermometer descended to 33 deg. in the night. Since then, we have had a steady cold. The following have been the highest and lowest readings each day, as noted by good thermometers at Blackheath:—

On Friday, Nov 27,	the highest was	51 deg.,	the lowest was	33 deg.
Saturday, Nov 28,	„	40	„	29½
Sunday, Nov 29,	„	39	„	20
Monday, Nov. 30,	„	32	„	25
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	„	32	„	25
Wednesday, Dec. 2,	„	34	„	32

It will be seen that the reading descended on Sunday night to a very low point, being 12 deg. below that of freezing water. J. G.
1846, Dec. 2nd.

Royal Society.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday, on which occasion the President, the Marquis of Northampton, delivered his customary annual address, passing under review the progress of science during the past year. The Copley gold medal, which was happily called by Sir Humphrey Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society," was awarded to M. le Verrier, and received for him, at his request, by Sir John Herschel. One of the Royal gold medals and the Rumford gold medal were awarded to Professor Faraday, for his brilliant discoveries in magnetism, published in the Philosophical Transactions; and the second Royal gold medal was awarded to Professor Owen, for his able and elaborate paper "On the Belemnite," also published in the Philosophical Transactions. The officers and council for the ensuing year were then elected, after which the Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor.

Royal Academy Elections.—At a meeting of the members of the Royal Academy on Tuesday last, Mr. W. E. Frost and Mr. P. F. Poole were elected associates of that body. Mr. Frost is known by a picture from "Comus," and by his "Diana Surprised by Actæon," in the exhibition of the present year. "A Scene from the Great Plague," and the "Visitation and Surrender of Syon Nunnery," are two well known pictures by Mr Poole.

Society of Arts. The first meeting for the session, which had been postponed on account of the extensive repairs and re-decorations was held on Wednesday evening. The chief business of the evening was the reception of the reports of committees and the preliminary matters for the commencement of the business of the session. It was announced that the first meeting for illustrations would be held on Wednesday se'nnight.

Botanical Society of London.—The tenth anniversary meeting of this Society was held an Monday last at the Society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R S., President, in the chair. From the Report of the Council it appeared that 27 new members had been elected since the last anniversary, and that the Society now consisted of 201 members. Some thousands of very valuable specimens of British and foreign plants had been received, and would shortly be distributed to the members. The Report was unanimously adopted, after which a ballot took place for the Council for the ensuing year, when the President was re-elected, and he nominated J. Miers, Esq., F.R.S., and E. Doubleday, Esq., F.L S., Vice Presidents.

Improvements at the Carlton Club.—The improvements now going on at this club-house will be on a magnificent scale. The building will be considerably enlarged, and, on the completion of the whole, will present a front larger than that of its neighbour, the Reform Club.

Re-Opening of St. James's Church, Piccadilly.—This fine ecclesiastical structure, which for a considerable time past has been undergoing repair and redecoration, with the addition of a painted window, was re-opened for public worship last Sunday. The most noticeable feature is the painted window. This portion of the renovation of St. James's has long been contemplated, it having been proposed so far back as thirty or forty years ago to fill up the window with a copy of the Transfiguration of Raffaelle; but various circumstances occurred to prevent the execution of the design, and it was only recently that effective steps were taken to carry out the long-contemplated improvements by the appointment of a committee, strengthened with the requisite funds. It appears that the views of the committee were more ambitious than the results of their labours would manifest, as it is stated that they originally fixed on a very beautiful sketch in the modern style, by Corbould, representing, in various compartments, the Birth and Death of our Saviour. The Bishop of London, however, having expressed a strong opinion in favour of a more ancient style of art, the design which has been so effectively carried out was selected. The beautiful carvings of Gibbons over the altar have been judiciously touched, bringing out more forcibly the requisite richness of the foliage, and a rail of marble has been added round the altar.

The Parish of St. Pancras.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Board of Guardians of St. Pancras was held on Tuesday to consider the report of the inquest held on Joseph Woodward, a child two years old. (An account of the inquest will be found under the usual head.) Mr. J. B. E. Wright was in the chair. The long detention of the poor at the workhouse before they are relieved was severely denounced. Mr. Marley contended that the inquest was unfairly conducted, and that the verdict was that of the Coroner, not the Jury. Finally, however, resolutions for ensuring a more speedy relief of the poor, in rotation, were adopted.

Parish of Marylebone.—At a full meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on Tuesday, at the workhouse, an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the relieving officer and inspector, with respect to the case of Louisa Mordaunt, whose death "was caused from the want of the common necessaries of life." Sir J. Hamilton was in the chair. A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners was read, requesting the details of the case, and a full statement of the number and duties of the relieving and inspecting officers. Mr. Messer, Langley, the inspector, and Mackenzie, the beadle, were examined, and, after a long discussion, the two first were, by formal resolution, severely reprimanded for neglect of duty.

Sheriffs' Fund.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, when the chair was taken by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Challis, who was supported by Mr. Sheriff Kennard, Mr. Alderman Johnson, the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Under Sheriff Tilliard, Mr. Deputy Bedford, Mr. Eagleton, and several other of its active friends. The report recommended the appropriation of £500 from the permanent fund to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge for the Relief of Destitute Females, on the principles long advocated by the Society. Several members spoke in favour of the recommendation, which, on the proposal of the late Lord Mayor, was agreed to, and the officers and committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

Association for Relieving the Poor in the City of London.—The annual general meeting of the members of the above society, which is more generally known by the name of the "City Kitchen," was held, on Wednesday night, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, the Lord Mayor in the chair. From the report it appears that the City Kitchen was opened for the season last year on the 5th of January, and remained open for twelve weeks, during which time they distributed 25,640 cwt. of coals. The Committee had discontinued the practice of giving potatoes, and had increased the quantity of coals for every ticket from 89lbs, to 112lbs. The receipts for the year amounted to £1924 13s. 9d., and the expenditure to £1917 7s. 7d., leaving a balance at the banker's of £7 6s 2d. Alderman Wilson moved, and the Reverend J. Harding, M.A., seconded the adoption of the report. The following gentlemen were then elected as a Committee for the ensuing year:—Alderman Wilson, Alderman Gibbs, Alderman Hughes, Rev. James Harding, M.A., J. T. Bedford, Esq., G. Simpson, Esq , Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., the Treasurer, President, and the Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Taking the Veil.—On Wednesday the ceremony for the reception of two postulants to what is termed the Order of Mercy, took place at the Chapel adjoining the Convent of Mercy, in Parker's-row, Bermondsey. It having been known that the Hon. Miss Middleton, and Miss Byrne, another lady of distinguished family, were about to seclude themselves from the world by taking the white veil of this order, long before the appointed hour a very numerous assemblage had filled the body of the chapel. After the usual ceremonies, the postulants retired for the purpose of putting off their secular dresses. These habiliments were both alike, elegant bridal robes, each consisting of white satin, beneath a splendid robe of lace. The head-dress decorated with a profusion of orange blossoms, surmounted by elegant lace veils. During their absence, the choir, led by the Rev. Mr. Collingwood, sung the psalms "In exitu Israel." The habits were th[illegible] blessed, sprinkled with holy water, and taken to the postulants. The white veil was also blessed, &c. The choir sung an Otiphen; the novices slowly advancing, knelt down, and, after some further ceremony, they were invested with the wi[illegible] veil and the cloak of the church, and subsequently prostrated themselves before the altar, while the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung in full choir. The ceremony, which commenced at twelve did not conclude till two o'clock, and each of the young ladies, who looked in remarkably good health and spirits, answered the interrogatories of the celebrant with an exceedingly firm and clear voice, and bore the ceremony without apparent fatigue.

The Deposit of Railway Plans at the Board of Trade.—Our readers will recollect that last year we had to describe a very exciting scene, which took place on the night of Sunday, the 30th of November, at the Board of Trade, in consequence of the general anxiety "to be in time" with the railway plans, &c., at the Board of Trade. The scene presented on Monday last contrasted strongly with that witnessed on the same date in 1845. The doors in Whitehall were thrown open at an early hour. In virtue of a standing order passed last session, it was necessary that all plans should be lodged before eight P.M. The new commissioners, however, had arranged to receive all lodged before midnight. But, taught by experience, the majority of promoters had this year got everything ready for lodgment a few days before. At intervals, on Monday, cabs drove up to the commissioners' rooms, and after the documents they contained had been deposited, drove off again without any appearance of bustle or excitement. The total number of lodgments of plans effected amounts to 260, being about 40 in number fewer than appeared by notice in the *Gazette*, computed at 300. The number deposited last year amounted to 678, including Scotch and Irish; so that for this session there are about half that number

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.—Active preparations are being made at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, by fixing cattle-stalls and sheep-pens for the reception of stock intended to be exhibited for prizes. The stalls, &c., will be on an extensive scale, and the upper portion of the building will be appropriated for agricultural implements and machinery, roots, seeds, &c. The stewards of the club will appoint cattle judges, who will give their decision on the merits and breed of the stock offered for competition, and award the respective prizes on Tuesday next, December 8th, and on the following day the premises will be opened for inspection and sale of cattle, &c., and the exhibition will continue open four days successively, and will be lighted up with gas in the evening

Westminster-bridge.—The relaying of the foot pavement on this bridge and the wooden parapet is proceeding very rapidly, and it is now said that the bridge will be re-opened to the public in a fortnight.

Further Reduction in the Price of Bread.—On Monday morning nearly all the bakers at the west end of the metropolis reduced the price of their bread from 8d. and 7½d. to 7d. and 6½d. the 4lb. loaf. Many of them in the neighbourhood of St Giles's are charging as low as 6d. for bread of a similar quality Country bread, which is not weighed to the customer, is sold at 5½d. the loaf.

Births and Deaths in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, November 28, was 944, a return considerably below both the autumnal and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1,000 and 968. During the same period 1,273 births were registered, being an excess over the mortality of 329.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CHECK TO RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the Court of **Common Pleas** on Thursday, a case was tried Lees v. Nicholson the result of which is calculated to check the reckless spirit of lit[illegible] against provisional committeemen. It was an action brought by Mr. Charles Lees, a surveyor, against Mr. William Nicholson, a gentleman residing in Manchester-street, to recover £100, being the defendant's proportion of debt, which it was alleged, as one of the provisional directors of the Southern Counties Union Railway, he owed to the plaintiff, who surveyed the line. The whole bill charged was £3250, which had been reduced by the payment of £1350. The defendant pleaded not indebted.

Mr. Sergeant Byles having stated the case, called the following witnesses:

George Pellit, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wells, the solicitor to the company, deposed to the receipt of a letter from Mr Nicholson, accepting his appointment as one of the provisional directors of the company, and also accepting a number of shares.

J. B. Wells, the solicitor, gave evidence as to the origin of the company, and the appointment of a surveyor.

Cross-examined: Mr. Lees, the plaintiff, was witness's brother-in-law, as was also the solicitor who brought the action. In all there were about 250 provisional directors; out of which 100, along with Mr. Nicholson, gave their consent. About 150 paid in their shares.

Joseph Lees, a sharebroker, of Manchester, deposed that the firm with which he was connected were sharebrokers of the Company, and that he had showed Mr. Nicholson the prospectus with his name on it. The note produced, with Mr. Nicholson's name written in it, was filled up by witness, but he did not see that gentleman sign it.

Dugald M'Farlane, of the Register Office, produced the registry of the company. The first registration was in the name of Gadsden alone, but, subsequently, the names of a number of provisional directors were registered; among others that of Mr. Nicholson. The names were written all in one hand-writing, that of the secretary, he supposed.

Mr. Lees was recalled, and deposed to his having been present at the allotment of the shares, and that 100 were set apart for the defendant. It was, he believed, in pursuance of the letter received from the latter.

George Adam Jacobs said he was acting secretary in November last year. On the 8th of December he sent out the notices of the allotment to the applicants for shares. They were given to a clerk to be posted. The capital was fixed at £2,500,000, but out of all the shares issued, there was but £150 paid up. Not one of the provisional directors had paid anything on their shares.

Cross-examined: The panic had taken place before this time, but he could not say what the reasons were that caused an allotment of shares under such circumstances. He was not aware that the provisional board of directors were the real parties who were conducting this prosecution, in order to place all the expenses on the general provisional director.

This being the whole of the case for the plaintiff,

Mr. Justice Cresswell, on the application of Mr. Martin, ordered the plaintiff to be nonsuited, inasmuch as there was no evidence as to the responsibility of the defendant. The decision of the Exchequer in "Wyld *v.* Hopkins" was the ground upon which the application of Mr Martin was founded.

Mr. Sergeant Byles tendered a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the judges.

CROCKFORD'S CLUB-HOUSE.

In the **Court of Exchequer**, on Wednesday, a case was tried—Crockford v Lord Maidstone. It was an action on behalf of the plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Crockford, executrix of the late William Crockford, who had been for many years manager of the well-known club in St. James's-street which bore his name. The action was brought to recover 20 guineas for the use and occupation of the club for the year 1840 (being 10 guineas subscription, and a similar sum, the entrance-fee on election thereto), and £75 for dinners and wines. The defendant pleaded, first, payment of £37 17s. 6d. into court, in discharge of the last-mentioned demand, and "never indebted" with respect to the remainder. In addition to those pleas, he also pleaded "that the said club was a common gaming-house."

The case lasted all day on Wednesday, and was resumed on Thursday. Evidence having been given as to the supply of the dinners, wines, &c., Mr. James addressed the Jury on behalf of Lord Maidstone, and contended that the defence had been made out.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up to the jury, said, that in his opinion the house in question was not a "common gaming-house" under the meaning of the Act, there being no evidence to prove it, the only evidence going to show that several members of the club did at various times play among themselves for a considerable amount, and that the custom existed to a most deplorable extent.

The Jury retired, and, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

Upon the Jury giving in their verdict for the full amount in the above case,

The Lord Chief Baron said that he thought it a duty to call the attention of the Counsel in the case to the very loose manner in which the verdict had been returned. The verdict was for the full amount; but for a great number of the items in the bill of demand there was not a tittle of evidence in support thereof. He would, therefore, advise the Counsel upon both sides to strike out from the amount of the verdict such articles for which no evidence had been given.

The proposition of his Lordship having been acceded to by both parties, the verdict was entered by consent for the reduced sum of £54 14s. 6d., exclusive of the sum paid into Court.

Alleged Libel.—In the same Court, on Wednesday, an action was tried for an alleged libel upon Mr. W. J. O'Connell, published in the *Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser*, of which Mr. Feargus O'Connor and Mr Joshua Hobson were the registered proprietors. The libel imputed to Mr. O'Connell that he could only be seen on Sundays, as he was fearful of arrest, and that he had embezzled money entrusted to him. It was proved, on the part of the defendants, that they had made a retractation of the libellous charges. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £50, including £5 paid into Court.

The Robberies on the Great Western Railway.—The **Court of Common Pleas** has been occupied several days with the case of Wareham v. Prance, and others. It was an action of trespass, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for a false imprisonment against the defendants, Mr. Vaughan Prance, a solicitor at Nether Stowey, Somerset; Mr. Joseph Collard, Superintendent of Police at the London station of the Great Western Railway, and Mr. Charles Nash, late clerk to Messrs. Maples and Co., solicitors, Old Jewry, by whom the plaintiff and his wife had been taken up and detained in custody for a night, on the 20th of August, 1845, on suspicion of being connected with several railway robberies, for one of which two persons, Garrett and Maynard, had been transported. The defendants put a number of pleas upon the record besides the [illegible]ral issue of "Not Guilty," the substance of which was, that the plaintiff was taken into custody upon reasonable suspicion of being connected with the felony committed by Maynard and Garrett. After all the evidence and the arguments of counsel had been heard, the Chief Justice entered most minutely into all the evidence, and having left the case most fully in all its aspects and bearings before the Jury, they retired to consider their verdict, which, when returned, was twofold first, for the defendant Prance; secondly, for the plaintiff, as against Collard and Nash, with one farthing damages.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE PARISH AUTHORITIES OF ST. PANCRAS

On Monday, Mr. Mills concluded an inq[illegible] adjourned from a few days previously, at the Victory, Albany street, Regent's park, respecting the death of Joseph Woodward, aged 23 months, whose death, it was alleged, was hastened by want of food.

The mother of the child stated that she resides at No. 90, Alba[illegible]treet. The deceased died on the 22nd ult., after about a week's illness, during which Mr. Lambert, a surgeon, prescribed for it. Her husband had been in prison for some time for debt, and was released on the day of the child's death. During his confinement she was in great want, with two other children besides deceased. She applied for relief in the first instance on the 1st of October, at the St. Pancras Workhouse She received an order for two loaves of bread, but represented that she was without fire or proper nourishment for the deceased child, at that time in a sickly state. Money was, however, refused her, but the asylum of the workhouse was offered to her. That she refused, because she must then lose the little occasional work she had. She went a second time to the workhouse on the 2nd of November, and was again relieved with bread, but nothing else. She received similar relief subsequently, but never received any money. Admission to the workhouse with her children was again offered to her, which she would not accept. Two of her children could eat bread, and were thankful for it; but deceased could not. She had not represented to the parish authorities that her child was ill. She only spoke of the destitution of the family. In order that her children might have a little food, she had herself, during the last seven weeks, gone for two days without any. Her chief nourishment was a little tea and dry bread. Her landlady had given her arrowroot for the deceased, and she had procured biscuits for it, but it had lost its appetite for a few days preceding its death. Before and at the time death took place, deceased had more food than it could eat. Her other children had not, but they were healthy

Mr. Lambert, surgeon, of Albany-street, had never seen the deceased child alive, but had prescribed for it according to the symptoms described to him by the mother. Since death, he had examined the body. The child was a very small one for its age, emaciated, and deformed. He had found extensive disease of some of the internal organs, which had been the cause of its death.

Mrs. Woodward, the mother, having been recalled, stated that when she went to the workhouse, she was kept waiting, sometimes from nine, A.M., to n[illegible] five, P.M., before she obtained the relief of a loaf or loaves. The place was crowded with applicants, kept waiting as long as she had been kept, more or less. On the day when the inquest commenced, a person from the workhouse called and inquired into her condition. He gave her 2s. and an order for two loaves, and told her, when that relief was exhausted, to apply to the workhouse.

Mr. Coultard, assistant relieving officer, here stated that he recollected the woman calling on the 15th of October, and having been relieved with bread. She made a statement, to his recollection, that her case was an urgent one. She did not apply again for 17 or 18 days. If she had applied sooner and repeatedly, and urgently, the condition of herself and family would have been inquired into, although that would have been going beyond what the law permitted. She and her family belonged to Marylebone, and had been removed thither about three years ago, at the expense of the parish of St. Pancras. They were, therefore, strictly speaking, entitled to no out-door relief in St. Pancras. All that parish was bound to do, was to take them into the workhouse, and then pass them to St. Marylebone.

The Jury returned this verdict—"Died from effusion into the cavity of the chest, produced by natural causes"; and, in returning that verdict, the Jury unanimously expressed their opinion, founded on the evidence—"That certain of the relieving officers of the parish of St. Pancras have been grossly apathetic and negligent, respecting the family of which the deceased child was a member, when the direful wants of the family were made known to them on two or more occasions by the mother. The Jury further say that proper attempts were not made by the said officers to distinguish between the necessitous or the truly deserving poor in St. Pancras, and those of persons who are not so deeply in need of food, firing, and clothing, as were Mrs. Woodward and her family, living at home, during the last seven weeks. They fear that a weak and orderly manner of application disarms the said officers of all apprehension that distress is real and urgent; they condemn most strongly the wanton and cruel system of keeping large numbers of persons waiting for relief, when early and prompt attention might, by other arrangement, be given; and they consider that, in the winter season, the practice is especially wicked and injurious. Finally, the Jury hope that immediate steps will be taken in the parish, that the errors which have become manifest at this inquest, and the system of relief to the poor, may be removed, in order both to render the system more humane, and prevent the necessity, in the approaching winter, of the summoning them and their brother inhabitants to inquire into causes of death, produced by the want of the common necessaries of life."

CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

During the last week, a fashionably-attired person, of gentlemanly appearance and address, representing himself as the Hon. Mr. Best, successfully preyed upon many of the tradesmen and innkeepers of Birmingham. An imposing "imperial," a showy gold watch, gold chain, and seals, fancifully disposed over a rich satin vest, and a rather handsome silver-headed cane, added considerably to the Hon. Mr Best's appearance. Numerous complaints of the gentleman's exploits having come to the ears of the police, a strict inquiry was instituted, and on Wednesday night (last week) a person answering the description of the gentlemanly thief was apprehended by Sub-Inspector Tandy, of the detective force, in a house in Digbeth; but, although this person was convicted, still the complaints were as numerous as ever from the victims of the gentleman's exploits.

On Thursday evening, "The Honourable Mr. Best" called at the shop of Miss Stephens, asked change for a sovereign, and while she was complying with the blandly-polite request, he snatched the 20s. from her hand, and made a most unceremonious retreat. Information was given to the police, who now entertained no doubt of there being "two *Richmonds* in the field." Having obtained an accurate description of the offender's person, Inspector Glossop discovered that he had resided for nearly a week at the Nelson Hotel, "faring sumptuously every day," on turtle and the best wines, but had suddenly departed without paying his bill, and carrying along with him the identical silver-mounted cane, which he twirled with such an imposing grace. The White Horse, in Congreve-street, had also been honoured with his patronage, where he had lived equally well, and from which he departed under somewhat similar circumstances. The Clarendon Hotel was his next resort, where, after some difficulty, he was traced by Mr. Glossop, who quietly sat down in the coffee-room which the Hon. Mr. Best frequented, and waited his arrival. Meanwhile he was busy in his usual style. Going into a milliner's shop, in Bull-street, he requested to be shown two caps, as his lady wished him to purchase them for a grand dress ball. They were accordingly handed him, when, under pretence of showing them to his lady, who was looking at some things in the window, he went to the door and never returned. Livery-street was the scene of his next operations, where he succeeded in snatching 20s. from the hand of a young woman who was about to favour him with change for a sovereign. No doubt imagining that he had done a pretty fair day's work, he returned to the Clarendon, where Mr. Glossop was quietly awaiting his arrival, along with one of the detective constables. The gentleman advanced into the room with an imposing air, and sat down, but observing the constable leave the room, his suspicions evidently became excited, and he was about to follow his example, when Mr. Glossop placed his hand against the door and prevented his egress until Miss Stephens arrived, who fully identified the now crest-fallen gentleman as the Hon. Mr. Best who had robbed her of 20s. He was then taken into custody and searched, when a most miscellaneous collection of articles were found upon him, consisting of a silver spoon marked "B" (evidently purloined from some hotel), a large snuff box, two pair of gloves, the stick which had been stolen from the Nelson, two new "doilleys," which had probably been borrowed from some shop he has been patronising, between £2 and £3, and two or three little silk purses containing programmes of the Monday evening organ performances, probably selected for their great resemblance, when folded up, to a £5 note. It does not appear that his operations have been altogether confined to this species of swindling, as several small files, seven keys, and some other articles of the apparatus of a "crack" burglar, were found in his possession. In consequence of some doubts existing in the mind of Mr. Glossop, the parties who had been victimised in the beginning of the week were then sent for, and here a scene of the most awkward and unfortunate kind occurred, for it was then discovered that the person apprehended by Sub-Inspector Tandy, sworn to by them, and committed on their evidence, was the wrong man, and that the gentleman now apprehended was the real culprit. The consternation and distress of the parties were extreme, and many of them fainted at the discovery

The case is certainly one of the most singular which has occurred for some time, and may be followed by somewhat disagreeable consequences.

The Forgeries by a Post-Master.—Morse, the late post-master at Barnet, charged with having forged post-office orders to the amount of nearly £3000, has been taken into custody at Ostend, where he had assumed the name of Morton.

Death of the Brother of Riego.—On Monday, Mr. Mills resumed an adjourned inquiry, at the Coronation, Seymour-street, Euston-square, touching the death of Miguel Riego del R[illegible]go, aged 67, form[illegible]y Canon of Oviedo. His death occurred suddenly on Friday (last week), at his residence at No. 57, in the above street. Mr. Clements, surgeon, of Euston-square, who made the *post mortem* examination, stated that the cause of death was organic disease of the heart. Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, who had known deceased since 18[illegible]0, when he w[illegible] his guest at Oviedo, said that, from the state of deceased's health, latterly, he was not surprised at hearing of his death, and was satisfied that it resulted from natural causes. A verdict to that effect was given.

Extraordinary Suicide at the Tower. About four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a distressing case of suicide occurred in the Tower of London. Up to a few months since, three public-houses were licensed in the Tower, one of which, namely, the Stone Kitchen, which is as ancient as the time of Henry VIII, was occupied by Mr. Lund, yeoman-warder of the fortress. Another victualler, licensed for the Tower, named Sutcliffe, also received notice under the new regulations, that his house, called the Golden-chain, close to the Iron-gate, must also be done away with on the opening of the new canteen. As both these parties were more or less under the influence of the authorities of the Tower, they quietly succumbed to the new regulations, though at an immense sacrifice. The deceased, George Tidy, who was also a licensed victualler in the Tower, but not at all responsible to any of the authorities, resisted the order up to the last; and, imagining that his length of holding gave him a prescriptive right, refused to obey the injunction. Finding, however, that the order was imperative, and fearing to meet the consequences, at four o'clock on Sunday last, after having exhibited for some time symptoms of great mental distress, and frequently said he would never be taken out of that house alive, he cut his throat in his bed-room, inflicting a most frightful gash. Application was made to the nearest surgeon, but Tidy was dead.

POSTSCRIPT.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY

A[illegible]character took place on Wed[illegible]nd Leeds Railway, whereby a ballast-train, in which were twe[illegible]s, in the employ of the Company, was run against by a luggage-train travelling on the same line of rails, but in an opposite direction. The engine of the ballast-train was seriously damaged, and the carriage containing the work-people thrown off the rails and turned over.

The engineer and foreman of the luggage-train, seeing the opposite train approaching, shut off the steam, and had time to jump off, and escape uninjured. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and the men, all of whom were more or less injured, were sent to their homes, where some of them at present remain in a very bad state.

The accident appears to have been occasioned by the wilful disobedien[illegible] orders by one of the engine-drivers, named Steventon, who has been s[illegible]d to hard labour for a month, and, in the event of the death of any of the men, he will be tried for manslaughter. The injuries received by some of the men are stated to be of a serious character.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

A letter from Bologna, of the 25th ult., states that, on the preceding afternoon, a disturbance, which menaced serious consequences, occurred in that city. On the 23rd, a new piece was represented at the Theatre of Bologna, entitled "Christian VIII., King of Denmark." Several passages in the piece, alluding to and reprobating foreign intervention, were loudly applauded. The following day the piece was withdrawn by authority: but, on the theatre being opened, the house was filled by a turbulent mob, who commenced by tearing up the benches and destroying the handsome mirrors and lustres of the theatre. When the work of destruction was complete they withdrew, before a military force which had been sent for had time to arrive

It appears, by accounts from Rome, that since the visit made by the Pope to the Abbess of Minsk, at the convent in which she has found a refuge, his Holiness gave her an audience of three quarters of an hour, on the 4th of November last. These interviews of the head of the Roman Church with this persecuted witness of her faith, were understood to have been granted by Pius IX. for the express purpose of dissipating all doubt as to his belief of her story.

MEXICO.

Subsequently to the delivery of the papers by the *Britannia*, a private letter has been received, containing the following telegraphic despatch. If the contents be genuine, the communication is a most important one:

"Office of the *Boston Times*, Nov. 16, ten o'clock.

"The *Great Western* not in"

"**A little Later from Mexico.**—Santa Anna seized 2,000,000 of dollars intended for English capitalists. The money was on its way to Tampico for shipment in two British steamers, when Santa Anna seized it. Another revolutionary attempt in the City of Mexico, by parties in favour of annexation to the United States. President Salas addressed the mob, and quieted them. Dissensions in the Cabinet. Secretly adjourned.

"New York, Nov. 16, ten o'clock."

EGYPT.

Information has, it is said, been received from Egypt by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overflowing of the Nile has carried away 93 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, including a very large quantity of flax. The Government had set vigorously to work to repair the dykes.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The *Western Australia Chronicle* contains a letter from Freemantle of the 14th of September, announcing the discovery of copper ore, as well as coal, in that part of Australia. Mr. Davey, upon whose land the ore was discovered, had smelted it, and obtained a small portion of copper, and was about to make further investigations when the news left.

POLICE.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROOF OF AN ARTFUL ROBBERY

At **Lambeth** Office, on Monday last, *Edward Lock*, alias *Laughton*, alias *Locklee*, a man about thirty years of age, described in the police sheet as a theatrical hosier, was charged with having broken out of the dwelling-house of Messrs. Martin and Co., linen-drapers and silk-mercers, in the Whitechapel-road, near the London Hospital, and stolen money and securities to the amount of £310

Mr. Pelham stated the case for the prosecution. On Friday night (last week), Mr. Thomas Martin, one of the prosecutors, deposited gold to the amount of £30 in his cash-box below, in which he placed securities and I O U's to the amount of £225 more. The box was placed as usual for security in a desk in the counting-house, a small room in the shawl department, at the rear of the premises. On the following morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Martin's attention was directed to the state of his shop and the fastenings. The street door was open, the box of the lock was off, and two bolts had been drawn back. There were two locks on the shop-door, and both had been removed. On further search, he ascertained that the cashier's desk in the shop had been forced open, and the slide of the drawer or till forced away. The counting-house door was not made fast on Friday night because the lock was out of repair. The desk appeared to be all right at the first glance, but some chips on the floor caused Mr. Thomas to institute a more rigid examination, and he soon discovered that the bottom of the desk had been cut away, and the cash-box and its contents removed through the aperture without disturbing the lid of the desk at all. There was a pane of glass taken out of the window at the back of the counting-house, where the thief had entered from a lobby. A ball of wax was inserted between the door and the door-sill, which caused it to stick fast, after it was slammed to on the exit of the burglar. The police constable on the beat pushed against the door several times during the night while going his rounds, and it appeared to be fastened in the customary manner. The suspicions against the prisoner were founded upon circumstantial evidence. He was formerly a porter in the service of the prosecutors, and was dismissed about three weeks ago. Soon after he quitted their service a screw-driver was missed; it was sought for at the time, and could not be found. On Saturday morning, after the discovery of the robbery, the screw-driver was found on the stairs leading from the cellar to the shop. Beside it was a lantern of a very peculiar description, made out of a common pepper-box. A circular hole had been made in the centre, and a taper inserted in the interior, which afforded sufficient light for the thief to carry on his operations after coming from the cellar, where he must have concealed himself all day, and till the inmates had retired to rest. The finding of the screw-driver directed suspicion to the prisoner, who hired a lodging at No. 6, Printinghouse-square, Blackfriars, on the night of Sunday, the 22nd ult. The prisoner slept there every night except Friday night. He came home at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and was admitted into the house by Mr. Morgan, another lodger. He entered the house in a very hurried manner, and Mr. Morgan, who had not seen him before, asked him who he was, to which he replied that he was a lodger, and was going into his own room. Mr. Morgan heard him enter his apartment, and saw no more of him. On Saturday evening the prisoner came home, and appeared in a very agitated state. He spoke to his landlord, Tipper, and said he was in a little trouble; that he had been taken into custody by the police with several others, about a robbery, and that he was questioned very closely as to where he lodged, and where he had been staying on Friday night. He requested Mr. Tipper to say he was at home on Friday night at half-past eleven, if any inquiries were made about him. Mr. Tipper put several questions to him, and asked him if there had been a robbery, and he said he did not know. Directly afterwards, the prisoner left Printing[illegible] square and proceeded to the house of his sister, in Vine-court, White[illegible]oad, where he was immediately afterwards taken into custody. In [illegible]g the boxes of the prisoner the police constables found three files and a knife. They also found in his sister's room a mask and a hammer. A piece of the wood cut from the desk was produced, and the indentations upon it corresponded with the size of the hammer head.

Mr. Pelham's statement was confirmed by a great many witnesses, and as none of the cash, bills, &c., had been traced, the solicitor requested a remand for a week. His request was acceded to, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday next.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT DULWICH.

Mr. Robinson, the superintendent of the P division of the metropolitan police, attended at **Lambeth** Police-Court, on Tuesday, and placed before Mr. Elliott, the magistrate, several documents which had reached him relative to the death of a youth named George James Benwell, whose body had been found in April last, in a pond near Dulwich, under exceedingly suspicious circumstan[illegible]

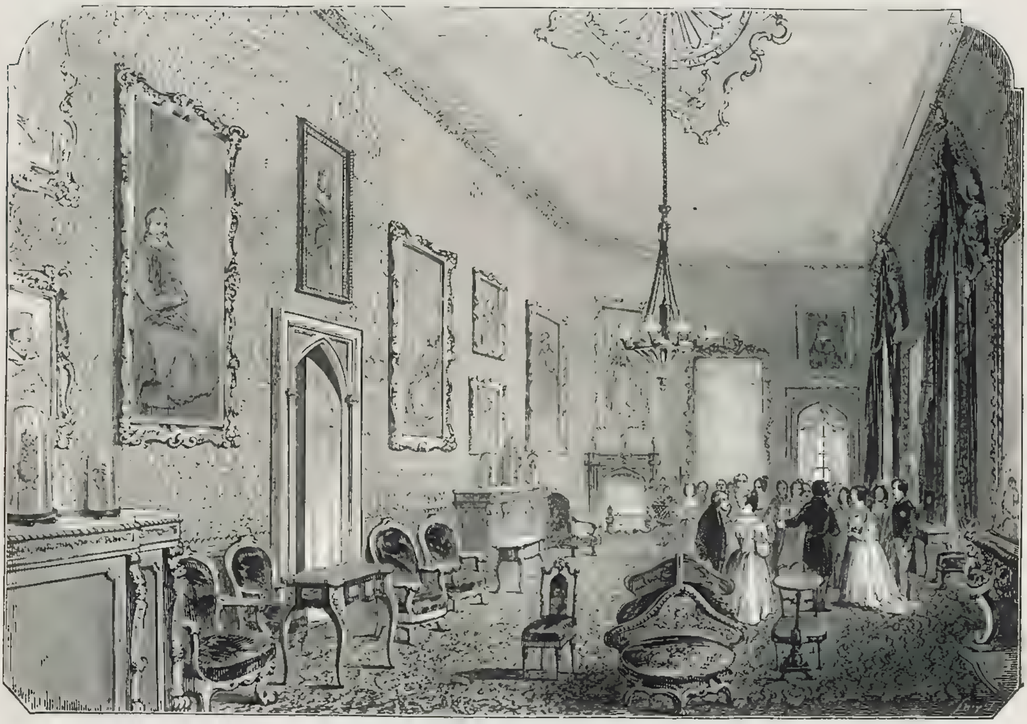
A long inquiry took place before one of the Coroners for t[illegible]ounty of Surrey, and from the facts elicited it appeared that the deceased y[illegible], whose friends were respectable, lived with a person of eccentric habits, named Evans, who at that time was a manufacturer of piqua, or herb tea, residing in the vicinity of Dulwich. The lad was admitted to be of cheerful and lively habit, and had been left at home in care of the house one evening, while his master and his son proceeded in a pony chaise to Sydenham, for some groceries, and on the return of the two latter, the former could not be found. On the foot-board of his bed there was a chalk writing to the effect that his body would be found in a pond close by. This caused Evans and his son to go to the pond, and on reaching it they found a board floating on the water, with the following written in chalk, in a legible and bold hand: "The body of George Benwell will be found near this." The pond, as it was called, but which was nothing more than a shallow stagnant pool, was, in consequence, searched, and the lifeless body of the unfortunate youth was found in the centre with a 28lb. weight made fast round the neck, and both the hands made fast; but, while one wrist was tied fast, the other was secured by a running noose, so that it was not impossible for the deceased himself to have accomplished the fastening, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Some weeks after, the case was brought under the notice of Mr. Elliott at the Court, when circumstances of a suspicious tendency were disclosed, but not sufficient directly to implicate any individual.

A female named Theobald, who had been a witness in the former case, and who has taken much trouble in the matter, has latterly forwarded to Mr. Robinson several written communications, and amongst them some writing from a near relative of the deceased, which bore a similarity to the chalk writing spoken o[illegible] at the inquest.

Mr Elliott, after carefully reading over all the documents placed before him, and comparing the writings, admitted that there was a similarity, but still did not think that this would be sufficient at present to bring home the guilt to the parties suspected, but desired the police would keep the case in view.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.



THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM.

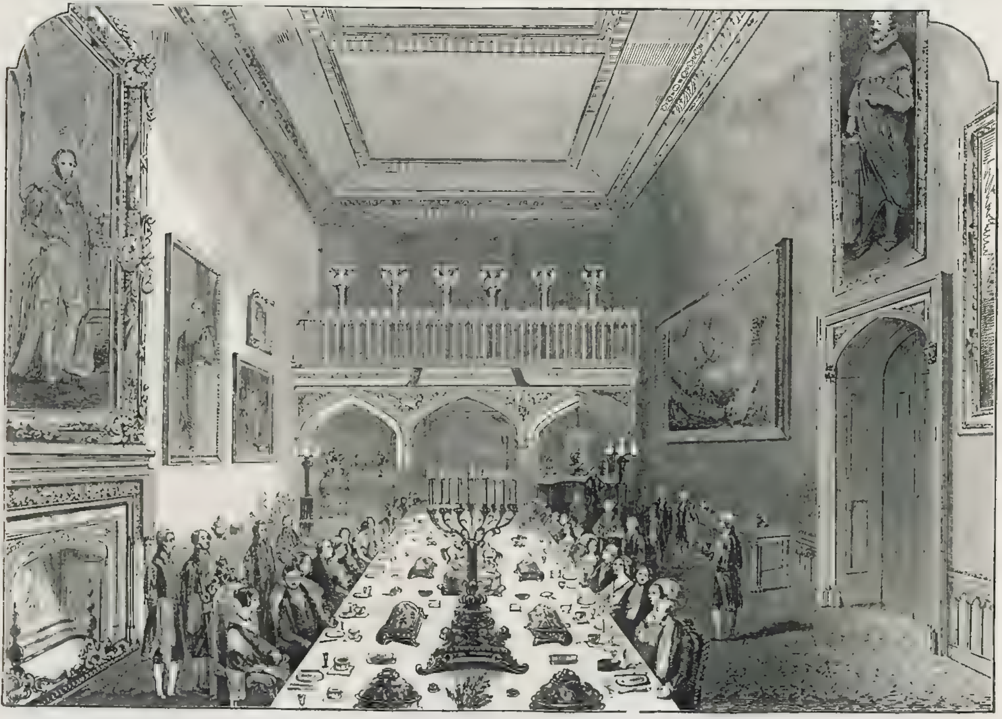
THE INTERIOR OF ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Of this ancient seat of "the head of all the Howards" we engraved three fine exterior views in No. 180 of our Journal; together with a brief outline of its eventful history. Since the great work of its re-edification was commenced by Charles, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, and second cousin to the present Duke, a sum exceeding half a million of money must have been expended in the great work.

To the present noble representative of the family, however, attaches the merit of having rendered complete, or nearly so, the improvements commenced by his predecessors. The intimation of the present Royal Visit, if we remember rightly, was conveyed to the Duke of Norfolk nearly two years since; and, during the interval, the noble owner of Arundel has caused the interior of the Castle to be refitted in a style of gorgeous magnificence for the proper reception by England's premier Duke of his Sovereign and her Royal Consort. His Grace's official position as Earl Marshal may have led to the expectation of much magnificence; but we question whether the completeness and splendour of the appointments had been, in any instance, anticipated; for not a single apartment had been opened prior to the Royal Visit.

We shall now proceed to detail the principal apartments.

The Corridor.—Entering the Castle from the court-yard, the visitor



THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

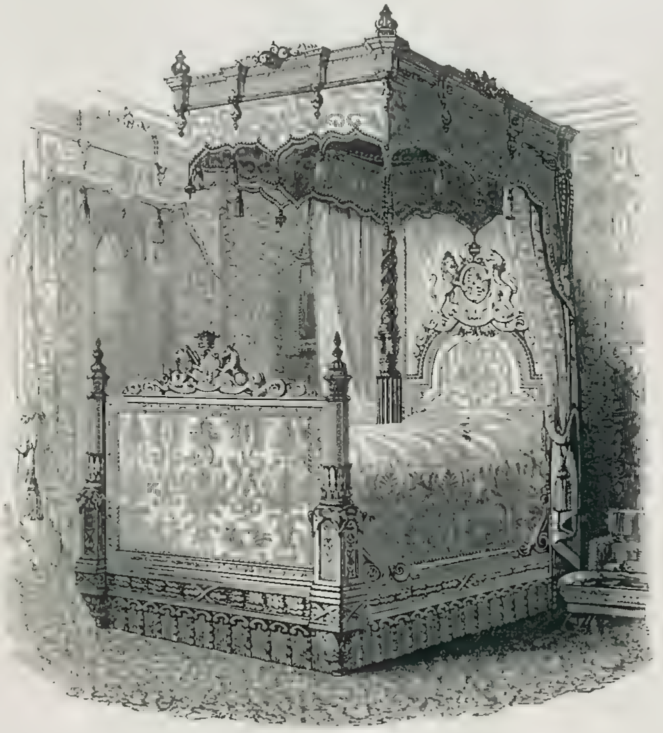
is conducted through the hall to a double staircase, with brass railing, which leads to the first Corridor, the dimensions of which are 200 feet by 12 feet. This gallery is crowded with the choicest works of art, including a variety of exquisite specimens of sculpture: among the latter should be particularly mentioned two busts of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, placed at the top of the staircase, and a full length figure of the Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, at the southern extremity of the Corridor; all executed by Francis, in his best style. The Chair of Recognition, used by her Majesty upon the occasion of her coronation, and presented by the Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl Marshal of the Kingdom, is also preserved here. It bears the following inscription:—"The Queen to the Earl Marshal." It is of oak, and the cushion and panel are covered in blue silk velvet.

The effect, on entering this Corridor, is very fine. It is separated from the stair-case by five stone arches, alternately semi-circular and pointed, and enriched with the billet and star Norman mouldings; the capitals of the supporting columns being foliated with the oak, rose, vine, and strawberry. The stairs are of stone, and the railings of brass, in the design of intersecting arches.

From this point, a single flight ascends to a handsome triple window, dight with the chevron ornament and roses; and flanked by handsome canopied niches, containing busts of Cromwell and Charles the First. Here the stairs again branch in two other divisions to the Upper Corridor, of similar dimensions to the Lower, and fitted in corresponding style.

Returning to the Corridor, from it are entered the *Barons' Hall*, a superb room, 115 feet in length by 35 in width, and of proportionate height; the roof being formed of Spanish chesnut, in a masterly style of workmanship. This apartment being in an unfinished state, could not be brought into service during her Majesty's visit.

The Banquetting Room was originally the ancient Chapel of the Castle. Over the fireplace in this apartment is a fine portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, when Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in his robes as a page at the Coronation of George IV., by Hayter. Other portraits of Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk; of Henry Frederick Howard Lord Mowbray and Maltravers; of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; and of Henry Fitzalan; and of Lord Maltravers, also, grace the walls of this room. The Music Gallery is enriched by exquisite carvings, and furnished with gilt music stands, formerly used in Westminster Abbey. But the most striking effect is produced by a vast window, 27 feet in height, in which are two paintings, on plate-glass, of the Mercy Seat and the Inner Temple. The appointments of this room are truly gorgeous. The candelabra are silver-gilt, the service principally of gold; besides which, there are on the table, a representation in silver, a foot and a half in height, on a pedestal of silver-gilt, of Henry VIII. meeting Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and a representation of the same size and in the same style of art, of a Norman Crusader and a Saracen in conflict. In addition to this, are six gold coronation cups a foot in depth and 7 or 8 inches in diameter

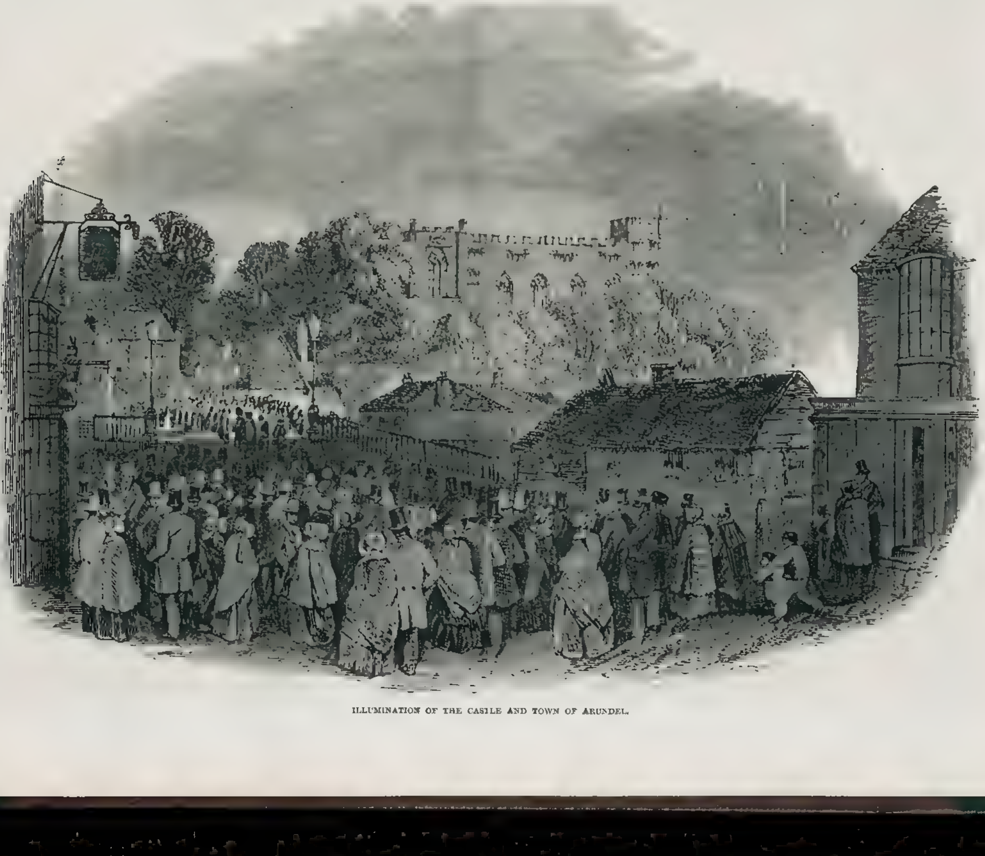


THE SUPERB STATE BED.

The Great Drawing-Room is upwards of 60 feet in length, and proportionate height. It is lit by four noble windows, commanding a pleasing view of the Vale of the Arun, extending as far as the Miller's Tomb, on Highdown-hill. The walls are hung with paper of gold and green, of the richest design The furniture is of the most gorgeous description, and comprises buhl and marqueterie cabinets, tables lounges, &c.; a pianoforte, richly ornamented in gold and white enamel; pier tables of the same descriptions, surmounted by the richest china vases and elaborate clocks. The curtains and chair coverings are of splendid crimson and gold silk damask. The chimney-pieces are of Carrara marble, profusely ornamented and embattled; each bearing, in a centre panel, the Ducal crest, and the Arundel Horse. Mirrors are placed between the windows and at either end of the room, each surmounted by the crests of the various branches of the family, in ornamental decoration, the greater portion of which, embodying the armorial bearings, autographs, and insignia of the family, are stated to have been executed from designs furnished by the ladies of the family. The portraits in this room include those of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by Holbein; of Henry Howard, the Sixth Duke; of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated collector; of Alethia Talbot, Countess of Arundel and Surrey; of Mary Fitzalan, Duchess of Norfolk; of Ludovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond; and, above all in historical interest, of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of the Howard family, the celebrated "Jocky" of Shaksperian celebrity.

The Small or Ante Drawing-Room is connected with the room just described and furnished in similar style: it contains several paintings, among which are an original cabinet painting of Richard III., for which the Duke of Norfolk has refused 3000 guineas; of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, by Vandyke; and Mary and Elizabeth of York. Here is also deposited the original full-length portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, painted by Holbein at the command of Henry VIII., and who, it will be remembered, returned to him, on the solicitation of her hand, the memorable answer, that *had she more than one head it should be at his service.* Of more immediate interest, however, are three portraits of her Majesty Queen Victoria, at the respective ages of four, ten, and nineteen years, all painted by Fowler. Here, also, is a fine portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, by Pickersgill. On the table is a copy of a matchless work by Rubens, relating to some members of the Howard Family.

On the opposite side of the Corridor is *the Library*, 120 feet in length by 24 in width. It is entirely fitted with mahogany, exquisitely veined. The bookcases and reading galleries are supported by fifteen



ILLUMINATION OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF ARUNDEL.

columns, wrought out of the finest solid mahogany, highly polished. The ceiling is formed out of the same material, enriched with exquisite carvings of fruit and foliage, &c. The library contains, in addition to a rare collection of manuscripts, about 14,000 volumes. The draperies are of rich crimson velvet, and the effect of the whole is rich; though we scarcely admire the employment in a Gothic building of mahogany, which has been known in this country but a century and a quarter.

A second staircase leads to another Corridor of equal extent with that just described, and in the same manner studded with pictures and works of art. In the eastern wing of this Corridor is the suite of apartments which has been prepared for her Majesty and her Royal Consort. It consists of six rooms, furnished in a style of regal splendour, every item throughout the suite being new for the occasion. The draperies and furniture coverings are of the richest silk damask, in white enamel and gold.—*Her Majesty's Dressing-Room* contains some choice bits of the scenery of Arundel, painted by Copley Fielding; and a fire-screen, beautifully worked with the Norfolk arms.—*The Queen's Private Sitting-Room* has a matchless buhl cabinet and writing-desk; several portraits of the juvenile branches of the Royal Family; and two unrivalled specimens of Prout's pencil: "Munich" and "Milan."—*The Royal Breakfast-Room* displays a series of etchings by the present Duchess of Norfolk; they are much admired for freedom and beauty of touch.

The Royal State Bed has been built expressly for this Visit: it is of highly artistic design, with lavish brilliancy of decoration. It is of white and gold, and richly carved throughout, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, in the centre of which rises a dome, formed of gold-coloured satin, interlaced and looped with thick rope of gold. In the corners of the interior of the canopy, appear the letters "V. R.," in gilt carving, laid upon and relieved by white satin. The head pillars which support the canopy are beautifully carved; and the twisted reeds of the upper part of the columns are intertwined with strings of pearls, producing a remarkably pleasing and elegant effect. The cornice which encloses the canopy is ornamented at the angles with carved Imperial crowns; and in the centre of the sides and front appears the Horse of Arundel, with an oak-branch in his mouth, and supported by a series of elaborate scroll-work. The head of the Bedstead is beautifully rayed in gold-coloured silk, and the head-board is covered with crimson brocade, surmounted by the Royal Arms, exquisitely carved; together with a profusion of the flowers and leaves of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The foot-board is also richly carved, and surmounted by the Ducal Arms, beautifully chiselled, and richly gilt; the foot-rails, &c., are literally covered with carved and gilt oak-leaves; and the bases are of heavy crimson-silk bullion fringe, interspersed with gold-coloured silk hangings. The draperies of the Bed are of rich crimson and gold brocade, lined with gold-coloured satin; the shaped balances being looped with massive silk-rope tassels, and trimmed with gold bullion fringe. Altogether, the State Bed has a most splendid effect. The window-curtains correspond with the Bed. In this chamber, too, is a richly-carved screen, worked with the Sutherland arms. The walls throughout this *suite* are hung with paper richly and tastefully gilt; and, in addition to the pictures already described, present several splendid mirrors and works of art. The State Bed and Furniture of the Royal Bed and Dressing Rooms have been designed and executed by Mr. Morant, of 91, New Bond-street, and they are in artistical taste rarely equalled.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Where Arun's gentle wavelets glide
  Beneath the Howards' hoary keep,
Still towering in its Saxon pride,
  Where all its pristine glories sleep,
There floats upon the free-born breeze
  Britannia's standard bright and high;
And shouts are echoing to the seas
  Of Britain's heartfelt loyalty.

The Queen has come! The Premier-Duke
  Receives with joy his Sovereign Liege,
In the old halls which often shook
  With the wild work of sack and siege.
Whence "Norfolk's Jock," and "Belted Will"
  Oft sallied with their gallant train.
Their noble blood flows purely still,
  Their blazon is without a stain

And the old Keep looks bravely now,
  A myriad lights illume its walls,
And gladness gilds the people's brow,
  In humble cots, or princely halls
The Queen is loved. Her "hearted throne"
  Soars as the proud cliff o'er the wave.
A noble empire hails their own
  Queen of the beautiful and brave!

Honour eternal to the crest,
  And homage to the patriot crown,
That well obey high Heaven's behest,
  Unmov'd by Faction's smile or frown!
This, the true link to bind the men
  Who rally round our banner free
From Indus' source, to Highland glen
  Fair Queen! to strike for Thine and Thee!

L.

LITERATURE.

Lucretia; or, the Children of Night. By the Author of "Rienzi," etc. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

Somewhat more than three years since, Sir Bulwer Lytton took leave of the public as a writer of fiction, in a work of less than his wonted brilliancy and success. The withdrawal was not altogether "well graced;" so that we are happy again to meet "the Author of Rienzi" in the field wherein he has achieved so much for the gratification, and, let us hope, for the humanising, of his many thousandfold readers. To this retracing he seems to have been induced by a desire to work out "the strange and secret ways through which that Arch-ruler of Civilisation, familiarly called 'Money,' insinuates itself into our thoughts and motives, our hearts and actions; affecting those who undervalue as those who over-estimate its importance; ruining virtues in the spendthrift no less than engendering vices in the miser." This design Sir Bulwer Lytton had attempted to realise upon the stage; but, although he succeeded to a popular extent, he was not satisfied with the result; and, in the work before us, he again takes up the great subject, uniting with it some exhibition of what seems a principal vice in the hot and emulous chase for happiness or fame, fortune or knowledge, which is characteristic of that crisis of society at which we have arrived. The vice to which Sir Lytton alludes is Impatience—"that eager desire to press forward, not so much to conquer obstacles, as to elude them; that gambling with the solemn destinies of life, seeking ever to set success upon the chance of a die; that hastening from the wish conceived to the end accomplished; that thirst after quick returns to ingenious toil, and breathless spurrings along short cuts to the goal, which we see everywhere around us; characterising the books of our writers, the speeches of our statesmen, no less than the dealings of our speculators, seem, I confess," says the author, "to constitute a very diseased and very general symptom of the times." This portion is sought to be wrought out in the histories of two criminals, existing in our own age, "remarkable whether from the extent and darkness of the guilt committed—whether from the glittering accomplishments and lively temper of the one, or the profound knowledge and intellectual capacities of the other." These are "the Children of Night;" the crimes related in the work took place within the last seventeen years; there is no exaggeration, we are assured, as to their extent, no great departure from their details, and the means employed have their foundation in literal facts. In the more salient points, a history is related, not a fiction invented.

The work opens with a "Prologue to the First Part," or, it is rather, an Apologue, in which a glimpse is gained of the futurity of the work, through the medium of one of the orgies of popular vengeance so common in the Reign of Terror. This is vividly drawn.

The narrative then commences with "A Family Groupe," at a fine old place, of the age of James the First:—

"Upon the terrace, and under cover of a temporary awning, sate the owner, Sir Miles St. John, of Laughton, a comely old man, dressed with faithful precision to the costume which he had been taught to consider appropriate to his rank of gentleman, and which was not yet wholly obsolete and eccentric. His hair, still thick and luxuriant, was carefully powdered, and collected into a club behind. His nether man attired in grey breeches and pearl-coloured silk stockings; his vest of silk, opening wide at the breast, and showing a profusion of frill, slightly sprinkled with the pulvilio of his favourite martinique; his three-cornered hat, placed on a stool at his side, with a gold headed crutch-cane—hat made rather to be carried in the hand than worn on the head, the diamond in his shirt breast, the diamond on his finger, the ruffles at his wrist—all bespoke the gallant who had chatted with Lord Chesterfield, and supped with Mrs. Clive. On a table before him were placed two or three decanters of wine, the fruits of the season, an enamelled snuff-box, in which was set the portrait of a female—perhaps the Chloe or Phillis of his early love-ditties; a lighted taper, a small china jar containing tobacco, and three or four pipes of homely clay—for cherry-sticks and meerschaums were not then in fashion; and Sir Miles St. John, once a gay and sparkling beau, now a popular country gentleman, great at county meetings and sheep-shearing festivals, had taken to smoking, as in harmony with his bucolic transformation. An old setter lay dozing at his feet; a small spaniel—old, too—was sauntering lazily in the immediate neighbourhood, looking gravely out for such stray bits of biscuit as had been thrown forth to provoke him to exercise, and which, hitherto, had escaped his attention. Half seated, half reclined on the balustrade, apart from the Baronet, but within reach of his conversation, lolled a man in the prime of life, with an air of unmistakable and sovereign elegance and distinction. Mr. Vernon was a guest from London: and the London man, the man of clubs, and dinners, and routs—of noon loungings through Bond-street, and nights spent with the Prince of Wales, seemed stamped not more upon the careful carelessness of his dress, and upon the worn expression of his delicate features, than upon the listless *ennui* which, characterizing both his face and attitude, appeared to take pity on himself for having been entrapped into the country. * * * * Further on, and near the steps descending into the garden, stood a man in an attitude of profound abstraction; his arms folded, his eyes bent on the ground, his brows slightly contracted; his dress was a plain black surtout, and pantaloons of the same colour; something both in the fashion of the dress, and still more in the face of the man, bespoke the foreigner.

The latter is Olivier Dalibard, a Provençal, a man of considerable learning and rare scientific attainments, who had taken some part in the French Revolution, and possessed the esteem of Robespierre. He had been tutor in the house of the Marquis de G———, whom he had accompanied to Laughton, where he was provided for as secretary and librarian to Sir Miles St. John, and teacher of languages to Sir Miles's favourite niece. Dalibard had under his charge an orphan boy of some ten or twelve years old—whom Sir Miles was not long in suspecting, and rightly, to be the scholar's son:—

"Such, and rightly, was in truth the relationship between Olivier Dalibard and Honoré Gabriel Varney—a name significant of the double and illegitimate origin—a French father, an English mother dropping, however, the purely French appellation of Honoré, he went familiarly by that of Gabriel. Half way down the steps stood the lad, pencil and tablet in hand, sketching. Let us look over his shoulder—it is his father's likeness—a countenance in itself not very remarkable at the first glance, for the features were small; but, when examined, it was one that most persons, women especially, would have pronounced handsome, and to which none could deny the higher praise of thought and intellect. A native of Provence, with some Italian blood in his veins—for his grandfather, a merchant of Marseilles, had married into a Florentine family settled at Leghorn—the dark complexion, common with those in the south, had been subdued, probably by the habits of the student, into a bronzed and steadfast paleness, which seemed almost fair by the contrast of the dark hair which he wore unpowdered, and the still darker brows which hung thick and prominent over clear grey eyes. Compared with the features, the skull was disproportionally large, both before and behind; and a physiognomist would have drawn conclusions more favourable to the power than the tenderness of the Provençal's character, from the compact closeness of the lips and the breadth and massiveness of the iron jaw. But the son's sketch exaggerated every feature, and gave to the expression a malignant and terrible irony, not now, at least, apparent in the quiet and meditative aspect."

Gabriel himself, though of girlish complexion, bore something hard in the lip, and bold, though not open, in the brow. "All the hereditary keenness and intelligence were stamped upon his face at the above moment; but the expression had also a large share of the very irony and malice which he had conveyed to his caricature."

In a distant part of the grounds were a pair of characters who must next be introduced:—

"The one was a young man, whose simple dress and subdued air strongly contrasted the artificial graces and the modish languor of Mr. Vernon; but though wholly without that nameless distinction which sometimes characterises those conscious of pure race, and habituated to the atmosphere of courts, he had at least Nature's stamp of aristocracy in a form eminently noble, and features of manly, but surpassing beauty, which were not rendered less engaging by an expression of modest timidity. He seemed to be listening with thoughtful respect to his companion, a young female by his side, who was speaking to him with an earnestness visible in her gestures and her animated countenance. And though there was much to notice in the various persons scattered over the scene, not one, perhaps—not the graceful Vernon—not the thoughtful scholar, nor his fair-haired, hard-lipped son—not even the handsome listener she addressed—no, not one there would so have arrested the eye, whether of a physiognomist or a casual observer, as that young girl—Sir Miles St. John's favourite niece and presumptive heiress."

The young man is William Mainwaring, "without ancestry or career," who dares not aspire to the hand of Sir Miles's niece, Lucretia Clavering, on account of the Baronet's pride of family, almost the leading attribute of his character. The pair separate, and Dalibard seizes upon the opportunity to declare his passion for Lucretia. We quote a portion of their dialogue:—

"'Mr. Vernon, I did not speak of him!' Lucretia gazed hard upon the Provençal's countenance—gazed with that unpitying air of triumph with which a woman who detects a power over the heart she does not desire to conquer, exults in defeating the reasons that heart appears to her to prompt. 'No,' she said, in a calm voice, to which the venom of secret irony gave stinging significance—'no, you spoke not of Mr Vernon; you thought that if I looked round—if I looked nearer—I might have a fairer choice.' 'You are cruel—you are unjust,' said Dalibard, falteringly. 'If I once presumed for a moment, have I repeated my offence? But,' he added, hurriedly, 'in me—much as you appear to despise me—in me, at least, you would have risked none of the dangers that beset you if you seriously set your heart on Mainwaring.' 'You think my uncle would be proud to give my hand to Monsieur Olivier Dalibard?' 'I think and I know,' answered the Provençal, gravely, and disregarding the taunt, 'that if you had deigned to render me—poor exile that I am!—the most enviable of men, you had still been the heiress of Laughton.' 'So you have said and urged,' said Lucretia, with evident curiosity in her voice; 'yet how, and by what art—wise and subtle as you are—could you have won my uncle's consent?' 'That is my secret,' returned Dalibard gloomily; 'and since the madness I indulged is for ever over—since I have so schooled my heart, that nothing, despite your sarcasm, save an affectionate interest which I may call paternal, rests there—let us pass from this painful subject. Oh, my dear pupil, be warned in time! know love for what it really is, in the dark and complicated history of actual life, a brief enchantment, not to be disdained, but not to be considered the all in all. Look round the world, contemplate all those who have married from passion—ten years afterwards, whither has the passion flown? With a few, indeed, where there is community of object and character, new excitements, new aims, and hopes, spring up; and, having first taken root in passion, the passion continues to shoot out in their fresh stems and fibres. But deceive yourself not; there is no such community between you and Mainwaring. What you call his goodness, you will learn hereafter to despise as feeble; and what in reality your mental power, he soon, too soon, will shudder at as unwomanly and hateful.' 'Hold!' cried Lucretia, tremulously. 'Hold! and if he does, I shall owe his hate to you—to your lessons—to your deadly influence!' 'Lucretia, no! the seeds were in you! Can cultivation force from the soil that which it is against the nature of the soil to bear?' 'I will pluck out the weeds! I will transform myself!' 'Child, I defy you!' said the scholar, with a smile, that gave to his face the expression his son had conveyed to it. 'I have warned you, and my task is done.'"

Dalibard having left Lucretia, Vernon, after a conversation with the Baronet, sauntered towards the heiress

"But she, perceiving his approach, crossed abruptly into one of the alleys that led to the other side of the house; and he was either too indifferent, or too well-bred, to force upon her the companionship which she so evidently shunned. He threw himself at length upon one of the benches in the lawn, and, leaning his head upon his hand, fell into reflections, which, had he spoken, would have shaped themselves somewhat thus into words:—'If I must take that girl as the price of this fair heritage, shall I gain or lose? I grant that she had the finest neck and shoulders I ever saw out of marble; but far from being in love with her, she gives me a feeling like fear and aversion. Add to this, that she has evidently no kinder sentiment for me than I for her; and if she once had a heart, that young gentleman has long since coaxed it away. Pleasant auspices these, for matrimony, to a poor invalid, who wishes at least to decline and to die in peace! Moreover, if I were rich enough to marry as I pleased—if I were what, perhaps, I ought to be, heir to Laughton—why, there is a certain sweet Mary in the world, whose eyes are softer than Lucretia Clavering's: but that is a dream! On the other hand, if I do not win this girl, and my poor kinsman give her all or nearly all his possessions, Vernon Grange goes to the usurers, and the King will find a lodging for myself. What does it matter? I cannot live above two or three years at the most, and can only hope, therefore, that dear stout old Sir Miles may outlive me. At thirty-three, I have worn out fortune and life; little pleasure could Laughton give me; brief pain the Bench. Fore Gad, the philosophy of the thing is on the whole against sour looks and the noose!' Thus deciding in the progress of his reverie, he smiled, and changed his position. The sun had set—the twilight was over—the moon rose in splendour from amidst a thick copse of mingled beech and oak; the beams fell full on the face of the muser, and the face seemed yet paler, and the exhaustion of premature decay yet more evident by that still and melancholy light: all ruins gain dignity by the moon. This was a ruin nobler than that which painters place on their canvass—the ruin, not of stone and brick, but of humanity and spirit, the wreck of man, prematurely old, not stricken by great sorrow, not bowed by great toil, but fretted and mined away by small pleasures and poor excitements—small and poor, but daily, hourly, momently at their gnome-like work. Something of the gravity and the true lesson of the hour and scene, perhaps, forced itself upon a mind little given to sentiment, for Vernon rose languidly, and muttered, 'My poor mother hoped better things from me. It is well, after all, that it is broken off with Mary! Why should there be any one to weep for me? I can the better die smiling, as I have lived.'"

We have thus, for the present, glanced at the majority of the leading characters; next week, we shall proceed with the action of the story.

The Illustrated Musical Almanac, a Visiting Table-book and Drawing-Room Annual, for 1847. Edited, and the songs written by F. W. N. Bayley. (Music size,) Hurst.

This elegant Annual is a perfectly novel combination of Music, Illustration, and Comic humour, in all their attractive varieties. First, we have six Original Songs, with music composed by Wallace, Hatton, Balfe, Crouch, Alexander Lee, and Florimel; next, six new Songs for Music; besides an Almanack, and a Comic Page for each month. We have quoted one of the songs of the first class; the comicalities, all musical, we have not room to transfer; they are full of pun and piquancy.

The Illustrations comprise three whole page compositions, by Kenny Meadows and Phiz; as many large music heads, by Phiz, Weigall, and Warren. The Comic pages are headed and bordered with shoals of engraved facetiæ (nearly one hundred), by James Doyle, H. G. Hine, and A. Crowquill; and there are six Portraits of Eminent Composers, by Hammerton; all good likenesses.

This bare enumeration will suggest to the reader that there is no lack of graphic or musical attractions in this new Almanack. We conclude with a specimen song:—

LOVE AND PRAYER

'Tis day! a sweet breath from the skies
  Fills all the summer air
My heart is warm'd to piety,
  And softened into prayer
Still with my humble word to God,
  My love will blended be,
And all I dedicate to Him
  Seems sanctified by thee.

'Tis nigh[illegible] and stars
  Shed [illegible]
And stil[illegible]
  My spi[illegible]

I pray that my star may be thine,
  [illegible] must dwell apart.
And ask of God to let it gleam
  Its glory on thy heart.

'Tis darker now, the weary lights
  Behind their curtain creep.
And I by slumber's drowsy throne,
  Have hid my eyes in a cap
Still faintly, at the last, I breathed
  My way to sleep in prayer,
God's answer in a vision comes—
  I dream; and thou art there!

Another Bridge Across the Thames.—Application is intended to be made to Parliament next session, for leave to construct a bridge from the church at Lambeth, to the opposite shore at Westminster; the want of which has been much felt by the increasing population on both sides of the river

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE

On Tuesday, the demolition of the interior of Covent Garden Theatre was commenced. It is proposed to extend considerably the space for the audience portion, by taking down the present tiers of boxes and galleries, and by throwing back the façade of the interior several feet, to increase the area of the pit. Two stone staircases are to be built from the level of the corridor round the proposed pit-boxes, up to the highest tier of private boxes. The gallery entrance will remain at the Covent Garden Piazza, totally distinct from the entrances to the pit, stalls, and boxes, which will be formed entirely in the front of the edifice in Bow-street. A tram road for carriages will be constructed *under* the portico, entering on the southern side, and driving out at the northern or Long Acre extremity, thus gaining an important advantage for the company, who will alight from their carriages at the very doors, instead of being compelled, as heretofore, to descend at the pavement, which must be crossed, the steps of the portico ascended, and some yards more passed over before the visitors reach the interior of the theatre. The entrance in Hart-street, hitherto reserved for the proprietors of the property-boxes, and of the private-boxes on the western side, will be set apart for the future, solely for the use of the Royal Family. Alterations are to be made in the grand staircases to amalgamate with the new and increased facilities for ingress and egress. The accesses and approaches to every portion of the audience accommodation will be made fire-proof; and, by having level floors and separate doors for going in and out, the annoyance of opposing streams will be avoided. Ample space has been provided for retiring, waiting, and refreshment rooms. We may add that the size of the theatre has been completely misunderstood, owing to the original architect having built so small an interior to such large exterior walls; but, when the new plans are completed, Covent Garden will be the largest theatre in the metropolis, in every respect, and by an increase of the comforts of the visitors, as more space has been allowed for the stalls, and the private boxes will be higher and broader than at any other establishment.

Benedict Albano, Esq., civil engineer, who has been engaged in divers great public works in this and other countries, has prepared the plans, which will be executed under his sole direction. These plans have been submitted to the authorities under the Metropolitan Building Act, and to the Commissioners of Pavements as regards the new road under the portico, by the alteration in which the foot passengers will gain some additional feet of pavement; and official approval has been duly signified. Mr. Albano's attention has been directed, especially, to the principles of acoustics, of ventilation, and of lighting the theatre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's Oratorio of "Solomon" was performed on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, Miss Birch singing the music of the *Queen*, Mr. Phillips and Miss M. Williams dividing that assigned to *Solomon*—it was originally, strangely enough, written for a soprano; Mr. Lockey, *Zadok*, the Priest, and Miss A. Williams the music allotted to the *Second Woman* in the Judgment scene. Owing to the absurdity of the poem, the work is tiresome in the performance, although relieved by some sublime choruses—such as "From the Censor," "Thus rolling surges," "Then at once thy rage remove," "Praise the Lord," &c. The picturesque chorus terminating the first part, "May no rash intruder," was encored; but its style is more secular than sacred. The leading vocalists exerted themselves with much ability, the airs, however, are so filled with old-fashioned and monotonous [illegible], that they were tiresome vocal exercises to listen to. On the whole, the execution was creditable to the amateurs, despite of the occasional uncertainty and wavering, and the tendency of the conductor to drag the pieces. The "Messiah" will be given on Friday next, with Mdme. Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Manvers, and Phillips.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

At the third Concert, Mr. C. E. Horsley was the Director, and Mr. H. Brinley Richards the accompanyist. The novelties in the scheme were a clever MS. Quintet in C Minor for pianoforte (Mr. H. Westrop), two violins (E. W. Thomas and Watson), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas), composed by the first mentioned Professor; a dry Trio in F (MS.), for pianoforte, and violoncello, composed by Mr. C. E. Stephens, and played by him, Messrs. E. Thomas and Lucas; and a MS. Song, "The Erl King's Kiss," a Schubertian effusion from Benedict, sung by Mr. Ferrari, the words by E. Fitzball, Esq. Mozart's Otetto, in C Minor, adapted from one of his Quintets, was nicely played by Messrs. Nicholson and G. Horton (oboes), Lazarus and Key (clarionets), Jarrett and Hooper (horns), and Keating and Johnstone (bassoons). The greatest treat of the evening was Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, admirably rendered by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Hill, and Lucas. Mr. Wrighton, a pleasing tenor, sang Beethoven's Song of "Beating Heart;" Miss A. Hill sweetly warbled a Scotch Ballad, by Mr. A. Mitchell, "The Clyde softly flowing;" and Miss H. Groom sang Mr. W. C. Macfarren's Canzonet, "She wept when last we parted." A pretty duo, "The Return," by Mr. H. B. Richards, was sung by the Misses Hill and Groom; and Wallace's charming trio, "Turn on, old Time," concluded the Concert, which, owing to some neglect, began only long after the appointed hour, with a complete abandonment of order in the programme.

SACRED CONCERTS.

The first of the fifth series of Sacred Concerts, given by the Crosby Hall Literary Institution, under Miss Mounsey's able direction, took place on Monday last, and was well attended. Misses Birch and Bassano, Messrs. Francis and Machin, were the principal vocalists, with a select choir of twenty voices; Miss Mounsey accompanying on the organ with taste and tact. The novelty in the scheme was a "Te Deum" of Mendelssohn, a grand and impressive composition, but requiring orchestral adjuncts and a larger body of voices to be heard with proper effect. There was a judicious selection from Mozart, Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Cherubini, Haydn, Handel, Weiss, Graun, Assmayer, and Kücken; and Miss Mounsey played an Andante, by Haydn, and a Fugue, by Albrechtsberger. As these performances begin and end early, and the prices of admission are very moderate, they are deservedly popular amongst the City amateurs, who have another admirable society in the Choral Harmonists. The Second Sacred Concert will be on the 21st instant.

MR. AND MRS T. H. SEVERN'S CONCERT.

On Thursday night, a concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, chiefly for the purpose of having a serenata called "The Spirit of the Shell" performed by a full band and chorus. It is composed by Mr. T. H. Severn, who has published several popular ballads, amongst which is the well-known one "We met." There is but one instance of a serenata, we believe, before, and that is the "Acis and Galatea" of Handel. Why so called we know not, as it is essentially a cantata. Mr. Severn has fancy and feeling, but not decided originality. He would, however, write, we feel convinced, an excellent opera, for his style is highly dramatic and impassioned.

In the "Spirit of the Shell"—it is the story of two lovers wandering at night on the sea-shore, who, regardless of the warning of a singing shell, are overtaken by the tide and nearly lost; but, thanks to the prompt intervention of their friends, are raised by ropes to the cliffs above—there is a Chorus of Spirits and one of Villagers, and a Quartet. Two pieces were encored—a glee, "The Love the Parent's Heart that Warmed," sung by Messrs. Lockey, Hawkins, Shoubridge, and Wetherbee, and the finale, the *soli* effectively sung by Miss Birch and Mr. Lockey. Mr. Severn was much cheered at the close. He deserves credit for his disinterestedness; for to write a Serenata is to be certain that it will not sell, nor can it be played on the stage.

There was a miscellaneous selection in the second part, in which Miss Dolby, Miss Solomon, Miss Cubitt, Mrs. T. H. Severn, Mr. Wetherbee, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shoubridge, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Allen, and Mr. John Parry sang, but we did not remain after the Serenata. The room was filled by the most eminent professors and amateurs.

Kennington Glee Club.—This Club meets on alternate Monday evenings, from October to May, but the members are gallant enough to give, from time to time, a Ladies' Night, or dress concert, rather ominously held at the Horns Assembly Rooms. The meeting last Monday was very well attended, and there was an excellent programme, comprising some of the music from "Macbeth," in which Mr. Kench, who possesses a fine bass voice, distinguished himself; madrigals by Wilbye, Weelkes, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Crotch's Motet, "Methinks I hear;" and songs, glees, concerted pieces, &c., by Sir H. R. Bishop, Wallace, Spohr, Hullah, Hatton, Czapek, Keller, Weber, Bellini, &c. The other singers were Miss Kent, Miss Byers, Miss Gill, and Messrs. Holmes and Hill. The Club was established in 1837. J. Bright, Esq., F.L.S., is President; and Mr. T. J. Boardman, M.B., Musical Director

Wilson's Scottish Entertainments.—After a long and successful tour in the provinces, Scotland, and Ireland, Mr. Wilson has returned to London for a month's campaign at Crosby Hall, beginning last Tuesday, and finishing on the 22nd inst. This popular vocalist will be "at home" on the Tuesday and Friday evenings, at Crosby Hall.

Promenade Concerts.—Mr. Allcroft has been benefited by the closing of Jullien's campaign at Covent Garden Theatre, and the Lyceum has been very well attended; the attractions of the Distin Family, and of those charming sister vocalists the Misses Williams, with Negri's excellent instrumental forces, delighting the numerous amateurs.

Laurent's Casino.—Music and dancing continue to attract crowds to this novel and well conducted establishment.

Drury-lane Theatre.—Balfe's new opera of "The Bondman," adapted by Mr. Bunn from "Le Chevalier de Saint Georges," rendered so popular by the powerful acting of Lafont, will be positively produced on Thursday next, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Rafter, Mr. Weiss, and Miss Romer sustaining the leading parts

Hair-Cutting Gratis.—A Correspondent of the *Times* says, "I must tell you a ridiculous thing that occurred in a small village of Oxfordshire last week, and which caused a diminution in my congregation of Sunday. A man, wearing a certain badge of authority, passed through the village, and calling at each house, informed the inhabitants that he was a Government barber, sent from London to cut all the poor people's hair gratis, it having been ascertained to be the most effectual way of keeping off the cholera, which had already made its appearance. The fellow succeeded in carrying away with him sufficient hair to make several wigs, and the deluded people were obliged to set to and make warm caps to defend their bare heads from the cold which set in next day."

Portuguese Potatoes.—On Monday several tons of potatoes, ex *Royal Tar*, from Lisbon, were sold by public auction at Keeling and Hunt's, Pudding-lane, being the first importation, in any quantity, of this vegetable from that kingdom,

Railway Deposits.—The railway deposits in the session of 1845 in England amounted to £3,444,366 5s., in Ireland, to £373,812 10s., and in Scotland, to £180,763 15s. For the session of 1846 the deposits into the Court of Chancery in England on account of railways, amounted to £11,396,783 9s. 10d., in Ireland, to £866,367, and in Scotland, to £2,323,371. The deposits for the ensuing session must be made in the course of next month before Jan. 16.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

It appears to be a *sine quâ non* at this pleasant Theatre that, when a light after piece is written, there must be an Irish character in it, to be enacted by Mr. Hudson. We think this is a pity: for Mr. Hudson's ordinary light comedy is so agreeable, and Irish fun generally when a few types have been exhausted—so monotonous, that we regret to see so lively an actor employed in representing phases of character that have long been worn out. But this by the way; for it has but little to do with the success of an amusing dramatic sketch by Mr. Lemon, produced here on Saturday evening, under the title of "The Young Pretender," which also serves as the vehicle for introducing one or two pretty ballads and duets, composed by Mrs. Gilbert à Beckett. The plot is very slight—a mere film of construction, ingeniously made to cover half an hour. *The Chevalier Charles Edward* (Mr. Braid) is escaping, as the Highland servant of *Captain O'Neale* (Mr. Hudson). He arrives at an inn where *Captain Cocker* (Mr. Buckstone) is quartered, with some Royalist troops. By a letter which *Captain Cocker* receives, he is nearly caught; but *O'Neale* prevails on his sweetheart, *Mary Armadale* (Miss P. Horton), to assume the costume of the Pretender; and she carries on time until the real Prince has had the time to escape. The most amusing scene in the piece was the one between *O'Neale* and *Cocker*, in which the former bewilders the hapless Skye militia-man with a long rambling account of an impossible division of some chimerical property amongst an endless series of children, cousins, and great-grandmothers, until he is assured of the safety of the Chevalier. The singing devolved upon Mr. Hudson, and Miss P. Horton, who were warmly applauded; and Mrs. W. Clifford, as *Margaret Craggie*, an auld Scotch landlady—we believe we ought to say "gudewife"—was very effective in the little she had to do. Buckstone's drilling of his soldiers, in the early part of the piece, was very droll. His orders of "Left-face!" "Left-face!!" "Now, follow me down stairs!" put us in mind of the anecdote of the London volunteer, who, drilling his troops in the city, cried out, "Left wheel!" There was no notice taken of the command. "Left wheel!" he cried again. Still no notice. At last, getting incensed, he shouted forth, "Confound you; turn down Barbican!" The house was well filled, and the piece, slight as it was, appeared to give great satisfaction to the audience.

The comedy of "Look Before You Leap" preceded it. We were glad to find that our opinion of its merits on its first representation was ratified by the applause with which it was received throughout.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Perlet has, at last, to the delight of the audiences of Mr. Mitchell's ever-attractive theatre, recovered from his indisposition, and been playing during the past week. On Monday he appeared as *Jean* in the "Ambassadeur," and was most warmly applauded throughout. He was also called for at the end of the piece, and when he came forward the applause was doubled by the appearance of Mdlle. Brohan. "La Jeunesse de Henri V.," and "Les Rivaux d'eux Mêmes" concluded the programme of the evening's entertainments · of these pieces we have before spoken. "Le Bourgeoise Gentilhomme" is underlined, as being in rehearsal, in which M. Perlet will appear.

On Wednesday evening the amusing vandeville of "Le Comedien d'Etampes"—known to the English stage as "He Would be an Actor"—once more brought M. Perlet before the audience. His performance was one of finished elegance—quiet and subdued, but exceedingly effective. Perhaps his best character was that of the English lady so full of prudery and *gaucherie*. The points of his bad French told capitally, being caught up in an instant by the house. He finished with a very well directed "tag," referring to the kind reception which the French actors had met with from the English public. The house was very full; and M. Perlet was, as usual, called before the curtain amidst loud applause, at the conclusion of the performances.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Admirable as is the working of the company at this theatre, we think it better calculated, in the *ensemble*, for tragedy than for comedy. Possibly, in the abstract, their performances may be as equally good in one as in the other, but actors are judged by a severer test when pourtraying the every day manners of our own times, than when they are embodying the characters of the more romantic drama. Still, the performance of Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Money" at Sadler's Wells, on Monday evening, is worthy of all commendation. The cast of the chief characters may be surmised; Mr Phelps playing *Evelyn*, and Miss Laura Addison *Clara Douglass*. In addition, *Georgina Vesey* was performed by Miss Cooper; *Sir F. Blount* by Mr. Scharfe; and *Captain Dudley Smooth* by Mr. Marston. Miss Laura Addison's *Clara Douglass* was another proof of the genius of this young lady, displayed in a somewhat different light to that in which it has hitherto been so universally appreciated. We were afraid that the energy which appeared to be so naturally displayed in the more impassioned scenes of those tragic characters we had seen her enact would be somewhat too *prononcé* for the part in question, but she succeeded admirably; every point was naturally made, and, in consequence, exceedingly effective; and the entire performance convinced us, more and more, that she is destined, with a little care and additional study, in a good school, to take the highest rank amongst our tragic actresses, as well in the usual routine of their characters as in the parts in dramas, not strictly tragical, usually assigned to them. Mr. Phelps's *Evelyn* was, as might be supposed, a gentlemanly and careful interpretation of the character: and to speak of the other characters would be but to express an almost conventional repetition of the praises it has so often been our pleasure to award to the different members of this excellently conducted establishment. There is never anything in the performances at Sadler's Wells to offend the most fastidious critic. The *mise en scène* is admirable; the most punctual time is kept in the stage arrangements; and, from the highest to the lowest characters, there is an evidence of painstaking and intelligence to be observed worthy of the highest commendation. If it be true that "imitation is the sincerest flattery," then the numerous attempts of the minor theatres to "support the legitimate drama," as the managements term it, and, with few exceptions, the almost contemptible failures attendant upon these cant enterprises for we can give them no more lenient term form together the best compliments that can be paid to the judgment and energy of Mr. Phelps and those associated with him in conducting the theatre.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday evening a new drama was performed here, called "The Red Cap," written by Mr. Archer, a member of the *corps dramatique* of this establishment. From the plot and subject we should expect it to be a translation. *The Duke de Beaufort* (Mr. Leigh Murray) has been confined at Vincennes by the *Cardinal Mazarin* (Mr. Butler); and the most interesting situations in the piece arise from the endeavours made by his lady-love, the *Duchess de Montbazon* (Miss Charles) to effect his escape—by various stratagems. The drama was very well performed by the principal actors, and equally well receivedby the audience; it will, however, bear compression, as the interest now and then "lagged," in theatrical parlance.

PRINCESS'

A lively *bluette*, we should conceive of French origin, was produced at this theatre on Wednesday evening, called the "The Two Rainbows." To describe its plot is impossible: as it is nothing but a series of rapid equivoque and error from the beginning to the end, which served to keep the audience in a roar of laughter all the time. The piece takes its name from two brothers, who are umbrella makers; one of whom, *Peter*, (Mr. Compton), has married unknown to the other, *James*, (Mr. Granby); and the struggles of the former to keep his position a secret, and of his wife to assert it, lead to the fun of the piece, to which Mr S. Cowell also contributes. The acting was most excellent, and the success of the trifle very decided. It will have a merry life, and, we should conceive, not a very short one.

M. JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE.

Any one who was present at the brilliant scene at Covent Garden, on Monday evening, would have been struck with the change from the masquerades of former days. All was order, and apparently enjoyment amongst the visitors. The decorations of the theatre were most superb: the music, as may be conceived, unequalled: and the costumes more varied and elegant than we have seen them upon any previous occasion. Indeed the appearance of the house, taken altogether, quite equalled anything of the kind we had ever witnessed even at the balls of the Académie Royale, at Paris. Up to a very late hour, when we left, there had not been disturbance of any kind: indeed, throughout the evening, courtesy and good temper prevailed. All clowns, pantaloons, and similar characters were excluded; and by those not in costume, a proper evening toilet was observed. The audience portion of the theatre was crowded to the back of the slips; and, in the *salle* the throng was so great just before supper, as to render the "cutting out" of the grand galoppe a task of some difficulty; when it was in full play the effect of the hundreds whirling round the house was most extraordinary.

The Appointment of Mr. Rowland Hill.—It appears that Mr. Rowland Hill has not been appointed in the room of Colonel Maberly, but as his secretary, at a salary of £1200 a year. The appointment is a permanent one, but Colonel Maberly still continues to be Secretary to the Post-office. The office now filled by Mr. Rowland Hill is a new one, and has been created for the purpose of enabling him to carry into effect the remaining portions of his plan of Post-office reform. On Monday Mr. Hill entered upon his new appointment, and was congratulated on the occasion by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, and Colonel Maberly; also by T. S Duncombe, Esq., M.P., who paid a special visit on the occasion.

A Woven Mouse.—A few days ago, a weaver, named Peat, in the employ of Messrs. Dover, Younghusband, and Co., woollen-manufacturers, Millbeck, near Keswick, actually wove a live mouse into his cloth; but whether the unfortunate little animal had dropped from the ceiling or had made its way up from the floor is altogether a mystery. The little captive, however, was taken out alive from its woolly net and restored to liberty, without apparently having sustained the slightest injury.

Solomon Outdone.—At New Orleans, says the *Picayune*, a prisoner was tried on a charge of entering a house in the night time, and committing a robbery. He had made an opening, into which he thrust the upper part of his body; and then he clutched the articles which he coveted. His counsel contended that the prisoner did not "enter the house;" he only partly entered it. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the upper half of his body, and acquitted the remainder (or, as Jonathan would say, the "balance"). The Judge then sentenced the guilty moiety of the man to a year's imprisonment; leaving it to his option to have the innocent half cut off, or take it along with him.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. R. H.*"—*1st. One King can never, under any circumstances, be played on to a square adjoining that on which the other King stands. There can be no such thing, therefore, as one King giving check to another.—2nd. You may have two or more Bishops of the same colour on the board at once.—3rd. The rule among the London players is touch and play, provided the touch was not accidental, or made to put the pieces in their proper places.*

"*G. A. H.*"—*We cannot see how the solution is effected in three moves.*

"*J. W.*," *Hove.—"Broomfield" is the signature of a Correspondent, and not the name of a place. The notice referred to your solutions. Rules for Chess for four persons may be got at Sherwin's Chess-board Maker, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn. The solution you require shall be given next week*

"*Gambit*"—*The work mentioned is very inferior to Bilguer's Handbook, or Jaenisch's Treatise on the Openings. Your solution is a mistake.*

"*Alpha.*"—*Postponed for the present.*

"*Muff.*"—*Our authority for the statement we made respecting the result of the Matches between Mc'Donnell and La Bourdonnais, is the printed report of the Westminster Chess Club, of the year when the Games were played. See "Chess-Player's Chronicle," Vol. 5, page 185.*

"*Kassim.*"—*In Mr. Kling's Enigma 84, the Pawn becomes a Bishop—the Black K takes R and Rook mates. See our reply above, to "Gambit." Your solution is right.*

"*An Amateur.*"—*The King can Castle after having been checked.*

"*Philo-Chess,*" "*Admirer,*" *and* "*Post Captain.*"—*The 7th Volume of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is now ready; and contains an almost inexhaustible fund of entertainment for players of every degree.*

"*Etonian.*"—*Join either the St. George's or the London Chess Club. The player named is a member of both.*

"*Civis,*" *Salter's Hall.—The subscription to the London Chess Club is only three guineas per annum. Address a line to the Secretary.*

"*J. H. S.*"—*You are mistaken, as you will see by looking at our solution*

"*J. K.*"—*Inquiries concerning the price of the Volumes, &c., must be made at the Office. Your solution is correct.*

"*Broomfield*" *may depend upon us there is no mistake in Enigma 69, and that the solution we gave is right. Look once again.*

"*N. M.*," *New York. We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Mr. Marache's periodical, "The Chess Palladium," together with an ingenious stratagem obligingly forwarded for the Chess Column of* The Illustrated London News. *They shall both receive our earliest attention.*

"*C. F.*," *Devonshire.—The position is too easy. Enigma No. 83, by Mr. Barnes, is quite correct: look to it again.*

"*M. C. R.*" *Too simple for our columns.*

"*A. S.*," *Holkham; and* "*J. G. H.*"—*Your Problems shall be reported on next week.*

"*Chessica.*"—*Published by Hurst, King William-street, Strand, every month, at 1s. per Number.*

We have received three Problems on Diagrams; one in two moves, one in three, and the last in four moves: but the letter accompanying them has been mislaid. They shall be examined, if the Author will send his name

Solutions by "J. E. C.," "J. W.," "Lowmansir," "Alpha," "Muff," "Kassim," "W. H C.," "J. K.," "Medicus," "Punchinello," "J. L. K.," "Sopracitta," "C. F.," "Broomfield," "G. A. H.," "Brevity," "Walter," "Juvenis," and "W. P. S.," are correct. Those by "E. S. T.," "Claypole," "G. T. W.," "Gambit," and "F. M.," are wrong.

⁂ An Amateur in the Country will be glad to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence: address, "Medicus," Post-Office, Bridgnorth, Salop.

Several communications, which require attention, shall be replied to in our next.

Solution to Problem, No. 149.

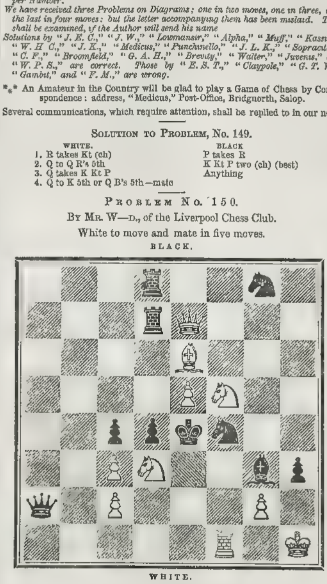
WHITE.	BLACK
1. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R
2. Q to Q R's 5th	K Kt P two (ch) (best)
3. Q takes K Kt P	Anything
4. Q to K 5th or Q B's 5th—mate	

Problem No. 150.

By Mr. W—d., of the Liverpool Chess Club.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 85.—By M. F. R., a French amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 5th	K at Q R 4th	B at Q B 5th	
R at K 5th	P at Q 4th	Kt at K B 5th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 86.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 6th	K at his Kt 5th	B at Q Kt 8th	And Q 4th
R at Q 3rd	B at Q B 7th	Kt at K R 4th	
B at K Kt 2nd	Ps at K B 3rd		

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 87.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 7th	K at his B 4th	Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at Q 2nd
R at Q Kt 6th	Q at her R 4th	Kt at Q B 6th	Kt at Q B 7th
B at K Kt 8th	R at Q R 2nd	Ps at K R 6th	P at K Kt 4th
B at Q 6th	B at K 5th	And Q B 4th	

White to play and mate in three moves.

The Late Extraordinary Railway Adventure.—Mr. Markham, the gentleman whose violent attack on a fellow passenger, and extraordinary escape from a railway train, while labouring under an attack of brain fever, recently attracted so much public observation, is now restored to perfect health, and has left town to rejoin his family.

Remarkable Custom. On Sunday evening last, the annual sermon, in commemoration of the great storm of 1703, was preached in Little Wild-street Chapel, by the Rev. C. Woollacott, from Mark, iv., 41. In describing the damage done by the great storm, he stated that in London alone more than 800 houses were laid in ruins, and 2000 stacks of chimneys thrown down. In the country, upwards of 400 windmills were either blown down or took fire by the violence with which their sails were driven round by the wind. In the New Forest, 4000 trees were blown down, and more than 19,000 in the same state were counted in the county of Kent. On the sea, the ravages of this frightful storm were yet more distressing 15 ships of the Royal navy, and more than 300 merchant vessels were lost, with upwards of 6000 British seamen. The Eddystone Lighthouse, with its ingenious architect, Mr. Winstanley, was totally destroyed. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady, were killed by the falling of their palace. The sister of the Bishop of London, and many others, lost their lives. This annual custom has been observed for upwards of a century past.

More Destitution.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Barley Mow, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of Richard Thomas Lyons, a writing engraver, without any settled residence. William Hancock, crossing-sweeper in Hanover-square, said that on Saturday last he was with the deceased in the tap-room of the Duke of York, Blenheim-street, Bond street The deceased appeared in a destitute and starving condition, and when some painters came into the room to have their dinner, he eyed their food so covetously that some of them took pity on him, and gave him a portion of their meal. He soon afterwards left, but had not been gone many minutes, before witness heard that he had fallen down in the street, and on going outside he saw him lying on the pavement, A stretcher was procured to take him to the workhouse, but upon his arrival there he was dead. From the evidence of other witnesses, it appeared that the deceased had long been out of work, and was in a state of great destitution. Mr. Bloxam, surgeon, attributed death to congestion of the brain, probably caused by the full state of the stomach. On opening the body he found several pieces of meat the size of an egg. Verdict—"Natural Death from apoplexy."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE MARCHIONESS DOWAGER OF WESTMINSTER.

Eleanor, Marchioness of Westminster, who died on the 29th ult. of an internal complaint, from which she had suffered for some time, was only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton, who was elevated to the peerage in 1784, as Baron Grey de Wilton, and subsequently, in 1801, obtained a new patent creating him Viscount Grey de Wilton and Earl of Wilton, with special remainder to the second, and to all the younger sons successively of his daughter. That lady married in 1794 Robert, Viscount Belgrave (who succeeded his father as Earl Grosvenor in 1802, and was made Marquis of Westminster in 1831), and by him has left issue three sons, Richard, present Marquis; Thomas, Earl of Wilton; and Robert. Her ladyship's age was seventy six. Under the late Peer's will she received an annuity of £6500, in addition to her marriage settlement.

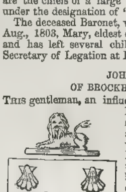
SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, BART., OF BALLINDALLOCH AND INVERESHIE.

This worthy Baronet died at Ballindalloch Castle, his seat in Elginshire, on the 24th ult. He formerly represented, for a considerable period, the County of Sutherland in Parliament, and obtained his patent of Baronetcy in 1838.

Sir George was elder son of Captain John Macpherson, and inherited as heir of provision to his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, the estate of Ballindalloch, whereupon he assumed the surname of Grant. The family he paternally represented, the Macphersons of Invereshie, are the chiefs of a large tribe, which for ages has been distinguished under the designation of "Slioch Gillies."

The deceased Baronet, who was born 25th Feb., 1781, married 26th Aug., 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carnegy, Esq., of Craigs, and has left several children, the eldest of whom, John, some time Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, succeeds to the title.

JOHN BARNEBY, ESQ., M.P.,
OF BROCKHAMPTON, COUNTY HEREFORD.



This gentleman, an influential landed proprietor in the West of England, acted as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Herefordshire, and sat in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for Worcester. Previously, in 1835, he had been elected for Droitwich. Mr. Barneby was eldest son of the late John Barneby, Esq., of Brockhampton, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Bulkeley, Esq., of Bulkeley, in Cheshire, and grandson of Bartholomew Richard Sutley, Esq., of Lawton, who assumed the surname of Barneby, as representative of his maternal ancestors, the first of whom on record is Thomas Barneby, Esq., of Ludlow, Treasurer to Edward IV. at the battle of Towton.

At the period of his decease, which occurred at his town residence in Portman-square, on the 30th ult., Mr. Barneby had just completed his 47th year. He married, 24th July, 1838, Susan, eldest daughter of Henry Elwes, Esq., of Colesborne, county Gloucester, and has left issue. His younger brother, Edmund, on succeeding to a considerable fortune, changed his name, and is the present Mr. Higginson, of Saltmarshe, the sale of whose magnificent gallery of paintings excited so much interest a few months since.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA.

The Grand Duchess Maria Michaelowna was the niece of the present Emperor of Russia, and the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, by his wife Charlotte, now Helen Paulowna, daughter of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg. The Grand Duchess Maria was born the 9th March, 1825: this amiable young Princess, to the inexpressible grief of her illustrious parents, who were with her in her last moments, died at Vienna about three weeks ago; she was interred there on the 21st ultimo.

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Early on Wednesday morning, a fire of a fearful character broke out at 31, Calcraft-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, known as the Exhibition of Nature and Art, the property of Mr. Fergusson. Whilst the proprietor and one or two other parties were sitting in the front kitchen partaking of a glass of rum and water, they were suddenly alarmed at hearing a loud crackling noise proceeding from the exhibition-room. On getting to the top of the staircase they found that the exhibition was wrapped in flames. An instant cry of "Fire" was raised by Mr. Fergusson, in order to arouse the other inmates of the place, but whilst he was endeavouring to do so, the flames made such fearful progress that it was with difficulty any one could escape. As it was, the persons in the lower floor were severely singed in getting out. The engines were soon on the spot; but the figures being composed principally of wax, the flames rose with great rapidity, and the building became fired from the ground-floor to the roof before a drop of water was thrown. By strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen, however, the flames were got down by half-past one, but not until the wax figures, the serpents, and monkeys, were destroyed. The cries of the latter animals on the flames reaching them were agonising.

The whole of the furniture in the upper floors is likewise consumed, and a female dwarf, named Robertson, was burnt to death. Mr. Fergusson estimates the loss of his exhibition alone at upwards of £1000.

As soon as circumstances would permit, the firemen made an examination of the premises, and under a pile of charred timber they found the body of the female dwarf, who formed a portion of the exhibition. Her lower extremities were much burned, and her features considerably disfigured. She had retired to rest in an upper apartment. Her age was 18, height 26 inches, and her weight was only 28lbs. The servant, who also resided in the house, escaped uninjured. At the inquest upon the poor dwarf, the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of burning, caused by the house having accidentally taken fire.

Sudden Death at a Railway Station.—On Tuesday morning, a gentleman named Francis, a solicitor, of Monument-yard, London, left Hastings, with his daughter, to go to London; but, on their arrival at the Brighton terminus, Mr. Francis, who was between sixty and seventy years of age, was taken suddenly ill, and, before medical assistance could be procured, he was a corpse.

Accidents in Hunting.—Lord Gardiner met with an accident while hunting, two or three days since, and dislocated his collar-bone. The Earl of Granville also had a fall yesterday week, in the early part of a run with the Royal buckhounds in the Vale of Aylesbury, and is reported to have dislocated his ancle.

Fatal Accident at Merton.—A painful sensation has been occasioned in the villages of Mitcham, Tooting, and Merton, by the death of Mr. William Newman, of Mitcham, the well-known medical herb grower. On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, some men in the employ of Mr. B. Drouett, of Lower Tooting, were at work in a field near the single gate at Merton, when they heard the smothered report of a gun. About eleven o'clock, business calling them to the further end of the field, they perceived the body of Mr. Newman lying across the ditch, with a recently-discharged fowling-piece lying by his side. The roof of the right side of his skull was blown completely off just above the ear, and the brain lay in the ditch a few inches apart from the head. The men conveyed the deceased to the Victory Inn, Merton-lane. It appeared that the deceased had left home early in the morning to shoot over his fields, and, from the position in which the body was found, there is no doubt that, whilst he was leaping the ditch, which is six feet wide, his foot slipped, and, as he fell, the trigger caught the hedge. The deceased was sixty-two years of age, and has left a numerous family well provided for. An inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body, by Mr. Carter, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

THE QUEEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—THE MEET, AYLESBURY VALE.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE ROYAL HOUNDS IN THE VALE OF AYLESBURY.

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As *that* vale—when Diana's boon votaries meet,
Oh! can there on earth be enjoyment above
Good fellowship linked with the sport that we love! *After* Moore.

"In the month of November, when Englishmen hang and drown themselves" . . . . . Thus a French writer of the last century commences one of his volumes. Well; such practices probably prevailed in the good old times, when black frosts of three weeks at a spell were the fashion, and the Londoners used to cook their beeves upon the Thames. But *nous avons changé tout cela.* All Saints no longer comes in accompanied by the Coroner. Grim people no longer whet the dagger and mix the bowl to celebrate "All Hallow E'en." Song birds carrol the advent of the once truculent month, and Guy Fawkeses hang their raw heads and bloody bones, abashed at the sunshine.

See, on old Hyem's chin, and icy crown,
An odorous chaplet of sweet Summer buds.

For the last fifteen or sixteen years the Royal Hounds have hunted during every season in the Vale of Aylesbury; generally at the fall and the spring of each. The farmers, indeed, tell you that from its extreme richness—in fact, from being so rank of verdure, it can ill bear being ridden over after Christmas—but that opinion must be received *cum grano salis.* Whatever injury, however, the rural districts may sustain, *certes* the town of Aylesbury profits largely by these visits. It was in the year 1835, that the writer of this notice first took the field with the Royal Stag Hounds, then under the direction of the late Earl of Erroll, in that renowned region of Buckinghamshire. He found, on his arrival—the 16th of November—upwards of one thousand horses in the town, and such a galaxy of sportsmen as never gladdened the streets of Melton or Northampton.

GOING TO THE MEET.

At that period Mr. De Burgh's Stag Hounds were wont to hunt the alternate days; and, since then, Baron Rothschild's; but our especial business just now is with "the Royal Property." On the 23rd, then, of last November, "of glorious memory," the Winter Meet took place. It drew together vast multitudes, and *malgré* here and there the days were damp, it produced a brilliant tryst. Of all the uninteresting things in the world—of letters—not even excepting ——'s novels, or ——'s poetry—is the description of a run with hounds. Nobody likes to read it; he who was not present don't care who was, or a pinch of snuff about the sport or the country; and he who took part in it is either disgusted if his name be omitted altogether, or

THE START

never satisfied with his treatment, however laudatorily he may be spoken of. For this reason we purpose dealing in generalities. We desire to offer some characteristics of the place and the people; to put together, in fact, so much text as may serve to wait on the very clever sketches made on the spot by Mr. Duncan, an artist who has completely comprehended and entered into the spirit of the scene. To this intent we will select one especial occasion, say the opening meet, which took place at the White Hart, the head quarters of the noble master, Lord Granville, and was subsequently adjourned to some four miles from the town. where the stag—Light Young Harlequin, no misnomer—was enlarged, in the presence of a brilliant field, and afforded as brilliant a burst as ever flying Quornite dreamt of when he reveried. What a cavalcade (*sui generis*, which means essentially English) accompanied the gallant array to the spot where the cavaliers were to *dêbut* their *devoir!* Not alone were their squadrons of brave men but bevies of fair women, and humanity, in every guise, from "little paddy" as lean and unslippered as "a pig's paratee," to old greasy, the *ex*-tallow chandler of Candlewick, looking as if he had been weaned upon turtle soup, striving to keep up the circulation in his pony trap, an emblem in his dead extremities and sepulchral tones, as an unsanctified wag observed of "*Pere la Chaise.*"

In Stag Hunting, there is something exceedingly aristocratic. Your fox-hunter goes out all vague hope, and with the positive necessity for exertion in seeking his quarry—like your common fellow, in search of his daily bread—and, sometimes, both arrive at the same result—disappointment. But your stag-hunter sits down to table, with his turbot and lobster-sauce smoking under his nose: his platter is filled before he unfolds his napkin. Thus, so soon as Dives drew near the spot whereon the venison had been placed—or, in humbler phrase, where the deer, as aforesaid, was uncarted—the cry of quadrupeds rose loud and shrill, as did that of the bipeds, who shouted, "they're off!"—and so they were; full many of them biting the dirt, and scaring the crowd with ignoble horsemanship. . . . . Will the courteous reader bear with an episode? In the early morning, *faut de mieux*, we strolled abroad intent on lions, and forced our way to the County Gaol, one of those prisons alluded to by Goldsmith, in his exquisite story of the "Old Soldier." On our way to the meet, we were joined by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, to whom we spoke of our visit to the Prison, and other public buildings of the town, and had left our catalogue unfinished when the Chase commenced—as above. Now, verily, the pace was awful, and so was the fall into a deep lane, which occurred very early in the run. A man who charged it in advance of us, came down with a crash fit to powder a mill-stone: he was not killed "all out," though it is difficult to say what saved him: perhaps it was Providence—perhaps he fell upon his head. But "For'ard!" was the cry, and the gulf was to be cross'd. We were in the act of essaying the imminent deadly breach, when we espied, hard upon our heels, the companion of our ride to the meet. He was in the act to speak; he did speak (*apropos*, probably, to our visit of the morning) and in sepulchral voice gave utterance to the query—"*Pray, Sir, have you been to our Infirmary yet?*" We looked him a gaunt rejoinder, shut our eyes, and all was over!

ENJOYING THE SPORT.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

To such gatherings as those with the Queen's Hounds on their holiday occasions, of course there is as much of the quaint as the orthodox. Men in strange faces may be seen trying to negociate a post and rail—like him of Mr. Duncan's depicting—obviously no "fancy's sketch," for, as Byron has it, it is "too like." Yokels of the thoroughbred Hodge kind, now becoming rather rare, perch upon gates; clowns of the first water climb trees, and dangle upon stiles. Bucks is still a rural land, despite locomotion and the Corn Bill. . . . . The country, more particularly that gone over in the instance we have in hand, is emphatically a splendid one. About Quainton, Denham, and Marston, the fences indeed require you to keep your eyes open, but if you've a heart under your ribs, and it don't throb with rapture at sight of Lady Mead, verily, thou hast not a soul above buttons. It's after a run under such circumstances, that one understands philosophy, theoretically as well as practically. Having taken our deer at Blackthorn, we—that is the inditer of these presents—were taking our way homewards, when our quondam companion overtook us. As a judgment on him for his unseasonable question, he had lost his hat, and was jogging along with his pocket-handkerchief tied round his head and under his chin—being prone, as he informed us to tooth-ache, and indifferent about appearances.

A little further on we passed a disciple of the Virgin Queen, who had parted with one of the tails of his coat. We politely alluded to his loss. "Oh, it's not lost, Sir," said this philosopher; "I've got it in the pocket of the other skirt." Could Socrates have done more?

Such are the passages they encounter who eschew homekeeping lives. Our sketch is a mere outline of one—not the least agreeable that has fallen to our lot. It was all over national—from the courtly bearing of the noble master of the revels and his especial "minions" to the blunt hilarity of the clodhopper who "whistled as he went"—to see the fun, "for want of thought." And now once more—and ever, courteous reader—we say, in especial word of our prologue, the emphatic phase of our epilogue, "Vale!"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STAG-HUNTING IN SURREY.

. . . . my heart is not here,
. . . . a chasing the deer —*Fragment* from Scott.

We resume our lucubrations on woodcraft, and take them up where we left them off—in the matter of hunting the hart and hind. It had been our intention to commence with a sketch of the Royal establishment, in that case made and provided; but second thoughts suggested that such a course would be an invidious one. There used to be an old caricature of "The Swell and the Surrey," and ill-natured people might call our presentment a second edition of it: therefore we reverse the order, placing the Corydons first and the Corinthians last. Stag-hunting is another guess affair from what it was in the good old times. Then there are said to have been sixty-nine Royal forests in England; while that called the New Forest, in Hampshire, was formed by putting two and twenty parish churches *hors de combat*, and knocking thirty miles of country into one. Diana preserve us! Now-a-days we take things easier, availing ourselves of such advantages as the hour furnishes us with; which, as regards that division of the chase to which this notice more particularly applies, are not inconsiderable. For instance, those noble highways, put out of commission by the invention of railways and steam locomotion, offer themselves to the exclusive service of the stag-hunter, and meet, it must be confessed, very considerable countenance in the vicinity of the metropolis. But we anticipate: to our thesis.

This day week it was announced that the Surrey Stag Hounds would meet at Norbiton—some couple of miles on the London side of Kingston-upon-Thames, but wherefore we will not take on us to declare, seeing that they uncarted their venison upon Ditton Marsh, a tolerable distance from the county town in an opposite direction. It was a glorious autumnal morning; and, in the words of Shakspeare—

> The hunt is up: the moon is bright and grey,
> The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
> Uncouple here, and let us make a bay.

But previously they made a draw, by means of a remarkably stout gentleman, who canvassed for half sovereigns with an industry truly commendable. The pack consisted of fifteen couples of miscellaneous hounds; but though certainly "rum ones to look at, good ones to go." The field was a very good one—that is to say, speaking of quantity; not less than a hundred and fifty, very likely, were there, of one sort or another—chiefly of "another." They literally came from all quarters: a brace, to our own knowledge, from New Zealand. One can't say much of the turn out as an *ensemble:* it will not be discourteous to observe that high breeding was not the characteristic of—the horses. Men of mark, however, honoured the meet—both squires and citizens of substance, and sporting cavaliers of renown, in more branches of the art than one. It was past noon before the deer was enlarged; and so soon as the hounds were laid on, some passages of emphatic riding took place. The chase led to what used to be the Semaphore, before the electric telegraph put its nose out of joint; and it was wonderful to note how some particularly queer nags, as regarded legs and condition, and the like, did their office. They jumped gates, so they did, and took to the mud with the unction of scavengers. The country, indeed, *was* none of the best; but what can you expect of a region within sight from the top of the Monument? We are not going to catalogue the moving accidents, nor to relate how one ambitious youth bit the dirt at the very first fence; nor how, when his absconding courser was caught by a yokel, the "chaw" interrogated us with, "I say, do you know where's the gent that belongs to this horse?" All this were invidious, and beside our purpose, which is to sketch the sporting idiosyncrasy of the Surrey. Truth compels us to state that it is of a somewhat common *caste;* but then it answers its object—and does the Quorn or the Pytchley more? It is an agreeable dyspeptic, and therefore of immense importance to men constantly exposed to the dangers of Guildhall and the Mansion-house. Should the Surrey ever set up a professional coat of arms, the device might be a haunch of venison in full chase over Banstead Downs, with this motto—

> The first physicians by debauch were made.
> Excess began, and Sloth sustains the trade.

A TAIL-PIECE.

By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung their nerves and purified their blood
Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught!

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The betting this afternoon was in keeping with the assemblage, which was small in number, with a small proportion of backers. The few blows struck in the course of the day had no other effect on the prices than to drive Planet back to 25 to 1; we predict that he will see a better day, *malgré* all that is said about his legs. Latest prices:

LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.
7 to 2 agst Red Lancer.
Offers to back Red Lancer against anything, and to lay 9 to 2 agst Switcher.

LEAMINGTON OPEN STEEPLE CHASE
7 to 2 agst Sacrifice
8 to 1 agst Peter Simple

CHESTER CUP
1000 to 15 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t).

DERBY.
15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t)
15 to 1 —— Epirote (t 16 to 1)
24 to 1 —— Planet (t)
28 to 1 —— Sis. to Cobweb c
28 to 1 —— Glentilt (t)
30 to 1 —— Lansdale
33 to 1 agst Old Port (t and afterwards offered)
40 to 1 —— Wanota
40 to 1 —— Johnny Armstrong
45 to 1 —— Christopher (t 50 to 1)
50 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)
60 to 1 —— Liberator (t)
66 to 1 —— Colt out of Calypso (t and aftds. offd.)
100 to 1 —— Colt out of Calypso's dam (t)

OAKS
20 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t).

Thursday.—The betting was confined to half-a-dozen horses, and was without the slightest influence on the prices:—

CHESTER CUP.
50 to 1 agst Erin-go-bragh (t)

DERBY
15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t)
16 to 1 —— Epirote (t)
25 to 1 agst Planet (t)
33 to 1 —— Old Port (t)
50 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)
66 to 1 —— King of Naples (t)
2000 to 100 agst Gabbler, Projectile, West India Planter, and King of Morven (t)

Leamington Steeple Chases.—On account of the state of the ground from the frost, the steeple chases are postponed until Tuesday, the 15th of December.

The Season.—On the 26th ult., at a few miles from Shrewsbury, there was an apple tree which had borne fruit three times this year, and had then forty fine apples upon it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Manchester.—Mr. Bright has consented to become a candidate for Manchester, Mr. Cobden having declined to do so. A requisition has been presented to the Earl of Lincoln.

The Cobden National Tribute Fund.—The usual weekly meeting of the members of the Manchester Committee for the promotion of this undertaking was held in the League Rooms, Manchester, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Pattisson, the Secretary, reported that the fund had this week been increased by the amount of £243 1s. 9d., making a total, up to the present date, of £77,716 6s. 5d.

Opening of the Bury Line.—On Monday, the first goods train left the Ipswich Station for Bury, with about fifty or sixty tons. Another train left at ten o'clock, consisting of seven trucks. The first train left Bury again at two o'clock, and arrived in the evening at Ipswich. In order to satisfy the public as to the stability of the "boggy" portion of the line near Stowmarket, it is as well to say that a train laden with 200 tons weight of goods and two engines passed over it without affecting its solidity in the slightest degree. The trains conveyed a large quantity of coals.

The Electric Telegraph.—The electric telegraph is now open along the Hull and Selby line, and from thence to the Milford Junction, and to Normanton, Leeds, and York. From Normanton the communication is carried on to Rugby and the intermediate stations, but here a break occurs, which causes the news from London to be three or four hours later than it would be were this link also filled up.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.—A letter from Liverpool, dated Wednesday, says—"Our to-day's cotton market has been a perfectly wild one; between *twenty-five and thirty thousand bales* have been sold at an advance of *nearly a farthing per pound*. This extraordinary state of things is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the very enormous-freights charged from America to this. Every kind of vessel is eagerly laid hold of for bread stuffs, and the consequence is that the cotton is left without means of transit."

Agitation for a Ten-hours' Bill, at Leeds.—Last Monday evening, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Leeds, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition, comprising the names of several members of the Town Council, and members of the medical profession, was held in the Music Hall, the largest room in the town, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment to limit the hours of labour for women and young persons employed in factories, to ten hours per day for five days in the week, and eight hours on the Saturday." The Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, took the chair. After much animated speaking, resolutions in accordance with the requisition were unanimously adopted. Mr. Ferrand made some very strong observations against Lord Denman, in reference to what fell from that learned Judge, on the occasion when the rule for a criminal information against Mr. Ferrand was made absolute.

The Weather in the Country.—The provincial papers and private letters speak of the commencement of severe weather. The country around Liverpool is covered with snow, and the frost is so severe that the skaters have been enabled to enjoy their sport. On Sunday night there was a heavy fall of snow at Leeds, which [illegible] gently, and covered the ground to the depth of six inches. The weather for several days preceding was [illegible] but a [illegible] set in on Friday night (last week), and continued until Saturday afternoon, when it gave way, and was succeeded by the first fall of snow this season. The [illegible] and Blagdon Hills surrounding Taunton, were on Saturday night covered with snow. The frosts since Saturday night have been more inclement than any within the last two years. Last Saturday night, the snow commenced falling at Manchester and continued to come down heavily up to a late hour in the evening, a strong frosty air prevailing at the time. On the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western, the last train from Liverpool on Sunday night was an hour behind time, but all the Manchester trains were regular.

The Poisoning Case in Suffolk.—The inquest upon the body of John Foster, who recently died under suspicious circumstances at Sudbury, Suffolk, is concluded. The evidence produced on the first day of the inquest (the 24th ult.) led to directions being given for a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and the proceedings were adjourned to allow time for the completion of the analysis. When the inquiry was resumed, witnesses were examined who deposed to the deceased having returned from work on the evening of the 17th ult. apparently in perfect health; but, after partaking of supper, which had been prepared by his wife, to whom he had been only three weeks married, he was seized with violent sickness, and remained in great suffering till the following morning, when he died. The medical witnesses stated that they had detected arsenic in the intestines, and other appearances of the body led to the conclusion that death had been occasioned by some virulent poison. The Jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the wife, Catherine Foster, who was committed to the county gaol at Bury St. Edmund's, for trial at the ensuing sessions.

Fatal Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—An inquest was held at the New Inn, Roydon, on Friday (last week) on the body of Elizabeth Coleman, aged eleven years, who was killed upon the above line. The deceased was, it appeared, endeavouring to cross the line at a point near the Roydon station, where the Lock road crosses the line on a level, when she was struck by the buffer of a Cambridge train and killed upon the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been very extensive, yet the show of samples here to-day was not to say large. Most descriptions met a steady sale, at Monday's quotations. In free foreign wheat a good business was doing, at late rates; but corn under lock commanded very little attention. We had a large arrival of barley, owing to which the trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The malt trade was slow, without alteration in value. The supply of [illegible] ge, while the sale was slow, at late rates. Other articles as on Monday.

Arrivals [illegible]: Wheat, 12,610; barley, 14,320; malt, 7240; oats, 5740. Flour, 5710 sacks. [illegible] Foreign. Wheat, 8580; barley, 15,370; oats, 22,890 quarters. [illegible]

[illegible] tilling, 38s [illegible] 68s to 70s, [illegible] feed oats, 25s to 30s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s; You[illegible] white, 25s to 30s; tick beans, new, 4[illegible] maple, 44s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s; boilers, 4[illegible] *Foreign.*—Free [illegible] Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire [illegible] *In Bond.*—wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 58s to 6[illegible] —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; [illegible] per [illegible] Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, move off steadily, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds—the supplies of which are not to say large—exceedingly little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown [illegible] white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s, ditto, foreign, [illegible] £5 0s to £8 0s per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 63s 9d; barley, 46s 8d; oats, 27s 6d; rye, 46s 0d; beans, 45s [illegible]

The Six Weeks' [illegible]—Wheat, 60s 10d; barley, 42s 4d; oats, 26s 7d; rye, 41s 9d; beans, 46s 3d; peas, 49s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—There is rather more business doing in the common kinds of Congou, at full prices. In other descriptions comparatively little is passing.

Sugar.—Fine colory parcels of West India sugar are in excellent request, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds—as well as in Bengal and Mauritius parcels—comparatively little is doing. Refined goods are firm, at full prices.

Coffee.—In this article, very few sales have taken place, at late rates.

Rice.—Bengal is steady, but all other kinds are a slow sale.

Provisions.—Although the supply of Irish butter continues tolerably extensive, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. The best qualities of foreign butter move off readily, at from 98s to 103s per cwt; but the middling and inferior kinds command very little attention, though we cannot call them lower. There is more doing in English butter, at full currencies. Fresh is steady, at from 12s. to 13s. per dozen lbs. A slight advance has taken place in the value of the best bacon, with a firm inquiry. Prime sizeable Waterford, 53s to 56s per cwt. There is more doing in lard, but at no more money. The best Irish hams are quite as dear; but the inferior qualities are a trifle lower. English cheese is declining in value, owing to the large stocks on hand.

Tallow.—There is [illegible] more doing, at full prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 48s to 48s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is selling at 49s 6d to 50s net cash.

Oils.—We have had very little doing in any kind, at late rates.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 19s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Hartley, 1[illegible], and Adelaide, [illegible]9s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4; clover ditto, £3 5s to £5; and straw, £1 10s to £1 14s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Fine parcels of hops are in good request, at full prices. In all other kinds, next to nothing is doing. The following are the present rates:—Sussex pockets, 74s to 88s. Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 90s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 86s to 126s per cwt.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are not large, the demand for them is in a very sluggish state, at prices varying from 120s to 180s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts here to-day was seasonably large, and of improved quality, the beef trade was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. From abroad, we received 300 beasts, 880 sheep, and 20 calves. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; yet the sale for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. In calves, a steady business was doing, at late rates, while pigs were quite as dear, with a fair inquiry. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d, neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 952; cows, 130; sheep, 2760; calves, 197; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady trade to-day at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d, prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

There was considerable animation in the English Market at the commencement of the week, Consols advancing on Monday about ¼ per cent on the opening price of of 95⅛ ¼. This improvement, and the cause of its continuing firmly supported until Thursday, was principally caused by the purchases of the Government Broker, and Broker for the Court of Chancery. These descriptions of "compelled" investments operating upon a market rather short of stock (the principal jobbers being sellers, and, therefore, not inclined to part with stock until settling day), necessarily enhanced quotations. Towards the close of the week, however, the price of Consols gradually receded, closing ultimately at 95½ to ⅝ for Account, and 95⅜ to ½ for Money. Reduced have for some few days past quoted a price relatively lower than Consols, another proof that it is only the state of the market, and not any reliance upon future probabilities, which has influenced the rise. Among the keen observers of the Market this discrepancy did not escape discovery, and some extensive operations by the sale of Consols and purchase of Reduced, speedily adjusted prices. Exchequer Bills continue heavy at almost nominal prices, it not being possible to effect any large sale at the present quotations. Bank Stock is good at a slight advance, and India is about 258. The following list shows the closing prices:—Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96½: Annuities, 30 years, 9 11-16; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 10 3-16; India Stock, 258½; Consols for Opening, 95⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000 1½d., 7 pm.

The Foreign Market has been, and continues more buoyant than for some time past, an improvement in the value of all the speculative Stocks having occurred. Spanish Five per Cents. on Monday quoted 26½ for Money, and 26⅝ for Account; the closing quotation is 26¾ for Account. The Three per Cents. have not participated in the rise, closing at 37½. This difference arises from the speculators entertaining hopes that the overdue Coupons on the Five per Cent Stock will be converted in some shape, and not allowed any longer to accumulate. Portuguese Four per Cents. have advanced from Monday's price of 37½ to 39½. There is scarcely any doubt that the dividend due in January will be paid, but a deduction of the *Decima*, or Ten per Cent. Portuguese Income Tax will be insisted on. But for this imposition, there is little doubt that a greater advance would have taken place in the Stock. Mexican is better; the difficulties likely to be experienced by the Americans, on their advance towards the capital, from the judicious defence adopted by Santa Anna, have inspired some hope among the bondholders. With regard to the dispute about the conversion, there is little doubt that it will be ultimately sanctioned, although, perhaps, the interest will be reduced to a rate better adapted to the resources of the country, and consequent ability to be met regularly, than the present. The last business done was at 22½ to ⅝. Brazilian Bonds are 86. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 60. Four per Cent. Certificates, 92⅞.

Shares have not only been more buoyant, but good purchases have improved prices. All the political alarms having for the present subsided, the great cause of railway depression is removed. Doubtless, any disturbance of the peace of Europe would immediately stop all railway schemes. With regard to meeting the future calls on the numerous lines about to be commenced, much difference of opinion [illegible] be, therefore, at present, a legitimate reason for the [illegible]. At the close of the week the market was good, at the [illegible] pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; [illegible] ford Junction, 9⅝; Caledonian, 23⅝; Ditto Half Shares, 1½; Cornwall, 1½; Ditto Half Shares, ⅝; Direct Northern, 2½; Eastern Counties, 23¾; Ditto New, 7⅝ pm. x d; Ditto York Extension; 3⅞; Eastern Union Quarter Shares, 13; East Lancashire, New, 9[illegible]; East Lincolnshire, 2¼; Edinburgh and Northern, 15½; Edinburgh and Perth, 1¾; Ely and Huntingdon, 12⅞; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great North of England, 235½; Ditto New, 60¾; Great Western Half Shares, 77; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto Fifths, 31; Ditto New, 7⅝; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; New, 5½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59½; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and North Western, 194½; Ditto Quarters, 23½; Ditto Ditto New Shares, 15⅝; Ditto Fifths, 19½; London and South Western, 63½ xn.; Ditto New, 27⅞ xn.; Ditto Tenths, 5½; Ditto Guaranteed, 5⅜; London and York Extension, 2½; Lynn and Dereham, 15⅝; Manchester and Leeds, 108½; Ditto Quarters, 6½; Ditto Fifths, 11; Ditto Sixteenths, 8½; Ditto Extension, 1⅝ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 75; Ditto Quarters (A), 12½; Ditto Quarters (B), 12½; Ditto Quarters (C), 8; Midland, 130; Ditto New, 33; Ditto New, 6⅝; Newcastle and Berwick, 34; Norfolk, 130; North British, 36½; Ditto Half Shares, 15½; Ditto Quarters, 3½; Ditto Extension, 1⅝; Northern and Eastern, Scrip (issued 5 dis.), 71½; Ditto New, 28; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13; Scottish Central, 20; Scottish Midland, 13⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5⅛; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction, 3⅝; South Devon, 33; South Eastern and Dover, 38½; Ditto No. 3, 16¾; Ditto No. 4, 3½; West Riding Union, 2½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 37⅞; Ditto New, 12¾; Ditto Preference, 7½; York and North Midland Half Shares, 45; Ditto Selby, 79; Ditto Preference, 11⅞; Boulogne and Amiens, 13¾; Dutch Rhenish, 5½; Namur and Liege, 3⅝; Northern of France Constituted, 10⅝; Orleans and Vierzon, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5; Paris and Strasburg Constituted, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

Saturday Morning.—There was no alteration in prices yesterday, Consols remaining at the quotations above. The Foreign Market remained inactive, at the previous day's prices. Shares were well supported; in some instances at a slight advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating, presenting, and appointing, the Venerable Walter Augustus Shirley, M.A., to the bishopric of the Isle of Man and Sodor, void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Vowler Short to the see of St. Asaph.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 1.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant T. T. S. Carlyon to be Captain, vice Tomline; Cornet J. W. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Carlyon; E. Stacey, to be Cornet, vice Clarke.

Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stuart; Captain H. Caldecot to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Penleaze, Ensign [illegible] unt Mandeville to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Caldecot, [illegible] Captain and Lieut.-Col. C[illegible] [illegible]th Lieut. H Stapylton to be Captain, vice Lewes; Ensign F. C Herring to be Lieutenant, vice Lewes; Ensign C. A. W. Wedderburne to be Lieutenant, vice Herring; Cadet J. W T Dickson, to be Ensign, vice Wedderburne. 63rd: Ensign H. A. M. Deane to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt. 66th. W. Y Peel to be Ensign, vice Conner; W T. Gordon to be Ensign, vice R. Gordon. 69th: Captain the Hon. C. R. Pakenham to be Captain, vice Losack. 73rd: Cadet C C. N Hogge to be Ensign, vice Coney. 93rd: R. B Hay to be Ensign, vice Thompson.

1st West India Regt: Capt. G. Losack to be Captain, vice Pakenham.

BREVET.

Capt. H. Caldecot, of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army.

The following Officers were omitted in the List of Promotions by Brevet, which were published in the *Gazette* of the 10th of November, 1846.—

To be Major-General in the Army—Col. Lord J. Hay, half-pay unattached.

To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut.-Col. A. Morris, half-pay 14th Foot.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. JEFFS, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, saddler.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—E W PHILLIPS, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in glass. J TOPHAM, Brewood, Staffordshire, road-contractor.

BANKRUPTS.—J B. ALLEN, Brixton, and Hatton-garden, brick-merchant. G. WILLDING, Dartford, miller. R. STONE, Petham, Kent, grocer. G. LUCK and W. CROFT, York-road, Lambeth, drapers. C. M. BROWNE, Newchurch, Isle of Wight, schoolmaster. W WATSON, Birkenhead, licensed victualler. J. PAYNE, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'GIBBON, Glasgow, merchant. A. FALCNER, Dunfermline, book-agent. W. J. AYSON, Blairgowrie, merchant.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Arthur Louis Laing, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, Gent; Charles Edward Wratislaw, of Rugby, in the county of Warwick, Gent; Charles Bernard Hodgson, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, Gent.; and Richard Dufty of the town of Nottingham, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Herefordshire. C. W. Allen, Esq., to Deputy Lieutenant.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. C. [illegible] Akers to be First Lieutenant, vice L[illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

H BROOKER, High-street, Peckham, grocer. M WILLIAMS, Priest-court, Foster-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. W. BOTTLE, Dover, Kent, grocer. W HODGOLL, South Ash, Kent, farmer. D STUART, Stockbridge-terrace, Victoria-road, Pimlico, baker. T GAMMAGE, King-street, Seven Dials, and J. MOTT, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, cheesemongers. J. E. SPICER, B. CUNNINGHAM, Minerva-street, Hackney-road, proprietor of saw mills. J. P WILSON, Clarence-place, and C POULTON, Alton, Hants, paper manufacturers. W SUDDABY, Kingston-upon-Hull, mill-wright. J GRAHAM, sen., Pentonville, builder. W. SHARP, jun., Calverley, Yorkshire, ale brewer. T ANDERTON, Alnwick, Northumberland, bookseller. G. CHESTERTON and J WOODALL, Birmingham, glass-manufacturers. R. HALLAM, Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer. A. J FRANCIS and A. PERCIVAL, Liverpool, slate-merchants. D. COOK, Sare Hole Mill, Yardley, Worcestershire, farmer. C. MALPAS, Manchester, victualler. Liverpool, wheelwright.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

P. STEWART, jun., Perth, merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th November, Mrs. J. K. Andrews, of the organ manufactory, Hull, of a son.——In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Cecil Fane, of a daughter.——At St. Bees, Cumberland, the lady of David L. Lloyd Jones, Esq., of a son.——At 30, Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Jones, of a daughter.——At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Dr. Blyth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Mildalton Church, James Henry, only son of J. H. Slater, Esq., to Louisa Catherine, second daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq., and niece of the Earl of Erne.——At Dublin, John Scudamore, Esq., to Anne, relict of John Holland, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., and daughter of the late Captain William Boxer, R.N.——At Paris, Dr. Lardner, to Mary, only daughter of Colonel Spicer, the marriage having been previously solemnized in the United States.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-place, Robert Cheveley, Esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Steele, Esq.——At Clapham Church, the Rev. Charles Parker, M.A., to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., of Clapham-park.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., Martha Drew, the wife of C. P. Bartley, Esq.——At Weston-super-Mare, Maria, widow of the late John Old Goodford, Esq., of Yeovil, Somerset, aged nine[illegible]——At Guildford, Surrey, Miss Elizabeth Cooke.——At Friskney, aged eighty-five, Martha, wife of Thomas Williams, a noted dairyman, now living, aged one hundred and two. They had been married seventy years.——At Ramsgate, John Proctor Anderdon, Esq., of Farley Hill, Berkshire, in the 87th year of his age.——At Ballindalloch Castle, in the county of Elgin, Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart.——At Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, of disease of the heart, John Russell, Esq., Advocate, author of "A Tour in Germany, &c."——William Francis, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Newbery, rector of St. Margaret Pattens, City, in his 13th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. Batty.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family. Monday, December 6th, and during the week, at half-past Six, the unequalled Grand Successful Spectacle of the DEMON HORSE, or the TWELVE WISHES and the CHARMED BIT, with Entire Change of Batty's SCENES of the CIRCLE; and Last Six Nights of the Military Spectacle of the BATTLE of WATERLOO; Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Gomersal, and Last Week of his Appearance. Notwithstanding [illegible] concentration of Novelties, and Expensive Engagements entered into with the most [illegible] British and Foreign Artistes for the Christmas Holidays, Mr. Batty has purchased the whole of Mr. White's Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c. Likewise, in active preparation, on a scale of Unlimited Grandeur, a Splendid Original COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, written by Nelson Lee, Esq., with other Gymnastic and Equestrian Novelties.—Acting and Stage-Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5. On Wednesday for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES every MONDAY, at the PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM. Fifth night of the Subscription, Monday, December 7. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a transferable Ticket for Six Nights, to admit a Lady and Gentleman. Single Tickets, 7s. each. The Palace Quadrille Band will attend. Conductor, Mr. Weippert, Leader, Signor Zerbini, principal Cornet à Pistons, Mr [illegible] M.C., Mr. Corrie. Commence at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, &c., at Weippert's Quadrille [illegible] 21, Soho-square.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated Ethiopian Serenaders, Pell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and Germon, whose entertainments last season at the St James's Theatre were so eminently successful, and whose recent performances in the provinces have been attended with unexampled success, will have the honour of resuming their Entertainments at the above Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, and of continuing the same every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the Christmas holidays.—The Public is respectfully cautioned that the Songs and Melodies as sung by the above party at the St. James's Theatre, are published only at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street. None others are authentic.—St. James's Theatre, December 1, 1846.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—EASTERN INSTITUTION, COMMERCIAL-ROAD. On MONDAY, December 7, a Variety of Musical and Miscellaneous Entertainments, for the BENEFIT of Mr LOVE. Mr. Henry Smith, from America; Mr. Charles Donnal, from America; Master Thirlwall, universally acknowledged the first juvenile violinist in Europe, Mr George Case, Mr Louis Emanuel, Miss Ellen Lyon, Mr. Love, &c., will appear. Begin at Eight. Tickets to be had at the Institution.
On FRIDAY, December 11, Mr. Love will give an Entertainment at the ASSEMBLY [illegible]
On MONDAY [illegible] KINGSTON.
On WEDNESDAY [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BY PERMISSION.—PROFESSOR SCHŒNBEIN'S GUN COTTON, differing from all other specimens recently before the Public, is Lectured on, with other explosive Compounds, by Dr. Ryan, Daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principle of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH demonstrated by Professor Bachhoffner. The OXY HYDROGEN and OPAQUE MICROSCOPES, the PHYSIOSCOPE, DIVING EXPERIMENTS, the DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, 1846.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of DECEMBER, at the HORSE BAZAAR, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE. A handsome permanent building, in place of the usual tent, was last year erected, and the Implement Galleries are, this year, made to extend over double the space formerly so occupied. Ladies are enabled to view this National Exhibition with perfect comfort. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening—Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. Admittance One Shilling.

ART UNION ANNUAL for 1847.—Just Published, the SECOND VOLUME, containing 265 Engravings in Mezzotint and Line, from the Paintings purchased by the Art Union of London. Price, Crimson Cloth Gilt, £2 2s.; or Proofs, Morocco Elegant, £4 4s., India Proofs, only 25 taken off, superbly bound and richly tooled and gilt, £12 12s.—Publisher, R. A. SPRIGG, 106, Great Russell-street, [illegible]

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY MR. DICKENS.
In December will be published, price 5s., small 8vo.
THE BATTLE OF LIFE. A LOVE STORY.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
The Illustrations by DANIEL MACLISE, R.A., CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A., JOHN LEECH, Esq.; and RICHARD DOYLE, Esq.
London: BRADBURY and EVANS, Whitefriars.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.
Just Published, Price 1s. 6d. each, on extra thick imperial 4to paper,
TWO VIEWS OF ARUNDEL CASTLE; Dedicated, by permission, to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., &c., &c. Taken expressly for the Publishers by Mr. HILLIER.—Published by MITCHELL and SON, High-street, Arundel; and sold by W. Grant, 5, Castle-square, Brighton; and Miss Carter, Worthing.

Just Published, demy 18mo., richly bound in cloth and gold, with gilt edges,
THE WINCHESTER FANCY NEEDLEWORK INSTRUCTOR, and Manual of Knitting and Crochet. By Mrs. SAVAGE, [illegible] square, Winchester. This beautiful little volume is the cheapest ever yet offered to the public on this truly fashionable and elegant accomplishment. It contains, besides directions for the performance of the various stitches in decorative needlework, 114 original and accurate receipts in Knitting and Crochet, from the comfortable Winter Boddice to the most elaborate bag. [illegible] MARSHALL, and Co., and all Booksellers and Fancy Needlework Repositories.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—This Day is Published,
BURNS' ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE; a Descriptive List of Works in General Literature, suited for Drawing-room Books, Presents, &c., accompanied with Specimens of the Engravings contained in each volume. The Catalogue is printed in small 4to., on fine hot-pressed paper, and is itself an Ornamental Book. It contains 43 Designs by the first artists, executed in the highest style of Wood Engraving, suited for Scrap Books, &c.—N.B. The price (4s.) is deducted to purchasers to the amount of two pounds. A plain Catalogue gratis.
[illegible] BURNS, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square.

BURNS' SELECT LIBRARY.
DON QUIXOTE; a New Edition, divested of cumbrous matter, and revised for general reading. In one handsome volume, with Illustrations by Warren. Cloth, 6s., half morocco, 7s. 6d., being Vol. III. of BURNS' SELECT LIBRARY.
Vol. I. TALES OF FEMALE HEROISM, illustrated by Warren, price 3s.; half mor., 4s. 6d.
Vol. II. STORIES OF THE CRUSADES. Frontispiece by Selous, and Two Plans. 3s. 6d.; [illegible]
[illegible] January 1st, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION down to Battle of Waterloo. 5s. * * * Full p[illegible]

MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM TABLE OR GIFT BOOK.
POEMS AND PICTURES.—A Collection of Ballads, Songs, and other Poems. Illustrated by English Artists, with an Ornamental Border round each Page.
* * * The unexpectedly rapid sale of the first issue of this admired work has encouraged the Publisher to prepare a Second Edition, with such improvements as he trusts will entitle it [illegible] finest works of art ever produced in this or any other country. It is [illegible] n toned paper, prepared for the purpose. Price, in elegant cloth gilt, T[illegible] rocco elegant, Two Guineas and a Half. [illegible] press and Engravings, with a Synopsis of the Contents, sent post on receipt of four post[illegible]
London: [illegible] BURNS, 17, Portman-street.

LORETTA.—The New Opera, performed nightly at Drury Lane Theatre, composed by L. LAVENU; the Libretto by A. BUNN, Esq. The following Ballads and Romances are always encored:
"On the Banks of Guadalquiver," sung by Madame Bishop.
"Happy Heart;" sung by Miss Poole.
"If we are not loved again," sung by Mr Harrison.
"With thee I now will weep;" sung by Mr. Ha[illegible]
Also various arrangements of the Overture and Airs for the Pianoforte.
The Music in the new Ballet of "BETTY," arranged by Burgmuller.
Published by CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
THE PLOUGH; a Journal of Agricultural and Rural Affairs, No 12, for DECEMBER, price 2s. 6d. With Four Illustrations. Contents: The Rackheath Ploughs—Prince Albert's Marlin Heifer (with Portrait)—The Clydesdale Horse (with Portrait)—The Benefits that may be derived from the Failure of the Potato Crop—On the Rearing of Cattle—Substitutes for the Potato—Experiments and Results with Artificial Manures—The Geology, Composition, and Chemical Analysis of Soils—The Science and Practice of Breeding. With all the Agricultural Intelligence of the Month in England and France. Vol. II., price 15s. elegantly bound, will be ready in [illegible]
H HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.—IN MONTHLY VOLUMES, Price 6s.
In the Press, a Seventh Edition of
THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo. By ARCHIBALD ALISON, F.R.S. This Edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected by the Author, is handsomely printed in Crown 8vo., and it is expected will be completed in Eighteen Volumes, but will certainly not exceed Twenty, the last Volume to contain a copious Index. The First Volume, with a Portrait of the Author, to be Published on the 24th of December, and the remaining Volumes Monthly.
Specimens of the work may be had of all booksellers in town or country, or furnished by post, on application to the Publisher. The trade in England who may not have received a supply of specimens, can have any number they require from their London correspondents, and in Ireland from Messrs. CUMMING and FERGUSON.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 37, Paternoster-row, London.

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)
CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of a Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Just published, price Five Shillings,

PARTNERS FOR LIFE. A Christmas Story. By CAMILLA TOULMIN. Illustrated by JOHN ABSOLON. Wm. S. Orr and Co., London; James M'Glashan, Dublin; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh, and David Chambers, Glasgow.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY NOT PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTEREST OF THE LABOURER. This PROBLEM is clearly demonstrated in the FARMERS' MAGAZINE for the [illegible] of December. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.—May be had of all Booksellers, Price 2s.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS. History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

ELEGANT MUSICAL ANNUAL. Price only [illegible] 6d.

ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL ALMANACK. Containing Six Original Songs, by Balfe, Wallace, Crouch, A. Lee, Hatton, &c. The Words by [illegible] and 100 Illustrations by K[illegible] Meadows, "Phiz," Alfred Crowquill, & [illegible] by Linton, Landells, & [illegible], Publisher 27, King William-street, Strand

MUSIC.—The "PIANISTA" for DECEMBER, Price 2s. contains BELLINI'S Favourite OPERA of "NORMA," as played at all th[illegible] [illegible] of "Sonnambula," "Fra Diavolo," "Don Giovanni," "Stradella," "Nino," [illegible] Crown Jewels," and Beethoven's Pastoralle Symphony, 2s. each. Office, 6[illegible] [illegible] be had the three popular songs, "Thou may'st love," "Th[illegible] [illegible] Sweet Limerick Bells." 2s. each, or post-free, 21 stamps

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, for 1847, is now ready.—A splendid volume, in which the rarest excellence in Music and the most brilliant Pictorial Illustrations are gracefully combined, containing upwards of 100 Contributions, Songs, Ballads, and Pianoforte Pieces, the Embellishments from the most recherché and matchless illuminated volumes in the British and other Museums; producing a work of unrivalled novelty and beauty, peculiarly adapted for the gift of affection or the reward of merit.

London, D'ALMAINE and Co., 20, Soho-square.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES.—The LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION, for December, price ONE SHILLING (post-free, 1s. 6d.), contains DOUBLE the number of WINTER FASHIONS given in any other work. A superb [illegible] PLATE, and Ball and Evening Dresses, Walking Dresses, Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Caps, &c., in endless variety, 70 Figures and 100 Patterns, all of Startling Novelty. Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, &c. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers

ARUNDEL CASTLE!—THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF A[illegible] of its Earls, from the Conquest to the present t[illegible] F.S.A., Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Nort[illegible] numerous Engravings, Etchings, and Pedigrees [illegible]

[illegible] coloured, 28s

ON DISEASES of the SKIN. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary

London, JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, post 8vo., cloth, 7s.

ON NEAR SIGHT, AGED SIGHT, and IMPAIRED VISION, with OBSERVATIONS upon the USE of GLASSES. By W. WHITE COOPER, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the North London Ophthalmic Institution.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, 12mo., cloth, 4s., dedicated to Sir James M'Grigor Bart., M.D., F.R.S.,

HYDROPATHY; with an Account of the principal Cold Water Establishments of Germany. By J. STEVENSON BUSHNAN, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of P[illegible] of Edinburgh. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho

In 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,

THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF GOUT. By WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath Charity.

"We have read this Treatise with much interest, and we are sure that every one that opens the volume will allow that it is not only replete with information brought down to the latest period, and of a very practical character, but that it is conveyed in an agreeable and interesting manner. It is difficult to specify any one part of the volume as more deserving attention than another, for all are ably done." Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.

SHERWOOD, 23 Paternoster [illegible] 61 Oxford-street [illegible]

LODER'S OPERA—"THE NIGHT DANCERS."—"Wake, My Love," the Serenade; the Ballad, "I Cannot Flatter, If I Would;" and the Air "Wake From Thy Grave, Giselle;" sung by Mr. Allen, and rapturously encored, are published, Price 2s. each. "The Flower Duet," sung by Madame Albertazzi and Mr. Allen, the Duet, "Peace to the Dead," sung by Miss Sara Flower and Mr. Allen are also received with the greatest enthusiasm. All the Music is now ready, Books of Airs by Glover, Solos, and Duets. Quadrilles, Solos and Duets, Airs, arranged for Pianoforte, &c., by the most eminent Composers; lists of which may be had, Gratis, of CHARLES JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

[illegible]

THE FRENCH PROMPTER, a Complete Hand-Book of [illegible] forming a perfect "[illegible] By Mons. LE PAG[illegible] de Littérature Française," &c. [illegible] Royal Exchange.

UNIFORM WITH THE STANDARD NOVELS. Price 6s. bound,

THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, or, The Fields and the Woods. By JOHN MILLS. New Edition, revised. Also, by the same Author, price 5s., elegantly bound, with Illustrations by Duncan, engraved by Linton, CHRISTMAS IN THE OLDEN TIME, or, The Wassail Bowl.

[illegible], Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

CHRONICLES of the FLEET PRISON. By CHARLES ROWCROFT [illegible] the story of 'The Rui[illegible] [illegible] and d[illegible] [illegible]art Journal [illegible] grave, the gay, the humorous, the pathetic, &c. It may be read for instruction and profit by many for amusement by all."—Naval and Military Gazette.—H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand

On the 1st of Jan., 1847, will be published, and continued monthly, in demy 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

THE WORK-TABLE MAGAZINE OF EMBROIDERY, CHURCH and DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK, KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET. By Mrs. MEE and Miss AUSTIN.—The above Magazine will comprise Instructions for, and Illustrations of, every kind of Needlework—Embroidery, Knitting, Netting, Crochet, &c. &c.; and the newest Patterns in each department of the Art will be selected. Decorative and Church Needlework will also form a prominent feature. Advertisements will be received; and, from the influential class among whom this Periodical will circulate, it is confidently recommended as an eligible medium. Page, One Guinea; Half page, 15s.; Third-page, 10s. 6d. Advertisements for the First Number must be received by the 15th of December. London: D. Bogue, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: J. Menzies, Princes-street. Bath: C. Mee, Milsom-street.

CHRISTIAN BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This Society was instituted in the year 1790, at Silver-street Chapel. It is now held at the Vestry of Falcon-square Chapel, Aldersgate-street, London. Rules, price Threepence, may be obtained of the Chapel-keeper, or of the Secretary, 36, Windsor-terrace, City-road. Healthy men, from 21 to 35 years of age, Members of Christian Churches, are eligible for admission

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.— The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

FOUR FIRES for ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED according to ACT of PARLIAMENT.—METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY, established for public objects, and carried out by private means. First Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, £2,000,000. Deposit £1 10s. per share. All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares, at two-thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate capital which may be issued. To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter

TRUSTEES

Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c.
Luke James Hansard, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Henry Berkeley, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
John Berkeley Cotter, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
John Gardiner, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's-park
William Gilpin, Esq., Northumberland-street
Captain Hackett, R.N., Upper Rutland-street, Du[illegible]
George Peters Irvine, Esq., Travellers' Club, Pall-mall
George Leslie Lee, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq., Berners-street
Edward Duke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kennett Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
William Stuart, Esq., Bedford square
William Walmsley Terrington, Esq. [illegible] street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., W[illegible]
James Tracy, Esq., Great Winchester-str[illegible]
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS. The Commercial Bank of London
STANDING COUNSEL [illegible] Thomas Bourdillon, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons
A[illegible]CT.—John Hargrave Stevens, Esq. [illegible]
SURVEYORS.—Messrs. Hoggart and Norton
SUPERINTENDENT.—James Macdonald, Esq.
SECRETARY.—Edward Hoare, Esq.

The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society is as follows:—To provide sites for burials, east, west, north, and south of the Metropolis, to effect considerable reduction in the rate of charges, to adopt a new principle of payment, a single charge being substituted for the customary fees, to provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poorer population, by a system of arrangement perfectly novel, including building for the temporary reception as well as for the transit of bodies. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of several exceedingly eligible sites, and one portion of 150 acres has been already secured.

The estimates show a large annual dividend when the Society shall be in full operation, until which period 4 per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits and calls.

The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Son, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-inn, Strand; Messrs. Showell and Son, brokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Thomas Sleigh, Esq., Jun., broker, 22, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; Messrs. W. H. Collis and Smith, Birmingham; Messrs. Tate and Nash, Bristol; Messrs. Jackson and M'Cowan, Glasgow; James Kingle, Esq., Edinburgh; Messrs. Smith and Minton, Bradford, and at Leeds; or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 6, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Board EDWARD HOARE, Sec.

London, November 25, 1846.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Choice old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per [illegible], hampers, 1s. Brandies at 21s. and 34s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street within.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

THE CATTLE SHOW.—The Five Guinea Wine Hamper.— A Three-Dozen Hamper, containing Port, Sherry, Champagne, and Marsala, delivered at any of the London Railway Termini, upon receipt of [illegible] able reference. H. B. DOURING, Wine Merchant, 11, Mark-lane, London, near the Corn Market.

A GOOD DINNER, at 3, PALL MALL, HAYMARKET, and by Paris cooks, with all English comforts; superb Sherry, Port, Claret, and all wines as in the best clubs. Bill of fare in French and English; both spoken. As luncheon—[illegible]tlet, a glass of wine, Curaçoa, and all liqueurs, coffee, pastry, &c.

DANCING.—MISS J. ELLIS begs to state she gives LESSONS in DANCING, and all Deportment Exercises, the Cellarius and Redowa Valse, &c. MISS E. attends at the Pupils' residence, or at her own, No. 7, High-street, Camden-town. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials from schools.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN's, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his ex[illegible] begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES.—"JEPTHA'S DAUGHTER." Subscribers to the Art-Union are respectfully informed that W. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, has just completed an elegant frame, designed expressly for the above beautiful Engraving, at a cost unattainable at any other establishment. Priced sheets of superb Looking-glass and Picture-Frame Designs, &c., on receipt of six stamps.—FOLLIT'S, Economic and Superior Carving and Gilding Manufactory, 63, Fleet-street.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchenranges, fenders, and fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery in tinned copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, Japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower stands; brass and iron bedsteads, patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman square.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, solicit an inspection of their extensive stock of Fenders, Fire-irons, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Wares, &c. Every article of warranted quality, and marked in plain figures at prices that will enable purchasers to save 30 per cent. As the limits of an advertisement will not allow them to give an idea of their prices, they solicit purchasers to send for their Book, containing 200 engravings, gratis, or sent post-free. Established 1818.

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Nursery, is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. [illegible], where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it. All orders should be sent to Messrs. Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street; as hairdressers (not being appointed agents), for the sake of gain, vend the most spurious trash as the genuine.

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made in the Corazza and other new styles, from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, [illegible] and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. [illegible] also all fine Linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual price, 14s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all who have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained, and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months. To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER. An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outside Garments, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever; also of Berdoe's new and universally admired [illegible]LLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City Establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders (it is presumed) commendation now [illegible]. At both establishments the business will continue to be conducted upon the [illegible] of supplying, at equitable and satisfactory charges, such articles only as [illegible] sure permanent satisfaction and future confidence. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently opened.)

THE SIKH WRAPPER.—Some explanation is now necessary as a guide to those Ladies who have not seen this new and beautiful SHAWL. It was [illegible] the intention of the Inventor to have named it again in an advertisement, in consequence of the demand keeping pace with the production; but as several houses are selling something else under the same name, the following particulars will protect all those who may take the trouble [illegible]. The Sikh Wrapper is a long Cashmere Shawl, secured by recent Act of Parliament, INVENTED and SOLD ONLY by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill; it is four yards long—two yards wide—a fringe all round—the border six inches deep, with an India pattern on a black ground—the centre is composed of the four standard India colours, scarlet, black, [illegible], and green—the whole of which, including the fringe, is woven in one piece. The [illegible]urs are so placed that the Shawl can be folded into twenty-four different effects, viz.: four square shawls showing one colour only; six showing two colours; two showing three colours, two showing all four colours; four long shawls showing two colours, two showing three colours, two showing all four colours; one scarf showing two colours; and one showing all four colours. Shawl, Silk Dress, Cloak, and Fur Warehouse, 32, Ludgate-hill, the late premises of Rundell and Bridge.

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.—Warranted not to be affected by the cold or heat of any season or climate. These Rings or Bands are used instead of tape or string, for holding papers and parcels of every description. One of these Rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction, without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, also for the Waist and different parts of the body, Surgical Bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and Manufacturing purposes.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied. They may be had of two thicknesses, and are sold in Boxes of six dozen each, of assorted sizes, price [illegible] per box and upwards.

Bands may be had to order of various widths and thicknesses

*** Sold by all Stationers, &c. Wholesale by PERRY and Co., Red Lion square, London, and also by CHARLES MACINTOSH and Co., Manufacturers, Manchester and Birmingham.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.— The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient [illegible]. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom ..	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow Joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..		HAT.	
		Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£	s	d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis, from	0	8	6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	6	0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1	5	0	Tweed Over Coats	0	15	[illegible]
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0	8	6	Tweed Trousers	0	[illegible]	6
Tweed Trousers, lined..	0	4	6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Doeskin	0	10	6	Best of Dress Trousers	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	0	0	Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Frock Coats, ...	1	5	0	Best Quality Made	2	15	[illegible]
Double-Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6	Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	0	18	6	Best Quality Made	3	3	[illegible]
Boys' Winter Trousers..	0	8	0	Fancy Waistcoats	0	[illegible]	0
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy..	0	12	[illegible]
				Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, A[illegible] London.

[illegible] MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against impos[illegible] [illegible] that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," [illegible] same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvi[illegible] they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing should call at, or send to, the Minories, and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE."

RICH SILK VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show Rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHT'S, 13, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street. Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depôt for the above, Mrs. FLANAGAN'S, 35, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century

DECEMBER COSTUME.—SEWELL and Co. have just received several new and elegant Cloaks, amongst which are the "Montpensier" and "Infanta," in cachmere, velvet, and satin. S. and Co. invite an inspection at their new Cloak Rooms. Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho-square

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES.—Late TINKLER'S.— Messrs. RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and RIGG, having returned from Paris, beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their recherché STOCK of NOVELTIES for the present season, comprising black and coloured Lyons Velvets, Velours Epinglé, Glacées, Moirées, Fancy Silks of the most chaste and elegant designs, Satins, Poplins, Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, &c. Also, Laces, French Embroideries, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Brussels Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, &c.—22, Old Bond-street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage-paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp

ALE—Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER—Full, Rich, Clean Flavour. Brewed purposely for private families, after the farm-house manner, and cannot be excelled. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Drays deliver on Mondays, City, Mile-end, and Limehouse; Tuesdays, Islington, New-road, and Kentish Town; Wednesdays, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Kensington; Thursdays, Oxford-street, Edgeware-road, and Paddington; Fridays, Borough, Peckham, Brixton, and Wandsworth-road; Saturdays, Stoke Newington, Dalston, and Hackney.—Address, "JOHN BULL BREWERY OFFICE," 26, Philpot-lane, City

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Sir A. Bridges Henniker, Bart.	Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.	Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms

A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—To obtain the Keenest Edge to the Bluntest Razor, Penknife, or other Cutlery, you must purchase the Genuine DIAMOND DUST, at 1s. to 10s. 6d. per box; or a DIAMOND DUST STROP or TABLET, from 1s. to 5s., and for Carving-knives, 10s. each; noticing that the wrappers of the boxes have the address of JNO. BROTHERS and Co., 1, Angel-court, Strand, on the Coat of Arms, and the Strops, the fac-simile of their Signature; without which neither can be genuine!

*** Agents wanted in some localities

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner, hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.— The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—2s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

SPLENDID BALL AND EVENING DRESSES, AT HALF PRICE.

Rich Blue French Satins, at 2s. 6d.

The Richest Quality manufactured in Pink, Blue, and White, French Satins, at 3s. 6d. per yard.

Very Rich White and Pink Watered Silks, at 3s. 6d.

Those ladies who were disappointed at not receiving the pink satin dresses they kindly ordered are respectfully informed that KING and SHEATH have been fortunate enough to meet with another lot equally desirable, from which their numerous country friends (if they write immediately, as K. and S. anticipate quite as quick a sale for this lot as the last), can now be supplied. For Patterns, address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

ALBANY LAMP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY.— PALMER and CO.'S Patent Magnum, Medium, and Midsize Candle Lamps. The new patterns are now ready. They comprise a great variety of beautiful designs, in richly cut and painted glass, papier maché, and ormolu. The Magnum Lamps burn a candle with four wicks, and give the light of twelve wax candles. The Medium Lamps burn a candle with three wicks, and give the light of eight candles. The Midsize Lamps burn a candle three to the pound, and give a light equal to six candles. A large assortment may be seen at G. M. CLARKE'S, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park; also, Palmer and Co.'s Patent Candles for the same. N.B. For Cash only

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS. These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, coloured, and painted glass, and papier maché, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect night lamp ever invented.

CLARKE'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP.—This Lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the nursery but in the bachelor's room: it will keep hot a quart of water, or a pint of water and pint of food, at an expense of one halfpenny, for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smell or smoke, and may be carried about with perfect safety. May be obtained retail from most respectable Ironmongers, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom; and wholesale at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

THE STANDARD OF COGNAC, which is the BEST FOREIGN BRANDY.—The PATENT BRANDY and the GENUINE SELTERS WATER, protected by the Patent Metallic Capsule, the only sure and self-evident safeguard against adulteration, can be obtained throughout the kingdom at the respective prices undermentioned, or at 7, SMITHFIELD-BARS, and 96, ST. JOHN'S-STREET, LONDON. The Capsule embossed with the words—

SOCIETE VIGNICOLE CHAMPENOISE, BETTS FRERES COGNAC"—Brown, 4s. 6d. per bottle; Pale, 5s ditto.

"BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, No. 7, Smithfield-bars"—3s. per bottle.

"BETTS, IMPORTER, NASSAU SELTERS WASSER"—10s. per dozen large bottles, 7s. small, exclusive of carriage from London

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COMPANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and VESTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel Article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, "Netting." To be had of all the most respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and Co., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 39, Friday-street, Cheapside.—N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and OTHER DISEASES of the RECTUM, Charterhouse-square, London

President: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
Treasurer. John Masterman, Esq., M.P., V.P.
Bankers. Masterman, Mildred, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane.
Physician. J. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.D.
Surgeon. Frederick Salmon, F.R.S.L.

The Committee of this Institution respectfully direct the attention of the charitable and humane to the following facts. During the last year, assistance has, under the blessing of Divine Providence, been afforded to five hundred and forty patients; these, added to the amount of former years, make a total, admitted since the establishment of the Charity, of three thousand seven hundred and seventy six. At the present period, above one hundred Patients are on the books of the Charity, nearly sixty of whom are waiting to be received into the house, their cases requiring constant attention, and the aid of operative surgery. Under these distressing circumstances, AN APPEAL is urgently made to a benevolent Public for assistance to enlarge the Infirmary, so as to afford that relief which is so pressingly required.

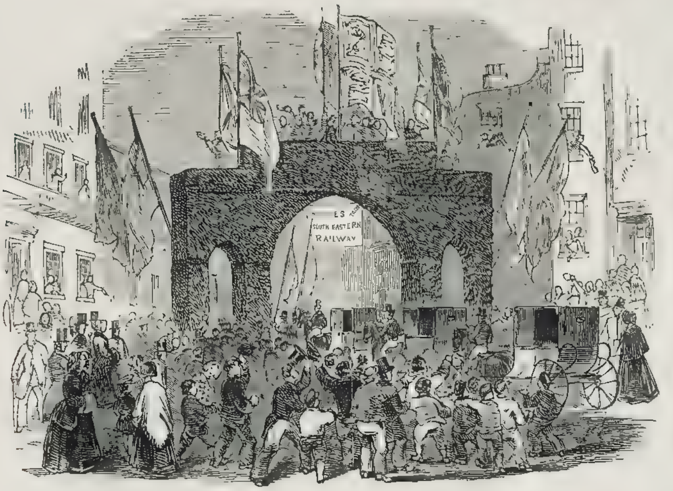
Subscriptions before advertised, £849 15s. 4d.

Adron, H. T., Esq. .. .. ..a	£1	1	0	Mitcalf, [illegible] .. .. ..a	£1	1	0
B.A., by Masterman and Co. ..d	5	0	0	Pain, John [illegible] .. .. ..a	1	1	0
Bates, J., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Pelli, Jos., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0
Carter, Wm., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Pierce, Mrs. J. P. .. .. ..d	1	1	0
Carrick, T., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Richard, —, Esq. .. .. ..d	1	0	0
[illegible] .. .. ..d	5	5	0	Robinson, F. B., Esq. .. .. ..d	10	10	0
[illegible] .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Swale, John, Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0
Harvey, Miss .. .. ..d	3	3	0	Vaughan, G., Esq. .. .. ..d	21	0	0
Hooper, G., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Whealler, J. A., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0
Kearsley, J., Esq. .. .. ..a	1	1	0	Whealler, Mrs. .. .. ..a	1	1	0

The Committee are desirous of purchasing GROUND for the erection of the new Infirmary, or LONG LEASEHOLD, or FREEHOLD BUILDINGS, which may be adapted for the purposes of the charity.

Subscriptions continue to be received by the Treasurer, at the Banking House of Masterman, Mildred, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane; or by the Secretary, WM. CARTER, Esq., 23, Philpot-lane, City

TYPHUS FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.—The BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London, have just received the following, from Mr. Fisher, 196, Scotland-road, Liverpool:—"Two of my children have been laid up with Typhus Fever, but, thanks to the Almighty, MORISON'S HYGEIAN PILLS have brought them through, although few families in our neighbourhood have escaped the visitation, and many have died.—November 26th, 1846. J. FISHER." N.B. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed to sell MORISON'S PILLS, they are only to be had of parties cured by the Medicine, who act as agents, viz., in London, the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand, five doors east of Exeter Hall; Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Mr. Lofts, 1, Park-Place, Mile-end road; Mr. Chappell, bookseller, 84, Lombard-street, City; Mrs. Bancher, tobacconist, 128, Tottenham-court-road; Mrs. Good, 53, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; and Mr. Langley, 53, Great Chart-street, Hoxton.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO MARGATE.—THE DIRECTORS PASSING THE MARINE PARADE.

OPENING OF THE MARGATE AND RAMSGATE RAILWAY.

This line, a branch of the South Eastern Railway, was opened on Tuesday, when Mr. Macgregor (Chairman), Lord Torrington (Deputy-Chairman), and several of the Directors of the South Eastern Line, with their friends, proceeded from the Bricklayers' Arms Station in a special train to attend at the celebration of the event. The train stopped some time at Ashford, to afford the passengers an opportunity of examining the extensive works which the Company have commenced at that place, comprising dépôts for their engines and carriages, with about five hundred cottages for their servants, which are to be fitted up with every modern convenience. The train then proceeded through Canterbury and Ramsgate to Margate by the new line, which is only about four miles long, and involving few engineering difficulties.

At Margate, the event was celebrated as a general holiday, almost every shop in the town being closed. The Directors, on their arrival, were received by Mr. Deputy Cobb and some of the principal inhabitants, who acted as stewards of the day. A procession of carriages, containing the Directors, &c., was formed at the railway station, which, headed by a band of music and flags, moved on to the York Hotel. The streets and windows and balconies of the houses on the line of route were filled with ladies, who welcomed the procession by waving their handkerchiefs, and other tokens of satisfaction. A triumphal arch, formed of evergreens, was also erected, and this at night was tastefully illuminated.

At five o'clock, the Directors and their friends were entertained by the inhabitants at the Assembly Rooms, where about two hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Mr. Deputy Cobb filled the chair, and was supported by Mr. M'Gregor, Lord Torrington, Mr. Bodkin, M.P., the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Rev. W. E. Hoskins, &c.

Mr. M'Gregor, in returning thanks for the toast of the "South-Eastern Direction," said the Company had spent a quarter of a million of money in Parliamentary contests, in which they were endeavouring to obtain direct lines for Margate and other places. Parliament had already intrusted them with the construction of a line from London to Rochester—a portion of which would be in the contractor's hands on the 12th instant. The Directors were now seeking for powers to continue the line from Rochester to Chilham, which would not only shorten the distance between London and Margate by 20 miles, but would also bring the inhabitants of the latter town in communication with a population of 200,000 souls at the other end of the county. The company's branch line from Minster to Deal would be opened in February next; in about twelve months they would have a line to Rye; and in about eighteen months a continuous communication from Margate to Hastings. After the proceedings of the dinner were concluded, a special train left Margate at a quarter to ten o'clock, which arrived in London at ten minutes past one o'clock this morning. The day was exceedingly favourable, and the arrangements made by the stewards at Margate for the reception of their guests, both in the procession and at the dinner, were of he most complete and spirited character.

EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORES.
"THE GLENELG."

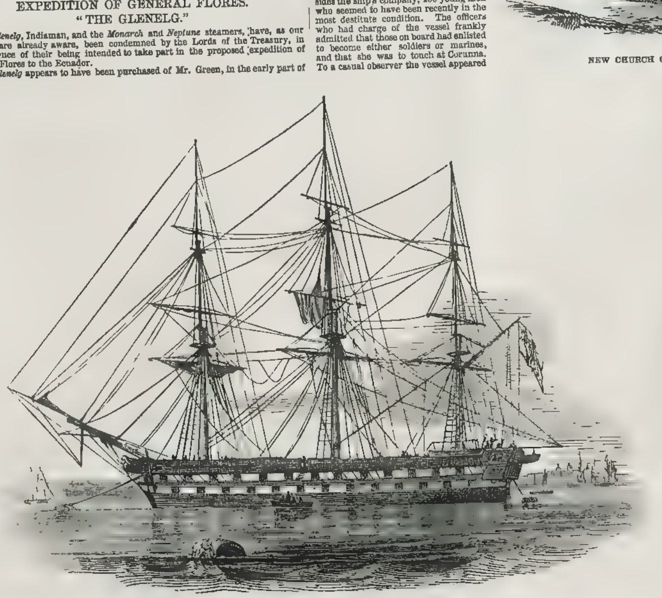
The *Glenelg*, Indiaman, and the *Monarch* and *Neptune* steamers, have, as our readers are already aware, been condemned by the Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of their being intended to take part in the proposed expedition of General Flores to the Ecuador.

The *Glenelg* appears to have been purchased of Mr. Green, in the early part of June. The vessel was then lying-up in the East India Docks. The purchase-money was promptly paid; and this vessel and the two steamers above-named purchased of the General Steam Navigation Company, were consigned to a Captain Charretie, who formerly was a Marine Captain in the East India Company's service. Their complete repair was immediately proceeded with, the utmost expedition being observed in getting them ready for sea. They were represented to be for foreign service, and it was stated that the *Glenelg* would be employed as an emigrant ship. The unusual description of work for the merchant's service mentioned in the shipwrights' contracts excited for some time much attention, but similar work having been done to other vessels in the dock, which were really for foreign Powers, and sanctioned by the English Government, the suspicions created by the fittings of the *Glenelg* and the steamers passed away. In September last, however, suspicions arose as to the legality of their destination, which warranted the interference of Government.

The fitting out of the vessels in the East India Docks proceeded with much activity, and they were appointed to leave last Thursday week. From some unexplained circumstance the steamer did not leave on that day; the *Glenelg*, however, did, and, after proceeding down the river, took up the usual moorings off Gravesend. At this juncture, it appears, the Government had directed the detention of the vessel, and in the course of the evening Mr. Forsayth, the principal jerquer of the Customs, accompanied by a staff of officers, boarded her and seized her under the Equipment and Enlistment Act, the 59th George III., c. 69, for being unlawfully equipped, without the sanction of her Majesty, for the purpose of commencing hostilities against a foreign power. There were on board, besides the ship's company, 250 young men who seemed to have been recently in the most destitute condition. The officers who had charge of the vessel frankly admitted that those on board had enlisted to become either soldiers or marines, and that she was to touch at Corunna. To a casual observer the vessel appeared to have been fitted out as an ordinary emigrant ship, but closer inspection showed that the arrangements were very rudely put together. She is a very large vessel, being 1,200 tons burden. She has three decks, and certainly in her present state may be more properly termed a transport ship than one in the emigrant trade. She is said to contain a cargo of 700 tons of coals, and consequently draws considerable water. No ammunition was found by the Government officers, but of course it is difficult to state what she may really hold until her large cargo is cleared out.

The Lords of the Treasury have received a petition from Captain Charretie (who was eventually to be appointed as the Admiral of the Fleet), soliciting their restitution, asserting that they were his own property, that he had fitted them out as a matter of speculation, that he intended to take them to the coast of Spain and there to dispose of them to the best advantage to himself. The result of the application has not transpired.

On Saturday morning, the *Glenelg* arrived at Blackwall, in tow of three steamers, having been brought from Gravesend for greater security, by order of the Board of Customs. Mr. Ferguson, the well-known river-pilot, was intrusted with the management of the ship in her passage up the river; and Mr. Forsayth and other officers of the Customs, as well as Inspector Evans, and another officer of the Thames Police, were, we understand, on board.

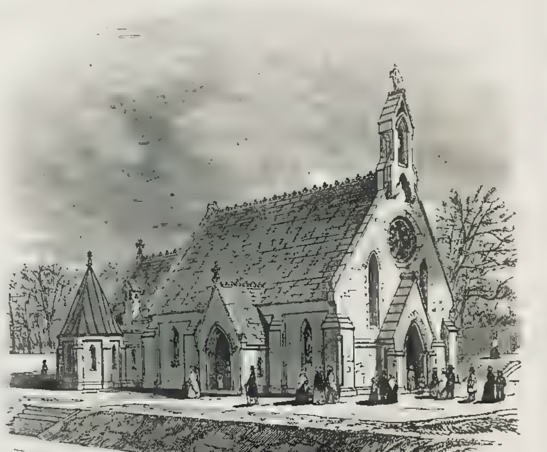


THE CONDEMNED "GLENELG" INDIAMAN.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH MILFORD.

On Wednesday week, the beautiful new Church erected at South Milford, near Ferrybridge, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, as the representative of his Grace the Archbishop of York. South Milford is in the parish of Sherburn, but being a distance of a mile and a half from the parish church, its inhabitants have long been greatly inconvenienced. It was in consequence determined to found a new district; and the Misses Gascoigne undertook the erection of a Church, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society. The site is eligibly selected; a large portion of the land was given by the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, and the residue by B. Crossland, Esq., of Milford.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon upon arriving was received by the clergy, when the service of consecration was proceeded in. The usual petition for the consecration was read, in answer to which the Bishop declared his readiness to consecrate the Church. His Lordship then commenced at the west door reading the 24th Psalm, "The earth is the Lord's," &c., the attending clergy pronouncing the responses, as the procession moved up to the centre of the Church, to the altar rails, within which the Bishop and the Ven. Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon, took their seats, the Bishop on the north side of the table, and the Archdeacon on the south. The Bishop then proceeded with the consecration service, in the form used in the diocese of Ripon. After this, the Rev. James Matthews, vicar of Sherburn, commenced the usual morning service; the Rev. Mr. Gainsford, the future incumbent, read the lessons; and the Ven. the Archdeacon assisted the Lord Bishop in the communion service. The sermon was preached by the vicar of Sherburn, and was an able and eloquent discourse. Afterwards a collection was made in aid of the projected new school building in connection with the Church, and a sum of £32 was thus realised. The clergy and many of the laity afterwards received the Holy Sacrament.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, SOUTH MILFORD, YORKSHIRE.

Among the clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Carter, vicar of Saxton, the Rev. C. Wheeler, vicar of Ledsham, Rev. R. W. Kemplay, of Fairburn, the Rev. T. S. Hewitt, curate of Ledsham; the Rev. W. Hewson, of York, &c. The choir from Garforth Church were in attendance. The services were conducted with the greatest decorum, and afterwards the burial ground adjoining the Church was also consecrated.

The attendance was very numerous, considering the very untoward state of the weather. After the services, several of the clergy and gentry attending the ceremony retired to the residence of B. Crossland, Esq., where they partook of a very sumptuous luncheon, provided by that gentleman, whose former liberality in this respect, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this Church, is not forgotten. At the Vicarage, at Sherburn, a very excellent repast was also provided.

This new Church, of which we annex an Engraving, is built in the early English style of the thirteenth century—at which period ecclesiastical architecture was distinguished for its simplicity and purity.

The entire length of the Church is ninety feet. It comprises a nave and chancel, with a north porch, and an octagonal vestry on the north side of the chancel. At the west-end of the nave is a gable turret. The building is of ashlar dressed Huddleston-stone, the roofs being covered with Westmoreland slate and an ornamental ridge tile. The edifice, both in its exterior and interior, presents a very beautiful effect.

The nave is 52 feet long by 27 feet wide, and the interior height is 37 feet. The roof is high-pitched, and shows the ribs and framing, which are stained. The floor is paved with flags, and the seats, which afford accommodation for about three hundred persons, are open. The pulpit is of carved oak, erected on the north side of the chancel-arch, the communication with it being direct from the vestry, without showing any staircase in the Church. The reading-desk is on the south side. The font is of Huddleston stone, of a circular form, with a carved trefoil ornament. It stands at the west end of the Church, near to the north porch. The nave is lighted by seven lancet windows in the side walls, and two at the west end, surmounted by a rose window, also a vesica window over the chancel arch. These, as also the windows in the chancel, are glazed with cathedral glass, and, consequently, the interior of the sacred edifice has that chastened and solemn aspect which it is always so important to preserve. The doors are of oak, with iron work wrought in correct style.

The chancel is in length about 29 feet, in width 18 feet, and in height 27 feet. The roof is high-pitched, and open, the timbers being all shown. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, and on either side is a pew—that on the south being for the use of the Misses Gascoigne, and the one on the north for the family of the Incumbent. Within the altar-rails are two massive carved oak-chairs. In the east-wall, is an arcade worked in stone, and surmounted by three lancet-windows, and a Trinity-window at the extreme point of the gable. There are also three windows in the side-walls of the chancel.

Under the vestry is a chamber, in which hot-water apparatus has been fixed, for warming the Church.

The Church has been built from designs by Mr. Fowler Jones, of York, architect. The builder was Mr. Benjamin Bulmer, of Thorparch. The edifice has been greatly admired, and we hear that the cost will not exceed £1500.

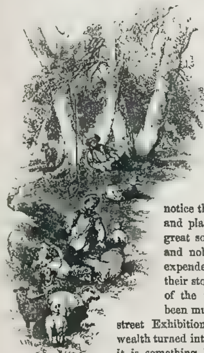
We perceive that it is proposed to restore the Mother-church of Sherburn, by subscription; and we shall be glad if announcement have the effect of aiding the good work.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 5, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 241.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846. [Sixpence.

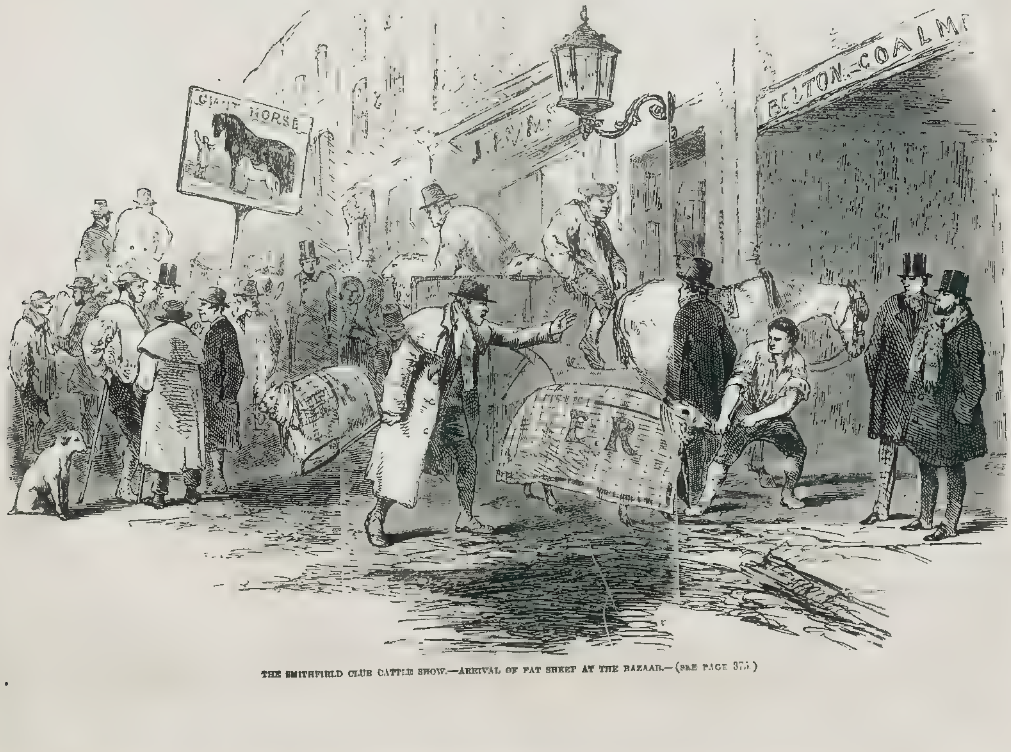
THE CATTLE SHOW.



WE live in a world of contrasts, not the least of which is that presented at this time between Baker-street and the county of Tipperary. In one place, there is a deficiency of food; in the other, a superabundance of it: here, we have the fat kine of Pharaoh's dream; there, the leanness of actual famine. It is not to denounce or scold that we notice the difference between place and place, or to extract from it a great social wrong. If the Royal and noble competitors had never expended an ounce of oil-cake on their stock, the relative conditions of the two countries would have been much the same. The Baker-street Exhibition is the product of great wealth turned into an experimental channel; it is something beyond the power of ordinary men with ordinary means to produce; it is a collection of agricultural luxuries—a something more than is strictly necessary—a showing of what can be done rather than of what it is a general thing to do. The same wealth that sails yachts and runs race-horses is applied to developing oxen, sheep, and pigs, to the utmost degree of obesity of which they are capable. There may be an advantage in knowing of what the animal structure is susceptible; but it is obvious that much of the accumulated bulk is an excess of flesh produced at greater cost than the rate of the market could realise. If nothing came to Smithfield under the Baker-street standard of weight and girth, it is evident that London would be destitute of ribs and steaks, just as omnibus proprietors could not afford to convey the public by blood horses at a penny a mile. For common practical purposes, we must in all cases be content with something less than the very best it is possible by great cost and effort to obtain. Lincolnshire itself, though there is there "much land, and fertile," could not make a paying business of experiments in fat, which would make one ox as dear as five. So farmers confine themselves to what is moderate and profitable; the occupation of feeding for prizes seems to be falling exclusively into the hands of Dukes and Earls; the farmer is willing to let the honour alone, there being such things as poor-rates and rents. The Nobleman can afford a fancy; and whether it is the purchase of a Titian, or the production of a prize bullock, it is more a matter of taste and inclination than anything else; it is another way of spending money—that is all. We look on the Smithfield Club Cattle Show as remarkable, astonishing even, in its way; but if it were to be extensively imitated, there would be consternation in Newgate Market. London could never wait for the termination of the long process that ends in such quadrupedal phenomena. Covent Garden often sees horticultural marvels; legumes strangely out of season, and fruit of gigantic measurements; but the mass of society decline green peas when they are at a guinea the pint, are content with gooseberries that can be put into mouths of the usual size, and, in short, buy their vegetable supplies just as nature and the market-gardeners produce them. There is, no doubt, some advantage to be derived from the exceptions; it would be a calamity if there were no wealth that could be spared for anything beyond the mere necessaries: we are no advocates of sumptuary laws of any kind: we wish all the world could dress in silks and diamonds, and feed on prize Turtle (if there should ever be such a thing), washed down with Burgundy. If people have the means, and choose to pay for the *éclat* of eating strawberries when strawberries are impossible things, they have a perfect right to do so. They employ those who grow them, and feed others in gratifying themselves. Wealth, in every form of expenditure, is the spring of labour; when the rich cease to be rich, it has generally been found that the poor do not get what the wealthy lose. The whole bulk of a nation sinks or falls together; the Spanish nobility were once the richest in Europe; they are now the most decayed; the mass of the Spanish people are lower in the scale of nations than they were in the seventeenth century.

That this has not much to do with the Baker-street Cattle Show, must be granted; but it has with the expenditure, and application of wealth, on which there is much erroneous philosophy afloat; satirists wax wroth at the "contrasts" of society; they are indignant at the thought that there lie millions of gold in the vaults of the Bank of England, and that there should be hunger and nakedness in St. Giles's. But the remedy is less easy to suggest; it is not in a mere distribution of that wealth, for, if it were done, a short time would see the old process going on again. So, if the present well-filled cattle-stalls were empty, and no single Peer had condescended to let his talk be of bullocks, the peasant would not be by a meal or a shilling the better off; nay, by so much as his particular labour has been wanted in the expanding process, he has been benefited. The Cattle are fatter than necessary, and have doubtless cost more than need be; but the labourer has sustained no injury from it; he has ministered to a caprice, perhaps; but, at all events, it is a very harmless one.

In fact, it is not as a commercial matter that these extraordinary displays can be considered; if Lords graze and feed cattle, they are not wholly graziers and butchers; if it were a mere question of



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—ARRIVAL OF FAT SHEEP AT THE BAZAAR.—(SEE PAGE 37[illegible]) profit and loss, the practice would cease to-morrow. But there are social advantages connected with it which ought to go for something in the account. It gives an object and a pursuit; it connects them with the soil by other relations than that of mere rent receivers; it establishes intercourse between rank and rank, and creates with the occupations something of the spirit of the citizen. The Seigneurs of France and the Grandees of Spain would have scorned to be connected, even in imagination, with any of the pursuits of the civilian—and what is their history? They consumed their revenues in the intrigues and dissipations of profligate Courts, and, in one country, were swept away by a convulsion their rapacity and carelessness occasioned, in the other, they have decayed, become effete and contemptible, destitute of bodily strength or mental energy. Having no politics to occupy them, the foreign nobilities have been deteriorated by pleasure and pride. Here we have plenty of politics; but as that, too, may be pursued to excess, it is as well that the Peerage should temper state asperities by the pursuits of the field and the farm, even though fat beeves should entail a loss, and the results of months of cost and labour go at last, in a great proportion, to the chandler's melting pot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Whilst Lord Palmerston's visit to Don Carlos, and the other approaching visit of the French pretender to England, plants new wrinkles on the King's brow, in Vienna matters are still worse. The Count de Flahaut had in the same week to announce the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with an Arch-Duchess, and the Cracow affair; and in opposition to all previous custom, he only learnt both by the *Gazette*, when they had been many days foregone conclusions. There, no reparation, no information are to be obtained. The Prince Metternich is inaccessible; he is, or pretends to be, confined to his bed with fever, whilst Munch Bellinghausen, the President of the German Diet, officiates for him in dealing out negatives, and "looking unutterable things." Those veteran Ministers of the Crown, Collowrat and Figuelmont, no longer use any concealment of their opinions against young France, as well as against old Poland. It was prompted by them that the Archduke Francis procured the signature of the King of Prussia to the dispersion of the last vestiges of Polish liberty; that the Archdukes, his brothers, hasten with congratulations and costly gifts to celebrate the marriage of the Duke of Bordeaux, who now with his bride appears at the table of the Emperor, as one of his domestic and family circle.

The crowded assemblage at the concert on Friday were all asking one another if any diplomatist had arrived, and the satiric smile of the gay and witty M. de Kisselef, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, told with terrible effect on the blank faces of the numberless French official Grandees present. They tried to conceal the awkward void by referring to the presence of Lord and Lady Cowley, as a protest of High Church and Tory party in England against this marked disapprobation even of "our son-in-law of Belgium;" but the conviction was general that this party had been given as if it were purposely to show the unpropitious drift of present politics. M. Guizot had, on this occasion, one consolation—one compensation of the heart—and that was the general admiration excited by his daughter, Madlle. Guizot, who here almost made her first *début* in the world. She is a young person bordering upon seventeen, of elegant form as well as unaffected manners, whose mind is transparent through her whole person. She has the fine eyes of her father, with his look of those days when he was satisfied with the being the first of the academy, with the glory of having given to literature in France a rank and a dignity it never possessed before. Next to this interesting young lady, the most admired was Madame d'Oustinoff, born a Princess Treubetskoy, a cousin of that Prince whose exile to Siberia so long absorbed the chit-chat of Europe, and a sister to another young nobleman who is said to be secretly married to old Taglioni.

The witty Madame de Girardin, when a few days since at a blue-stocking meeting a fierce lady blue was inveighing against Alexandre Dumas for his plagiarisms, observed, "Yes, it is true he robs, but he robs like a conqueror, and what he takes he makes quite his own—he is like Jupiter in the house of Amphytrion; although he is an intruder he always appears as much at home as the master himself, and enjoying his own property." By-the-by, I told you that at the fast-declining Theatre Français, now being submitted to the ordeal of a commission, a lady had just produced the only good moral comedy of manners that had appeared for an age. What this lady has done in comedy the aforesaid Madame de Girardin is about to effect in tragedy. Her "Cleopatra" is now rehearsing, and, as here we have no fear of an eclipse from a comparison with Shakspeare, everybody predicts she will have surpassing success.

In the meantime, the most recent and most successful performance is the new oratorio just brought out at the Opera Comique, by Berlioz, the peripatetic composer, and the musical critic and colleague of Jules Janin at the *Débats*. It is a work of the greatest ambition, and, barring a certain overwrought mysticism and the absence too often of a dominant melody, it is unquestionably a work of great merit.

FRANCE.

Our Parisian contemporaries, this week, seem somewhat at a loss for political topics, as they recur to Cracow, and comment very earnestly upon the disputed points involved in the supposed views of M. Guizot upon the subject. The *Journal des Débats*, indeed, for want of more exciting matter, reverts to the Montpensier marriage, about which it has a long and profitless article.

Yesterday week M. Guizot gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Bey of Tunis. It consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert, by two hundred of the pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique, and the number of invited guests were upwards of 2000. The Bey of Tunis arrived at nine o'clock, and the Duke de Nemours a few minutes afterwards. The Duke de Montpensier did not make his appearance till past eleven, having been detained at Vincennes by a banquet which he had given to the officers of the artillery. A vast number of the principal residents in the French metropolis were present, and the affair was as brilliant as possible; but, singular to relate, the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, with the single exception of M. Martinez de la Rosa, were absent.

The affair is considered in Paris as an event of no little political importance; for it was remarked that since the 100 days, when Napoleon's sudden appearance drove all foreigners from Paris, the *salons* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were never so deserted by the representatives of Foreign Powers.

A review took place on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, in the Champ de Mars, in presence of the Duke de Nemours and the Bey of Tunis. About 25,000 men were on the ground, consisting of the troops in the garrison of Paris and its neighbourhood, the artillery being commanded by the Duke de Montpensier, and the whole of the troops by General Tiburce Sebastiani. The troops were drawn up in seven parallel lines, through which the Duke de Nemours and the Bey proceeded, accompanied by a numerous staff. A number of manœuvres were then executed with great precision, and the whole terminated before one o'clock. The Bey expressed himself delighted with the display, and, during the day, had all the different evolutions carefully explained to him. M. Guizot gave, on Saturday night, a *fête de famille*, in celebration of the birthday of his mother. One of the saloons was fitted up as a theatre, and M. William Guizot, the Minister's son, with some young friends, performed a little piece written for the occasion, called "La Fête de la Grandmaman."

It seems that the financial condition of France begins to excite some alarm—at all events, the subject is very prominent in the public mind at the present time. The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday has a long and able article upon the subject. While it admits that the position of affairs is somewhat sombre, it contends that there is no real cause for alarm, and that affairs appear to have come to the worst.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday, in reply to the article in the *Journal des Débats*, says: "The present uneasiness in the money-market does not arise from any necessity for purchasing further supplies of foreign corn for home consumption, as there has been already imported 2,637,000 metrical quintals of corn, and 30,956 quintals of flour, being between four and five times the quantity imported during an ordinary year; but because the Government had undertaken too many public works, which obliged the Treasury, within a short period, to withdraw 130 millions which were deposited in the Bank of France, and thus reduced the amount of specie in that establishment to 80 millions; in consequence of which the Bank directors must either diminish their discounts, raise the rate of interest, or procure specie by some extraordinary mode."

The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch, announcing the liberation by Abd-el-Kader of the eleven French prisoners remaining in captivity at his deira, and their arrival in Melilla, the (Spanish) Governor of which received them with much kindness.

The *Independent Belge* of the 5th instant, contradicts a statement published in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, to the effect that the King of the Belgians was about to proceed to Paris, and thence to London, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the French and English Courts. The *Independent* adds, that King Leopold has no intention of quitting Brussels for two months to come.

M. de Costa Cabral, ex-Minister of Portugal, arrived on the 3d at Bayonne. The ex-political chief Ugarte has also arrived in that town.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, permitting the importation for home consumption of every description of grain and flour arriving from America, whether on board French ships or those of the British kingdom, until further notice. This ordinance is a modification of the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain on the 26th of January, 1826, by which the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, can only be imported into France in British bottoms for exportation.

The *Débats* mentions the death of another relic of the revolution, M. Mahon, Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list, formerly aide-de camp to Marshal Lannes and Marshal Mortier, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of St. Louis, who closed his mortal career, at the estate of La Grillonnière, in consequence of his wounds. He entered the army at the time of the revolution, and was named Sub-Lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Loire and Cher. Colonel Mahon was descended from an ancient Irish family.

After all, it seems doubtful whether the Bey of Tunis will visit England. One of the Paris papers states that as he cannot be received as an independent Sovereign, he will not come at all.

The *Presse* confirms the report of the intended visit of the Duke de Bordeaux to this country. According to Paris papers his Royal Highness has been invited to England by Lord Palmerston, who, at this moment, attracts the attention of the French press to a great extent.

SPAIN.

There has, it appears, been another important, but brief Ministerial crisis at Madrid. The Queen having refused to sanction the resignation of M. Pacheco, the Attorney-General, the Ministers resigned in a body on the evening of the 29th ult. On the following day, M. de Viluma was sent for by the Queen, and entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. The noble Marquis first consented to the wishes of her Majesty, and was to have chosen, as colleagues, M. M. Fejada, Generals Cleonard and Diego Ballesteros; but, on consideration, he thought that, in present circumstances, the formation of a new cabinet was above his strength, and he respectfully entreated her Majesty to excuse him. At three in the afternoon her Majesty sent for M. Isturitz, and requested him to retain office with his former colleagues. Her Majesty notified that she had changed her mind, and accepted of the resignation of M. Pacheco. M. Isturitz first refused, but finally acceded to the wishes of her Majesty, but requested time to consult with his colleagues.

The result was that M. Isturitz and his colleagues resumed office.

The resignation of the Ministers was in the hands of the Queen at ten at night; and in two hours after a dreadful conflagration broke out in the offices of the Marine, Grace and Justice, and War Department, which are in the same edifice. The fire was discovered at twelve o'clock, raged all night with fury, and was not got under until nearly eleven o'clock next day. It is said that the archives and documents connected with the public accounts are all, or the most valuable part, consumed.

The coincidence is curious:—the Ministerial offices burned in an hour or two after the Ministry fell. The building destroyed was for some time the residence of the famous Godoy, Prince of Peace.

According to our latest news from Madrid, the fire completely destroyed the portion of the building occupied by the War office. The whole of the archives, correspondence, decrees, orders, papers connected with the public accounts of that department, rich paintings, sumptuous furniture—all are reduced to ashes. The offices of the Minister of Grace and Justice have also suffered, though not to the same extent, as well as those lately occupied by the Finance Department. At one moment it appeared inevitable that the Senate-house, which adjoins the building, would have fallen a prey to the flames. Extraordinary efforts were made to save it by taking off the roof, &c., and on that side the fire was prevented from extending. The fire-engines were, with one or two exceptions, in the worst possible state to meet such an emergency. The rain, which fell abundantly, rendered essential service, which was, however, often counteracted by strong gusts of wind. The crowd was immense, the confusion great, and the bells of all the churches in Madrid tolled with lugubrious sound during the night. The value of the furniture consumed in the War-office alone has been calculated at 30 000 dollars: the writing table of the Minister cost, only a few months ago, [illegible] reals, nearly £300. The valuable inkstands, lamps, &c., of massive silver, which were lately renewed, have all become the food of the destroying element.

It was believed at Madrid, that although the Ministers have been saved from dismissal for the present, their tenure of office is believed to be but slight, as they are divided amongst themselves. It is said that at a Council of Ministers, held on the night of the 1st inst., a violent dispute arose between MM. Mon, Pidal, and Armero, on the one hand, and MM. Isturitz, Caneja, and Sanz, on the other, on the subject of an intrigue which is said to be in progress for raising M. Mon to the Presidency of the Cabinet, with which he was taunted by M. Isturitz.

PORTUGAL.—PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

We have received by the *Cyclops*, which has arrived at Spithead, accounts from Lisbon of the 30th November. The Lisbon letters confirm the report of the defeat, with great loss of life, of a body of insurgents to the number of 2000, under the command of the ex-Viscount Sa da Bandeira, by the columns under the command of Baron Casal and Viscount Vinhaes, on the 16th ult., near Chaves, in the province of Minho.

The Duke of Saldanha had made no attempt to dislodge the Conde das Antas from Santarem. General Schwalback having abandoned the siege of Avoro proceeded to Elvas and Estremos, and thence back to Salveterra, opposite Santarem. He crossed the river, and joined Saldanha's forces on the 28th ult.

Conde de Bomfim was, by the last accounts, in Evora, and Baron de Almargem, in Leira, organising popular battalions.

Great sensation was caused in Lisbon by the forced departure of the Duke of Palmella.

A private letter from Lisbon gives a strange version of the mode in which this event was brought about:—"On the 25th of November, at a late hour of the evening, the Queen sent a message to the Duke, commanding his immediate attendance at the Palace. Palmella, recollecting, doubtless, the sleepless night he had passed on the very last occasion of his being summoned to the Royal presence (viz., on the 6th of October), represented to her Majesty's messenger that he was indisposed, but, at the same time, observed that if, notwithstanding, her Majesty peremptorily commanded his attendance, he would at once dress, and proceed to the Palace. The Queen then fixed the following day for the audience. On the 26th, the Duke repaired to the Necessidades, when he was received by Donna Maria, who commanded him to be seated whilst in her presence.

"The Queen, having made some observations, deliberately said, 'It is my wish that you should leave the country;' on which the Duke rose, and, humbly inclining before her Majesty, kissed her hand, whilst he said, 'I never thought the hour would arrive when I should be told by your Majesty, that it was essential towards your well-being that I should quit my native country;' after which he quitted the Royal presence. At five o'clock in the afternoon the Duke repaired on board the Admiral's ship, accompanied by two of his sons-in-law. He remained in the *Hibernia*, where he was entertained at Sir W. Parker's table, until the following day, when he embarked on board the *Madrid* packet-boat, which at two o'clock sailed for Cadiz. It is understood that M. de Palmella has gone to Gibraltar, to await the course of events. The accusation against him is for having secretly encouraged the insurgents, and induced Col. Wylde, the British Minister, and Sir W. Parker, to entertain views unfavourable to the present Government.

Many noblemen have preferred leaving the kingdom, or retiring to the British fleet, to taking up arms in defence of the existing Government.

The Government meddling with the currency had caused much anxiety to the mercantile and monied classes. The Government owes 13,000 contos of reis to the two companies that form the new Bank of Portugal.

The Queen's troops still invested Santarem. Das Antas's force was about 3000 strong. Lisbon was quiet, as was Oporto, at which port the *Cyclops* touched on the 2nd. Both cities had been put in a state of defence. Vice-Admiral Parker's squadron was in the Tagus when the *Cyclops* left.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Tay* steamer reached Southampton on Tuesday night with the West India mails. This vessel was expected sooner, but was delayed by bad weather.

The dates by this conveyance are Demerara the 2nd, Trinidad and Antigua the 3rd, Barbadoes the 4th, St. Lucia the 5th, St. Kitts the 6th, and Jamaica the 9th ultimo. The weather throughout the whole of the colonies continued favourable for the sugar crops, although in some cases rain had fallen rather profusely. The canes are, however, in fine condition, and if the manufacturing season turn out propitious, there will be a very large increase in the crop of the present year. It was very hot in Jamaica, and some little sickness prevailed.

The *Tay* brings 15 cases of pine-apples, and a large quantity of small parcels and packages. Considering the advanced season of the year, the pine-apples are somewhat of a novel importation, and as they appear to be in pretty good condition, no doubt the speculation will be a very satisfactory one for the importers, Messrs. Keeling and Hunt.

The news from Mexico is rather important. The report is fully confirmed that Santa Anna has seized 2,000,000 dollars in course of remittance to British merchants; but he excuses the act as preventing its being seized by the Americans.

The blockading squadron was still lying off Anton Lizardo, and no movement had been made in any shape whatever since the last advices. At Vera Cruz, the Mexicans were still exerting themselves, and adopting every means in their power to defend their favourite Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.

A movement, on the part of the Mexicans, had been made at Tampico. The whole of the forces were preparing to leave when the *Tay* left, in order to rally round Santa Anna, who was at San Luis, concentrating his army. Every person capable of bearing arms had voluntarily entered the service, and it was supposed that the force under Santa Anna amounted to upwards of 20 000 men. Their destination was Monterey, to meet General Taylor. No further intelligence had been received from the seat of war in the interior. It was intended, on the part of the Mexicans, to evacuate Tampico.

Serious Illness of Prince Metternich.—The *Cologne Gazette*, of December 7, states, on the authority of a Correspondent "from the Danube," that the above distinguished statesman is dangerously ill, and that he has been confined during several days to his bed. It appears that he is suffering under a species of fever which allows him no rest. The *Gazette* adds that Count Munch-Bellinghausen, the President of the Germanic Diet, is with the Prince night and day.

Alleged Murder at Hitchin, Herts.—A long investigation has taken place at Hitchin, before the district magistrates, and before the county Coroner, relative to the death of George Tomlin, a young farm-labourer in the service of Lord Dacre, who was shot by a lad of his own age, named James Lawrence, in the service of Mr. Wahey, a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood. It appeared from the evidence taken before the magistrates previous to the death of the lad Tomlin, that the prisoner Lawrence had been out in the fields, armed with a gun, for the purpose of scaring away the birds on land belonging to his master during the forenoon of Sunday, the 22nd ult. On entering Lord Dacre's court-yard, where the deceased was attending to the horses, some words passed, when the prisoner raised the gun to his shoulder, and said, "I'll shoot you." The deceased ran behind a tree for shelter, but was followed by the prisoner, who fired at a few paces distance, lodging the charge under the deceased's shoulder-blade. He was immediately attended by a medical gentleman, who pronounced the wound mortal. The deceased expired on Wednesday afternoon (last week). On Friday Mr. F. T. Osbaldistone, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when, in addition to the evidence before the magistrates, the surgeon who attended the deceased stated, that the charge had excoriated the back and penetrated the lungs; the mortification which supervened was the immediate cause of death. At the adjourned inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Lawrence.

Highway Robbery and Supposed Attempt to Murder.—Two men, named Pearse and Smith, were examined at the Shire Hall, Hertford, last Saturday, and committed for trial on a charge of robbing a hawker, named James Jarvis, about a fortnight ago, near Wheathampstead. The prisoners beat the poor fellow very severely, and no doubt would have murdered him if assistance had not arrived.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Friday.

SPOTTISWOODE v. CLARK.

In this case, Mr. Stuart applied to the Lord Chancellor for an order to dissolve an injunction obtained in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, restraining the defendant from selling a work called "Old Moore's Family Pictorial Almanack," on the ground that the title on the wrapper was an imitation, and an infringement of the plaintiff's property in an almanack entitled the "Pictorial Almanack," published by him. The Vice-Chancellor had granted the injunction on an *exparte* statement; had subsequently confirmed his first decision; and therefore the present application was made to the superior Court.

Mr. Stuart said it was one of those cases in which the right to an injunction depended on the legal title to that which the plaintiff asked to have protected: in this instance, that right was very limited, and very doubtful; and, in the second place, he contended that, if that legal right was complete, his client had not infringed it. There was a taste at the present time for illustrated works: there were Pictorial Shakspeares, Pictorial Bibles, and a number of other publications of the same kind. The plaintiff published a newspaper called the *Pictorial Times*; and, two years ago, issued a "Pictorial Almanack," published at the office of the newspaper. His allegation was, that his client had imitated the title-page of that almanack, in one issued at a less price, and had obtained an injunction restraining his client from selling it.

The Lord Chancellor: Is the complaint confined to the wrapper?

Mr. Stuart: It is; the injunction was to prevent them selling an almanack bound in a paper wrapper or cover, with the words "Pictorial Almanack" appearing thereon. This seemed a very slight matter for an injunction at all.

The Lord Chancellor: Does the plaintiff's bill claim an exclusive right to publish a Pictorial Almanack.

Mr. Stuart: It did in effect; nothing must imitate it; but it was very doubtful whether there could be an exclusive right in a wrapper of this kind.

The Lord Chancellor here examined and compared the two publications.

Mr. Stuart proceeded; there was no allegation or pretence that there was anything alike in the two works, except the wrapper; and he contended that the plaintiff could have no exclusive right in the word "Pictorial:" it meant an almanack with pictures, and his client's was also an almanack with pictures. In one sense, every man who published any almanack, interfered with whoever might have published another; and upon the whole, it seemed impossible to put the case on any other ground than this—that plaintiff and defendant were both competitors in one market. Astronomical facts and phenomena were important matters in an almanack, and it was natural enough that an engraving of an object like the Time-ball at Greenwich, should have been taken for the title-page; but so far from his client's engraving being a copy of the plaintiff's, it was taken from another almanack published some years ago. The learned counsel then pointed out the essential difference between the two works in their contents and details, and urged that the continuation of the injunction would cause enormous injury to his client, who had expended a large sum of money in the work, while discharging the order would still leave the plaintiff with a sufficient remedy. He submitted that the Court must in justice dissolve the injunction.

The Lord Chancellor: Your client will of course undertake to keep an account, though I never could perceive what good it did.

Mr. Stuart would consent to any terms that would do perfect justice.

Mr. Moore was heard in support of the motion; and Mr. Anderdon opposed it, dwelling on the damage the plaintiff would sustain by the imitation of his work published at a lower price, and cited the cases of the London Conveyance Company to shew that the use of words of the most common and general meaning had been prohibited when it was clear they were used with an intention to deceive.

Mr. Hobback followed on the same side, stating, in the course of his argument, that the plaintiff was the first to publish a pictorial almanack.

The Lord Chancellor (referring to the dates) said he used the word pictorial first, but, in fact, the "Illustrated London Almanack" was published before it.

Mr. Hobback proceeded at great length to contend that an exclusive right might be established to the use of a general word, like the word pictorial.

The Lord Chancellor thought there would be great difficulty in saying what might be the effect of agreeing to that: one man might adopt the word "*Pictorial*," another the word "*Illustrated*"; now, as it was admitted that the whole world—that anybody who chose, might publish almanacks with pictures in them, those who started first would soon exhaust all the terms of description. "Pictorial" and "Illustrated" being taken, what could a third person call his book?

Mr. Hobback: He might call it an almanack illustrated with pictures.

The Lord Chancellor: No: Illustrated is already appropriated.

Mr. Hobback urged that terms used by one party must not be copied by others.

The Lord Chancellor: In short, you must not commit a fraud.

Mr. Hobback: Whether or not there is a right to an exclusive use of the term "Pictorial Almanack," he submitted there was clearly a right to restrain a party from using it in connection with other words, that made it appear that the work of the defendant was that of the plaintiff.

The Lord Chancellor said all these cases must depend on the particular circumstances; all the Court could do was to endeavour to lay down some principle by which the public might know under what rule the particular case fell. He had frequently had occasion to express his opinion of this class of cases, and he did not feel the least disposition to depart from it. Unless the case was very clear indeed, it was the duty of the Court only to exercise its jurisdiction where the legal right of property had been ascertained. For that course there were many reasons. In the first place, if the Court acted in ignorance of where the legal right laid, it might commit a great error in exercising its equitable jurisdiction, which it was only justified in exercising where the legal right was certain. Another objection to such an order, was that it compelled the parties to embark in future litigation, when it might be more discreet on their parts to pause, and consider whether they ought to follow the matter up any further. An order of the Court either grants an injunction, and compels the party to bring an action, or it suspends the injunction, with liberty to bring an action, if that is resolved on. In one case, it was possible that there might be no further litigation; in the other, a party was compelled to engage in it, and thus both parties were exposed to useless litigation at the moment they were both eager in pursuit of their supposed rights, and cannot escape from the order without mutual consent. Another great objection to an injunction, in the first instance, was that the Court, by granting it, expressed a strong opinion as to the legal right before that right was sent to be tried: by its decree, the Court substantially expressed a decided opinion as to the existence of the right, before the proper tribunal had decided it. But the gravest of all the objections to the injunction was that, in decreeing it, the Court ran the risk of doing the greatest possible injustice. Consider what the effect of the present injunction must be. Here was a publication which, if it was not permitted to be issued to the public during the next month, would lose the greatest part of its value: it was an almanack for the next year, 1847; an almanack for any year, of course, had its greatest sale at the commencement of that year; if that sale was prohibited by an injunction, till a legal question could be tried by an action in the spring, or perhaps the middle of spring, what would an almanack for that year be worth? The injunction would take the property away, and give it to nobody; whereas, by leaving the sale open till the right should be tried, though the defendant might lose something of profit in the meantime, the plaintiff would not be making it wholly for himself, if the future decision should be against him. In the other case, the defendant would utterly lose what he was entitled to, and the effect of the injunction would be to commit a great injustice. Unless the case was so clear that the Court could have no doubt whatever of the result of an action, it was its duty to abstain from exercising its equitable jurisdiction, till the right was established in due course of law. Nor was this rule confined to the publication of such works as the present; it applied to many other cases. To advert to the particular facts of this case, he should throw out of sight all that had been said as to trade marks and labels. They had nothing to do with this case; a piece of steel or a bottle of blacking could only be known as having certain qualities from certain marks and labels, to which the public wholly trusted in purchasing them. When that mark was used by other parties, it amounted to a fraud, as the article could be judged of by the mark alone. It was entirely different in the present case. In taking up these two works, if anybody was deceived it certainly could not be by the eye: any two things more different in size, colour, description, and engravings, could scarcely be. No one who had seen them could buy the defendant's almanack for the plaintiff's: the whole of the contents and matter were totally and entirely different: it could not deceive anybody. There was certainly a remarkable coincidence in the title, if two persons did sit down separately to bring out a picture almanack. Of that, as a ground for legal liability, he expressed no opinion. But referring only to the circumstances, he was not satisfied that the plaintiff had such a clear legal right against the defendant as to justify the Court in preventing the defendant from selling his almanack, till the plaintiff came before it with the verdict of a jury. The case fell within the rule upon which he had frequently acted, and it was even more favourable for the exercise of that principle than many previous ones. He thought it much safer, and more equitable, to grant an order dissolving the injunction, the defendant undertaking to keep an account, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring an action at law.

Injunction dissolved accordingly.

MORE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the case of Wilson *v.* Howe and another, tried in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, the important decision was come to that promoters of railway projects are not entitled to recover any of the preliminary expenses from members of the provisional committee.

The Attorney-General and another learned gentleman represented the plaintiff; Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Keane were counsel for the defendants. This action was brought by the secretary of the Canterbury and Herne Bay Railway Company, to recover £125, for half a year's salary. The defendants were members of the provisional committee. The only point worth mentioning arose upon the cross examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, from whose evidence it appeared that the plaintiff and Mr. David Keane, solicitor, were the registered promoters of the line, which was abandoned in the month of October, 1845.

The Lord Chief Baron held that a promoter of a railway project could not sue any of the members of the provisional committee for his own services, or for any of the preliminary expenses of the company.

The Attorney-General stated that he had been counsel in many cases in which promoters had recovered verdicts against provisional committeemen to the extent of several thousands.

The plaintiff was nonsuited, but leave was reserved to move to enter a verdict, or for a new trial, should the Court above be of opinion that a promoter was entitled to recover against provisional committees for services or expenses incidental to the formation of the company.

The case of Waddy *v.* Dillon and others was tried in the same Court. It was an action by the plaintiff, a well-known parliamentary agent, against the defendants, as members of the provisional committee of the Direct London and Manchester Railway Company, to recover compensation for his services in procuring the consent of influential persons, as Lord Rossmore, Colonel Dawson Damer, Colonel Westenra, M P., and others, to serve on the provisional committee. These services he rendered on the application of a Mr. Lee, one of the proposed company's local agents, expressing a hope at the time he undertook the duty that he would be employed as junior parliamentary agent, not, as he said to Mr Lee, so much for the sake of emolument as of being connected with so important an undertaking. The plaintiff not having been made assistant parliamentary agent now sought to recover compensation for his work and labour in canvassing for provisional committeemen.

Mr. M Chambers and Mr Bagley appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General and Mr Hoggins for the defendant.

When the case had proceeded some length, the Lord Chief Baron said, that if the plaintiff could not prove a retainer on employment other than that by Mr. Lee, or that Mr. Lee had express authority to employ the plaintiff, he should direct a nonsuit.

Mr M Chambers said he could not prove any other retainer, or any express authority from the defendants to Mr. Lee to engage the plaintiff; and thereupon the plaintiff was nonsuited.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The case of Alley *v.* Gain, tried in the QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday, presented some interesting points connected with the alleged liability of provisional committeemen.

Mr. Montague Chambers, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Edwin James, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Crowder and Mr. Udall for the defendant.

It was an action to recover compensation for work and labour performed by the plaintiff as a surveyor to a projected railway company, called the Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Railway. It appeared that the affairs of the projected company were, in the first instance, managed by a solicitor named Beckett, to whom the defendant wrote, desiring to have his name put on the list of the provisional and also of the acting or managing committee. It was put upon the list of the provisional committee, and some prospectuses were published with that name among the rest. It was afterwards, at the defendant's request, struck out of the list, and new prospectuses were published without it. Some of the work for which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation had been done before the defendant's name appeared on the list of provisional committeemen, and some after it had been struck out of that list. After it had been struck out, the notices of motion of the committee had not been sent to him, and he did not appear to have interfered very actively in the affairs of the company even before that period The plaintiff had not been directly employed by him, nor was there any evidence of the plaintiff's employment, even in an indirect manner, by the order or authority of the defendant, except such as might be presumed from the fact of the defendant being a member of the committee under whose orders, as a body, the work had been done.

When these facts had been proved,

Mr. Crowder, on the part of the defendant, submitted that there was, on the authority of the recent case of Wyld *v* Hopkins, no evidence to go to the Jury.

Lord Denman was clearly of opinion that the character of provisional committeeman meant something, but what it meant was not a question at law; it was to be determined by the Jury on the facts of the case. He had no judicial knowledge of it; but the Jurors, from their knowledge of the business of the world, must be acquainted with it, and must apply their experience to decide upon it. He did not think that the case of "Wyld *v.* Hopkins" required him to go to that extent. He should, therefore, let this case go to the Jury, who must determine on the evidence whether the defendant had, in fact, made himself liable by his own acts.

Mr Crowder then addressed the Jury for the defendant, and put in, to show that the defendant's name had been struck off, the list published in the prospectus within a very short time after it had first appeared there.

Mr. Chambers replied

Lord Denman said that, in his opinion, as two men who put their names over a door of business as partners held themselves out to the world in that character, and took on themselves its liabilities, so it must be a question for the Jury to determine whether several men who put their names into a prospectus of a company as its provisional committeemen did not hold themselves out to the world in a particular character, and take on themselves the responsibilities of that character. He inclined to think that they did so. But it so, even then, applying that rule to the present case, the defendant could not be liable for any part of the work done before the publication of his name took place. The only other question then was, whether, under the circumstances existing here, he was liable at all. That was a question which the Jury must decide, by determining whether the plaintiff had given him credit for the work, or whether the defendant had so conducted himself as to entitle the plaintiff to treat him as a person on whose credit the work was done. These questions the Jury must answer, upon a consideration of all the facts of the case.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Tuesday, an action was tried, Holdsworth *v.* Gibson and others. The plaintiff, Dr. Holdsworth, who had been a physician at Plymouth, sought to recover damages from the defendants, who were proprietors of the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*, for an alleged libel, the effect of which had been to eject him from the Western Yacht Club. It was also imputed to the plaintiff that he had cheated at cards at Guernsey, and had been connected with a notorious gambler at Tours The defendants pleaded a justification; and a good deal of evidence was called on their behalf to prove various gambling transactions in which the plaintiff had been engaged After a long trial, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants on all the pleas of justification, but found two portions of the pleas not proved; and it was agreed that in the event of the Court being of opinion that those were material to the issues, a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff – damages One Farthing.

In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on the same day, an action was tried, O'Brien *v.* Clement, arising out of the circumstances which originated the cause above noticed, in the Common Pleas. It was brought by Mr. Fitzgerald O'Brien to recover damages for a libel published upon the 15th of February last, in *Bell's Life and Sporting Chronicle*, of which the defendant is the registered proprietor. The alleged libel charged the plaintiff with having been the associate and confederate of two persons who were expelled from the Royal Western Yacht Club for cheating at cards, and that the plaintiff caused himself to be proposed as a member of the club, but was blackballed. —The Attorney-General, addressing the Jury for the defendant, stated, that if any apology or contradiction of the paragraph had been asked for, the defendant would have made it: no application had been made; and he did not intend to prove the justification, which would entitle the plaintiff's counsel to a reply. The fact was, the defendant made inquiries into the whole matter, and he was not able to sustain his justification. He was, therefore, now prepared to give a public retractation and apology for the charge of confederacy with the parties expelled which had been made against the plaintiff; but, under all the circumstances, it was hoped the Jury would consider nominal damages sufficient.—The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £30 damages.

O'BRIEN *v.* BRYANT AND OTHERS. This was a similar action, by the same plaintiff, against the registered proprietors of the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*. In this case, the defendants offered to submit to a verdict for 40s. damages, which would carry costs.—The Lord Chief Baron observed that the plaintiff's honour would in no degree suffer by accepting that offer. -Mr. Sergeant Murphy said that, after his Lordship's intimation, he would not go on with the case.—A verdict was then taken for 40s. damages.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, at the Railway Tap, Nine Elms, Battersea, as to the death of Helen Thompson, aged forty-eight years, lately residing at Southampton. The deceased was recently stewardess on board the *Royal Tar* steamer, which runs from Southampton to Gibraltar, but for the last fortnight she had been suffering from an attack of gout and shortness of breath, for which she had received medical advice. On the previous Thursday, the deceased and her daughter entered a third-class carriage at Southampton for the purpose of proceeeing to London. On reaching Basingstoke the deceased seemed very ill, and her lips turned quite blue. A little water was given her, and she rallied for some time. The train continued until they stopped at the terminus at Nine Elms, Battersea, when she was again taken ill. The police were made acquainted with the case, and soon brought three medical gentlemen who pronounced life extinct. The deceased was on the way to Liverpool for the benefit of her health. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. C. J Carttar, at the Duke of Kent, Greenwich, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Jane Carey, aged fifty-nine, wife of a jeweller. It was given in evidence that deceased left her bed on Monday morning before the rest of the family were up, and destroyed herself by cutting her throat. Her husband's business had been very precarious during the last two years, which caused considerable despondency in deceased. Verdict—"Temporary insanity"

A CHILD MURDERED BY HER FATHER NEAR BRISTOL.—On Monday night, a man named Cann, a butcher, residing in the district of Baptist Mills, near Bristol, murdered his infant daughter, during a quarrel with his wife. Mr. J. B Grindon, Coroner of Bristol, held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body, and received the following evidence:—Police Constable, No 200, said he was alarmed by a noise on Monday night, and going to the place whence the sound proceeded, he saw John Cann knock his wife down with his fist; he then kicked with his foot, upon which the wife screamed "murder, the child is dead." Witness ran towards her, and saw the mother lifting the child from the ground. He took the child up, and told Cann the child was dying. The woman said he had kicked it in the head, and before that he had flung it across the street three times. Cann made no answer. Witness then took him into custody. The infant was sent to the hospital. John Mason, house-surgeon of the hospital, said, that about half-past two o'clock this morning, the deceased infant was brought in It was treated for concussion of the brain, but died soon after five o'clock. He had made a post mortem examination, and found that death had been occasioned by fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, produced by some violent injuries received —The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday. On that day the inquest was resumed, and the result was a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Cann," who was committed for trial.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Morning Herald* notices the great increase of the works of the locomotive establishment of the Great Western Railway at Swindon. It states that in the course of the next year 51 miles of broad gauge railway will be open; 160 miles in 1848, and 250 miles in 1849. The express train on Saturday last to Swindon, is noticed as a striking proof of the rapid strides that the railway system is making. The engine—the new "Great Western" left the Paddington station at 9h. 46m. 50s., and, notwithstanding the driver had to reduce his speed on two occasions while passing stations, and to run through the Reading station, where some obstruction presented itself, at about 30 miles an hour, the entire distance to Didcot, 53 miles, was performed in *fifty-six minutes and twenty seconds*. The speed attained in part of the journey was upwards of 66 miles per hour.

As a proof of the longevity of the present generation, it may be stated that the obituary of the *Times* of Monday recorded the decease of no less than six persons whose united ages are 514 years, making an average of 85 and a fraction of 4 The age of one of these persons was 92 and of another 91.

Letters from Holland state, that by a decree of the Minister of Finance, cotton, dyewoods, and tortoiseshell imported direct from the coast of Guinea in Dutch vessels, are to be admitted free of duty.

A letter from St. Petersburg of Nov. 26, says:—"The Emperor has just become a member of our yacht club, and has added to its vessels the *Victoria* yacht, built in England. The Grand Duke Constantine has accepted the office of honorary president"

A trial, says one of the French papers, is about to be made at the cemetery of Mont-Parnasse, for the purpose of preventing premature interment A salle des morts is to be established, in which all bodies are to remain, under the eyes of a scientific commission, for 26 hours before they are buried.

A letter from Odessa states that, notwithstanding the enormous shipments made of grain in that port during the months of August, September, and October last, there still remained in the stores on the 10th of November more than 4 000 000 hectolitres of wheat.

Mr. Frank Haydon, the eldest son of the late celebrated artist, has been compelled to resign the appointment in the Customs, conferred on him by Sir Robert Peel, from continued ill-health. The right honourable Baronet has kindly interested himself to get Mr Haydon restored to the clerkship he previously held in the Record-office, the duties of which are better suited to the condition of an invalid, though the emolument is much smaller.

The death of M. Michelet, announced lately in most of the papers, was not that of the historian, but of his father.

Several of the country journals now express their latest news from London by electric telegraph

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette* of the 30th ultimo states, that so great is the distress of the labouring classes at Berlin, that they are compelled to pawn almost everything they possess to procure bread. The crowd is so great at the doors of the pawnbrokers that it has been found necessary to place sentinels there to procure order

An elderly maiden lady, Miss Symons, died at her residence in Park-row Bristol, last week, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Miss Symons was born in the house in which she died, and never during the period of her long life resided in any other. The same rooms have seen her an infant and a decrepit old woman.

By a statistical return, we learn that the European population of Algeria, which in 1831 only amounted to 3228, was in 1844, 75 354; and that the public revenue, which in 1831 amounted to 1,048, 479f., amounted in 1844, to 17,695,996f.

On the 10th ult. the opening of a new section of the line now being laid down from Warsaw to the frontier south of the kingdom of Poland, which is called the trunk line from Warsaw to Vienna, took place with considerable ceremony. The section from Petrikau to the frontier of the republic of Cracow and Silesia, is very forward, but the complete line will not be opened until the end of 1847, when the public will be enabled to travel from Warsaw to the frontiers in eight or nine hours.

All the necessary legal and other steps for completing the transfer of the estate at Redmarley, Gloucestershire, recently purchased by Mr Feargus O'Connor at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, are being proceeded with. The farm, which consists of 180 acres, is to form a Chartist co-operative estate, upon which are to be located about 60 persons or families, with allotments of about two acres of land to each cottage

A letter from Bagdad dated the 28th of October, states that the cholera has ceased at that place, although it was raging with intense fury on the banks of the Euphrates. The official returns of death for Bagdad alone amount to 7000, but it was supposed that the disease had made more than 30,000 victims in the surrounding villages. At Tabris the mortality had been excessive. The number of victims averaged from 10,000 to 15,000, notwithstanding the wealthy portion of the population had fled to the mountains.

Six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine tons of ice were exported from Boston (United States) between September 1 and November 11.

Four of the largest banking houses in Hanover have agreed to offer the Government a loan of 4,000,000 dollars, at the rate of five per cent. interest, for the purpose of laying down some Railway lines. The Government to issue its scrip

The following from Constantinople, of the 18th ult., appears in a German journal:—"Countess Talbot has just left Constantinople for Alexandria. From thence she will continue her pilgrimage to Jerusalem."

A letter from Rome, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"The Pope has decreed a general jubilee of three weeks, viz., from the 6th to the 27th of December. The decree is dated Nov. 20, and is countersigned by Cardinal Lambruschini. On this occasion, remission of all sins may be obtained on the performance of certain conditions"

The Stockholm papers contain an account of the arrest of a Colonel Platin, who was taken into custody by the Chamberlain on duty at the Palace, and whose object it is supposed was to murder the King of Sweden. Platin had fired two pistols at the Count because he would not announce him to the King, and a large knife was found upon him. He is said to be insane.

A journeyman blacksmith, from Wurtemberg, employed at Lucerne, has been tried and condemned to banishment from the canton for ten years, and to pay the cost of his prosecution, for having, while drinking at a public-house, cast reflections upon the Jesuits.

An order has been given by the York and Newcastle Railway Company for three miles of trucks.

Mr. Hudson, it is said, has given orders for all the persons engaged on the Eastern Counties Railway to be regaled with a good dinner, and to receive 5s. during the Christmas holidays.

The latest returns of arrivals of potatoes from the Continent show the importation of nearly 300 tons weight of potatoes in one day. Of these, 100 tons were from France, 112 tons from Normandy, and a cargo comprising 80 tons from Flushing, the production of Holland.

A new carriage conveyance company is about to be started, called the Economic Brougham, Cabriolet, and Carriage Company. The carriages will be of a uniform colour, and the drivers will wear a respectable livery. The rate of fares will be sixpence a mile.

It was reported at the Liverpool Select Vestry meeting on Tuesday last, that, during the past month, 500 Irish paupers more than during the corresponding period of the previous year were passed from Liverpool to Ireland.

The number of persons who passed to and from France, via Boulogne, during the week ending the 6th inst., was 794, and by Calais, 210. The number in the corresponding week of last year was, Boulogne, 863; Calais, 145.

The *Globe* says:—"Considerable sensation has been excited at the west end of the town, and in literary circles, by the result of the inquiry into the appropriation of books from the library of the Athenæum, which has been the detection and expulsion of one of the members of the Club."

A letter from Frohsdorff, says:—"The Archdukes of Austria on the 27th ult. paid visits to the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux on the occasion of their marriage. Soon afterwards the Duke and Duchess went to Vienna and dined *en famille* with the Emperor and Empress. The Duchess de Berry seems to find in her new daughter her whom she lately lost, when married to the Prince de Lucca."

Two students of the University of Konigsberg, M. Maclean, son of the director of the bank of that town, and M. Knoneisen, son of the banker of that name, fought a duel with sabres on the 26th November. M. Maclean had his nose cut off, and died within twenty-four hours in dreadful torture. His adversary has fled. The cause of the hostile encounter was a foolish quarrel at a game of billiards.

During last month 625 passengers were landed at Ostend from England During the same month the departures from Ostend for England were 900.

The *Kate*, arrived in the English Channel, has brought advices from Rio to the 13th of October. There is no political intelligence by this arrival. Freights to England 50s., and the rate of exchange 28s. A French ship had been lost on the coast.

A letter from Berlin, of the 2nd, says the protest of Lord Palmerston against the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy, sent to the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, is drawn up in very moderate terms, and is not of such a nature as to lead to any fear of a rupture.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists at the Louvre will open on March 15, 1847, and will continue to the 15th of May following.

Intelligence has been received, *viâ* Panama, from Wellington (New Zealand), to the 4th of August. A crisis had arrived. The Governor, with all his available force, was endeavouring to destroy the fortifications of those natives who have been troublesome for so long a period. People were beginning to be inspired with fresh confidence and hope.

At Toulouse, on the 3rd inst., died a woman, at the advanced age of 105, having preserved all her faculties till very nearly her last hour.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Lander, her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, died on the 14th ult., of typhus fever.

The Wilderspin tribute fund now amounts to £1300, of which Manchester has contributed upwards of £400 The sum of £2000 has been fixed upon as necessary to accomplish the two-fold object of placing Mr. Wilderspin in circumstances of ease and comfort for the rest of his life, and of ensuring a provision for his family.

Accounts from Milan announce the demise of Charles Count Von Gaisruch, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, who expired at the close of last month, in that city, aged seventy-three years.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

NOTES FROM AN AMATEUR CONCERT.

THE ELEMENTS OF A CONCERT.

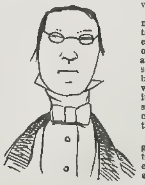
WE were favoured with a ticket for a meeting of the "St. Nicodemus Vocal Club," on the first time that the names of the members appeared in the printed programme, which was, of course, a grand night for them. For, that there must be something exceedingly pleasant in getting one's name into print, is proved by the success which attends the system of "100 *Name Cards for* 1s. 6*d.*!!" which has obtained so much popularity; not among people who are in the habit of giving cards away, but with those who never saw before how their names would look in type.

The generality of the songs were of the class that is termed "gentdel," without any particular meaning, and so written that you might have read them beginning at the last verse, and ending at the first, without much difference in the effect

Interspersed amongst these came a few comic songs in that popular style, wherein the jokes are left to the hearer's imagination. In order to prove themselves by no means unimaginative, the audience laughed at the end of each verse

The singers evidently fancied themselves most exquisitely humorous; and their imitations of people making real jokes, were truly excellent. They laid such a peculiar emphasis on particular words—looking all the while at the audience, as if they were trying to keep themselves from laughing at their own good things before they came out—that any deaf person would actually have believed them to be making the richest puns, and most piquant allusions. It was only by hearing the words, you could discover such not to be the case. Still, the deception was very clever.

Having thus given a slight notion of the general character of the songs, we will attempt to particularize a few. In the course of the evening, a young gentleman favoured the company with

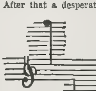


OH, I CANNOT GIVE EXPRESSION.

His portrait will no doubt afford a clue to his reasons. He was encored, though less for his voice than his veracity

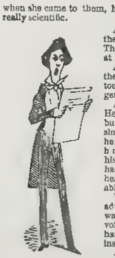
A young lady with a diamond brooch, gold bracelets, and rings enough for a set of bed-curtains, then seated herself at the piano, and sung "Take back the gems you gave." This song was no doubt selected to show that she did not buy her own jewellery, nor value it much when she got it.

After that a desperate looking young lady began a song in concert room Italian, or Italian words with an English pronunciation



This young lady was particularly successful in her——What do clever people call this style of music?

There were many such passages in her song: and when she came to them, her imitation of a child with the hooping cough was really scientific.



A sentimental youth, with a dismal voice, next obliged the audience with "I've lived to bear her marriage bells." The audience seemed to think it would have been better—at least for them—if he hadn't.

Another minstrel, who began "Alice Grey," illustrated the line, "Oh, my heart, my heart is breaking!" very touchingly, for when he came to it, he broke down altogether

Another then came forward, whose portrait we subjoin. He produced no sound save a scarcely audible moaning; but, as in a concert-room, we always applaud a bad singer—if he is only diffident, it encourages him; and if he is conceited, it spurs him on to make a greater fool of himself we applauded him [illegible] This was lucky, as his mamma sat next to us, and told us "that his efforts had hitherto been strictly private" (no one could have heard him a yard off), and that "his voice was remarkably sweet in a small circle."

We thought that the only chance of hearing him to advantage in a small circle would be to get into an empty water-butt with him; so we replied that we thought his voice remarkably delicate. This was true; for he could'nt have injured the drum of a mite's ear, if he had put the insect into a speaking trumpet, and bawled his loudest.

At last the concert came to an end. The vocalists condescendingly came down to their friends, and mixed with the audience, just to show that they did'nt feel at all proud; and they pretended to be chatting unconcernedly, while throwing anxious glances round, to see whether anybody noticed them, each of them evidently thinking that *He* had sung *The* song of the evening, but nevertheless, striving to look as if he didn't know it.

The St. Nicodemus Club is a branch of a literary institution, the proceedings of which may from time to time amuse our readers.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

DINING IN A CLUB.

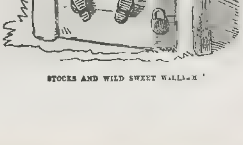
The most cheering accounts of this new Civic Institution have reached us indeed, it has created such excitement in the City, that the old cry is revived of "*Prentices! Prentices! Clubs Clubs!*"

A notion has been started of buying the identical Bow bells, to be recast into smaller ones for the use of the Club. The original stone is to be brought from Holloway for the chairman's seat in the committee room; and a cat has been ordered, to parade the establishment generally, and ever keep the legend before the subscribers.

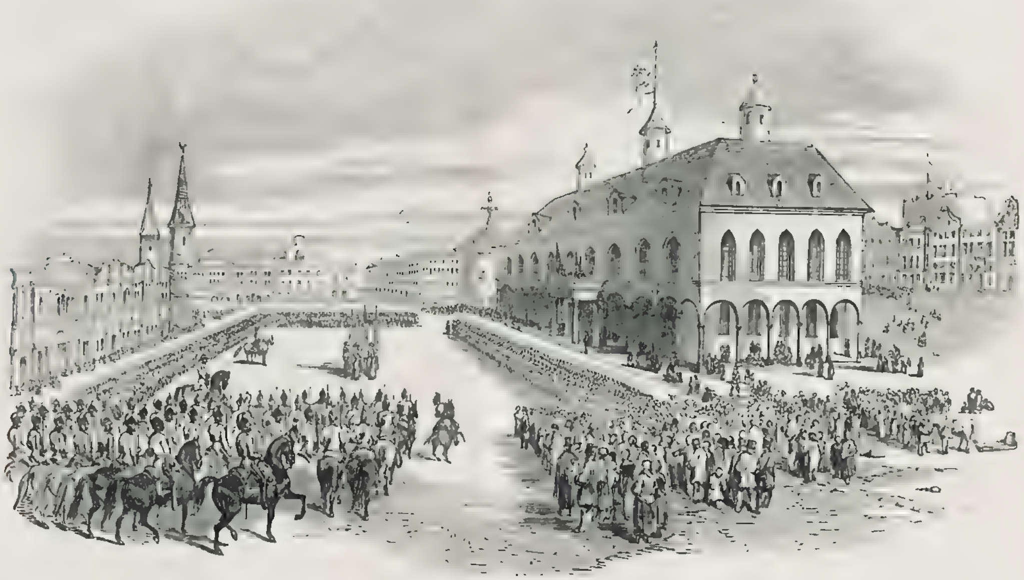
From the interest taken in its welfare, it is presumed that every young man in the City will soon be seen

A POSY.

There is a smart little gilt-edged book published, called "Flowers and their Emblems," in which sentimental young people are taught how to make a bouquet into a perfect poem. All this is very charming; and, as long as the *Convolvulus Major* is allowed to represent "Dangerous Insinuation," and the *Peruvian Heliotrope*, "Je vous aimé," very delightful; but, if some strong minded person chose to insist that the Convolulus meant "Over the left," and the Heliotrope, "I wish you may get it," it would be really difficult to disprove the assertion. Hence, these Floral Emblems do not much interest us, unless they could be all put in the subjoined fashion, representing



STOCKS AND WILD SWEET WILLIAM.



THE INCORPORATION OF CRACOW PROCLAIMED AT THE SENATE HOUSE BY THE GOVERNOR.

INCORPORATION OF CRACOW WITH AUSTRIA.

Our Illustration shows the formal procedure for the suppression of the Republic of Cracow. The details were first communicated in a letter from Breslau, dated Nov. 17:—

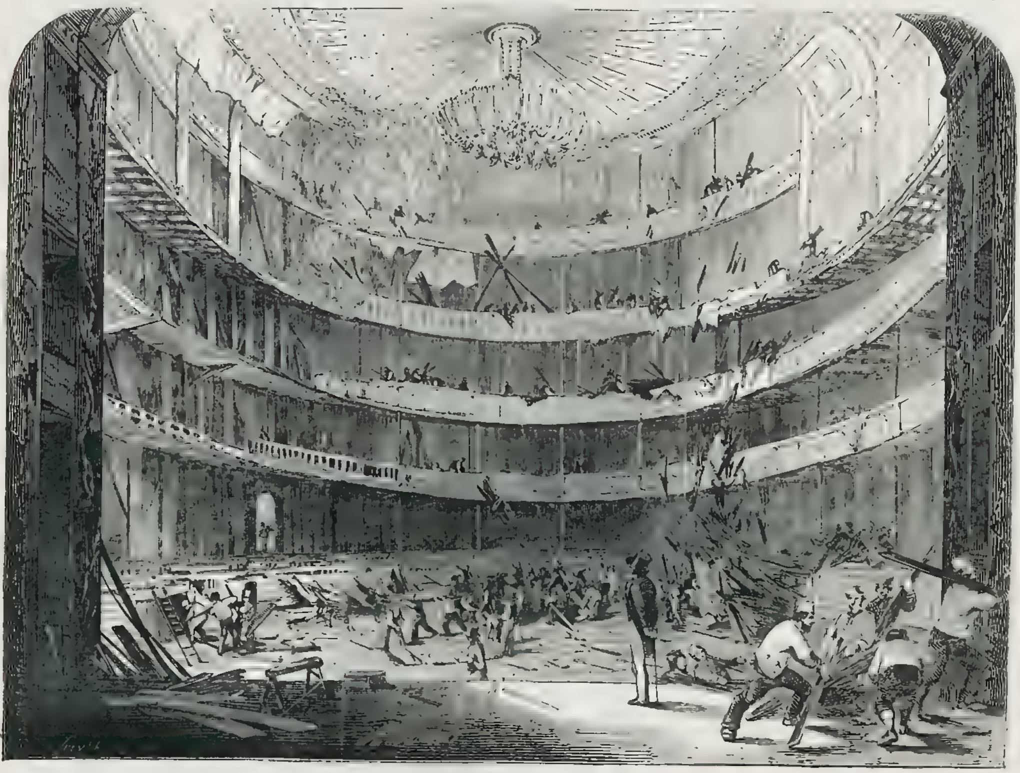
"A proclamation, printed in Polish and German, dated November the 16th, and signed by General Castiglione, has just reached us, whereby the treaty concluded on the 3rd of May, 1815, between the three Powers, respecting the free city of Cracow, is declared to be 'abrogated;' and it is also decreed that 'Cracow, together with its territory, is to be given back to Austria, and to be incorporated in the Austrian monarchy. The said city and territory to be held by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria as it was held by his Imperial Majesty before the year 1809.' General Castiglione, the Governor of Cracow, published this proclamation from the balcony of the Senate-house, and the Austrian eagle was hoisted under salvoes of cannon.

"Respecting the future existence of the city of Cracow itself, the Austrian Government has provided as well as possible. Cracow is to be the capital of the new created Government of West Galicia, while Lemburg remains as capital of the kingdom of Galicia, the seat of Government of East Galicia. The circles of Bochnia, Rzeszoia, and Joslaw will belong to West Galicia. In this new capital of West Galicia there will be a civil and military governor, a commander of the place, &c."

The latest intelligence respecting "the incorporation" is contained in a letter from Berlin, of the 2nd, stating that the Protest of Lord Palmerston against the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian Monarchy, sent to the Cabinets o Vienna and St Petersburgh, is drawn up in very moderate terms, and is not of such a nature as to lead to fear a rupture. The inquiry is now made, what will France do, forced to protest by herself in this matter? The best results are anticipated from the diplomatic intervention of Russia in favour of the trade carried on between Silesia and Cracow.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

It will be seen by reference to our Journal of last week that the reconstruction of the Auditory of Covent Garden Theatre, for the perform-



THE INTERIOR OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

ANNUAL SHOWS OF THE CANARY FANCY.

ances of the new "Italian Opera" Company, were commenced immediately after the close of M. Jullien's term. The main object is to enlarge the horse-shoe Auditory, and augment the number of Boxes; and, at the same time, to increase the area of the Pit. On referring to the ground-plan, in Dibdin's "Illustrations of the London Theatres," published by Mr. Britton, in 1826, it will be seen that the Auditory does not occupy a sixth part of the entire plan · this, if we remember rightly, was partly owing to the increased number of private boxes, with their elegant ante-rooms, which encroachments upon the public boxes led to the memorable "O. P. row." However, considering the large, unappropriated, or useless space in the Theatre, there will be ample room for the new enterprise.

It is hard to follow changes in theatrical history; but Covent Garden, we think, has undergone fewer transmutations than either of our Metropolitan Theatres. It was, from the first, a beautiful Theatre; though the roof must yield the palm to the vast circle of Drury Lane.

Our Illustration shows the interior of Covent Garden during the demolition, or rather the taking-down, of the Auditory: it is a sorry scene, as, indeed, an empty theatre is at any time. But here a host of workmen are disturbing the dust of seven and thirty years. The fronts of the boxes have nearly disappeared; and with them those finely-executed *national* emblems—the rose, shamrock, and thistle—fit ornaments for a Temple of the British Drama, once devoted to the ennobling art of a Kemble and a Siddons, now deserted by popular favour, and no longer available for the object with which it was originally constructed!

Of the comparative numbers held by Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres, the following will be found correct. In Covent-Garden Theatre, there are, or rather were, seats for 2800 persons, exclusive of those in private boxes; but, on the visit of George IV., in 1823, 4255 persons paid for seats, exclusive of those in private boxes. Drury-Lane—"the wilderness," as Mrs. Siddons termed it—had seats for 3600 persons, though 5000 persons were occasionally wedged into the building. After Mr. Elliston had reduced the auditory, at an expense of £21,000, it held 3060 persons; but subsequent alterations must have reduced the number of seats.

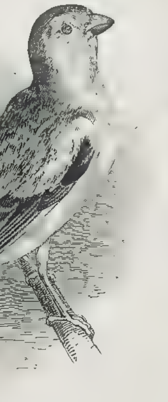
The depth of Covent Garden, from the front of the stage to the back of the pit, is 52 ft. 9 in.; of the San Carlo, at Naples, 79 ft. 4½ in.; of the Scala, at Milan, 77 ft. 5 in.; and of the Great Theatre, at Parma, the largest in Europe, 152 ft. 7½ in.

ANNUAL SHOWS OF THE CANARY FANCY.

The different predilections which induce many ingenious gentlemen and others, to enroll themselves among the ranks of associated hobby riders, have each its various idiosyncrasy—

> From grave to gay,
> From lively to severe,

and each is pursued with a similar avidity to that which moved even the phlegmatic Dutchman during the well-known tulip mania in Holland.



SPANGLED-BACK.—(NO 2.)

Rabbits, bantams, pigeons, "little dogs and all," have their especial votaries in numerous sections of the general body denominated the "Fancy," whose proficients do not fail to discover in objects that, to the uninitiated, would appear of little import, a significance which practically refutes the time-honoured proverb, "familiarity breeds contempt."

The celebrated Linnæus could find matter for the contemplation of a lifetime in the hand's breadth of soil which a clown would tread unconsciously beneath his hobnailed shoe.

There are few things so minute or insignificant, but that a diligent observation of their peculiarities may serve to reveal a degree of comparative interest which appertains to them as indispensable links in the great chain of creation.

We are taught that the wisest of men was acquainted with all things, "from the cedar of Lebanon even to the hyssop on the wall," and we are admonished by his example not to despise or overlook the small works of nature.

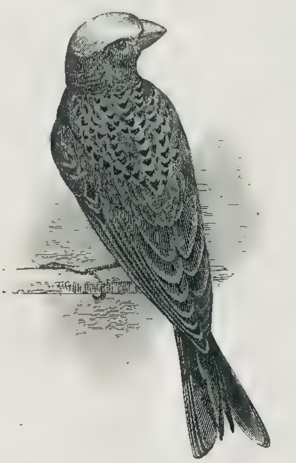
Moreover, it is good for a man to ride his hobby; few are so perfect, or so dull, as not to possess some superfluous activity over and above the animus necessary for the affairs, professional or commercial, which constitute the common business of life, and it is well that such an element should effervesce upon some object at once instructive and without offence.

Among the members of the Fancy, the societies for improving the breed of fancy Canary Birds, maintain an eminent position. These societies are denominated the Friendly, the Royals, the Amateurs, and the Hand in Hand.

It is to be regretted that such societies and their predecessors have not preserved any connected record of their transactions, together with some account of their observations on the progressive changes which their exertions have effected upon the appearance of the bird. It would appear that such societies have existed for upwards of a century, but, in the absence of any memorial of the earlier days of the Fancy, tradition fails to make us acquainted with any particulars of its origin and progress until within about fifty years of the present time.

The first introduction of the Canary-finch into Europe appears to have occurred in the fourteenth century, or soon after the discovery of the Canary Islands, when it is said to have been conveyed to the mother-country by the Spanish colonists. However, we have no precise account of such an introduction until two centuries later. Bechstein, a German author, states that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a vessel containing a number of these birds, destined for Leghorn, was wrecked on the coast of Italy, opposite to the island of Elba, where, on being set at liberty, they took refuge. The climate being favourable; the birds increased, and soon became a favourite with the bird-fanciers of Italy. But, from the circumstance of none but male birds having been thus conveyed, it is to be concluded that the breed immediately became mixed, and the genuine characteristics of the original species blended with those of other tribes to which they had some affinity. Among these the Siskin is said by Buffon to be the only bird of which the male and female propagate equally with those of the male or female Canaries. Turner, who published a botanical work in 1560, indicates Spain as the source from whence England was then supplied with the Canary, and likewise with the food proper for its nourishment. He says, speaking of *Phalaris*,* "The first tyme that euer I saw thys herbe was in the Citie of Come, where, as the chefe Physiciane of the Citie, no less gentle than well learned, shewed vnto me, and my felow master Johan Walker. Afterwarde, I saw it in England taken for mil, for they that brought Canari burdes out of Spayn brought of the sede of Phalaris also, to fede them with."

From various causes, it is difficult to identify the Fancy Canary with the stock from which it originally sprung, but there appears some ground for the opinion that the variety called the Lizard may be looked upon as nearest of kin. The plumage of the Lizard (See Cut No. 1) is more uniform in hue than that of the regular Prize Canary, being of a greenish bronze throughout, excepting the upper



LIZARD.—(NO. 1.)

part of the head, which is covered by a patch of clear yellow. The back, which is marked with spangles in uniform stripes, corresponding with the trapezius, is an indication of the primitive state, the unsophisticated produce of nature being precise and geometrical.

The Canary known about twenty years ago as the "Spangled-back" (See Cut No. 2), will show the same process as that which appears in the Lizard, but much broken up, an evident sign of degeneration, and which, to have been held up as a beauty, seems to present an error on the part of the Fancy at that time.

Another notable consideration appears in the fact that the prize birds, previous to the first moulting, appear in a plumage nearly similar to that of the lizard, the only difference being that the young birds are of a brownish hue, while the green coat of the lizard is set off by a gloss of fine grey, similar to the effect of light upon an antique bronze. The legs of the prize bird, which were formerly black, are likewise represented by those of the lizard, these still continuing dark. This variety, which is not recognised by the Fancy as a regular prize bird, is a favourite among the weavers of Nottingham, who are considered to produce some of the best specimens. It derives its name from the resemblance it bears to the colour and markings of the green lizard. From the above evidences, and the similarity which seems to exist between this bird and the description of the greenfinch of the Canary Islands, it is very probable that, among the many varieties produced by cultivation, or by pairing with other tribes, that in this bird we may recognise the nearest approximation to the original species.

The Canary-finch is found in a wild state in the island of Madeira, where its song is admired.

In Italy it is paired with the citril-finch; in Germany, with the linnet, the greenfinch, the siskin, and the goldfinch. The grey, the yellow, the blackish, and the chesnut, or cinnamon Canary, are the principal varieties, and from their combination have been produced other varieties, according to Buffon, to the amount of twenty-nine; but this estimate is probably much under the fact.

The variety called the Cinnamon Canary is among the most rare; it is produced by the Norwich weavers.

The kinds chiefly recognised by the Fancy, are the mealy-bird and the jonquil, and upon these all the resources of the breeders' judgment and experience have been exerted. The common standard of a prize bird appears in the regulations of the "Friendly" as follows:—"No bird shall be considered a fair show bird that has a feather or feathers without black, in stalk or web, in the flight or tail feathers; or that has less than eighteen flying feathers in each wing, and twelve in the tail.

Next to the perfection of the wings and tail—these being clearly defined by their black feathers forming a clear "saddle," or absolute separation of colour from the wing coverts—the qualities which entitle show birds to notice are as follows:—

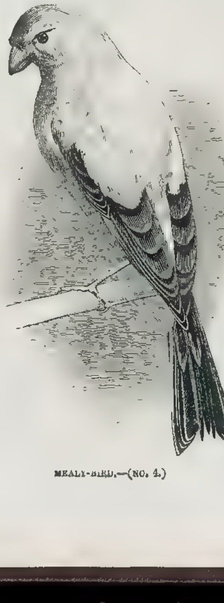
The Jonquil (Cut No. 3), as its name denotes, is required to be of a pure deep yellow, entirely free from any green tinge; the colour is deeper on the cap, over the eyes, and on the scapulars.

In the mealy-bird (Cut No. 4) the golden plumage of back, breast, and head, appears frosted over, or powdered, through the small feathers producing a whitish edge. In both of these varieties the purity of development is the criterion of excellence, and the first prize is adjudged to the bird whose colour is most perfect. In these birds a superiority of form (the result of high breeding) will be discovered, but such a quality is not recognised by the judges.

After the second moult, the Canary is no longer a show bird, the dark feathers in the wings and tail then disappearing entirely.

The nest feathers are, as has already been stated, similar to the appearance of the lizard. The first moulting, which occurs in the autumn of the first year, removes the short feathers only; these are replaced by the pure plumage, which appears first in two clear yellow bands over the pectoral process, and then spreads over the whole of the upper part of the bird, leaving the quill feathers in their original black state. The Canary is then in its most perfect state as a fancy bird, and it loses this distinction immediately after.

Among other points of nice attention which are required during the moult, it is necessary to observe if any of the quill feathers should happen to be prematurely shed (beaten out), in which case they would be reproduced colourless, or 'foul;" to provide against this, it is the practice of breeders to extract the growing feather when in the blood, or while it performs a part in the circulation. This being done, the uniformity of black feathers continues uninterrupted.



MEALY-BIRD.—(NO. 4.)

In breeding the fancy birds great proficiency is shown in judicious pairing. A mealy-bird and a jonquil being put together, the produce will not prove a mixture of the qualities of the parent birds, but the character of the one or the other will appear distinct, and the produce of the nest will probably show specimens of each kind, mealy and jonquil. It is a curious fact that the mealy-bird may be distinguished at six days old, by the invariable appearance of five feathers on the crest of the ilium, which are not developed by the jonquil in any case.

The pious and excellent Dr. Watts has borne testimony to the harmony of the early condition of little birds. "Birds in their little nests agree," but it is well for the sake of veracity in this instance, that the worthy doctor stopped there; for no sooner have the young of the Canary scrambled from the procreant cradle than they will fight like young harpies.

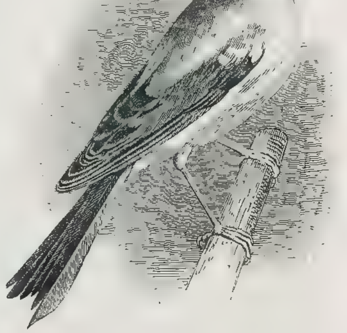
The above union, *i. e.* that of the mealy and the jonquil, is considered favourable to the production of pure birds; but if two strong birds are associated, the result will be an overcharge of colour in the offspring.

Another unfavourable consequence appertaining to the union of two jonquils appears, when the practice is continued, in a deterioration of the web of the feathers, which become frizzled and insufficient to cover the body, and the proper complement of tail and wing feathers will be wanting. A curious example of this kind appeared in a bird of our acquaintance. This specimen had failed to develop more than one single feather, the remainder of its body appearing like the scanty plumage of a Friesland hen. It was the habit of this odd bird to toy with the solitary feather which constituted its caudal appendage by drawing it through its beak, until it became quite curled up by such manipulation. The above propensity to make both ends meet is not an uncommon vice among better fledged birds; and it is the practice of attentive breeders to prevent it, by hanging a piece of string from the top of the cage, in order to divert the notice of his restless charge.

The hen Canary produces on an average four nests annually. The number of thirty-eight birds have been bred from two pair of birds during this year, and the produce of one cock and two hens has been known to amount to as many as forty; but these are extraordinary instances. However, the many casualties to which the young birds are liable operates as an effective check to their increase, and the breeder is considered to do well who produces half a dozen male birds of each sort in the year.

The amount of prizes has varied at different times, and in different societies; it is governed by the number of the members. The prizes, which are ten in number, are appropriated to the five best birds in degree of each kind, viz., mealy and jonquil. The two principal Shows are held in the last week in November and the first in December: the former, the Royals, at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house; and the latter, the Friendly, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street: at both of which places a numerous company, not ungraced by the presence of fair amateurs, assemble, to admire the tenants of the show cages.

And, as all associations would be incomplete without a concluding dinner, the members, with their friends and visitors, are wont to assemble round a well-garnished table at five o'clock precisely. It is the custom of the Chairman, after dinner, when the decanters have been placed before him, to call upon the first prize bird for a song; which summons not being responded to by the feathered biped, some little pause ensues. This interruption is generally terminated by an apology from the owner for the silence of his bird, and the voluntary offer, on his part, to perform as proxy. Many good songs, and good things too, follow; and the annual labours and triumph of the Canary Fancy conclude under the animating influence of good cheer, and amid the conciliating interchange of mutual sentiments.



JONQUIL.—(NO. 3.)

[The specimens of the mealy-bird and the jonquil, in the above cuts, were drawn from first prize birds, both the property of the same breeder.]

THE THEATRES.

We must not look for any very great novelty in the theatrical world until Christmas. All the departments behind the scenes are in full activity, preparing for the pantomimes, which will form the chief entertainment: indeed, we believe the Haymarket is the only house that will put forward a burlesque. There is something curious in this change of managerial opinions. Last winter it was supposed that nothing would attract but extravaganzas, and that the old style of harlequinades had altogether had their day. This year we find the latter again in the ascendant, the burlesques having been fairly run to death. There have been plenty of topics during the last six months to joke upon, mechanically or otherwise. Pantomimes will, however, never become very popular until the story and intrigue of the opening is made in some measure to run through the entire piece.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening an actress new to the British boards appeared at this theatre, as *Kate O'Brien*, in the comedietta of "Perfection." She was called in the bills, "Miss Reynolds, from the American theatres;" but we heard in the theatre that she was English by birth. However, this is of little consequence; we have only to record the success of her *début*, which was complete and mos satisfactory. Miss Reynolds promises to be a great acquisition to our boards. We speak of the theatres generally, as, in the Haymarket, Miss P. Horton would have played the character equally well; but Miss Reynolds is eminently calculated to perform any character in a line of all others most difficult to fill—that which, we think, on the French stage, would be termed the *premiere soubrette*—a line which, from the specimen Mademoiselle Brohan has afforded us, we take to be a little superior to the "singing chambermaid" of our English dramatic distinctions. The new actress is a perfect mistress of her art; she has a ice speaking voice, and an exceedingly lady-like deportment, whilst her singing is unexceptionable. In the ballads "I'll be no submissive wife," and "The Gondolette," she was loudly and generally encored; and all through the piece the most flattering demonstrations of the approval of the audience greeted her. At the conclusion, she was unanimously called for, and received the customary tributes with very graceful acknowledgments. We have seldom witnessed a more satisfactory appearance. The other characters were well played by Messrs. Tilbury, Holl, and Clark, and Mrs. Humby. The scene between the two latter performers was acted to the life; but, where have we a lady's maid like that which Mrs. Humby can pourtray? And it would be difficult to find a smarter representative of "a gentleman's own servant" than clever little Mr. Clark. We presume that he has a proper salary; otherwise, we think, any "fast" man-about town would settle any liberal annuity upon him, were it only to ride, either behind him or his cab.

On Wednesday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Archer's benefit—when the house was crowded—a curious circumstance occurred. A new farce, called "Story Telling," was amongst the attractions of the evening; and it had proceeded but a few minutes, when Mr. Farren, who was playing in it, came forward, and said that, through indisposition, he was incapable of doing justice to the author, and therefore begged the audience to allow the curtain to fall; with which they good-temperedly complied; and, after a short lapse of time, the drama of "Suzanne" was proceeded with.

Sale of an Alleged Autograph of Shakspeare.—On Monday, a sale by auction of a curious collection of old plays, &c., took place at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms, and amongst them some manuscript notes and a signature, presumed to be the autograph of William Shakspeare. These were inserted in an odd volume of "Hollinshed's Chronicles," first edition, 1577, imperfect. The auctioneer stated that he would not guarantee the signature to be genuine, but that it, as well as the manuscript notes, were presumed to be in the autograph of the "immortal bard" There was but one offer for the volume, viz., £5, at which sum it was knocked down to a gentleman named Holding.

---

* *Phalaris Canariensis* (Canary Grass), an annual grass, cultivated for its seeds, which is the common food of the Canary. It is now produced abundantly in Kent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, Price 1s., gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845 with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq, F R.A S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack, not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON, and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON, illustrative of the National Sports.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 13.—Third Sunday in Advent.
Monday, 14.—Izaak Walton died, 1683, aged ninety.
Tuesday, 15.—Lord Stanhope died, 1816, aged sixty-three.
Wednesday, 16.—Cambridge Term ends—Mars rises at 5h. 6m. a.m.
Thursday, 17.—Oxford Term ends Jupiter sets at 6h. 49m. a.m.
Friday, 18.—Bolivar died, 1830—Saturn sets at 8h. 58m. a.m.
Saturday, 19.—Uranus or Herschel sets at 1h. 9m. after midnight.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 19.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h. m.	A. h. m	M h. m	A. h m	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
10 30	11 3	11 34	0 0	0 8	0 27	0 46	1 10	1 33	1 55	2 16	2 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. S U.*"—*The quotation from Œdipus the King is incorrect. In no one edition does* "ευξεται" *occur.* "Εξει," *in the sense of* "δυνησεται," *is the true reading; and the passage, judging from the context, may be confidently translated thus*:—"*What man can ever repel from his mind the shafts of Conscience?*"

"*Cora.*"—*The epigraph to Sir E Bulwer Lytton's* "*Lucretia*" *is*

"Dove il sol tace"
Dante: L'Infern., cant. i., l. 60.

Translated thus by Wright:
"Where the sun is mute."

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Flintshire The agreement will depend upon the times of payment if at the usual quarters, it will be thirteen months.*

"*H E W*"—*We have not room for the Charade.*

"*Flora,*" *Worcester, should apply to Messrs. Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*C. W. J.*" *is thanked.*

"*Amateur.*"—*Lance's* "*Last Ripening Sunbeam*" *is engraved in No. 148 of our Journal, to be had by order.*

"*T. P.*" *We are not aware of any subscription having been set on foot for J. C. Prince, the author of* "*Hours with the Muses*"

"*W. R.,*" *Highworth.—Apply to the Registrar of the Parish.*

"*Hibernicus,*" *Paris, suggests that the Great Wellington Statue be removed to Phœnix Park Dublin; but what would the London Subscribers say to this location of a Group designed expressly and conditionally for the Green Park Arch?*

"*T,*" *near Brigg—We cannot ascertain the proportion, but it is considerable.*

"*Marian*" *is recommended to consult Murray's List of Handbooks (Albemarle-street) the best Continental Guides.*

"*R. H. I A.,*" *Leeds—We cannot advise about the Railway Market.*

"*G R M. K.*" *We believe that greater speed has been attained on the Great Western Railway than on any other line: the general rate, too, is faster.*

"*Capillatus*" *Oxalic acid will remove ink-stains from ivory.*

"*V R Y.,*" *Bristol.—Common writing ink may be discharged from paper by a solution of oxalic acid in water.*

"*S. W G*"—*Jamieson's* "*Etymological Dictionary,*" *probably, may explain the application of the word* "*mull*" *to a kind of snuff box in Scotland.*

"*Williamson*" *The Lives of the Queens are by Agnes Strickland.*

"*F. L. S.,*" *Norfolk, had better look into Walkinghame's* "*Arithmetic.*"

"*No Bigot.*" *The Cato-street Conspiracy was detected, Feb. 23, 1820; and the conspirators executed on the 1st of May following.*

"*R. Yuill*"—*No. 76 of our Journal contains a Portrait of the Duc de Bordeaux.*

"*X. L. Z*"—*Not after one or two-and-twenty.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Prince of Wales is not Duke of Lancaster: that dignity now vests in the Crown. The two ladies have equal precedence, but the etiquette of good feeling would yield the place to the father's widow.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *As regards the origin of the collar of SS, nothing positive can be said; for it is not only lost in antiquity but the theories respecting it are various and contradictory. Some say that it was an ornament first worn by St. Simplicius; and hence its being SS. from his initials. Others, that the collar arose in honour of the martyrs of Soissons (St. Crispin and St. Crispinian), upon whose anniversary the Battle of Agincourt was fought Its rise is also traced to the word* "*Souverayne,*" *which was the favourite motto or impress of Henry IV. It is more than probable, however, that this distinguished equestrian ensign is of far higher antiquity, and may be derived from the S-shaped lever of the bit in the bridle of the war-steed, which was often made of gold or silver.*

"*A Subscriber*"—*Some writers maintain, that, if a man have had two wives, he may impale the arms of both on the sinister side; those of the first wife in chief, and those of the second in base: others assert that he may place his own coat in pale, and those of his two wives on the dexter and sinister sides: but these positions are quite untenable. The intent of impaling is to show that the bearer is married to a woman of a particular family; but when, by her death, the alliance is at an end, he ceases to use the ensigns of her family Some instances occur of a widower continuing to impale the arms of his deceased wife, from a regard to her memory; but this practice accords not with the laws of heraldry. The case differs, however, as regards a widow; whilst she remains such, she is obliged to bear the arms of her deceased husband*

"*B.*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*G. M.,*" *Bolton-le-Moor, and* "*X,*" *Manchester.—C. Landseer's Picture,* "*The Sacking of Basing House,*" *represents the closing scene of the long and spirited stand which was made in the Castle with the above name, at Old Basing, near Basingstoke Hants, by the Marquis of Winchester, the owner, against the Parliamentary forces, until Cromwell took it by storm, and burnt it to the ground, Oct. 14 1645.*

"*J. P.,*" *North Hatton.—Box-wood, for Engraving, may be purchased of Mr. Webb. Bouverie-street. Embossed Cloth in Paternoster-row.*

"*Gregory*"—*For a reply to the question as to Arrest for a Debt of £20, contracted ten years since, see Correspondents' column, in our Journal of November 21, last.*

"*A Cottager*" *is thanked for the hint, though we cannot immediately avail ourselves of it*

"*Uncle John's*" *advice is good; though we have not room to print it.*

"*H. F.*"—*A Life of Louis Philippe has been published by Fisher and Co.*

"*A. Lover.*"—*The* "*Book of Beauty*" *has hitherto been published annually.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Ramsgate. What is the matter in question?*

"*A Constant Subscribing Old Tar.*" *Bungay, is thanked for his corrective hints about Ships, which have been handed to the Artists in error.*

"*B. J.*"—La bon tems viendra (*Woburn*)

"*Vigorniensis.*" *Worcester.—*"*The Dumb Girl of Portici*" *is the second title of the opera of* "*Masaniello,*" *and not one of Bulwer's heroines. Perhaps,* "*V.*" *has confused her with Nydia, the Blind Girl, in the* "*Last Days of Pompeii.*"

"*J. H.,*" *Hoxton.—We do not know the Artiste's salary, and it would not be in good taste to inquire*

"*A Literary Aspirant*" *is thanked; but, the poem is much too long for our columns*

"*C. W.,*" *Lichfield.—If the party will consent to give up the Indenture.*

"*K. P.,*" *Bath. A work on Wood Carving, or* "*Sculpture in Wood,*" *was published some few years since by Williams, Great Russell-street. The staining, or* "*pickling*" *of oak we suspect to be an art and mystery of Wardour-street.*

"*T. P.,*" *Northampton.—We do not recollect any work published on Pedomotives; but several of these machines have been described, from time to time, in the* "*Mechanics' Magazine.*"

"[illegible] *Poor Law has been introduced into Ireland, but with considerable limitations. Koch's* "*History of Europe*" *is an excellent work of reference for events and dates: it is one of the very best abridgments, but too condensed to be a satisfactory History. Thomas Moore has written the* "*History of Ireland.*" *O Connell has published* "*Memoirs of Irish History,*" *but they are rather a collection of facts than a digested narrative. The History of Ireland lies scattered through an immense number of works, from the days of the poet Spenser down to* "*Young Ireland*" *and the Nation newspaper*

"*A Subscriber*" *The colours of liveries are governed by the colours and metals of the arms.* [illegible] *of the field be azure, and the first charge argent, the liveries* [illegible] *and white.*

"*M* [illegible] *I*" *Harrow ranks very high as a school of learning*

"*B. Y.,*" *Southampton.—The presence in town of the applicant is not necessary. An influential recommendation will at once get the name inserted in the Commander-in-Chief's list.*

"*F. G.,*" *Cutslow The Sketch has been engraved, and shall appear shortly: a few additional details will be acceptable*

"*T T.,*" *Crawley.—We regret that we cannot assist our humane Correspondent*

"*A Young Reader,*" *Brighton, will find a good account of Stage Coaches in a volume by Nimrod, published by Murray.*

"*J. F.,*" *Torrington.—Lord Rosse's discoveries with his Great Telescope will be found reported in the Proceedings of the British Association, last year*

"*G. A.,*" *Loughrea* "*The Illustrated London Almanack for 1847*" *may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Westmoreland, Jamaica.—The entire height of the London Monument is 202 feet; including the cippus, or meta, 32 feet high, supporting the brazen urn, of brass-gilt.*

"*Fair Play*" *should send us the names of the News-Agents, that we may prevent the recurrence of the irregularity.*

"*R Y*" *Thanks: the subject is in the Engraver's hands.*

"*R. E. B*"—*The account in question was, as we stated at the time, taken from the* Limerick Chronicle. *Some of the other Irish papers since treat the story as a fabrication. We have looked in vain for any account of the result of the supposed occurrence, and therefore presume that there was no truth in the paragraph.*

The Military information requested by "*A Lieutenant,*" *is invariably given in our Saturday morning's edition.*

Errata.—*Last week, the names of the Rev. George A. and the Misses Clarkson, as dinner guests at Arundel Castle on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, were inserted by mistake—In the account of the Royal Visit, at p. 358, for* "*pet ornament*" *read* "*fret ornament;*" *and for* "*bird-terrace walk,*" *read* "broad *terrace walk.*"

Books Received.—The Boat and the Caravan: a Family Tour through Egypt and Syria. Introduction to Zoology, for the Use of Schools. Part I.—The Potato Plant: its Uses and Properties, and the Cause of the Present Malady. By Alfred Smee, F.R S The Old English Gentleman. By John Mills.—Irish Diamonds By John Smith.—The Good Genius that Turned Everything into Gold. By the Brothers Mayhew.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

We are much in the habit of considering ourselves a common-sense and eminently practical people; and the trading and commercial community is particularly proud of its talents for "business," business habits, and so forth. In some matters we do not always support the character we claim quite so perfectly as might be wished: in our public works, for instance, when we do anything at all, which is but seldom, we spend more money, and get worse served, than any other nation. This, as a fact, is not very creditable to us as "men of business;" and none but such a "practical people" as ourselves, are found giving themselves up, soul and pocket, to the indiscretion or ignorance of some clique or committee, who job a statue for an artist, or a public building for an architect, and, at an enormous outlay, erect at last some abomination that makes us the laughing-stock of Europe. Neither the National Gallery, nor the Square where it stands, its squirts, basins, and pillar, do us credit even as men of business, as mere affairs of money's-worth in stone and mortar, to say nothing of higher matters of taste and art. The Pavilion at Brighton, and Buckingham Palace, stand as proofs of the very unbusiness-like manner in which a practical people allows its money to be spent: two such unsightly Royal residences cannot be pointed out on the whole Continent; yet they cost sums that would almost have built a Louvre. It may be said the people had little to do with them; but in what the public does with its own hands is the shrewdness and practical matter-of-fact ability we claim for ourselves better supported? Where does every swindling and bankrupt State come to when it wants to "negotiate a loan"—a phrase which really means that fraud on the largest scale, which on a small one is known at the Old Bailey as "obtaining money on false pretences? To whom do mushroom Republics and rotten Monarchies look when their exchequers are empty, and they have neither the will nor the power to replenish them honestly? To England. A Minister of Finance, who has no finances to administer, indites a prospectus of a loan at some impossible rate of interest, and, straightway, "common-sense," practical Englishmen, discontented with Threadneedle-street, sell out their hundreds and thousands, and pour them into the treasuries of Governments whose place on the map they could scarcely point out if they were asked to do so. So far from bringing a prudent, practical caution to bear on the business of life, we believe firmly that, as a mass, the people of England will risk more on less inquiry than any other nation in the world.

Descending from the community to that of which communities are made—individuals we find something of the same spirit prevailing extensively. The records of our police-offices prove, that nowhere is money or money's worth more easily parted with to knavery that has skill enough to assume the air and manner that pass for "gentlemanly." What a good prospectus is to an insolvent state, when it "comes so smug upon the mart," a "fashionable exterior" is to the individual swindler. With this one essential, the success of this class of adventurers is something marvellous. Practical business-like England is the very Elysium of sharpers; with great self-complacency, we set down the Germans as dreamers, the French as volatile, and the Italians as frivolous. But, neither in Germany, France, nor Italy, is there that worship, and blind subservience to rank and wealth, which make the mere assumption of their externals a safe passport to trust and credit. The tradesman, who would think twice before he parted with his goods for a cheque signed Snobkins, accepts one signed Wyndham or Wellesley, or some such cognomen, with the utmost alacrity. If the knave is a tolerable actor, can master a few addresses from the "Court Guide," and, above all, if he can talk of a Lord or two as if he knew them, he is almost gifted with impunity. In a recent case, the sharper whose names we have borrowed above in illustration, disarmed suspicion by these means, in two classes of men the most upon their guard—innkeepers and bankers. A "fashionable exterior" did it all. Here is another case; a watchmaker in Cheapside stated, at the Mansion-House, the other day, that "A *well-dressed* middle-aged man, accompanied by a woman of *dashing appearance*, called at his shop on Monday, and selected a gold watch and appendages, the price of which was £24 5s. The gentleman tendered in payment a cheque for that amount upon Dixon and Co., bankers, in Chancery lane."

Every point is well calculated; the man is "well dressed," the lady is of "dashing appearance," and the cheque was signed "Warrington Crowther," a good "mouth-filling" name, it will be observed. In this case, however, the attempt was foiled; the watch and appendages were retained till the banker should report as to the "effects;" but the Lord Mayor bestowed so much eulogy on the tradesman, that one would imagine he had done something wonderful, instead of having exercised the commonest degree of prudence; he was evidently an exception to the general rule, for the Lord Mayor said he "had acted with a discretion which seemed to be *wholly unintelligible to the many tradesmen* who had, since the commencement of his Mayoralty, called upon him to make complaints of the dishonest dealings of some of their customers. They had asked for advice *after* they had been robbed."

Competition may have something to do with this: the anxiety to "do business" is so great that it tends to repress any desire to demand "references" of the "person of very gentlemanly manners," for fear he should depart indignant, and favour a rival with his patronage. But it will not account for the almost reckless credit that is given, the credulity with which any plausible story is received, and the want of precaution in managing the mere details of business. On these the sharper counts securely; the harvest bends to his sickle—the sheep offer themselves to be shorn. On the same day, and directly after the above case was disposed of, "two respectable shopkeepers" appeared and complained to the Lord Mayor that they had been plundered of goods by a trick so old that it is an absolute wonder how any man living, where newspapers are read, could possibly be duped by it. A man "ordered goods, and stated that they should be paid for upon delivery. When the porter called he was sent back for more articles, and was to be paid the whole amount upon his return to the purchaser, who of course took care to be out of the way upon all future visits upon the subject."

The artifice is venerable with antiquity, and yet it still serves! We again quote the testimony of the Chief Magistrate:—

> The Lord Mayor observed that the tradesmen of the City, with all their experience, exposed themselves in a most marvellous manner to the felonious manœuvres of the multitude of adventurers of London. The instructions given to the porter in such a case as that which had been just represented, ought to have been peremptory. The necessary caution had not been used, and *the fraud had resolved itself into a mere debt.*

We do not deserve the high character we claim for ourselves as a "practical" and "business-like" people; we vote money to Government for intelligible purposes, and it is absurdly wasted; we are asked to lend money by millions to every petty State that has enough life left in it to get up a riot, and call it a revolution; and we lend the millions, and are paid by what we might have foreseen—insolvency; or what we should have expected—repudiation. These things we do collectively; individually we allow fraud, imposition, and pretence a wider and richer field to range in than they have in any other part of the world. When shall we become really practical, and, like *Master Dumbleton*, the mercer, who declined *Falstaff*'s order for his satins, inasmuch as "he liked not the security," turn round on public money jobbers, foreign loan mongers, and individual swindlers, and say—we will be cheated no more; give some security for what you promise! They would each have ready the spendthrift's answer, "I had as lief he had put ratsbane in my porridge, as stopped my mouth with Security!"

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The late Royal Visit to Arundel Castle.—Previously to leaving Arundel Castle her Majesty expressed herself delighted with her reception, observing that it was one of the most delightful visits she had ever made. We understand that the Duchess and the Ladies Howard received tokens of the Royal esteem; and a handsome gratuity was left for the establishment, which was so complete in its arrangements as to surround the Royal visitors with the same domestic quiet and comfort which they enjoy in their own household.

The Court at Osborne House.—In our late impression last week, we announced the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Osborne House from Arundel Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal Family, are expected to remain at Osborne House till the 20th instant. Earl Grey is at Osborne House, on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge.—We are sorry to hear that the Duke of Cambridge has been obliged, from indisposition, to defer his intended visit to Petworth House.

The Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye. The noble and gallant Duke will receive a numerous and distinguished circle during the approaching festive season.

The Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke of Devonshire, after a brief sojourn at Florence, has returned to Rome, and, towards the close of the month, intends to depart for Naples.

Sir Robert Peel.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel have been receiving a succession of guests at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Mr. Robert Peel has left the British Legation at Berne to make a tour in Italy.

English Fashionables at Rome.—Among the arrivals in Rome in the week ending November 14, were Lord Howard, Lord Arundel, Mr. F. and Lady Catherine Bruen, Lord Eliot, the Hon. W. G. Osborne, Viscount and Viscountess Brackley, &c.

Rumoured Aristocratic Marriage.—It is reported that proposals of marriage, on the part of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, have been accepted, with the approbation of her illustrious parents, by a daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Aristocratic Marriage.—The long-projected marriage between the Earl of Waldegrave and Mrs. Milward, of Hastings, was celebrated on Tuesday morning, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester officiated

Death of Lady Caroline Drummond. This benevolent lady expired on the 4th instant, at her residence in Fitzroy street, Fitzroy-square, at the advanced age of eighty, after a lengthened illness.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 5.

Christ's College.—Albert Henry Wratislaw, B.A., has been elected a Foundation Fellow of this Society

Magdalen College.—The Rev. Mynors Bright, M A., has been elected from a Wray Fellowship to a Foundation Fellowship. Robert Edgar Hughes, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of this Society on the Wray Foundation.

Dec. 9.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M. A.—Theodore Howard Galton, Trinity College; Rev. John Ambrose, St. John's College; and Thomas Harvey, Christ's College.

John Hays, B.A., Scholar of Queen's College, has been elected a Fellow on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE SECOND EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS, 1846.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy. Charles Elam (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; John Climenson Day (Gold Medal), London Hospital; Thomas James Sturt, King's College; Thomas Hawksley, King's College; and Joseph Carpenter Bompas, University College.

Surgery.—Charles Elham (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; and John Climenson Day (Gold Medal), London Hospital.

Medicine.—Charles Elam (Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; Henry Frederic Augustus Goodridge, University College; John Climenson Day, London Hospital; and Joseph Carpenter Bompas, University College.

Midwifery.—Charles Elam, Leeds School of Medicine.

Structural and Physiological Botany.—John Climenson Day, London Hospital.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE AGITATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.

A deputation, having for its object the reduction of the tea duties, waited on Lord John Russell and Mr. Charles Wood, on Saturday, having been introduced by William Entwisle, Esq, Member for South Lancashire.

Mr. William Earle, in presenting the memorial from the town of Liverpool, agreed to at the late public meeting, praying for a material reduction of the duty on tea, assured his Lordship that he had never witnessed a more influential or unanimous meeting in Liverpool than the one at which that memorial had been adopted, and he believed it expressed the feeling of nearly every inhabitant of that town.

The other deputations were from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Blackburn, Manchester, Dublin, and Norwich, and consisted severally of the following gentlemen: Town of Leeds: Haman Stansfield, Esq.; James W. Scarlett, Esq Town of Blackburn: Montague Fielden, Esq.; — Pilkington, Esq City of Edinburgh: W. Law, Esq. City of Glasgow: Glasgow East India and China Association, Glasgow Merchants' House, and Glasgow Chamber of Commerce; John Scott, Esq; Andrew Jamieson, Esq.; R. Eglinton, Esq Royal Liverpool Association for the Reduction of the Duty on Tea: Christopher Ranson, Esq; William Rathbone, Esq.; James Steains, Esq. Liverpool East India and China Association: William Potter, Esq.; Henry Winch, Esq; Edward Brodribb, Esq. Liverpool Shipowners' Association: John Lockett, Esq.; Thomas Bold, Esq. Manchester Commercial Association: Robert Gardner, Esq.; Leopold Reiss, Esq; James Steuart. Merchants and Manufacturers of Norwich: J W. Robberds, Esq.; — Willett, Esq. Dublin Chamber of Commerce: C Halliday, Esq.

Several gentlemen having urged upon the Government the necessity of reducing the duty upon tea.

Lord John Russell assured the deputation that Government were fully impressed with the importance of the subject He had listened with great attention to all that had been urged by the several speakers as affecting the commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, and also as regarded the claims of China to a more liberal treatment. It was, as all knew, a revenue question, and an important one; but he would promise the early consideration of the Government to the arguments that had been advanced upon this point. More he could not say, nor could it be expected of him

Mr. Entwisle then thanked his Lordship for the patient hearing he had given to the subject, and the deputation withdrew, highly pleased with the courteous reception they had met with.

The Members for the City of London.—The Liberal candidates for the representation of the City of London at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patteson, Sir G. Larpent, and Mr. Rothschild

Representation of Westminster.—A requisition, signed by 136 electors of Westminster, has been presented to C. Cochrane, Esq., of Devonshire-place, to allow himself to be placed in nomination as a candidate to represent Westminster in Parliament. Mr. Cochrane gave the assent required.

The Royal Exchange.—On Tuesday the remaining portion of the asphalte, that formed the pavement of the Royal Exchange, was removed, to be replaced by a very hard material termed "Turkey stone," that formed the paving of the Exchange destroyed by fire in 1838, a quantity of which has been some time laid down, but this being insufficient to cover the entire area, the works have remained in an unfinished state for some months, till a fresh supply could be obtained from Turkey.

The Early Closing of Shops.—The members and friends of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association, established to effect an abridgment of the hours of business in all trades, held a public *soirée* on Monday evening at the Queen's Concert Room, Hanover-square, in furtherance of the objects they have in view. Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P, presided; and the meeting, which was very numerously attended, was addressed by other influential gentlemen. In the course of the evening resolutions, framed in accordance with the views of the promoters of the movement, were proposed and carried unanimously.

Another Reduction in the Price of Bread.—On Wednesday morning nearly all the bakers in the locality of Seven Dials and St. Giles's reduced the price of their bread from sevenpence to sixpence the four-pound loaf

Mortality of London.—The returns for the past week show an increase in the number of deaths of upwards of 100 as compared with the previous week. The number is 1050, being 82 above the weekly average deduced from the returns of the last five years, and 50 above that of the last five autumns. For some time past the amount of mortality in London had been considerably below the average, but the first setting in of severe weather generally adds considerably to its amount.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD IN A CHURCH

Robert Warrington Crowther, the individual to whom we have alluded in our leading article, was, on Thursday, charged, at the Westminster Police-office, with the following curious fraud. The prisoner, who is a well dressed man, about 3 years of age, described himself as a solicitor, residing at 35, Sloane-square

Henry Vaughan, clerk at Trinity Church, Sloane-street, said that, at half-past eleven on the previous morning, he was proceeding towards his residence, when he was informed that there were some persons in the church waiting to be married. He immediately went there, and found the prisoner and two handsomely-attired females seated in the vestry-room. The prisoner was at that time preparing a certificate at the table; and, on witness informing the party that a male friend would be necessary upon the occasion, the ladies said they expected one in a few minutes. The clergyman shortly afterwards arrived, when the prisoner produced a license, and was married to one of the ladies. The fees for the ceremony amounted to £1 14s., and prisoner gave him in payment the following order:—

"Messrs. Dixons and Co, Chancery-lane, London.
"Pay to Mr. Neale or bearer the sum of five pounds.
"Dec. 6, 1846. "R. Warrington Crowther."

Witness gave the prisoner £3 6s. in change; but having, in the course of the afternoon, gone to Dixon and Co.'s, he was informed that there was no account there in that name; that similar orders had been presented there; and that they were most anxious to apprehend the person who was uttering them. Witness, finding by a report in the papers of a case in which a corresponding order or cheque had been offered in Cheapside, immediately consulted the authorities connected with the church, and the result was the apprehension of the prisoner.

Mr. W. Walker, clerk at Messrs. Dixon's, proved that they had no account in the name signed to the order.

Prisoner, who had, on entering the dock, refused to stand up until ordered to do so by the magistrate, and who lolled about perfectly unconcerned, being asked what he had to say to the charge, observed, "I don't understand the thing."

Mr. Connell, chronometer and watch-maker, of Cheapside, who made the application to the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, recognised the prisoner as the person who had given him the cheque.

Mr. Burrell remanded the prisoner for a week, as there were other charges against him.

Death of Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G C B., G C H.—This nobleman died on Thursday at his seat, Winchfield House, Hants, at the advanced age of 75. He was a son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, and, consequently, uncle to the present head of that noble family. In 1841 he was appointed Admiral of the Red.

Representation of Manchester.—On Wednesday night, a very numerous meeting of the requisitionists to Lord Lincoln was held at Manchester, Mr Alderman Neild in the chair. The chairman and Mr. John Peel explained at length the reasons which had induced them to support the invitation to Lord Lincoln in preference to Mr. Bright Mr Peel concluded by reading a letter he had received from Lord Lincoln, dated from Drayton Manor, expressing his willingness to become a candidate for Manchester. Mr. J A Turner moved the formation of a committee. The committee was seconded by Mr. Malcolm Ross, and carried with loud cheers. Thanks were then voted to the chairman; and, after three cheers were given for Lord Lincoln, the meeting separated.

State of Ireland.—Our latest accounts from Ireland mention some melancholy instances of destitution, in addition to those noticed in page 379. It is stated that there were no less than nine deaths from starvation or destitution in the County Mayo during the last week. The Irish papers give details of these cases.

The Government Offices in Whitehall.—Yesterday morning, bricklayers commenced to lay down the foundation of the new front of the Treasury and Home Offices, which is to form the north-east wing of the elegant façade, in the florid Gothic style, in the course of construction in Whitehall, according to the plans and under the superintendence of Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament. The foundation is commenced at from ten to twelve feet below the level of the street, and is on the site on which the mansion of Cardinal Wolsey formerly stood. The old foundation part, which is allowed to remain, is of great strength and thickness, and the new one is of similar dimensions and character. The building is not expected to be completed before the middle of summer; and when this has been accomplished, alterations in the same style of architecture are to be commenced in Downing-street, in continuation of the south-west wing

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest Paris papers state that throughout France there is great agitation upon the subject of Cracow, and that the French people generally are highly indignant at the despotic step adopted by the three great Northern Powers. In Paris some agitation is manifested at the supposed prospect of famine. There was a report on 'Change, on Wednesday, at Paris, that the French Government had received news of the death of Prince Metternich.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Manchester.—It is stated that Lord Lincoln has accepted the invitation to propose himself for Manchester. In the meantime, Mr. Bright is actively canvassing the electors.

East Worcestershire Election.—Mr. Hodgetts Foley has acceded to the requisition presented to him to become a candidate for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, in the room of Mr. J Barneby, deceased. Mr. Foley is a moderate Whig, and would, it is believed, had he been in Parliament, have supported the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

Liverpool Cotton Market The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market continues unabated, 30,000 bales having been sold on Wednesday, at an advance of ½d. per lb upon the previous day's quotations. Nearly one-half the business is on speculation.

Sudden Death of Colonel Wade, the Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner.—The sudden decease of this gentleman took place on Thursday (last week), at the Haverfordwest Union Workhouse. It appears that Colonel Wade, in company with Henry Leach, Esq, the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Carmarthen Union, paid an official visit to the workhouse on the previous day, when, in about a quarter of an hour after his arrival, he was seized with illness while inspecting one of the bed-rooms. Under the advice of a surgeon, he was immediately removed to a bed-room, and every means which medical skill could suggest were used to restore him, but all in vain. He lingered until Thursday morning, about seven o'clock, when he breathed his last. An inquest on the body was held the same day, before George Parry, Esq, Coroner, when Mr. Rowe, the surgeon, gave it as his opinion that death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

Incendiary Fire in Berkshire.—On Monday evening, at about six o'clock, a fire was discovered on the farming premises of Mr. Greenwood, near Wallingford, Berkshire, and in a very short time three extensive wheat ricks, and some other property of less value, were totally destroyed. There is no doubt the calamity was the act of an incendiary. Mr. Greenwood, we understand, is insured.

SCOTLAND.

The Destitute Highlanders.—The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated, by an Edinburgh paper, at 100,000

Proposed Aristocratic Marriages.—Among the matrimonial alliances in high life to take place soon in Scotland, the following are understood as settled: The Earl of Mansfield to Miss Baillie, sister of the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady Haddo; Mr. Henry Grant, brother of the Hon. Mrs. William Keith, to the Lady Isabella Keith, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Kintore, and Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., to Miss M'Intosh, of Geddes. The first wife of this honourable Baronet, and who died three years ago, was one of the daughters of Lady Charlotte Bury, and niece of the Duke of Argyll.

The Elgin Burghs Sir Andrew Leith Hay is to be opposed, in the representation of the Elgin district of burghs at the next election, by Mr. George Skene Duff, second son of Sir Alexander Duff.

Murder of a Gamekeeper.—On Wednesday (last week), one of the under-gamekeepers of Killermont, named Jamieson, was fired at by poachers, and so severely wounded below the knee that he died the same night.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

They may boast as they will of our shows Horticultural,
Beautiful things in their odorous way,
Talk of our glorious pictorial—sculptural,
Heroes on canvass or granite so gray.
Let their eloquence flow over Madame Tussaud,
Or Egyptian Hall savage fresh from the Prairie,
But the whole of the lot cannot equal, I wot,
The Prize Cattle Show—that's the picture for me

A picture also [illegible] be spoiled in the eating,
But such is the fate of all things upon earth
Our foes like our beefsteaks, "grow better by beating,"
And the land of best beef is the land of true worth.
A rumpsteak and ale was Elizabeth's *dejeuner à-la-fourchette*, and who [illegible] us as shot
She valued by half even Essex's calf
More than toro of Spain and its proud chivalrie.

Man is his dinner, as I am a sinner,
"L'état c'est moi" said Louis Quatorze.
Cassius was there, and may cynics be thinner
Who carp against fat—the diaphanous bores
A stake and a chop à-la-Mary, we'd give them
Who sneer down improvement in any degree;
Let us laugh and grow fat; the best method to grieve them
For a baron of beef is *the* baron for me.

The best and the greatest amongst us endeavour
To raise to perfection the field and the fold,
'Twas thus in old Rome, and so shall it be ever,
Where *men* have a country, and freedom a hold
Then honour to all who of cottage and castle,
Promote agriculture, the hearty and free
May Christmas surround them with right merrie wassail,
And oh! the roast beef of Old England for me.

The annual show of cattle usually presented at this season by the Smithfield Cattle Club, at the Horse Bazaar, in Baker-street, and which forms such an enticement for dear country cousins, this year presents undiminished, or rather increased attractions. We attended the "private view" on Tuesday evening, and now present to our readers a sketch of the leading features of the "Show."

The show of this season is the most extensive yet exhibited, and, with respect to some of the classes, the best. Other breeds of animals, again, are inferior. The first class did not keep up its reputation, but the second and sixth—the former of which principally consisted of comparatively small English, and the latter of Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cattle—have been pronounced by the judges to be admirable.

We have, on several occasions, described the *coup d'œil* of this show, and we need now add but little to what we have formerly said. Imagine a brilliantly-lighted railway terminus turned into a splendid byre, and tenanted by two double lines of fat cattle, tossing their formidably-horned heads impatiently about, or listlessly chewing the cud, or comfortably nested in the warm straw bedding, in which the animals lean enough to stand on their legs are plunged to the knees. Imagine, then, groups of smock-frocked raw-boned shepherds, sauntering about their respective charges, mixing messes of meal and water, cutting up deserts of turnips, feeling the depth of fat on this heifer's ribs, or the quantity of offal on that ox's carcass, and boasting the merit of their respective beasts in every rural dialect of Britain. On one side runs a gallery, through the balustrades of which peep the formidable mechanism of those dreadfully unintelligible agricultural machines, which generally seem to consist of beams and platforms, painted intensely red and blue, and garnished with terrific rows of iron fangs. Jolly-looking farmers, with top-boots and grey great-coats—not looking a bit starved by the Repeal of the Corn-Laws—go swaggering about, their talk of swedes and mangoldwurtzels—men who seem to have inserted their legs in leathern telescope cases, with buttons at the side for the look of the thing, keep poking up pigs, which in their turn keep up one torrent of smothered grunting—oxen low, and south downs bleat in chorus; and, always barring the blaze of gas, the lavish expenditure of whitewash, and the light cast-iron roof, the whole aspect of the place is intensely bucolic.

We confess to not being able to enter into anything like a critical exposition of the points of the prize animals. All we can say is that most of them were miraculously obese—that some were smoother, more uniformly fat—that some had rougher coats, and others softer ones; but, as a whole, their pretensions appeared very similar, the line of fattened cows and calves having a decidedly monotonous appearance.

The shaggy little gentlemen from Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands, had certainly the most character in them. No one could mistake them for John Bulls They evidently did not take to fat kindly. Their spirit kept them down, and there was a twinkle in their eyes, an expression not only about the head, but lurking in every fold of the grizzled hides, in every jerk of the muscular, wiry legs, which told us as clearly as words could do it, "We're mountaineers—we're come from the heather and the rock, and we have a huge contempt for our fat friends, who have vegetated in Lowland and Saxon clover; they may be respectable in their way, but they are slow, very slow."

Commend us, however, to the pigs in the way of getting fat. These interesting creatures have certainly a genius for eating and drinking. The sheep were fat enough and square enough. In fact, many of them were such mere boxes of wool, that there seemed to be no possible reason why their heads should not be situated where their tails were. But the pigs—the pigs beat all the other quadrupeds hollow! Such snoring—such grunting such noozling down, with meeting snouts—such guzzling of meal and water, always with one leg in the trough—such shapeless, bloated, blind masses of living lard, with no heads at all to speak of, we certainly have not seen for some time, and have no great wish to see again Prince Albert was the exhibitor of certain of these prize grunters, and the Earl of Radnor was the happy proprietor of others.

Bidding an unsorrowful adieu to the pigs, we strolled through the implement gallery. No doubt, the machines, arranged in formidable line of battle along its entire length, were wonderfully ingenious; but, as we really do not understand them, we shall merely record the fact that a not inconsiderable proportion appeared to us to belong to a species of cross breed between pumps and coffee-mills.

Those especially interested in the business of the Club, and the award of the judges, will find the information which they require in the list of prizes which we subjoin:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

Class I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, near Stamford. Northampton, a 3 yr and 8 m old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on turnips, carrots, meal, and oil cake. Second prize, £15.

Mr. John Stevens, of 19, Holywell-street, Oxford, a 4 yr and 8 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr John Monkhouse, of the Stowe, near Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, barley, and bean-meal, carrots, mangold wurtzel, and oil-cake. Third prize, £10.

Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berks, a nearly 4 yr old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, cabbages, swedes, mangold wurtzel, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Roberts.

Class II.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of May, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 4 yr and 1 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on hay, swedes, mangold wurtzel, ¾ ton of oil-cake, 7½ bushels of bean-meal, 6¾ bushels of pea-meal, and 1½ bushels of oats. Second prize, £20.

Mr. James S. Bult, of Dodhill House, Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 yr and 8 m old short-horned and Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, and roots. 200lb of seeds, 12 bushels of barley, and 8 bushels of beans. Third prize, £10.

Mr. Thomas White Fouracre, of Durston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 4 yr and 10 m old Devon steer, bred by Mr. John Mockridge, of Greenway Farm, near Taunton, and fed on hay, grass, vetches, rape, turnips, mangold wurtzel, and 780lbs of bean and barley-meal. Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, a 5 yr and 17 d old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Thomas, of Cholstry, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on straw, hay, grass, turnips, 1232lb of oilcake, 270lb of barley-meal, and 130lb of bean-meal. First prize, £30. Silver medal to Mr. Thomas, and gold medal to Lord Warwick.

Class III.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grain, or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of May, 1846

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 3 yr and 10 m and 13 d old Hereford ox, bred by Mr Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on swedes, mangold wurtzel, hay, ¾ ton of oil-cake, 7½ bushels of bean-meal, 6¾ bushels of pea meal, and 1½ bushel of oats. First prize of £15, and silver medal, to Mr Roberts.

Sir Charles Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton, a 4 yr and 2 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr J. S. Edwards, of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, Salop, and fed on grass, hay, mangold wurtzel, turnips, 1240lb of cake, and 3 bushels of bean-meal. Second Prize, £10.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, a 3 yr and 11 m old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Thomas Longmore, of Lantwardine, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 1040lb of cake, 216lb of barley-meal, and 97lb of bean-meal. Commended.

Class IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, under 85 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of May, 1846.

Mr. Wallett Goodale, of Boroughbury House, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 3 yr and 3 m old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. James Crane, of Shrewardine, near Shrewsbury, Salop, and fed on grass, swede turnips, and 700lb of bean and pea meal. Second prize, £5.

The Right Hon. Lord Southampton, a 3 yr and 10 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. William Child, of the Grange, near Lantwardine, Hereford, and fed on mangold wurtzel, turnips, carrots, hay, chaff, 812lb of cake, 12 bushels of oats, and 742lb of bean-meal. First prize, £10: and silver medal to Mr. Child.

Class V.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without any restrictions as to feeding.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, a 2 yr and 10 m old North Devon ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, linseed cake, and pea-meal. Prize £10, and silver medal to Lord Leicester.

Class VI. Oxen or Steers, of the Scotch, Welsh, or Irish (Kerry), breed, of any age, without restrictions as to feeding

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 3 yr and 2 w old Highland Scot, bred by Mr. Campbell, and fed on cake, bean-meal, swedes, mangold wurtzell, and hay. Commended.

Mr John Claydon, of Littlebury, near Saffron Weldon, Essex, a 5½ yr old Scotch ox, fed on oil-cake, bean-meal, clover, hay, Swedish turnips, and mangold wurtzel. Commended.

Mr. John Rob, sen., of Catton, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, a 4 yr old Highland ox, fed on straw, turnips, oil-cake, and grass. Commended.

Mr. John Robb, of Thorpe Field, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, a 4 yr old Highland ox, fed on straw, turnips, oil-cake, and grass. Prize £10.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Class VII.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old.—This class generally commended.

Mr. J. L. Hassall, of Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, a 4 yr and 9 m old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. John Wood, of Burton Joyce, near Nottingham, and fed on vegetables, cake, and barley, bean, and pea meal. Third prize, £5.

Mr Capel Hanbury Leigh, of Ponty Pool Park, near Ponty Pool, Monmouth, a 2 yr, 9 m, and 13 d old pure short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on swedes, hay, vetches, and barley-meal. Second prize, £10

Mr W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berks, a 3 yr and 10 m old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. George Hewer, of Earlington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, and fed on grass, hay, roots, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Hewer.

Class VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 yrs old and upwards.

Mr. D. Bennett, of Farringdon, Berks, a 6 yr and 5 m old short-horned cow, bred by Sir John A. Cathcart, Bart., and fed on grass, hay, roots, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Sir J. A Cathcart, Bart

Mr. Joseph Gillett, of Little Haseley, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, a 5 yr and 2 m old short-horned cow, bred by Mr. Sober Watkins, of Plumpton, near Penrith, Cumberland, and fed on hay, bean, barley, and linseed-meal, and oil-cake. Commended.

Sir George Phillips, Bart., of Weston House, near Shipston-on Stour, Warwickshire, a 5 yr and 7 m old improved short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley-meal, Swedish turnips, and hay. Second prize, £10

The Right Hon. Lord Portman, a 5 yr and 7 m old pure North Devon cow, bred by Mr. George Shapland, of Oakford Farm, near North Molton, South Molton, Devon, and fed on carrots, swede turnips, hay, oil-cake, and linseed, barley, and bean-meal. Commended.

Class IX.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves at separate births.

Mr. John Booth, of Killerby, near Catterick, Yorkshire, a 9 yr and 10 m old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley, and bean-meal. Has had five calves. First prize, £15, and silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. John Hall, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, a 12 yr and 4 m old short-horned cow, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil-cake, barley, and bean-meal, turnips, and hay. Has had 8 calves Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK—CATTLE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 2 yr and 11 m old Highland Scot and Durham heifer, bred by Mr. Milnes, Downham, Norfolk, and fed on cake, meal hay, swedes, and mangold wurtzel. Silver medal.

SHEEP.

Class X.—Long-woolled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 21 m old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near St. Neot's, a pen of three 20 m old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Second prize, £10.

Class XI.—Long-woolled wether sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse. Each sheep not to exceed 180 lb live weight.

Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near St. Neots, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 20 m old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Prize, £10, and silver medal.

Class XII.—Long-woolled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding. This class generally commended

Mr. John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 21 m old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £20, silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. William Sandy, of Home Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 21 m old Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Second prize £10.

Class XIII.—Long and Short-woolled Cross bred Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restriction as to feeding.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon, a pen of three 21 m old Hampshire and Oxfordshire cross wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £10, and silver medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown and Leicester wethers, bred by his Lordship. Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Clarke, of Long Sutton, near Wisbeach, Lincoln, a 56 m old long-woolled Lincolnshire ewe, bred by Mr William Clarke. Commended.

Mr. Christopher Faulkner Allen Faulkner, of Bury Barnes, near Busford, Oxford, a 49 m old improved Oxfordshire ewe, bred by the late Mr. William Faulkner, of Bury Barnes. Silver medal.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, near Lechlade, Gloucester, a 56 m old New Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself. Highly commended.

The Right Hon Lord Southampton, a 32 m old Leicester wether, bred by his Lordship Commended.

Class XIV.—Short-woolled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restriction as to feeding.

Mr. D. Barclay, M P., a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Highly commended.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace. Second prize, £10.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £20, silver medal, and gold medal

Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Farringdon, Berkshire, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Commended.

Class XV.—Short-woolled Fat Wether Sheep, one year old, without restrictions as to feeding. Each sheep not to exceed 180lb live weight.

Mr. T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, near Farringdon, Berkshire, a pen of three 20 m old pure Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Prize, £10, and silver medal.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a pen of three 19 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Highly commended.

Class XVI.—Short-woolled Fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a pen of three 22 m old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace. Second prize, £10

Mr Samuel Webb, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, a pen of 32 m old Southdown wethers, bred by Mr. H. J. Adeane. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Adeane.

EXTRA STOCK—SHORT WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr Thomas M Goodlake, of Wadley House, near Farringdon, Berks, a 20 m old pure Southdown sheep, bred by himself. Commended.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a 20 m old Southdown sheep, bred by himself. Silver medal.

PIGS.

Class XVII.—Pigs, of any breed, above 13 and not exceeding 26 weeks old.

Mr. William Mills Barber, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, a pen of 13 w and 4 d old Middlesex improved pigs, bred by himself, and fed on topping, barley, and peas ground, and chat potatoes. Highly commended

Mr. John Hercy, of Hawthorn Hill, near Maidenhead, Berks, a pen of three 23 w and 5 d old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on Indian corn, barley, and buck-wheat meal, and skimmed milk. Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a pen of three 21 w and 1 d old Coleshill pigs, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 20 bushels of barley-meal, and 3 bushels of potatoes mixed with whey. Second prize, £5.

Class XVIII. Pigs, of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a pen of three 41 w old Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on corn, meal, milk, and potatoes. Second prize, £5

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a pen of three 45 w and 1 d old Coleshill pigs, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 48 bushels of barley-meal mixed with whey, and about 6 bushels of potatoes. First prize, £10: silver medal and gold medal.

EXTRA STOCK—PIGS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a 45 w and 1 d old Coleshill pig, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 16 bushels of barley-meal mixed with whey, and 1 bushel of potatoes. Silver medal

Mr Edward Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, near Wanstead, Essex, a 28 w and 9 d old Essex and Suffolk pig, bred by himself, and fed on middlings, barley-meal, and milk. Highly commended.

The exhibition was opened to the public at an early hour on Wednesday morning; and, if the number of visitors who passed through the gates during the day may be considered any criterion, appears to have lost none of its popularity. The Duke of Richmond, president of the club, arrived at the Bazaar about 10 o'clock, and, together with several of the stewards who were in attendance, went round the yard minutely examining the various classes. General Wemyss, who has the honour to officiate as farm steward to the Prince Consort, was also an early visitor. The demand for stock during the day was very dull, and few sales effected. Towards the evening, however, the trade brightened, and purchases were made more freely.

The following were among the principal lots sold: The Earl of Warwick's Hereford ox, bred by Mr John Thomas, of Cholstry, near Leominster, was purchased for £70, by Mr. Minton, purveyor to her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, at Windsor. The Marquis of Exeter's Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, was bought by Mr Goodwin, of Godstone. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Hereford ox (Class II), bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, was purchased for £55, by Mr. Budge, of Lambeth-walk. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Hereford ox (Class III), also bred by Mr. Roberts, was sold to Messrs. Sharp and Hale, of High-street, Marylebone. Sir Charles Wake's Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. S Edwards, of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, was sold to Mr. Mann, of Croydon. Lord Southampton's Hereford ox (Class IV.), bred by Mr. William Child, was sold to Mr. Alder, of Esher. Mr. W. Goodale's Hereford steer, was purchased by Mr. Guerrier, of Islington. The Earl of Leicester's North Devon ox (Class V), bred by his Lordship, was bought by Mr. Armfield, purveyor to her Majesty, of Brook-street, Bond-street. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Highland scot (Class VI), bred by Mr Campbell, commended by the judges, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Windsor.

Of the sheep and pigs very few were sold on Wednesday. The Earl of Radnor's stock of the latter was chiefly bought by Mr Garland, of Tottenham-court-road, and a pen of the Prince Consort's porkers was secured by Mr Wallace.

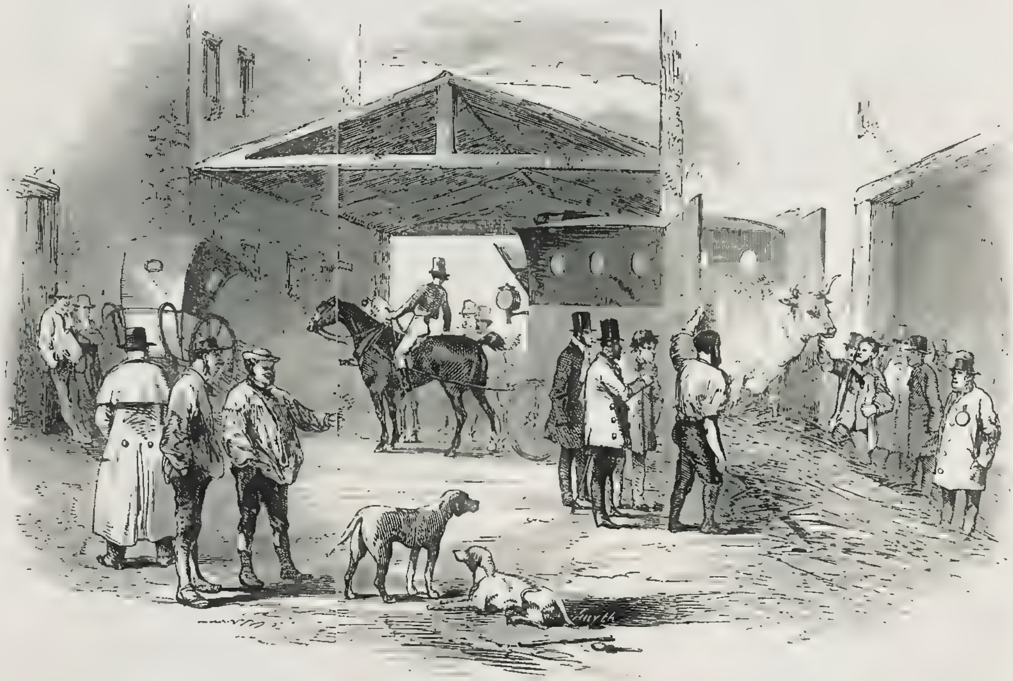
On Thursday the attendance notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous day. The Highland Durham Heifer, in the extra stock, the property of the Prince Consort, was sold to Mr. King, of Brighton, the Royal purveyor; and appeared to be an object of much curiosity. Several other purchases were made previous to the close. Mr. Trinder's Short Horned Heifer which gained the £20 prize in class I., was sold to Mr. Collingwood, of Abingdon, and the Prince Consort's Highland Scot and Durham Heifer, in class VII., was purchased by Mr Bannister, of Windsor. Lord Portman and several other distinguished members of the Club were in attendance during the day.

Yesterday (Friday) morning the members of the Smithfield Club held their Anniversary meeting at the Bazaar, in Baker-street. The attendance of members was more than usually numerous. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Club, occupied the chair. The only matter worthy of reference was a notice of motion for a re-consideration of the prize sheet, with a view to carry out some important alterations both in the classification of the animals, and the mode of feeding them Upon this motion some discussion arose, but the proposition was ultimately acceded to. The ordinary financial statement was submitted and approved of; after which, votes of thanks were passed to the noble Chairman, and to Mr. Gibbs, the Secretary; both of whom acknowledged the compliment.

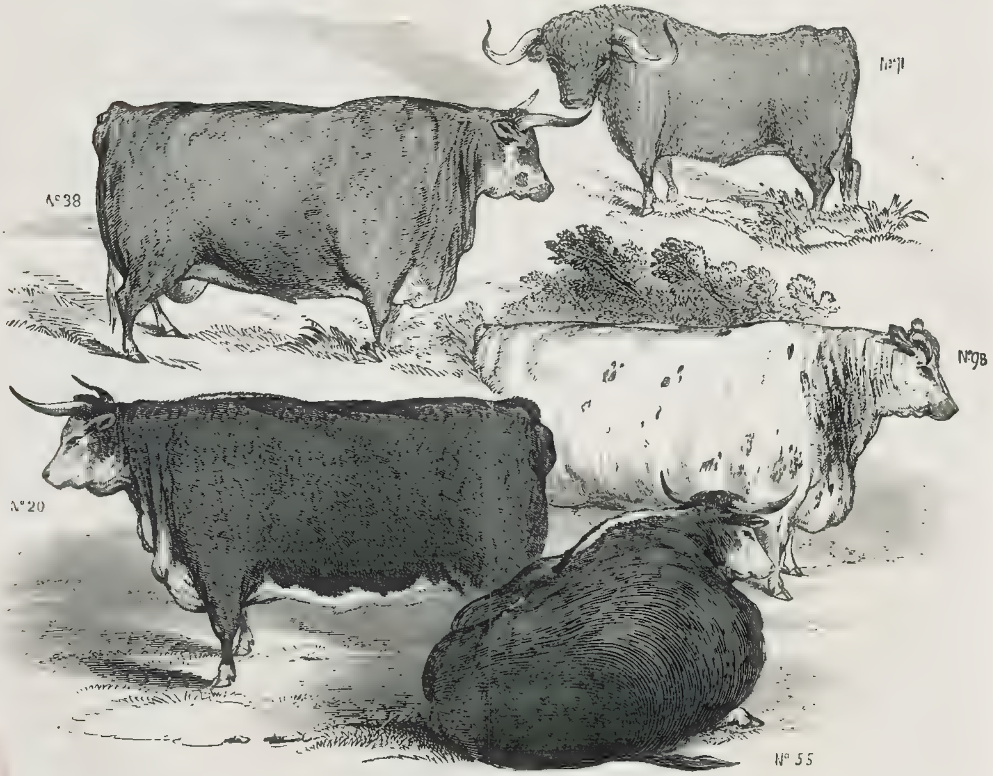
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Bazaar just as the proceedings at the above meeting had terminated, for the purpose of inspecting the Exhibition. The Duke of Richmond, accompanied by the Hon Mr Wilson, Mr Pusey, M P., and other members of the committee, met his Royal Highness at the entrance to the yard, and accompanied him round the several classes. His Royal Highness appeared to agree in the general impression as to the excellence of the present Exhibition, and especially complimented his Grace the Duke of Richmond on his sheep. After remaining in the exhibition nearly an hour, His Royal Highness left apparently much gratified with the visit. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir William Massey Stanley, visited the Exhibition during the afternoon The Earl Delawarr, the Hon Sackville West, Viscount Torrington, and several other noblemen were also present yesterday. The sales of stock were very dull.

Among the interesting objects at the Bazaar, was a pair of majestic ox-horns, with silver mountings, chains, &c; and placed upon a stand, in the centre of which is a silver figure bearing a socket for a light. Upon each horn is an inscription describing it to be that of a Hereford ox, bred by the Duke of Bedford, and exhibited at the Smithfield Cattle Club last year, when it obtained the third prize of £10, Second Class. Upon one horn is engraved, also, the Bedford arms, and upon the other the Royal arms, and some appropriate stanzas on each. The mounting, engraving, &c., has been beautifully executed by Mr. Wood, who, it will be recollected, a short time since, engraved a fine Nautilus Shell, which was submitted to her Majesty.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



ARRIVAL OF FAT CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PRIZE CATTLE.

38. The Earl of Warwick's 5 y. 17 d. old Hereford Ox. Second Class. First Prize: £20, and Silver Medal.

71. Prince Albert's Highland Scot. Sixth Class. Commended.

20. Mr. Trinder's 4 y. old Hereford Steer. First Class. First Prize: £20, and Silver Medal.

98. Mr. Trinder's 3 y. 10 m. old Short-Horned Heifer. Seventh Class. First Prize: £20, and Silver Medal.

55. Lord Southampton's 3 y. 10 m. old Hereford Ox. Fourth Class. First Prize. £10 and Silver Medal.

BOUQUET DE GIBIER, OR SPORTING NOSEGAY.

A CADEAU FOR CHRISTMAS.

This very seasonable novelty originated with M. Soyer, "the Gastronomic Regenerator," of the Reform Club; and, like everything which emanates from his inventive brain, is distinguished by its taste and utility. This is, indeed, a picturesque mode of keeping game, so as to make them ornamental until they become useful—at table. The lovers of "still life" pictures cannot but admire this "*Bouquet*;" and it is not unworthy of our painters' attention. The several articles of game, &c., are secured between branches of laurel and other evergreens, set off with dried and coloured flowers, "everlastings," &c. The handsome specimen we have engraved bears the following, arranged in the order here denoted:

2 GOLDEN PLOVERS.
LEVERET.
WILD DUCK. PHEASANT.
WILD
RABBIT.
GROUSE. WIDGEON.
FRENCH ENGLISH
PARTRIDGE. PARTRIDGE.
WOODCOCK. TEAL.
2 SNIPES.
2 LARKS.

The brilliancy of the plovers and of the pheasant; and the brightness of the wild duck; backed by the sombre green; and the whole variegated and relived with multi-coloured flowers; is really very effective.

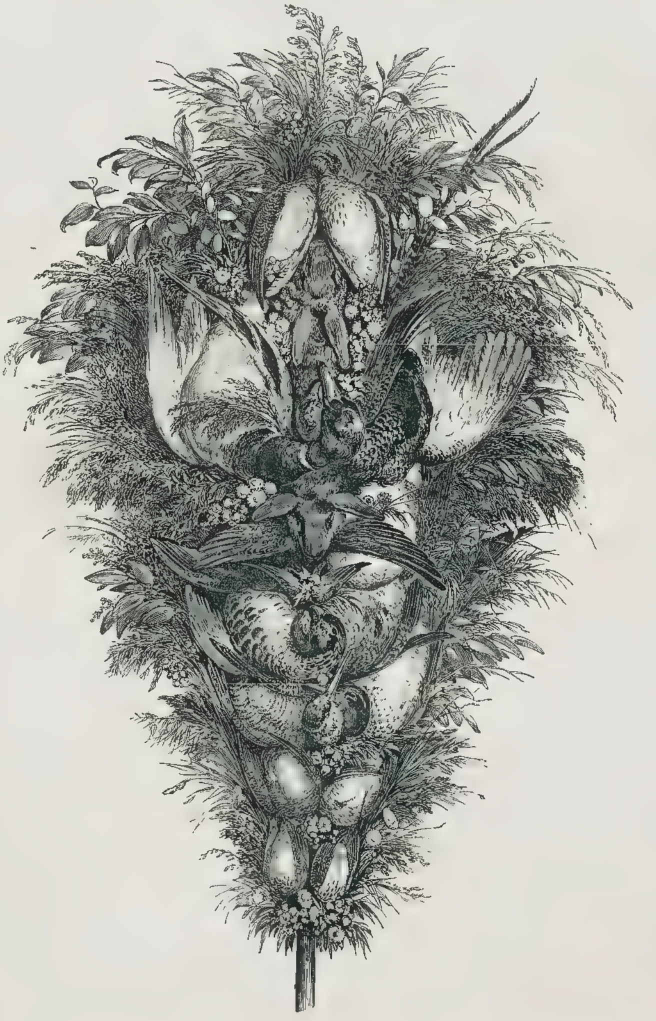
Not many days since, M. Soyer presented one of his *Bouquets de Gibier* to Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket Hall; when his Lordship admired the novelty exceedingly, as did also, the noble party on a visit at Brocket.

Another *bouquet* has been presented by M. Soyer to a lady of high fashion and beauty, if we may judge from the triplet which accompanied the offering:—

Madam,
Flora having forsaken her flowers,
I quickly embraced the sport of swift Diana
To dedicate and present this bouquet to Venus.

Count d'Orsay, the *arbiter elegantiarum* of our day, on the Bouquet being submitted to him, admired the artistical design, and suggested that Landseer would appreciate its novelty, adding:—"What a beautiful trophy it would make for a side-board or a dining-room!"

The *Bouquet*, we angur, will be popular in the approaching Christmas season; and, though there is a musty old proverb about "looking at a gift-horse," the above novelty will, surely, throw the old-fashioned baskets into the shade, by presenting much that is agreeable to the eye, with the proximate association of another sense of enjoyment.



BOUQUET OF GAME.

OPENING OF THE BURY AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.

By this new line of Railway, the two capitals of the county of Suffolk have been united; an event of such local importance and interest as to be celebrated with great enthusiasm, on Monday last. Such festivals, by the way, have an absorbing attraction; for, it is impossible to witness such a scene—the commemoration of so great a stride in inventive skill and high convenience without believing that countless benefits must be dated from this period; and, to borrow an after-dinner-speech phrase, that it presents "an important era in civilization."

The preparations for the event of Monday last were well arranged. At seventeen minutes before one o'clock, a train consisting of twenty carriages, including two elegant saloons, containing the Directors, Acting Engineer and Contractor, Secretary, and other officers of the Company, with between 300 and 400 persons, left the station at Ipswich, drawn by two engines, and proceeded on their way to Bury. The journey was made without the slightest adverse circumstance, and the reception of the train along the line was most enthusiastic.

At Bury, the Corporation had provided for a suitable reception of the welcome guests. The Mayor and Council had invited the inhabitants to join them in procession; and between one and two o'clock nearly all the body, with the maces and insignia of office, followed by a large number of the principal townsmen, proceeded, with a band of music, and flags flying, to the Station, and took their places on the temporary platform erected on the Ipswich side of the viaduct. (*See the Engraving.*) About half-past two, the signal whistle was heard, when a loud shout was raised by the thousands who, in spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, had assembled; and the strangers were most cordially cheered on alighting.

Earl Jermyn, member for the borough, was one of the first to meet the Chairman and Directors, who were accompanied by Mr. Bennet, M.P. for this division of the county, the Mayor of Ipswich (G. G Sampson, Esq), and the Recorder of Bury, with many of the principal people of Ipswich and the intervening places. The procession of the united towns passed up the Northgate street to the Angel Inn, where, after mutual congratulations, they separated to prepare for the entertainment provided by the Directors' liberality.

At half-past four, nearly 300 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Concert-room, with the choicest wines. The room was hung with banners—that behind the chair being inscribed "Success to Agriculture and Commerce—Ipswich and Bury Railway;" and that opposite, "Success to Cobbold and the Directors of the Ipswich and Bury Railway." The Royal arms, and those of the borough and the borough members, were displayed in other parts of the room. An excellent band in the gallery played appropriate airs during the evening, with vocal accompaniments *à la Jullien*.

The chair was taken by John Chevalier Cobbold, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Directors supported on his right by the Mayor of Bury and the Recorder and on his left by Phillip Bennet, junior, Esq , M.P., and the Mayor of Ipswich. Colonel Barlow, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, officiated as Vice-President.

After dinner, the Chairman proposed the health of her Majesty, adding that the Queen was the greatest patroness of railways that ever lived; and he next remarked that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had followed the good example set him by our most gracious Queen in becoming a great railway traveller.

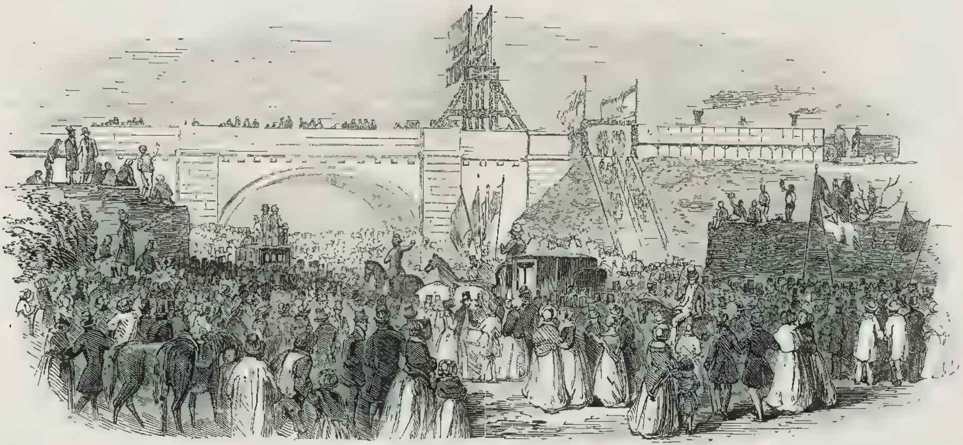
We have not space to enumerate the toasts, and can only notice a few points of the speeches. The Rev. T. Anderson, in replying to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Magistracy of Suffolk," acknowledged that when this railroad was first projected, he for one anticipated it would be a fruitful source of crime; but he had been agreeably disappointed; and he must say that he did not think a similar number of men had ever been gathered together who had done less mischief than the operatives on this line. (Loud cheers.) He thought this fact was highly creditable both to them and also to their superiors.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Gurdon, the Recorder of Bury, in thanking the company for drinking "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of that ancient borough," said: He was informed that, on that day week, when their railway was first opened for the carriage of merchandize, the waggons came laden with treasures—treasures from the coal-mines of the North. (Loud cheers.) He was told also that on that same day the price of that commodity fell in this town some ten or fifteen per cent. (Loud cheering)

The health of the worthy Chairman was drunk with enthusiasm, and after a variety of other toasts had been duly honoured, at a little after nine the Chairman and visitors retired, and about a quarter before ten they re-entered their carriages, amidst a display of fire-works from the musicians' carriage, and the band playing; and all reached home in safety before midnight.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Bruff, the resident engineer, stated that although the distance in point of mileage was but small, the difficulties of the line had been great. They had heard of a tunnel they would never get through, and of a bog they would never surmount; yet here they were at Bury within little short of a year. (Loud cheers.) In that time they had moved nearly two millions of cubic yards of earth, had built more than 100 bridges and culverts, many of formidable dimensions.

The line appears to have been opened for goods somewhat earlier than was expected; the line is expected to be opened for passengers on the 28th instant.



OPENING OF THE BURY AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.—THE BURY STATION.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

On Thursday afternoon, subsequent to the return of the Royal party from Petworth, they proceeded to a part of the grounds adjoining Arundel Castle, called the Small Park, where her Majesty and Prince Albert each planted a young oak tree, with all the ceremonial customary on such occasions. Two ornamental spades had been provided for the purpose, by the noble owner of the Castle; the embellished implements being designed by Mr. G. Morant, of New Bond-street, and manufactured by Messrs. Rodgers and Son, her Majesty's cutlers, of Sheffield. The blade of each spade is of highly polished steel; the handle is of fine old English walnut-tree, inlaid with holly, in the form of the Royal Crown, with branches of the oak and olive trees upon the front; and, on the reverse, "V.R." Both spades are of the same design, and are beautiful specimens of British manufacture.

The following characteristic anecdote of one of the illustrious visitors has been communicated to us on good authority

On Friday evening, at dinner, the Duke of Wellington was observed to be deeply absorbed in thought; when, in a sort of half tone, apparently soliloquising, his Grace was heard to remark: "I wonder how Waller managed to get into the town?" The veteran hero was overheard by the Rev. Mr. Hart, the Vicar of Arundel, who replied, "Round by Swanbourne Lake, your Grace." The Duke recovering himself, evidently surprised, replied hastily, "Thank you, thank you;" but then relapsed, evidently "fighting the battle o'er again" in his own mind. (The Duke referred to the sudden retaking of Arundel by Sir William Waller, from Lord Hopton, in the Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament.)

Among the incidents of the Visit, we may mention the publication of a pair of correct lithographic views of the town and castle of Arundel, by Messrs. Mitchell.

MUSIC.

There have been divers Concerts during the week, but not one has presented any novelties requiring especial notice. At the Mechanics' Institution has been given the annual Concert, and another has taken place at the City Lecture Theatre in Milton-stree . Mr Wilson, at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday and Friday, has attracted the lovers of pure Scotch melody. The attendances at Allcroft's Promenade Concerts, at the Lyceum, have been deservedly great. They terminate on Tuesday night with the Director's benefit, who will deliver a Farewell Address. He has been spirited in his engagements, having secured the services of the Misses Williams, the clever Turner family, and the unrivalled Sax Horn players, the Distins, who had the honour to play before her Majesty at Arundel Castle, who was pleased to express her delight at their abilities. On Thursday night, there was a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Mr. H B Richards, at which the leading native singers were engaged. Last night (Friday), Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, with Madame Caradori Allan, Miss M B. Hawes, Mr. Manvers, and Mr Phillips, as principal vocalists. At Drury-lane Theatre, Balfe's Opera of "The Bondman," with Mr. Bunn's libretto, founded on the French drama of the "Chevalier de St. Georges," was to have been produced, but we must defer our notice until the ensuing week Miss Romer, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mrs. Hughes, Messrs. Harrison, Rafter, Weiss, Harley, S. Jones, &c., were included in the caste.

This evening (Saturday) will be the first meeting for the season of the Glee Club, established in 1787, held at the Crown and Anchor, Sir F. Booth, President. On Monday, Mr. J. Howe and Mr. F. Cuisset will give a concert at Crosby Hall; and the fourth Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place at Erat's Rooms, in Berners-street. The Ethiopian Serenaders return for the season to St James's Theatre, on the off nights of the French plays; the first concert will be on Tuesday next. Loder's opera of "The Night Dancers" continues its triumphant career at the Princess' Theatre. Mdlle. Nau is to appear in January, and Mr. Maddox has accepted operas from two other English composers. Madame Bishop's engagement with Mr. Bunn terminates on the 23rd. On the 29th she sings at the Beaumont Institution, and on the 30th she leaves for Cheltenham and Gloucester, for four concerts. From that period up to April next Madame Bishop has not a day disengaged, having signed with various country professors, musical societies, and theatrical managers. Arrangements have been made for Madame Bishop to sing in entire operas, such as "The Maid of Artois," "Anna Bolena," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," &c., at the Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh theatres, besides singing at concerts at Oxford, Cambridge, Brighton, Leamington, &c.

We learn from Paris that Berlioz's dramatic ode symphony, "La Damnation de Faust," has been produced with great success at the Opera Comique, at a Morning Concert, on Sunday last The declaimed recitatives were found heavy, but the choruses, particularly a religious one, and a Hungarian March, excited rapturous applause. The "Danse des Sylphes," a lovely air for the tenor, sung by Roger, and a trio between Mdlle. Duflot-Maillard, Herman Leon, and Roger, were also much admired. The work lasted three hours. There was a full rehearsal of Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce," on Monday last, at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, and it was supposed that it would have been produced last night (Friday); but, as the part assigned to Ponchard, jun., had been given to M. Paulin, another delay was anticipated. Gardoni's affair is before the legal tribunals, M. Leon Pillet, in addition to the £2000 fine, demanding additional damages for the breach of contract. Mademoiselle Plunkett had quitted Paris for three months leave of absence at the Turin Theatre. On Monday night last, a benefit was given at the Theatre Italien, on behalf of the sufferers by the Loire inundation, Grisi and Mario singing in Rossini's "Stabat," and David's "Desert" symphony being executed. On Wednesday, at the Queen's desire, Donizetti's "Elisio" was given before the Court, with Madame Persiani, Mario, and Ronconi. It is reported in the Paris papers that Liszt has married a young Hungarian lady. The new opera by Mr Charles Eckhert, "William of Orange," was quite successful at Berlin, where Madame Viardot Garcia had created a great sensation in *Norma*, and a niece of the famous Madame Fodor, Signora Fodor, had made a successful *début* in *Lucia*. A scene of great disorder took place at Toulouse lately, in consequence of the refusal of an Alsacian soldier to allow himself to be disarmed by the mob, in the riot scene in "Masaniello." He resisted the attempt of the rioters most lustily, not understanding the explanations given to him, that there was no military disgrace in a theatrical defeat It was with great difficulty that he was removed from the stage. At the late musical Festival in Vienna, when Mendelssohn's "Paul" was performed, the forces were thus divided:–Sopranos, 220; altos, 160; tenors, 160; basses, 160. Band: First violins, 60; second ditto, 60; violas, 48; violoncelli, 41; double basses, 25; flutes, 12; hautboys, 12; clarionets, 12; bassoons, 12; contra fagotti, 2: horns, 12; trumpets, 8; trombones, ophicleides, &c., 12; drums, 4 pairs, solo singers, 4; directors of chorus, 2; conductor, 1. Total, 1,027. Mdlle. Mayer was the soprano; Mdlle Betty Burg, from Leipzig, the contralto; Lutz the tenor, and Staudigl the basso. A Concert was lately given in Vienna, the performers at which were entirely Englishmen, namely, Mr. Streather, the harpist, a pupil of Parish Alvars; a Mr. T Gregg, a basso, a pupil of Staudigl; and Mr Pratten, the flute player. M. Mortier de Fontaine, a Parisian pianist, had also given a Concert in Vienna. Mdme. Schuman, better known as Clara Wieck, the greatest of German pianistes, was daily expected in the Austrian capital; as also Litolff, the English pianist, who created such a sensation in Berlin last year; and Charles Mayer, the pianist, from St. Petersburgh. Beethoven's No 9 Choral Symphony was to open the first Viennese Philharmonic Concert. Yanza, Durst, Heisfler, and Schlesinger had begun their Quartet Concerts. The Mayseder quartet party played at Prince Czartoryski's. "Guttenberg," the new German opera, by Ferdinand Fuchs, the quartet writer, had been successfully produced at the An der Wien Theatre, thanks to the fine singing of Staudigl.

Her Majesty's New Year's Gifts to the Poor of Windsor. The overseers of Windsor have received a communication from the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, domestic chaplain to the Queen, that her Majesty graciously intends to place in the hands of the parochial authorities of Windsor, the sum of £250, to be distributed amongst the needy and distressed parishioners, on New Year's Day, in meat, bread, coals and blankets.

Another Testimonial to Mr. Cobden.—Another testimonial is intended to be presented to Mr Cobden, in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of Free-Trade. This tribute of respect will emanate from the numerous and respectable body of commercial travellers, representing most of the leading mercantile houses in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Nottingham, &c. The subscriptions, though not large, are expected to amount to a sum large enough to purchase a piece of plate worthy of Mr. Cobden's acceptance, and of being handed down as an heir-loom in his family.

LITERATURE.

Lucretia; or, the Children of Night. By the Author of "Rienzi," etc. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

(Continued from page 362.)

We must now turn to the heroine of this powerfully written story, who, at the age of seven, startled her uncle, Sir Miles, by a temper so vehement, so self-willed and imperious, so obstinately bent upon attaining its object, so indifferently contemptuous of warning, reproof, coaxing, or punishment, that her governess gave her up in despair. The management of this unmanageable child interested Sir Miles, she won his affection, and there was much in her external gifts which justified the predilection of the haughty man:

"As a child she was beautiful, and, perhaps, from her very imperfections of temper, her beauty had that air of distinction which the love of command is apt to confer. If Sir Miles was with his friends when Lucretia swept into the room, he was pleased to hear them call her their little 'princess,' and pleased yet more at a certain dignified tranquillity with which she received their caresses or their toys, and which he regarded as the sign of a superior mind: nor was it long, indeed, before what we call a superior mind developed itself in the young Lucretia. All children are quick till they are set methodically to study: but Lucretia's quickness defied even that numbing ordeal, by which half of us are rendered dunces. Rapidity and precision in all the tasks set to her—in the comprehension of all the explanations given to her questions, evinced singular powers of readiness and reasoning. As she grew older, she became more reserved and thoughtful. Seeing but few children of her own age, and mixing intimately with none, her mind was debarred from the usual objects which distract the vivacity, the restless and wondrous observation of childhood"

From the time of Olivier Dalibard's establishment at Laughton, there was a visible change in Lucretia

"The irregular vehemence of her temper gradually subsided, and was replaced by an habitual self-command, which rendered the rare deviations from it more effective and imposing. Her pride changed its character wholly and permanently; no word, no look of scorn to the low-born and the poor escaped her. The masculine studies which her erudite tutor opened to a grasping and inquisitive mind, elevated her very errors above the petty distinctions of class. She imbibed earnestly what Dalibard assumed or felt the more dangerous pride of the fallen angel and set up the intellect as a deity. All belonging to the mere study of mind charmed and enchained her; but, active and practical in her very reveries, if she brooded, it was to scheme, to plot, to weave web and mesh, and to smile in haughty triumph at her own ingenuity and daring. The first lesson of mere worldly wisdom teaches us to command temper; it was worldly wisdom that made the once impetuous girl calm, tranquil, and serene."

We then see how the "Provençal," by taking more than common pains with his young pupil, plunged her mind amidst that profound corruption which belongs only to intellect cultivated in scorn of good, and in suppression of heart. He watched the age when the passions ripen; and he grasped at the fruit which his training sought to mature. Dalibard's aim was to encourage a dark desire for the forbidden: this, Lucretia, with the quickness of her sex, detected; she started not at the danger; but, "proud of her mastery over herself, she rather triumphed in luring on into weakness this master-intelligence, which had lighted up her own, to see her slave in her teacher—to despise or to pity him whom she had first contemplated with awe." She had now attained the age when woman is curious to know and to sound her power; she not only inflamed Dalibard's cupidity and ambition, but, strange to say, she touched his heart

We pass over a delightful interior scene, drawn in the author's best manner, full of nice detail, and characteristic colouring: it is too long for extract, so that we must be content with the common-sense of its introduction:

"We may now enter the drawing-room at Laughton, in which were already assembled several of the families residing in the more immediate neighbourhood, and who sociably dropped in to chat around the national tea-table, play a rubber at whist, or make up, by the help of two or three children and two or three grandpapas, a merry country dance. For, in that happy day, people were much more sociable than they are now, in the houses of our rural Thanes. Our country seats became bustling and animated after the Birthday; many even of the more important families resided, indeed, all the year round on their estates: the Continent was closed to us. The fastidious exclusiveness which comes from habitual residence in cities had not made that demarcation in castes and in talk, between neighbour and neighbour, which exists now. Our squires were less educated, less refined, but more hospitable and unassuming. In a word, there was what does not exist now, except in some districts remote from London, a rural society for those who sought it."

The full-length portrait of Lucretia, must not, however, be omitted:

"Lucretia Clavering was tall—tall beyond what is admitted to be tall in woman; but in her height there was nothing either awkward or masculine a figure more perfect never served for model to a sculptor. The dress at that day, unbecoming as we now deem it, was not to her at least, on the whole disadvantageous. The short waist gave greater sweep to her majestic length of limb, while the classic thinness of the drapery betrayed the exact proportion and the exquisite contour. The arms then were worn bare almost to the shoulder, and Lucretia's arms were not more faultless in shape than dazzling in their snowy colour the stately neck, the falling shoulders, the firm, slight, yet rounded bust—all would have charmed equally the artist and the sensualist. Fortunately, the sole defect of her form was not apparent at a distance; that defect was in the hand; it had not the usual faults of female youthfulness—the superfluity of flesh, the too rosy healthfulness of colour; on the contrary, it was small and thin; but it was, nevertheless, more the hand of a man than a woman; the shape had a man's nervous distinctness, the veins swelled like sinews, the joints of the fingers were marked and prominent. In that hand, it almost seemed as if the iron force of the character betrayed itself. Was her face handsome? was it repelling? Strange that in feature it had pretensions to the highest order of beauty, and yet, even that experienced connoisseur in female charms was almost puzzled what sentence to pronounce The hair, as was the fashion of the day, clustered in profuse curls over the forehead but could not conceal a slight line or wrinkle between the brows; and this line, rare in women at any age, rare even in men at hers, gave an expression at once of thought and sternness to the whole face. The eyebrows themselves were straight, and not strongly marked a shade or two perhaps too light, a fault still more apparent in the lashes; the eyes were large, full, and, though bright, astonishingly calm and deep, at least in ordinary moments; yet withal, they wanted the charm of that steadfast and open look, which goes at once to the heart, and invites its trust; their expression was rather vague and abstracted She usually looked aslant while she spoke, and this, which with some appears but shyness, in one so self-collected, had an air of falsehood. But when, at times, if earnest, and bent rather on examining those she addressed than guarding herself from penetration, she fixed those eyes upon you with sudden and direct scrutiny, the gaze impressed you powerfully, and haunted you with a strange spell. The eye itself was of a peculiar and displeasing colour—not blue, nor grey, nor black, nor hazel, but rather of that cat-like green, which is drowsy in the light, and vivid in the shade. The profile was purely Greek, and so seen, Lucretia's beauty seemed incontestable; but in front face, and still more when inclined between the two, all the features took a sharpness, that, however regular, had something chilling and severe; the mouth was small, but the lips were thin and pale, and had an expression of effort and contraction, which added to the distrust that her sidelong glance was calculated to inspire. The teeth were dazzlingly white, but sharp and thin, and the eye-teeth were much longer than the rest. The complexion was pale, but without much delicacy; the paleness seemed not natural to it, but rather that hue which study and late vigils give to men; so that she wanted the freshness and bloom of youth, and looked older than she was—an effect confirmed by an absence of roundness in the cheek, not noticeable in the profile, but rendering the front face somewhat harsh as well as sharp. In a word, the face and the figure were not in harmony; the figure prevented you from pronouncing her to be masculine—the face took from the figure the charm of feminacy. It was the head of the young Augustus upon the form of Agrippina One touch more, and we close a description, which already perhaps the reader may consider frivolously minute If you had placed before the mouth and lower part of the face a mask or bandage, the whole character of the upper face would have changed at once; the eye lost its glittering falseness, the brow its sinister contraction; you would at once have pronounced the face not only beautiful, but sweet and womanly. Take that bandage suddenly away, and the change would have startled you, and startled you the more, because you could detect no sufficient defect or disproportion in the lower part of the countenance to explain it. It was as if the mouth was the key to the whole. the key nothing without the text, the text uncomprehended without the key. Such, then, was Lucretia Clavering in outward appearance, at the age of twenty striking to the most careless eye—interesting and perplexing the student in that dark language, never yet deciphered—the human countenance"

Lucretia's passion for Mainwaring frustrates Sir Miles's hope of marrying her to her cousin Vernon, and thus mixing again the blood of their race. Then, the perplexity thickens by Dalibard discovering to Sir Miles the love of Mainwaring for Lucretia; the land-agent's son is dismissed; and Vernon's suit is pressed by Sir Miles, but deferred by his being put upon the ordeal of absence. Meanwhile Lucretia's correspondence with Mainwaring is kept up: the letters are hidden in an oak in the park, which Gabriel, at the instigation of Dalibard, discovers: he finds one of Lucretia's *billets* in the presence of Sir Miles, which the old Baronet secures, and his reading of it calls forth two most intensely written pages on this "Household Treason."

"He was long before he had courage to read the letter, though he little foreboded all the shock that it would give him. It was the first letter not destined to himself, of which he had ever broken the seal. Even that recollection made the honourable old man pause; but his duty was plain and evident, as head of the house, and guardian to his niece. Thrice he wiped his spectacles; still they were dim, still the tears would come. He rose tremblingly, walked to the window, and saw the stately deer grouped in the distance, saw the church spire, that rose above the burial-vault of his ancestors, and his heart sunk deeper and deeper, as he muttered, 'Vain pride! pride!' Then he crept to the door, and locked it, and at last, seating himself firmly, as a wounded man to some terrible operation, he read the letter. Heaven support thee, old man! thou hast to pass through the bitterest trial which honour and affection can undergo—household treason! When the wife lifts high the blushless front, and brazens out her guilt; when the child, with loud voice, throws off all control, and makes boast of disobedience, man revolts at the audacity; his spirit arms against his wrong; its face, at least, is bare; the blow, if sacrilegious, is direct. But, when mild words and soft kisses conceal the worst foe fate can arm—when amidst the confidence of the heart starts up the form of Perfidy—when out from the reptile swells the fiend in its terror—when the breast on which man leaned for comfort has taken counsel to deceive him—when he learns that, day after day, the life entwined with his own has been a lie and a stage-mime, he feels not the softness of grief, nor the absorption of rage; it is mightier than grief, and more withering than rage; it is a horror that appals. The heart does not bleed; the tears do not flow, as in woes to which humanity is commonly subjected; it is as if something out of the course of nature had taken place; something monstrous and out of all thought and forewarning, for the domestic traitor is a being apart from the orbit of criminals; the felon has no fear of his innocent children; with a price on his head, he lays it in safety on the bosom of his wife. In his *home*, the ablest man, the most subtle and suspecting, can be as much a dupe as the simplest. Were it not so as the rule, and the exceptions most rare, this world were the riot of a hell! And therefore it is that to the household perfidy, in all lands, in all ages, God's curse seems to cleave, and to God's curse men abandon it: he does not honour it by hate, still less will he lighten and share the guilt by descending to revenge. He turns aside with a sickness and loathing, and leaves Nature to purify from the earth the ghastly phenomenon she abhors."

The shock is too much for the aged Baronet to bear; he escapes from a home where the charm is broken—where Distrust looks askant from the Lares; he posts off to London, taking with him his dogs and his old valet. Meanwhile, Lucretia is at Southampton; an attorney, by desire of Sir Miles, requests her not to return to Laughton. The Baronet now revises his will, altogether altering the disposition of his property; he invites a party of his friends to a feast worthy of old; Sir Miles was the most jovial of all, and went to bed seemingly as steady and sober as if he had supped with Diogenes.

"The next morning, when the servant (who slept in the same room) awoke, to his surprise, the glare of a candle streamed on his eyes; he rubbed them: could he see right? Sir Miles was seated at the table—he must have got up, and lighted a candle to write—noiselessly, indeed. The servant looked and looked, and the stillness of Sir Miles awed him: he was seated on an arm chair, leaning back. As awe succeeded to suspicion, he sprang up, approached his master, took his hand; it was cold, and fell heavily from his clasp—Sir Miles must have been dead for hours. The pen lay on the ground, where it had dropped from his hand; the letter on the table was scarcely commenced; the words ran thus:—'Lucretia,—You will return no more to my house. You are free as if I were dead, but I shall be just. *Would* that I had been so to your mother—to your sister! But I am old now, as you say, and——'"

Lucretia is left with a portion of £10,000; her half-sister Susan has the same; and Laughton is demised to Vernon, on condition of his assuming the family name of St. John, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, first to the children of Susan Mivers, if any; and secondly to those of his once favourite niece, her half-sister Lucretia.

A few pages onward we find, as a relief to its somewhat gloomy precursor, the following cheerful sketch of metropolitan life:—

"November reigns in London. And 'reigns' seems scarcely a metaphysical expression as applied to the sullen, absolute sway, which that dreary month—(first in the dynasty of Winter)—spreads over the passive, dejected city. Elsewhere, in England, November is no such gloomy grim fellow as he is described Over the brown glebes and changed woods in the country, his face still looks contemplative and mild, and he has soft smiles, too, at times—lighting up his taxed vassals, the groves gleaming where the leaves still cling to the boughs—and reflected in dimples from the waves which still glide free from his chains. But as a conqueror, who makes his home in the capital, weighs down with hard policy the mutinous citizens, long ere his iron influence is felt in the province, so the first tyrant of Winter has only rigour and frowns for London. The very aspect of the wayfarers has the look of men newly enslaved; cloaked and muffled, they steal to and fro through the dismal fogs. Even the children creep timidly through the streets; the carriages go cautiously and hearse-like along, daylight is dim and obscure; the town is not filled, nor the brisk mirth of Christmas commenced, the unsocial shadows flit amidst the mist, like men on the eve of a fatal conspiracy. Each other month in London has its charms for the experienced. Even from August to October, when The Season lies dormant, and Fashion forbids her sons to be seen within hearing of Bow, the true lover of London finds pleasure still at hand if he search for her duly; the early walks through the parks and green Kensington Gardens, which now change their character of resort, and seem rural and country-like, but yet with more life than the country; for on the benches beneath the trees, and along the sward and up the malls, are living beings enough to interest the eye and divert the thoughts, if you are a guesser into character, and amateur of the human face; fresh nursery-maid and playful children, and the old shabby-genteel buttoned-up officer, musing on half-pay, as he sits alone in some alcove of Kenna, or leans pensive over the rail of the vacant ring; and early tradesman, or clerk from the suburban lodging, trudging to his brisk business, for business never ceases in London; then at noon, what delight, to escape to the banks at Putney or Richmond—the row up the river—the fishing-punt—the ease at your inn till dark!—or, if this tempt not, still, Autumn shines clear and calm over the roofs, where the smoke has a holiday; and how clean gleam the vistas through the tranquilised thoroughfares, and as you saunter along, you have all London to yourself, Andrew Selkirk, but with the mart of the world for your desert! And when October comes on, it has one characteristic of spring, life busily returns to the city; you see the shops bustling up, trade flowing back; as birds scent the April, so the children of commerce plume their wings, and prepare for the first slack returns of the season. But November! strange the taste, stout the lungs, grief-defying the heart, of the visitor who finds charms and joy in a London November."

[To be concluded next week.]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES GOULD MORGAN, BART., OF TREDEGAR, COUNTY MONMOUTH.

This respected Baronet, one of the most influential and opulent in England, died at his seat, Tredegar Park, on the 5th inst., in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was son of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould, an eminent civilian, Judge Advocate and Judge Martial of the Forces, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra, county Glamorgan, and assumed, in conformity with the testamentary injunction of his brother in-law, John Morgan, Esq., the surname and arms of Morgan, of Tredegar.

Sir Charles married Mary Margaret, daughter of Captain George Stoney, R.N., and by her, who died 24th March, 1807, leaves surviving issue—1. Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, the present Baronet, and other children, of whom the eldest daughter, Maria Margaret, is wife of General Milman; and the second, Charlotte Georgiana, widow of George, third Lord Rodney.

The family of Morgan of Tredegar is of ancient Cambrian lineage. At a very early period, its immediate ancestor, Llewelyn ap Ivor, Lord of St. Clears, acquired the broad lands of Tredegar by marriage with Angharad, daughter and co-heir of Sir Morgan Meredith.

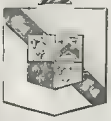
LADY EMMA PENNANT.

Her Ladyship, who died on the 2nd inst., at her residence, Queen's-park, Brighton, was fourth daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan. She was born 13th Sept., 1804; and married, 10th Oct., 1827, David Pennant, Esq. (only son and heir of David Pennant, Esq., of Downing and Bychton, county Flint), by whom, who died in 1835, her Ladyship leaves an only child, Louisa, heiress of the ancient family of Pennant, of Downing, married to Viscount Fielding, son of the Earl of Denbigh. Of Lady Emma Pennant's sisters, the second, Harriet Georgiana, was the late Countess Howe; the fourth, Mary, is wife of the Earl of Chichester; and the youngest, Anne, of the Earl of Lucan.

BISHOP SCOTT.

The Right Rev. Dr. Scott, Roman Catholic Bishop, died at his residence, Greenock, on the 4th inst. This excellent prelate was well-known in Glasgow, where he officiated for a lengthened period; and his death will, no doubt, cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and admirers, by whom he was esteemed for his unostentatious gentlemanly manners, and for the zeal he at all times manifested for the spiritual interests of those of his own persuasion.

WARNER OTTLEY, ESQ.



Died, on the 8th instant, at his town residence, in the seventy-second year of his age, Warner Ottley, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, and Stanwell House, Middlesex. At an early age, he commanded a company of Rangers in St. Vincent, West Indies, during the Carib Insurrection, and distinguished himself at the Storming of Dorsetshire Hill and the Vigil. During that period, two incidents occurred which may not be out of place in this memoir. A child of one of the Carib Chiefs had been made a prisoner by the company under the command of Mr. Ottley, upon being brought before him, he ordered it to be taken to his own tent, and showed it such attention, that when an opportunity presented itself for sending the child back, it could hardly be prevailed upon to leave him. On another occasion, a coloured servant of his brother proved the regard he had for him by placing himself before him when he perceived his life in imminent danger, and absolutely receiving a shot destined for his breast! The wound was, happily, not mortal.

For some years Mr. Ottley was a member of her Majesty's Council, in

St. Vincent, and by his urbanity of manner enjoyed the regard and esteem of the island. In the relation of husband, father, brother, and friend, his kindness was pre-eminent, and he has left a family behind him, who will long and sincerely mourn his loss. He was a son of Richard Ottley, Esq., of Dunstan Park, in the County of Berks, by the eldest daughter of Sir William Young, Bart., of Dalaford Park, in the County of Bucks, and Governor of the Island of Dominique.

IRELAND.

LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The accounts from the provinces are of the most lamentable nature, with respect to the general condition of Ireland.

A letter from the county of Tyrone says:—"Anything like the sale of fire-arms by the hardware merchants in Aughnacloy, and the different country towns about here, never was heard of in any country; and, almost without exception, the purchasers are of one persuasion. I saw one of the cases, which would contain about 100 stand, and examined some of its contents. They are Birmingham and London make. They are of quite good enough manufacture to do mischief, and range in price from £1 for single to £4 for double barrels. Pistols from 7s. 6d. a piece upwards. A Roman Catholic ironmonger, from a neighbouring town, is gone from home to bring £50 worth of arms, and a quantity of gunpowder. How will this end?"

A Clonmel paper thus refers to the state of the gun trade in Tipperary:—"No less than seventy-one guns were sold in our town the last fair day. This is bad work. The Government should look to it in time. They have had warning enough. A labourer entered our town a few days ago seeking for hire: he presented rather a formidable appearance; for, in addition to a spade and a flail, he had a handy gun strapped across his back. Every man has his gun."

The Repeal Association.—The speech of Mr. O'Connell at the Repeal Association on Monday excited considerable attention, from the fact that after all his abuse of the Young Ireland party, he now holds out the offer of reconciliation Mr. O'Connell began by deploring the extent of the present distress. He said he never felt so great a degree of responsibility as that which weighed him down at present. He did not think it was old age which had come over him—no, his mental anxiety for the state of his country. He then drew a melancholy picture of the state of the poor in the country—famine, pestilence, and death were raging amongst the people, and there was a most sullen state of discontent in the land. The people were procuring arms, they were buying them and seizing—buying arms and wanting food. On all sides the father was starving, the mother mourning, and the children wailing. Better far for that father to be in his grave—better far for the mother to be with her ancestors in the graveyard, and that the children were never born. (Sensation.) It was a horrible picture to look at—it was a frightful thing to think of. Oh! the man who could be unmoved at such a time, should have the heart of stone and a head of lead. In the meantime he had to announce with grief that Government had not the means of meeting the emergency—the dreadful distress that prevailed in all quarters. They unfortunately allowed themselves to be deceived by flatterers into the belief the failure of the potato crop was not general. It was now too late—and it would require three times the amount of food in the country to support the people. Mr. O'Connell's next topic had reference to the deplorable dissensions which had sprung up amongst the advocates of Repeal. Dissension had ever been the bane of Ireland. It was dissension that enabled the English to conquer the country. It was owing to dissension the yoke of England was not thrown off in the time of Elizabeth, when Tyrone took the lead of the people. He was not there to ask who caused the late divisions; all he should say was, he did not create them (Cheers.) He then read the first resolution passed at a recent Young Ireland meeting, which repudiated the charge of physical force, &c.; and said, although he had been well abused by the speakers, he would pass that over—he was not anxious to continue the quarrel—his anxiety was to heal the breach. (Loud and protracted cheering.) He would not ask who caused it; but he called upon every man to do his best to heal it. (Cheers.) He might be asked why he had not come forward before? His reply was that he could not do so as long as physical force was maintained as justifiable. They had disavowed the doctrine; and, although the Tory press might crow over him, and taunt him with defeat and submission, he felt he could afford to make this additional sacrifice of his feelings for the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) Let that party only give up that which was illegal, and he would heartily join with them. (Cheers.) He proposed there should be a private conference. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connell) would name two gentlemen, not members of the association, to meet Mr Smith O'Brien, and himself, to discuss quietly the points of difference. Let him name Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, Mr. O'Hagan, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Smith O'Brien. (Cheers.) One good would arise from this—they would know what they were quarrelling about. He concluded by moving that the foregoing committee be named to effect a reconciliation. (Cheers.) Mr. Steele seconded the proposition, which passed. The rent was announced to be £116 3s. 3d.

Serious Fire in King's County.—A very destructive fire has taken place at the splendid seat of Mr. Mangan, of Clonearl, King's County. All his beautiful and magnificent building, together with a vast deal of costly furniture, are now in ashes. The fire broke out in one of the sleeping-rooms, and it is not as yet known from what cause. Some attribute the disaster to the bursting of a chimney, and others to the negligence of a servant. The mansion was erected by the father of Mr. Mangan, at a cost of £80,000. It was insured.

More Deaths from Destitution.—The *Cork Constitution* has a melancholy addition to the long catalogue of deaths from starvation, the details of which have been published. The heading contains the dreadful fact—"Death of another unpaid labourer at Skibbereen." The name of the victim was Connor; he died the night of the 2nd inst., nine days' wages for labour performed on the public roads being due to him. The *Galway Mercury* thus reports two more cases:—"We regret to state, on the authority of Mr Nimmo, civil engineer, that two men, named Carter and Davin, of the village of Pullogh, have died this (last) week from starvation, having been unable to procure food or employment." From the county of Mayo, we learn that three men have died during the week of starvation, and several men, women, and children of diseases brought on by misery and destitution." The *Sligo Champion* says:—"The people are dying fast for want of food. In Geevagh a man named Waters expired on Wednesday (last week) from hunger In Ahamlish there were three deaths within the last few days from the same cause. The last victim was a person named James Gonnigle, of Derrilihan, parish of Ahamlish, and barony of Carberry. At the inquest, after an examination of five witnesses, the Jury pronounced the following verdict: 'That the said James Gonnigle came to his death from want of the common necessaries of life, accelerated, probably, by the cold of the night of the 28th ult., on which night the said James Gonnigle was returning from Sligo.' The wife of this victim of famine deposed that her husband did not eat one morsel on Saturday the 28th, nor on the 27th, but two spoonsful of Indian meal gruel, nor on the 26th, but boiled cabbage, without butter, gruel, or anything else but salt, and her answer to the Jury was, that they lived in that way for better than five weeks before, during which five weeks she got twelve stone of turnips from Lord Palmerston's herd, at one penny per stone."

Reported Disturbance in Kilkenny.—A reported outbreak in Kilkenny is thus noticed in the *Freeman's Journal* (a Dublin paper) of Tuesday:—"We have heard that private letters reached town yesterday, stating that an outbreak of rather a serious nature took place in Kilkenny city on Saturday. The accounts which reached us are rather vague, but, from what we could learn, it appears that a very large number of people collected in the town, and attacked some flour-mills and bakers' shops. The military were called out, and after charging the people with fixed bayonets, order was in some measure restored. The accounts state that the people were fired on from the mills and bakers' houses, but it is not reported that any person was killed. The military did not fire, but dispersed the people with the bayonet, without doing any injury. Mr. Carter, a gentleman connected with the Board of Works, escaped (by the fleetness of his horse) from an attack made on him by the people. The state of feeling in the town and districts about it is said to be very excited, in consequence of the occurrence alluded to."

Outrages by Armed Parties.—The *Galway Mercury* contains the following: "On the night of Saturday, the 28th ult., a party of armed ruffians visited the house of a respectable man named Davis, who resides at Lismore, three miles distant from this town, and demanded fire-arms. The old man of the house said that his son had the gun out in the field, where he was watching some of his property. One of the ruffians said, that, as they had come upon some other business besides that of providing fire-arms, they might 'kill two birds with one stone;' whereupon this 'redresser of wrongs' told his comrades that, as the son was out, they would pay the father with interest. On this, the ruffian, having clubbed his musket, struck the old man in the face with the stock of the gun, and literally made his nose as flat as the rest of his face. The old man dropped down almost lifeless; and his daughter, a mere child, having interfered to save her father, received a deep cut of a sword, which another of these villains carried, upon the head: she, too, fell over the body of her father. The ruffians then decamped. The old man is mending, but the girl is in a precarious state."

Another Frightful Murder.—An unprovoked and inhuman murder was perpetrated on Wednesday night (last week) at Loughorna, between Nenagh and Borrisokane, on the person of a poor man named Hanly, who, it appears, sold a pig that day in Borris, for the price of which, it would appear, his diabolical assailants attacked him. His house was entered soon after nightfall He had lodged the price of his pig in Borris; and the monsters, being defeated in their object, fell upon their defenceless victim, and literally beat his head to a jelly! The poor man resisted the robbers with all his might: he broke a spade-handle on the head of one of the villains, who was carried off, it is supposed, dead, in the arms of his comrades At the inquest, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned. Two men, of the names of Gaynor and Heffernan, have been arrested and lodged in gaol on the above charge.

Another Attempt to Murder.—Last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hennessey, Overseer under the Board of Works, was fired at near the garrison town of Croom Castle, Limerick. Nine swan-drops were lodged in his body. Hopes are entertained for his recovery Mr. Leyne and the police from Ennis are on the alert to discover the perpetrators. The county of Limerick Magistrates' Meeting on Saturday agreed to increase the constabulary force at Croom.

Murder in Armagh.—A brutal murder has been committed in the county of Armagh, of which the following are the particulars:—Yesterday week was the fair day of Crossmaglen. About six o'clock in the evening a person named George M'Clean was returning home from the fair, and when about 100 perches from the town, he was beset and murdered by some persons who have not as yet been fully identified, although three individuals have been arrested, with blood on several parts of their clothes and hands. An inquest was held on the remains of the murdered man on Saturday, which was adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Let me, to claim a few unvalued hours,
Point out the green lane, rough with fern and flowers;
The sheltered gate that opens to my field,
And the white frost thro' mingling elms revealed.
ROGERS.

It might seem invidious—it certainly would be ungracious, having given the Alpha and Omega of Stag-hunting—having offered our poor but honestly-intended notices of "the Royal" and "the Surrey," to have left altogether, without note or comment, the most sporting pack of hounds devoted to the chase of the hart and hind in what may be called, *par excellence*, the metropolitan country. It would, indeed, be a reproach to this, our sporting column, did it not afford a niche for Baron Rothschild's hounds, hunting, as they do, probably, the most perfect district for such woodcraft in the world, and put upon the scene with such appliances, and means to boot, as never fell to the lot of any similar sylvan establishment since the days of Nimrod—"the mighty hunter." Is there a spot of civilised earth—a *clod*, to which or to whom the name and fame of the Rothschild is unknown? Peradventure, there may be, in the character it will appear in here. Perhaps there may be many a respectable cloud-compeller of Frankfort many a goodly Burgomaster of Saardam, and eke of other amphibious marts, where the industrious and the well-to-do most congregate, ignorant of the fact that the millionaire Barons find time to cultivate Diana as well as Plutus. To such, as to all, it is fit the tale of their chivalry should be told

There is not in the wide world a valley so every-way adapted to the luxury and office of the Chase, as the Vale of Aylesbury. It is a hunting temple, intrinsically, and within fifty-five minutes of the stones! There, in a cottage *ornée*—in all the attributes of the sportsman's home unique—dwells, what time he takes his pleasure a-field, the Baron Meyer Rothschild—the country gentleman of the immortal threes. It is a passing rural sight, that glimpse of his lowly homestead, peering with its "white front through the mingling elms." It is situate in the village of Mentmore, some eight short miles from the Tring Station of the North Western Railway the fifty-five miles from Euston-square, as aforesaid. Had Frankfort never parted with those renowned brothers, what would, probably, have been the last thing they could have been induced to attempt, in the way of venture? To trust themselves on the backs of thorough-bred coursers, and execute forty minutes' best pace over a strongly-enclosed country, to the music of a pack of hounds. One can imagine your German taking to yachting: one can suppose him with a sort of a taste for looking at a race, or a polka, or a prize-fight; but one cannot conceive him cultivating pace under any combination of natural circumstances. But Providence sent the Baron Rothschild to the Vale of Aylesbury—and hence the virtue we sing in this *refrain*. At this fair, but tiny shieling, hight, Mentmore, are the kennels and stables of these spirited gentlemen. The establishment, without a shadow of pretension, is perfect in all its details. With the breed, seed, and generation of the pack, the reader need not be troubled. "A cry more tuneable," or more to a sportman's purpose, it would be hard to find. Twice a week, according to due notice in the journals, they take the field, with some three score of the right sort to bear them company—and do them honour. As a pleasure passage of woodcraft, their meet is not to be excelled. You are sure of sport, the society of gentlemen, and no fear of the Coroner before your eyes. It is not the custom to bid you "stand and deliver," as with the Surrey or "lie there and be hanged," as with "the Queen's." There all is really gentle and aristocratic; and to the rural Nimrod, who desires to see the metropolitan idea of a day's hunting, or the foreigner anxious for a sample of the British chase—we say in the spirit of emphatic counsel—"*Go and see Baron Rothschild's Hounds.*"

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The great feature of this afternoon's betting was the decline of Van Tromp to 8 to 1, and this on the face of an outlay exceeding £800: his enemies were numerous, and the tendency obviously downwards. A heavy stake—at the least £800—was also put on the Liberator, at an improved figure; and the odds quoted were also taken freely about Wanota. Planet rallied, Glentilt was backed at a slight improvement, and business generally was brisk and important.

DERBY

6 to 1 agst J. Scott's lot
7 to 1 —— J. Day's lot
8 to 1 —— Van Tromp (t)
15 to 1 —— Epirote (t)
20 to 1 —— Planet
25 to 1 —— Sister to Cobweb colt
30 to 1 —— Glentilt
33 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)
33 to 1 —— Old Port (t)
40 to 1 —— Tantivy
40 to 1 —— Johnny Armstrong
40 to 1 —— Wanota (t)
40 to 1 —— Red Hart
45 to 1 —— Bro to Joinville
45 to 1 agst Liberator
50 to 1 —— Projectile (t)
50 to 1 —— Cossack (t)
50 to 1 —— Miss Martin colt (t)
100 to 1 —— War Eagle
100 to 1 —— Clarendon (t)

500 even between Planet and Glentilt. 1000 even between Projectile and Liberator.

CHESTER CUP

[illegible] to 1 agst Rufus (t)
66 to 1 agst Pam (t)
50 to 1 on the Field

Thursday.—About a dozen subscribers looked in in the course of the afternoon, but with so little disposition to speculate that a formal quotation is out of the question.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been good, yet the show of samples of that article here to-day was by no means extensive On the whole the trade was firm, at fully Monday's quotations There was a good deal of in[illegible] for free foreign wheat sold for Irish account, at rather more money In corn under lock [illegible] to nothing was doing. The barley trade was steady, yet the maltsters purchased [illegible]. Although the supply of malt was not large, the trade was somewhat inactive, at previous currencies. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were mostly disposed of at unaltered quotations

Arrivals.—English [illegible]; barley, 7010, malt, 5370; oats, 4060. Flour, 2180 sacks. Irish: barley [illegible]. Foreign Wheat, ——; barley, 7380; oats, 10 010 quarters. Flour, 1320 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56s to 64s, ditto white, 62s to 71s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red 56s to 62s; ditto white 59s to 65s; rye, 42s to 45s; grinding barley, 34s to 37s; distilling 37s to 41s, malting ditto, 42s to 48s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, 68s to 70s, Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto white, 26s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 51s, grey peas, 41s to 46s; maple, 44s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s, boilers, 49s to 52s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s, Dantzig, red, 58s to 64s, ditto white, 64s to 68s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for Linseed is somewhat active, at a trifling improvement in value In linseed and rape cakes a good business is doing, at our quotations. Seeds generally are a slow inquiry.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 46s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s, white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 8s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 55s to 68s per quarter, English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 59s 7d; barley, 42s 11d; oats, 26s 7d; rye, 42s 5d; beans 45s 4d; peas, 48s 0d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 60s 7d; barley, 43s 2d; oats, 26s 7d; rye, 42s 4d; beans, 46s 2d, peas, 49s 6d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d, rye, 2s 0d, beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Provisions.—Prime Irish Butter is in steady request at extreme prices. In other kinds, a good business has been done at late rates. Carlow, landed, 94s to 98s Clonme 94s to 96s Cork, 90s to 94s; and Sligo, 80s to 84s per cwt. Dutch butter moves off steadily, at 100s to 104s for the best parcels, and 76s to 90s per cwt for inferior and middling qualities. English butter is dull, and rather lower Best Dorset, 100s to 104s; inferior and middling, 90s to 96s; Devon 88s to 91s per cwt and fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. Large parcels of Bacon have changed hands, at a rise of 1s per cwt; prime sizeable Waterford, 54s to 56s heavy, 52s to 54s; sizeable Limerick, 52s to 54s; and heavy, 50s to 53s per cwt. There is more doing for forward delivery. All other provisions are unaltered.

Tallow.—Although the arrivals have been heavy, prices of Y.C. are steady, at 47s 6d to 47s 9d on the spot. The nearest quotation for delivery is 47s 6d per cwt. Town tallow steady, at 49s 6d to 50s net cash.

Oils.—This market is dull, yet prices remain unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4; clover ditto, £3 8s to £5; and straw, £1 10s to £1 14s per load. Trade dull at the above quotations.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies are on the increase the demand is steady, at from 110s to 180s per ton

Hops (Friday).—The sale for bags of the present year's growth has been very steady since our last report, at full prices, which are now nearly on a par with those paid for pockets, thereby proving that the produce this year is extremely even as to quality. Pockets move off slowly, yet previous rates are well supported:—Sussex pockets, 74s to 90s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 9[illegible] Mid and East Kent ditto, 88s to [illegible] ditto bags, 80s to 100s; East Kent ditto, 84s to 120s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's Main, 15s 6d; Chester Main, 16s 3d, New Tanfield, 15s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d; Harton, 18s; Hetton, 20s; Lambton, 19s 9d; Stewart's, 20s; and Cassop, 19s 3d per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was, the time of year considered, very limited, and of inferior quality. Prime Scots, &c., moved off steadily, at fully Monday's quotations, but all other breeds hung heavily on hand. There were in the market 93 beasts, 650 sheep, and 26 calves from abroad. Owing to the favourable change in the weather, a full average amount of business was transacted in sheep, at full prices. Prime small calves moved off freely, other kinds of veal slowly, at late rates. The pork trade was firm, but we can notice no improvement in value. Milch cows were held at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 4d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 733, cows, 120; sheep, 2670; calves, 190, pigs, 260.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady trade this morning at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s [illegible] prime large ditto 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d, inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, veal 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d

ROBERT H[illegible]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a slight advance in the price of Consols on Monday, arising from the improved state of the Paris Money Market. According to the advices received on the morning of that day, quotations advanced to 95⅝ to ¾ for money, and 95¾ for account. These prices were not, however, maint[illegible] 95¼ ⅜, and 95⅜ ½. [illegible] of the Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt, until Thursday, on which day the books for the transfer of Consols closed. A slight reduction then occurred, and the closing price marked, after some fluctuations was, 95⅛ for the opening with dividend Exchequer Bills have been done as low as 7 to 11 premium, but improved a point towards the close of the week, quoting 9 to 12 premium. Bank Stock is firm at 260½. Reduced 94½. New Three-and-a-quarter per Cents 96. India Bonds 17 to 21 premium.

There has been a greater activity in the Foreign Market during the past week—Portuguese, Mexican, and Spanish having been most dealt in. The latter, after slightly advancing on Monday, left off at 26¼ for the Five per Cents.; Three per Cents., 37¾ for money and account, improving a point on Tuesday. On Wednesday a reaction took place, and the closing quotations are 26½ for the Five per Cents; Three per Cents, 37¾ Mexican, on Monday, was firm, at 22½ for money, and 22¾ for account; on Wedensday an advance of one per cent. was quoted, the Mexican Government having confirmed the late conversion, the strong probability of which was stated in the last number of the Illustrated News The last quotation is 23⅞ for account. Portuguese had materially improved, having been done on Monday at 40½ for money, again advancing on Tuesday. A reaction, however, occurred on the latter day, and the closing quotation was 40¼. A further decline has since occurred, and the price last stated is 38⅛ for money, and 38 for account. The memorial forwarded by the Committee of Bondholders with regard to the *decima*, or reduction of 20 per cent. from the dividends of the bondholders, not only remains unnoticed, but the deduction is announced to commence in January. Dutch continues firm, with an upward tendency; the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 60½; Four per Cents, 92¾; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Granada, 19¾; Peruvian, 36; Russian, 111; Venezuela, 39½.

The Share Market shows signs of depression, and a general inclination to sell is the prevailing characteristic. Under these circumstances prices are necessarily weak, although the decline at present is not considerable. The state of the market on closing will be seen by the subjoined list:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2⅝; Birmingham and Dudley, 5¾ pm.; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 8¾; Bristol and Exeter, 78; Ditto New, 7; Caledonian, 23½; Eastern Counties, 22⅞; Ditto New, 7⅜ pm.; Ditto, Perpetual, No. 2, ⅝ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 3½; E, Lanc. (late Preston and Ormskirk), 9; Ditto, ditto, New Scrip, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 2¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75; Edinburgh and Northern, 18½; Ely and Huntingdon, 14⅝; Goole, Doncaster, &c., 2¼; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29; Great N. of England, 237; Do. New, 20; Gt. Western, 132; Do. New, 6¾; Ipswich and Bury St. Edm., 11¾; Do., do., and Norwich, 2¾, Leeds and Bradford, 75½; Do. and Thirsk, 15¼; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and North Western, 193; Do, Quarters, 22⅞, Do do, New, 14¾; Do, £40 (M. and B.), 74½; Do, £10 (M. and B.) B, 12½; London and South Western, £41 6s 10d 62; Do, Tenths, 5⅝; Do, Tenths, 4½; Do, Scrip, 5⅜; Do, do, 4⅛; London and York Extension, 1⅞; Lynn and Ely, 16⅝; Lynn and Dereham, 16⅝; Do, Fifths, 10; Do, Sixteenths, 7⅞; Do, Extension, ⅞ pm, Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 127; Do, New, 31¾; Do, New, 6; Do, Birmingham and Derby, 103; Newcastle and Berwick, 33⅞; Newmarket and Chesterford, 5½; Norfolk, 130; North British, 35⅝; Do, Half Shares, 15; Ditto, Quarters, 3⅝; Ditto, Extension, 1⅛; North Staffordshire, 8½; Royston and Hitchen, 1⅝; Scottish Midland, 13⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4¼, Shropshire Union, ⅝ dis.; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and S. Staffordshire Junction, 3¾; South Eastern and Dover, No. 1, 22¾; Do, No. 2, 14½; Do., No. 4, 2⅞; South Wales, 3⅞; Taw Vale Extension, 1; Vale of Neath, 1½; York and Newcastle, 38; Ditto, New, 12½; Do., Preference, 7; York and North Midland Extension, 38⅝; Do., Preference, 12; Do., East and West Riding Extension, 17½; Namur and Liege, 3⅝; No. of France Constituted, 9⅞; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 4⅞; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 4½

Saturday Morning.—The English Market continued heavy yesterday, affairs in Ireland presenting a very discouraging appearance Consols for Opening closed at 93⅞ The Foreign Market was flat, with a limited amount of transactions: Mexican closed at 23⅝ to 23⅞ for Account, no transactions for Money having been registered. Railway Shares were a shade lower

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 8.

14th Light Dragoons. Serg.-Major E. Bradbury to be Cornet.

22nd Foot: Lieut H. A. M. Dean to be Lieutenant, vice Hankey. 29th: Brevet Col. H. R. Wyatt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Simpson; Major A. T Hemphill to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Wyatt, Capt. G. L. Way to be Major, vice Hemphill, Lieut. W. Kirby to be Captain, vice Way; Ensign W. S. Simmons to be Lieutenant, vice Kirby, G. A. Ferris to be Ensign, vice Simmons 33rd. Ensign W. M. Pechel, to be Lieutenant, vice Keane; Cadet F. S. Vacher to be Ensign, vice Pechel. 44th: Lieut J. A. L. Philips to be Captain, vice Rodon; Ensign W. H. Hotham to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips; G. White to be Ensign, vice [illegible] F. G. Scott to be Captain, vice Brickenden, Ensign J. I. Macdonnell [illegible] Scott, O. Wemyss to be Ensign, vice Macdonnell, Lieut. W. S. Prince [illegible] Rising to be Lieutenant, vice Whitter; J. F. [illegible] Ensign, vice Rising [illegible] H. E. Sorell to be Captain, vice Edmonstone. [illegible] Lieut. C. A. Cobbe to be Captain, vice Thompson; Ensign T. B. Feneran to be Lieutenant vice Cobbe, S. B. Kekewich to be Ensign, vice Feneran. 97th Ensign H. S. J. Vicars to be Lieutenant, vice Woods; Ensign T. Venables to be Lieutenant vice Cornish; O. B. Cannon to be Ensign, vice Venables

[illegible]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Brevet-Major R. Clarke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Blachley; Second Captain C. V. Cockburn to be Captain, vice Clarke, First Lieutenant C. W. Younghusband to be Second Captain, vice Cockburn, Second Lieutenant O'Bryen B. Woolsey to be First Lieutenant, vice Younghusband

BANKRUPTS.

J. DONALDSON, Regent-street, coachmaker. P. HOWARD, Hingham, Norfolk, wine merchant. S. NELSON, New Bond-street, music seller. J. SPENCE, Queen-street, Hoxton, dealer in china E. J. HOWS, Elizabeth-place, Deptford, china dealer. J. K. BULLEN, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, tailor. J. BUSSEY, Bear-street, Leicester-square, ironmonger [illegible] Nottingham, hosier W. THOMAS, Treforest, Glamorganshire, draper. M. BURTON and B. SHAEN, Beswick and Miles Platting, Manchester, cotton spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

J. and W. STEWART, Glasgow metal brokers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11

CROWN-OFFICE, Dec. 11.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

County of Renfrew [illegible] William Mure, of Caldwell, in the room of Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq., deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 11

1st Life Guards: Corporal Major G. Andrews to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant), vice Anderton

1st Dragoon Guards Lieut. J. P. Peach to be Captain, vice Sands; Cornet W. G. Draper to be Lieutenant, vice Peach, Cornet E. Bradbury to be Cornet, vice Draper

1st Dragoons: Cornet H. Croft to be Lieutenant, vice King, M. Stocks to be Cornet, vice [illegible]

14th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. Greenham to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; T. Barrett to be Cornet, vice Greenham

1st, or Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. E. G. Winyard to be Adjutant, vice H. Purvis

5th Foot: Capt F. Ashpitel to be Captain, vice Durie. 9th: Major H. H. Kitchener to be Major, vice Smith. 12th, Ensign and Adj. W. E. Crofton to have the rank of Lieut [illegible] Ensign J. R. Palmer to be Lieut., vice Lawrence; Ensign T. G. Vereker to be Lieut., vice Palmer, Cadet G. N. Fendall to be Ensign, vice Vereker; Serg.-Major A. Nesbitt to be Quartermaster 18th Capt. C. Durie to be Capt., vice Ashpitel. 21st: Capt. R. Spring to be Capt., vice Ffrench 29th: Major M. Smith to be Major, vice Kitchener 30th: Lieut. A. Macdonald to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major R. A. Andrews. 53rd: Capt. T. Ffrench to be Capt., vice Spring. 55th. Lieut. E. Pitman to be Capt., vice Edwardes, Ensign R. Y. Shipley to be Lieut., vice Pitman. 80th. Ensign the Hon. J. H. M. Browne to be Lieut., vice Robertson, Cadet W. Paterson to be Ensign, vice Browne.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. J. Bradley to be Adjutant, vice Remmet; Sergeant-Major A. Coakley to be Quartermaster, vice Macdonald

Staff.—Brevet Col. W. G. Cochrane to be Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Napier, Brevet Col R. C. Mansel to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Bainbrigge; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. A. M. Fraser to be Deputy-Quartermaster General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice the Hon. C. Gore.

BREVET

The following officers were omitted in the list of promotions, by Brevet, published in the Gazette of Nov. 10, 1846

To be Colonel in the Army: Lieut.-Col. J. M. Robertson.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Major John Westlake.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 10

Corps of Royal Engineers First Lieut. P. J. S. Barry to be Second Captain, vice Pipon; Second Lieut. B. A. Wilkinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Barry.

ADMIRALTY, Dec 10

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following flag officers of her Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.:—

Admiral of the White to be Admiral of the Red: John Erskine Douglas, Esq.

Admiral of the Blue to be Admiral of the White: Joseph Bullen, Esq.

Vice-Admiral of the Red to be Admiral of the Blue: Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, K.C.B., G.C.H.

Vice-Admiral of the White to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Thomas James Maling, Esq.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Richard Curry, Esq., C.B.

Rear-Admiral of the Red to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue:—T. Browne, Esq.

Rear-Admiral of the White to be Rear-Admiral of the Red:—Sir F. Mason, K.C.B.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue to be Rear-Admiral of the White:—Sir E. C. Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H.

BANKRUPTS

T. MORLEY, Oxford-street, jeweller. J. JEFFS, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, saddler J. HALLOWELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, maltster. H. COCHRANE, Manchester, merchant. W. HAYES, Liverpool, shipwright. N. BROAD, Bristol, tea-dealer. C. WILCOCKSON and W. S. BARRICK, Kingston-upon-Hull, stockbrokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. KANE, Fort William, merchant. W. TELFER and Co., Glasgow, chain-makers. R. COLVILLE, Glasgow, bookbinder

BIRTHS.

At Bayswater, Mrs. William Harrison, of a son.——At Wolverton Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Reade Quartley, of a son——At the Rectory House, Little Yeldham Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. Gaselee, of a daughter.——At Hedgerley-park, the Lady of R[illegible] Clayton, Esq., M.P., of a son.——On the 6th inst., the lady of the Rev. Charles Vansittart, of a son.——At 7, Chester-square, Mrs. Robert Stopford, of a daughter.——On the 30th day of November, at Mount grove, Tranmere, county of Chester, the lady of W. T. Moule, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Broughton Church, Oxon, H[illegible] Wenman Newman, Esq., to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D.——At Islington, John T. Jackson, Esq., to Anne Abernethy, youngest daughter of John Jeaffreson, Esq.——At Bath, Peregrine Henry Fellowes, Esq., R.M., son of Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, R.N., C.B., to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Major-General Forbes.——On the 3rd inst., at Sunninghill, Berks, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, to Rosabella Stanhope, youngest daughter of his Excellency General Sir Robert Wilson, Governor of Gibraltar, &c.

DEATHS.

At the Dardanelles, Charles A. Lander, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.——At Stratford, Essex, Mr. Samuel Deadley, aged ninety-two.——At Cholderton House, Wilts, in the eighty-second year of her age, Lady Paxton, widow of the late Sir William Paxton.——In Hamilton-terrace St. John's Wood, in the ninety-first year of her age, Bridget, relict of the Rev. Robartes Carr.——At her house, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, Lady Caroline Drummond.——At Brighton, Samuel Clare, Esq.——At Whilton Rectory, Northamptonshire, Harriet daughter of the late Rev. William Lucas Rose.——At Gresford, Charles Cholmondeley, Esq., brother of Lord Delamere.——At Burlington-place, Hammersmith, Daniel French, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged seventy-two.——Dr. George Rees, in the seventy-first year of his age.——On the 4th inst., the Rev. Andrew Irvine, vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester.——At Notting-hill, Bayswater, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Colston Dickinson, Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Artillery, in his eighty-fourth year.——On the 5th inst., at Walcot-place West, John Scanlan, Esq., for many years connected with the press, in his forty-fifth year.——At Killingbeck Hall, near Leeds, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Bischoff, Esq., in her eighty-first year.——At Alfred place, Brompton, Arthur Francis Stone, Esq., son of the late Rev. Francis Stone, M.A., F.S.A.——In Arundel-street, Thomas Stillwell, Esq., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

FINE ARTS.

The Lily and the Rose. Drawn by **Kenny Meadows**. Engraved by **Henry Robinson**. Published by Hogarth, Haymarket.

Numerous as are the fond imaginings of the pencil of Kenny Meadows, which have, from time to time, appeared in our pages, we are persuaded that, for originality of design, novelty of treatment, and artistic character, "The Lily and the Rose" must take precedence.

The original is an exquisitely-engraved Print, measuring 13 inches by 7 inches. The design of the artist is to typify two flowers, "the Lily and the Rose," by two varieties of "Beauty's ensign." *The Rose* is characterised or personified by a coy maiden, who is tempting a pair of bees with the nectareous chalice of a flower; whilst an epicurean butterfly is settling on her blooming cheek, thus aiding the delicacy of the floral incarnation; which is a specimen of prodigal or gushing beauty — "nods, and becks, and wreathèd smiles"—such as poets and painters love to enshrine in their genius. The figure is in part concealed by a rose-bush, richly laden with large and beautiful flowers, a cluster of which is admirably relieved by the maiden's black hair. This portion of the design recals a beautiful illustration in olden poetry:—

Of all flowers methinks a rose is the best;
It is the emblem of a maid:
For when the west winds court her gently,
How modestly she blows, and paints the sun
With her chaste blushes! When the north comes near her,
Rude and impatient then like chastity
She locks her beauties in her bud again,
And leaves him to base briars.

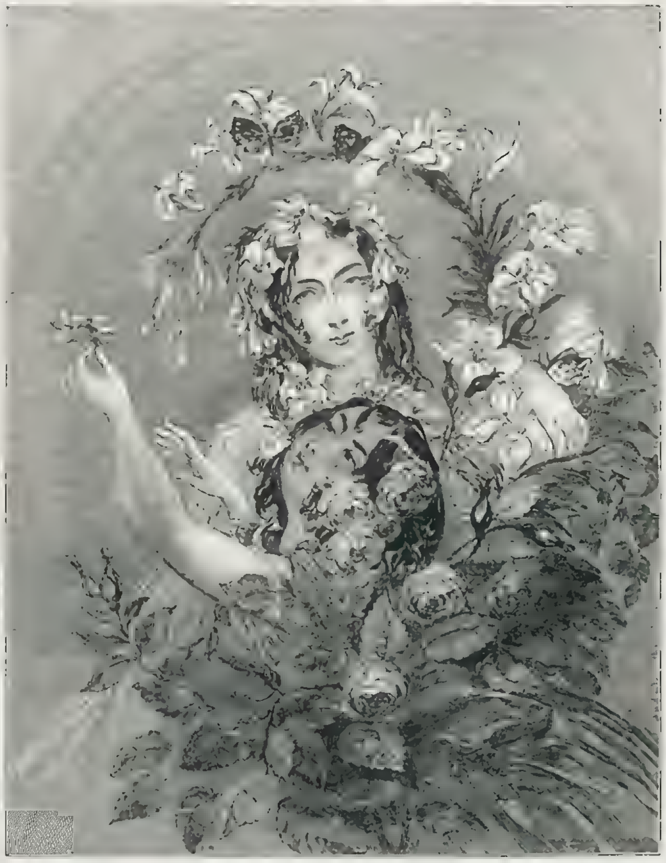
ROWLEY.

The Lily, "the Queen of Flowers," is personified by a maiden of more intellectual expression than her companion—both equal but opposite beauties. The pensive cast of the features of the fairer sister is admirably contrasted with the playful air of the lower figure. The graceful form of the wreathed lily, too, is a most effective set-off to the contour of the fair form it encircles; and the bright flowers are relieved by the dark butterflies, or shine with winning lustre in the maiden's dark hair. The tint of the distance, too, is cleverly executed; and the group placed upon a delicately ruled ground, with the title-line, in letters of rich fancy, vignetted by a bright butterfly,—all combine to render this a most charming production, which will, ere long, grace the walls of many a drawing-room and boudoir. At this season of interchanging affections, the novelty before us is entitled to special notice. It is engraved in Mr. Robinson's best style; and the nice gradation of the several tints, the delicate finish of the features, and the effect of the lilies, bright as if produced by double printing, render this work a masterpiece of the engraver's skill.

The group reminds one of the pleasing lines of Cowper—the Goddess Flora *loquitur*:—

"Your's is," she said, "the nobler hue,
And your's the statelier mien;
And till a third surpasses you,
Let each be deemed a queen."

Thus sooth'd and reconcil'd, each seeks
The fairest British fair;
The seat of Empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there.



"THE LILY AND ROSE."—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(COPIED BY PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHER.)

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The Illustrated Musical Almanack. Hurst.—**Jullien's Album for 1847.** Jullien.

We noticed the illustrative and poetical attractions of the Almanack in last week's publication; but an additional article, referring to the musical beauties, is but just, in consideration of the distinguished talents that have been called into action by this novel production. There are six songs, composed by Balfe, Wallace, Hatton, Crouch, A. Lee, and a composer who assumes the name of Florimel. There will be little difference of opinion as to the merits of these songs—they are all above the average, and possess more or less melodious inspiration; but the popular one will be Wallace's "Lay of May," a lovely air in four flats, six-eight time, with a charming accompaniment. Mr. Hatton's graceful melody, "I then will breathe my vow," is nicely constructed, and well phrased.

M. Jullien's musical annual contains 30 vocal and 14 instrumental pieces, by composers of every grade, native and foreign, including the names of Balfe, Barret, Hatton, Roch-Albert (Jullien), Verdi, Donizetti, Kœnig, Schira, Schulz, Rubini, Rossini, Duprez, Knight, Farmer, Hœlzel, &c., with poetry by F. W. N. Bayley, Fitzball, Albert Smith, Lake, D. Ryan, Linley, Hurrey, &c. The decorative portion of the Album is superb; there are two magnificent views of the interior of Covent Garden Theatre during the Bal Masqué, and during the Promenade Concerts. The portrait of Mdlle. Flora Fabbri, in the *pas* of "La Castigliona," is well executed, but it is not a likeness of the Italian *danseuse*. The covers, title and dedication pages, from the pencil of J. Brandard, Esq., are gorgeous.

Railway Meeting at Windsor.—A meeting was held at Windsor, on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the competing schemes for a railway communication from that town to London, *viâ* the Windsor, Staines, Richmond, and South Western Line, and the railway to connect Windsor with the Great Western at Slough. The meeting was very fully attended, and great excitement appeared to prevail on the subject. Amongst those present were the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P., the Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice, M.P., Col. Reid, M.P., Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., Colonel Challoner, Sir Robert Sidney, Captain Bulkeley, W. G. Hayter, Esq., M.P., C. S. Voules, Esq., &c. &c. A resolution was moved by Mr J. Minton, in favour of the South Western scheme. He said he had the authority of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to state that they had no objection to offer to that line. An amendment was moved by Captain Bulkeley to the effect that the connecting line from Windsor to the Great Western would best accommodate the inhabitants. He accused the Government of having been bribed by the South Western Railway Company to favour their scheme by offering to contribute money towards the projected improvements. After a very animated discussion, the amendment in favour of the Great Western communication was declared to have been carried, and petitions to Parliament in accordance with it were agreed to.

Agitation for the Repeal of the Malt Tax.—At the monthly meeting of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, held on Tuesday, at 17, Old Bond-street, the question of the repeal of the malt tax was brought under the notice of the committee, when a resolution was adopted that a meeting of that body should be summoned for the 12th of January next, to take the subject into consideration.

Produce from the Pacific.—The enterprise of British merchants is wonderfully developed at this period. Novelties pour into our ports almost daily from every quarter of the globe; and, to the catalogue of bricks from China and Kaffirs from the Cape, locusts from one region, and wonders from everywhere, we may add sugar, cotton, and wool, of excellent quality, from the remote Pacific. These articles, grown in the Sandwich Islands, have been forwarded from thence; and, as indications of the capabilities and resources of the islands of the Pacific, attracted considerable notice in the Underwriters' rooms, at Liverpool, where they were exhibited last week.

SIR EDWARD L. BULWER LYTTON, BART.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, whose name is known, through his works, in every nation of Europe, is the youngest son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. His mother was the daughter and heiress of H. W. Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park: on her death Sir Edward Bulwer succeeded to the property and name of Lytton. He was born in 1803. He lost his father early in life, and his education devolved on his mother: it was completed at home, under tutors, and not, as is often the case with persons of his rank in life, at a public school. At the usual age he went to Cambridge, where he gave an early proof of genius in a poem on "Sculpture," which gained a prize. He employed his vacations in travelling through England and Scotland, and afterwards France and the Continent: traces of the impressions then gathered may be found scattered through his works.

It was at Cambridge that he was introduced to the rich stores of German literature, which had not then been made so familiar to the public as they are now, by a friend who had long resided at Weimar. It was the writings of Goethe that principally interested him; but, at a later period, he seems to have been more completely won by the more kindly sympathies of the soul of Schiller whose minor poems he has translated.

Like many other young authors, his first published effort was a poetical one, "Weeds and Wild Flowers," which appeared in 1826. This was followed by "Falkland," a tale, published anonymously. It was in 1828 that he struck into that course in which he has distanced all competitors—the philosophical and imaginative Romance. In that year appeared "Pelham," a tale that, for its sketches of fashionable life, and its keen, smart satire, stands unrivalled. The darker portions of the tale do not so much predominate as in many of his later works. The list of works that followed "Pelham," proves that Sir Edward must have had great application and untiring energy; with much to lure him away from the toils of a literary life (in any form far from an easy one), he bent himself like a strong man to his task; it was long a fashion to suppose him a literary fop, from some personal peculiarities of dress and manner. But he must have had an iron will and increasing industry, or he could never have accomplished what he has done; he has ranged over the fields of History, Romance, Poetry, and the Drama, in the following works:—"Devereux," "The Disowned," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "England and the English" (a clever dissection of English society), "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Rise and Fall of Athens," "Cola Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," "Leila, or the Siege of Granada," "Night and Morning," "Ernest Maltravers" (which was dedicated "to the great German people, a nation of thinkers and critics"), a continuation of the same work under the title of "Alice, or the Mysteries;" in "The Last of the Barons," he took a farewell of the public as a writer of fiction; but, like some other last appearances, it was not a final one; that we hope will be long deferred; "Lucretia, or The Children of Night," is his latest romance, from which we this week give extracts.

In addition to these works he has written four dramas—the "Duchess of Lavallière," "Richelieu," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Money." "The Lady of Lyons" will long keep possession of the stage: it is as great a favourite now as when it first appeared. The characters are few, the story interesting, and, as a piece of dramatic construction, the plot is one of the most perfect of modern plays. "Money" is still performed, but seldom: "Richelieu" only by Macready, or when some actor wishes to try one of Macready's parts. Between the publication of "The Last of the Barons" and "Lucretia," Sir Edward translated the minor poems of Schiller in *Blackwood*. They have been printed in a separate volume, with a biography of the German poet. Sir Edward has written many short poems, such as the songs of the Blind Girl, in the "Last Days of Pompeii." The idea is often striking, but he seems to want the "accomplishment of rhyme:" his verse does not flow freely. The defect will be perceived by any one who reads Byron, the greatest master of this "accomplishment" in our language. Besides these works, Sir Edward, at different periods, edited the *Monthly Magazine* and the *Monthly Chronicle*, for which he wrote the mystic tale of "Zanoni."

As a politician, though he sat in Parliament for many years, he never attained great distinction. His votes were always with the Liberal party. He assisted them on one occasion by an able pamphlet; and, as he was the heir of a large property and of a very ancient family, the Whigs made him a Baronet. But his greatest exertions in Parliament were connected with Literature. He was an able advocate of the Law of Dramatic Copyright.

As an orator, he lacked the readiness and power of impromptu reply so essential to a party leader: his speeches were those of a man in the habit of putting his thoughts on paper. He was often above or beyond his audience; yet, at times, he can adapt himself completely to the occasion. At a recent agricultural meeting, his address was the most practical of the day, though he was surrounded by country gentlemen and farmers.

To enter into an analysis of the writings of Sir Edward Lytton would be here impossible: we may briefly state, however, that he does not paint life as it is, and make us admire the fidelity of the pencil; nor does he take a period of history like Scott, and reproduce it, with dramatic effect; nor does he create character, and evolve it in all its peculiarities to a perfect individualism. We do not recall from his pages any person we seem to know intimately, like Parson Adams, or Toby Shandy, or even a Jeannie Deans. His fictions are the means of working out an end or purpose—some moral or social problem—and that purpose he never forgets; all the characters are managed with consummate skill to that one conclusion. The writer is perfect master of his machinery: he makes the persons speak, often speaking himself with them or through them, so that, in the midst of the story, the author himself cannot be wholly forgotten. But, the power with which you are carried along is irresistible: you may not like the road you are going, nor the company you are thrust among; but you cannot escape till the end of the journey is reached. The two chief characters in his last tale, "Lucretia," for instance, are hateful monsters, with whom there can be no sympathy; yet the power with which their career is described is extraordinary. It is the writer's skill that rivets you to the page, whose incidents, in a common hand, would be simply repulsive:—

And caught and struggling in that mental net,
His spirit seems to dare you to forget.

We have to acknowledge the courtesy of Count D'Orsay for permission to copy his excellent portrait of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in the annexed Engraving.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART.

Death of the Widow of Thomas Hood.—We are sorry to announce the death of the widow of the late Thomas Hood, the celebrated humorist and poet. The public are aware that Mr. Hood's life was closed in the midst of much physical suffering and much mental anxiety; and there is little doubt that the unwearied exertions of Mrs. Hood, her unceasing attendance on her husband's death-bed, and the grief and trial which preceded and followed her bereavement, have been the immediate causes of the disease which has thus prematurely terminated her existence. She expired on the morning of Friday, the 4th inst.

Extension of the Cheap Omnibus System.—The omnibuses at 2d. and 3d. each passenger, now running to and from Paddington and Hungerford-market, the Bank and Charing-cross, the Bank and Tottenham-court-road, &c., have been found so productive that it has been determined to extend the cheap travelling system; and accordingly omnibuses have begun to run between Paddington and the Bank, *viâ* New-road, City-road, &c., at the rate of 4d. each passenger for the whole distance, and 2d. to and from Tottenham-court-road.

LE JARDIN D'HIVER, AT PARIS.

This Illustration will be especially interesting to such of our readers as take peculiar interest in rural affairs, in which, by the way, our present Number is unusually fertile. Such is characteristic of the approach of Christmas; when the produce of broad acres is in the ascendant, and takes the lead of the ingenuity of those "in populous city pent."

The *Jardin d'Hiver*, which we now introduce to the reader, is an elegant specimen of what the Parisians have accomplished in the way of amusement for the people, who now seem to be the universal study. The *Jardin* (or *Winter Garden*) is a vast conservatory, tastefully laid out in walks, bordered with flowering exotics, that load the atmosphere with their delicious fragrance. In the centre of the Garden is a small fountain, around which are ferns and water-plants; from the roof of the building hang beautifully ornamented flower-pots, filled with rare plants; and at the extremity are refreshment rooms, well warmed with good fires, and furnished with luxuriant couches.

The *Jardin* is in the Champs d'Elysées, than which there could not be a more inviting location in Paris; and, in the dull, cold days of December and January this is the most fashionable promenade. The company is good, from the circumstance of a franc being the charge for admission; but, if the visitor buy plants or flowers to the amount of two francs, the admission-money is allowed in the purchase. Here you enjoy not only the choicest blossoms of the East, but the loveliest flowers of France. The admission-money is a franc well spent; for who would not, for this amount, enjoy, in the most inclement season, a walk through a lovely garden, sheltered from wind and rain, feasting his eyes not only on beautiful flowers, but the most lovely forms and faces in creation.

We have no public resort of this kind in London, if we except the Conservatories at the Pantheon and the Colosseum; the Botanic Society's Garden being an exclusive affair. Plants, it is true, figure at "Promenade Concerts," but soon become very sorry representatives of the kingdom of Flora.

THE WINTER GARDEN, (LE JARDIN D'HIVER.) AT PARIS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Lieutenant-General Dickinson.—We have to record the decease of the oldest surviving general officer connected with the Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-General Richard Colleton Dickinson, who expired on the 5th instant, at his residence, near Notting Hill, at the advanced age of eighty-four, after a military service of sixty-five years.

Death of Colonel Swale, R.M.—We regret to announce the death of Colonel Swale, of the Royal Marines, which event took place at his residence at Southsea, on Saturday last.

The 31st Regiment.—On Monday the head-quarters of the gallant 31st Regiment, under the command of Major Staunton, debarked at Gravesend from the ship *Madagascar*. This distinguished corps was present at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddewall, Aliwal, and Sobraon, with the division of Sir Harry Smith—in all of which battles it was hotly engaged, and suffered very severely; 28 officers and 530 men formed the list of casualties, the whole strength of the regiment before the battle of Moodkee having been 32 officers and 733 men. Four standards captured by the regiment from the Sikhs were landed amid the deafening acclamations of thousands of spectators, who lined the bank of the river, cheering with all their might and main the stern heroes of the Sutlej. One of these trophies was taken at Ferozeshah, one at Aliwal, and two at Sobraon. Among them was an Akahlee flag; and desperate must have been the combat before these devotees left their banner, which they are sworn to lose only with their lives. The colours of the corps, torn to shreds from the storm of grape-shot through which they were victoriously borne, and stained with the blood of the ensigns who were killed carrying them to the muzzles of the Sikh guns, which the regiment captured, formed objects of great interest to the assembled spectators. Colonel Spence, C.B., who commanded the 31st in all these actions, met them at Gravesend, and marched at their head to Chatham, where every one seemed to vie with another in doing all honour to these brave men. The 31st Regiment sailed for India in January, 1825, on board the ill-fated *Kent* East Indiaman. The only officers now with the regiment who were present at that lamentable catastrophe are Colonel Spence and Quartermaster Benison.

"THE SHANNON" IRISH STEAM-PACKET ON FIRE.

The *Shannon* steam-packet, Captain Moppett, belonging to the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, left the Thames on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.) at nine o'clock, with passengers and goods for Southampton, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Dublin. After riding a tide on the Flats, she reached Southampton at six o'clock on Thursday morning, left at noon, and arrived at her moorings in Catwater, Plymouth, at half-past two on Saturday morning. Being a very thick, foggy night, the passengers remained in their berths; but at half-past five were alarmed by the sudden orders of Captain Moppett, who, observing smoke issuing through the cabin floor, rushed on deck, and ordered all hands to lie out and clear the main hold. There were upwards of 120 passengers on board, and many of them rushed to the sides of the vessel with such eagerness that two women fell into the water, and were with some difficulty rescued by a seaman passenger named Thirsty, lately paid off at Woolwich from her Majesty's steamer *Avon*. A foolish report, that there was gunpowder on board, operated so forcibly on the mind of an elderly gentleman named Bennett, that, although very ill, the crew were compelled, by his importunities, to convey him immediately on board the coal-hulk alongside.

At a quarter past six o'clock, the *Shannon's* moorings were cast off, and she was run ashore to the east of Mr. Hill's shipbuilding yard, Cattedown. At seven o'clock, she was scuttled; and about the same time, the flames first began to ascend from the hold but, shortly after this, the County and West of England engines arrived by land, and the engine belonging to her Majesty's Customs by water, in a barge, from which most effectual assistance was derived. At ten, the flames issued from the circular cabin window aft. About eleven o'clock, the Dockyard engine arrived, under the orders o Lieutenants J. B. Dixon and H. T. Veitch, with a party of blue jackets from her Majesty's ship *Queen*; and was shortly followed by the engine from the Plymouth Citadel, with a company of the 14th, headed by Colonel Barlow and Adjutant Blunden. The last and most powerful engine which assisted in extinguishing the fire was the floating engine attached to the ships in ordinary in Hamoaze. By this machine so large a volume of water was poured from the chief cabin into the main hold of the burning vessel, that in less than ten minutes all cause of present alarm ceased. The addition of these forces, in the course of two or three hours, effectually put down the fire. Very little of the effects carried into the after-cabins by the passengers was saved. The fore-cabin and deck passengers did not lose any of their luggage.

On the fall of the tide, the scuttle holes in the ship's sides were plugged and caulked, and the vessel made sufficiently tight, under the direction of Mr. Hill, ship-builder, to allow of her being hauled off from the beach.

Several beams between her engine-room and stern are destroyed, and her saloon is charred, broken and desolate. The fire seems to have commenced under the spiral cabin staircase.

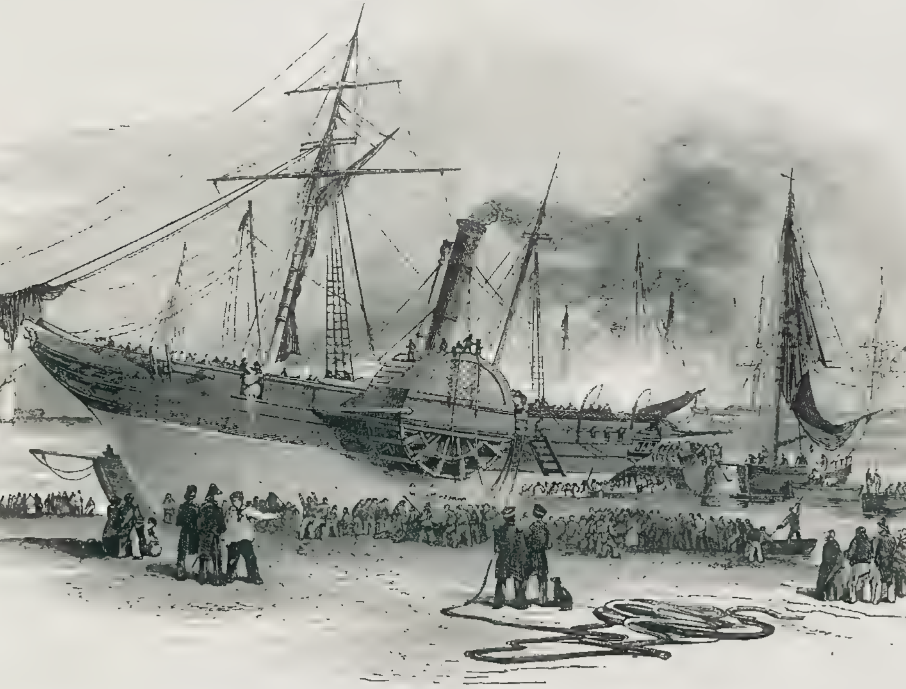
Most of the cabin berths were occupied. A woman named Miner, who expected her confinement in January, became the mother of a boy on board the *Shannon*, prior to the ship's arrival at Southampton—an event for which she was totally unprepared. Her wants were, however, well supplied by other female passengers, and she is now with her friends in Plymouth. Her husband left her, with two other children, before the discovery of the fire on Saturday morning; but, fortunately, was not far from the ship when the alarm was given, and, returning immediately, conveyed his wife and children ashore.

The origin of the fire remains unknown. Some of the passengers affirm that it first smelt like burning cotton. The contents of the cargo are various, comprising bales and boxes of all descriptions, cotton, crape, shawls, silks, books, stationery clothing, hops, spirit, wine, &c. It is surmised that some of the cargo ignited spontaneously shortly after leaving Southampton on Friday, and continued smouldering until the ship's arrival in Catwater, on Saturday morning.

The conduct of Captain Moppett is greatly commended by the passengers: and on the discovery of the calamity, and during its continuance, he exhibited the retention of a cool deliberation and sound judgment in the time of danger.

Repeal of the Malt Tax.—On Wednesday, a public meeting of farmers and others interested in the repeal of the malt tax was held at the York Hotel, Blackfriars, Mr. William Lamb presiding. The chairman announced that communications from almost all the agricultural counties had been received, promising hearty co-operation in the cause. Mr. Cheetham, the chairman of the Rutlan Agricultural Association, assured the meeting that that body would be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of the whole duty. It appeared that since the last public meeting deputations had been sent throughout the country, and the gentlemen composing them were called upon to report progress. An appeal was made to the meeting, as to whether it would be politic to continue to send deputations throughout the country; whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that the most prompt and energetic measures should be had recourse to for the immediate and total repeal of the tax on malt, deputations being sent to all those neighbourhoods from which special invitations might be received. Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., expressed his determination to support this measure in the House of Commons.

Death of Lord Stourton.—We have to record the demise of this nobleman, which took place on the 4th inst., at his seat in Yorkshire, aged 71. He was brother to Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., and to the Hon. C. Langdale, late M.P.


"THE SHANNON" STEAMER ON FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rector."—We have not got the Paper at hand to refer to. Correspondents would save us a good deal of trouble if they would write out the positions they wish solutions of

"D. T." and "Senior"—Cases for binding the Numbers of Vol. VII. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" may be obtained, we dare say, of the publisher, Mr. Hurst. Vol V., which contains the Games of the great match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. St. Amant, is almost out of print: apply to Mr. Hastings, Publisher, Carey-street

"Islington Literary and Scientific Institution."—A Correspondent at Islington asks how it happens that, while Chess forms a prominent feature among the studies and amusements of nearly every other similar institution in the kingdom, the subscribers to this are weak enough to permit a minority of would-be authorities to exclude it from their rooms? It certainly is news to us, that, in the present day, the committee of any popular society devoted to literary and scientific purposes should object to the introduction of so attractive and entertaining a recreation as Chess playing: but, in such a case, the subscribers have surely the remedy in their own hands

"J. G. H."—Give up all idea of constructing problems till you have had two years' hard study of the best masters in this branch of Chess.

"J. W.," Hove.—The position you mention is by Bolton, and was published in an early Volume of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" White: King at his B's 6th, Kt at K 6th, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K R 3rd and K 3rd. Black: King at his R's 4th. White mates in six moves. It is an extremely difficult Problem, and we leave it for the study of our readers until next week, when you shall have the solution.

"A Z"—It is by D'Orville, of Antwerp; but you quote it incorrectly. The pieces stand as follows:—White: K at Q B 5th. Ps at Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd. Black: K at Q R 4th, Ps at Q B 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3rd. White to mate in six moves. This is a beautiful piece of Pawn play

"S. B."—The actual terms of Messrs Harrwitz and Horwitz's Match were that eleven games, in all should be played out to the end, the winner of the first six to be entitled to the stakes. Mr Harrwitz won the first six to his opponent's four; but they have subsequently played two more games to conclude the contest, and the final result was—

Harrwitz .... 6. Horwitz .... 5. Drawn .... 1.

"Check" must have the goodness to forward the solutions of his Problems before we can look at them

"Broomfield" Our solution of Enigma 69 would not be correct, if any move could be found to defeat it; and we hoped "Broomfield" would have seen that, whether the Rook or the Bishop interposed, mate was alike inevitable in two more moves If the Rook is interposed play your White Q to her B's 4th. and, whether Black takes or not, he must be mated next move. The weight of the Economic Chess-board we should think about three ounces. Write to the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"S. B."—Your first note subsequently came to hand, and the best of your three positions appears in this week's Chess Enigmas. The question in your second epistle requires consideration. We will give you our opinion next week.

"R. W.," Manchester.—We regret that we can afford you no further information. The numbers will, doubtless reach England shortly

"Gambit."—Your solution of the last problem is correct, but you have failed in the very clever one by Anderssen

"Sopracitta."—The solution of Enigma 76, by "W. H. C"—an original and beautiful little stratagem, by the way—is this: 1. R to K 6th; P one. 2. R to K 4th; P takes R. 3 P one, mate.

"E B. S."—Under the circumstances mentioned, mate must be effected within the fifty moves, or the game be drawn.

"G. H," Glasgow. See our solution of Problem 149.

"B. M. P" Your solutions and the accompanying observations are perfectly correct. With respect to Mr. Bolton's elaborate position of fifty-one moves, if you will kindly favour us with the name and date of the publication from whence it was extracted, we will endeavour to furnish you with a key.

"C. F.," Devonshire.—It shall be examined.

"W. R." See our answer above, to "Sopracitta."

"A Constant Reader."—Hoyle is no authority in Chess. In the case mentioned, you must adjust the pieces, and begin the game again.

"M C. A."—Under such circumstances, you can claim another Queen, or any other piece you choose.

" ? *." -Your having called "check" does not compel you to play the piece to any particular square, provided you have not quitted your hold of it. But, as you have taken up the piece, you must move it somewhere.*

"Felix."—"D. D.," Trinity College, Cambridge.—The 7th Volume of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" may now be had complete. Give your orders to any Bookseller

"S. W."—You may obtain any modern Chess work of Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"H. S."—In case of "Stalemate," the game is drawn.

Solutions by "G. A. H." and "R. H.," "Gambit," "G. H," "X.," Guernsey; "X," Brentwood; "C. F.," "Badmansir," "Florio," "E. S. T.," and "J. E. C," are correct. Those by "M. G.," "F. P. W.," "Simcoe," "J. N.," and "B. G," are wrong.

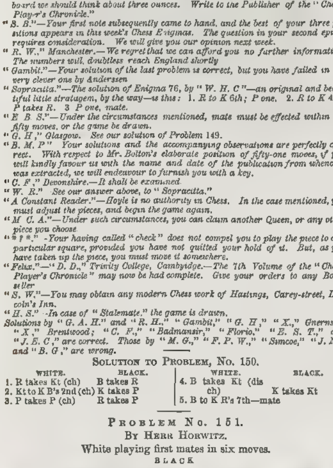
Solution to Problem, No. 150.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	B takes R	4. B takes Kt (dis ch)	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B's 2nd (ch)	K takes P	5. B to K R's 7th—mate	
3. P takes P (ch)	R takes P		

Problem No. 151.

By Herr Horwitz.

White playing first mates in six moves.



CHESS ENIGMAS.

(Hitherto Unpublished.)

No. 88.—By Mr. G. S. S., Hon Secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2nd	K at Q R 5th
R at K Kt 3rd	Kt at K R 8th
B at Q 6th	Pawns at K R 7th, K Kt 5th, K 3rd, Q Kt 4th and 5th
Kt at Q B 7th	
P at Q Kt 2nd	

White plays first, and mates in four moves.

No. 89.—By S. B., of Hull.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at Q 5th
Q at K B 4th	R at K 2nd
R at K R sq	B at K 5th
Bs at Q 6th and Q R 6th	Kts at K 4th and Q Kt 5th
Kts at K R 5th and Q B 3rd	P at K Kt 5th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 90.—By Mr. A. S——n, of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK
K at his 3rd	K at his 4th
Bs at K R 7th and K Kt 5th	Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 5th
Ps at K R 3rd and 4th, Q 5th, and Q B 2nd and 4th	

White playing first, mates in five moves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STANWOOD, and GERMAN, whose entertainments last season were so eminently successful, will have the honour of RESUMING their ENTERTAINMENT, at the above Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 15, and of continuing the same every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the Christmas Holidays The Programme will be selected from their most POPULAR PIECES and will include SEVERAL NOVELTIES. Boxes and Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER

MR. DEMPSTER, Composer of the Lament of the Irish Emigrant, Blind Boy, May Queen, and other AMERICAN MELODIES, will give his first MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, Castle street, Oxford-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 16th, on which occasion he will sing a Selection of his own Compositions. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. To be had at Duff and Hodgson's, 65, Oxford-street, the doors, and of Mr. Dempster, 11, Howard-street, Strand.

Under the Especial Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Open every Evening, with its splendid Equestrian and Dramatic Novelties Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, splendid change of the SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, and beautiful pageant of THE DAMES OF THE CHASE, by Mrs. Batty and the Equestrian [illegible] in their trained steeds. At Half-past Six [illegible] the grand, unequalled Spectacle of THE LEMON HORSE at THE TWELVE WISHES with all its stupendous effects, &c. The Great Dutch Bottle Equilibrist. Concluding with, First Time, the romantic Drama of ROB ROY MACGREGOR, or The Mountain Outlaw. In active preparation, a variety of Novelties for the Christmas Holidays; amongst the first will be brought forward a Grand Comic Equestrian Pantomime, produced on a lavish scale of splendour, entitled The Forty Thieves, or Harlequin and the Robbers' Cave —Box-office open from Eleven to Five Acting and Stage Manager, Mr W. D. Broadfoot.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS OF Mr. ALLCROFT'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—In addition to the splendid Orchestra, Mr DISTIN and his FOUR SONS will appear; also the MISSES WILLIAMS, and the Extraordinary Children, the TURNER FAMILY, Four, Six, and Eight Years of Age, whose wonderful performance has been the theme and admiration of all who have heard them. On TUESDAY, the performance will be for the BENEFIT of Mr ALLCROFT, on which occasion he will deliver a Farewell Address. Conductor, Mr. Negri. Pit, Promenade, and Upper Boxes, 1s Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Application to be made at the Box-office.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BAL MASQUE.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND NEAPOLITAN BAL MASQUE will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16, it being positively the LAST this Season. A New Orchestra (consisting of 100 first-rate artists) will be erected at the extremity of the stage, leaving a spacious area, which will be newly carpeted. The entire theatre will be brilliantly illuminated and ornamented. For the comfort of the visitors, twelve Masters of the Ceremonies have been appointed Ladies' Tickets, 5s.; Gentlemen's, 7s. 6d. Spectators: Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Boxes, 2s 6d; Gallery, 1s.—Application for Tickets, Private Boxes, and Places, to be made at the Box-office; 62, Regent-street; 15, New Bond-street; and Mr Simmons, 7, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden, who is appointed Costumier —Doors open at Half-past Nine Dancing to commence at Ten o'Clock

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—DIVISION OF PRICES.— COLOSSEUM.—ADMITTANCE, ONE SHILLING

Panorama of London and Museum, 1s.; Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, &c. &c 1s Stalactite Caverns at Adelsberg, 1s. The Prize Cartoons on view, no extra charge.

EVENING.—Grand Promenade, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc and Torrent, 1s., Marvellous Panorama of London by Night, 1s. extra; Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra. Music from Two till Dusk, and at Eight till Half-past Ten.

Family tickets for four persons and upwards to view the whole, 2s. 6d. each person, may be had from Ten till Four at the Colosseum, and at the principal music warehouses and libraries. Children Half-price, Day and Evening Open from Seven till Half-past Ten.

The whole Exhibition designed by Mr W Bradwell

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.— Under the Patronage of the Nobility, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy.—MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAUX VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES, in addition to the much admired Tableaux of a "Grecian Harvest Home," "Jephtha's Daughter," Flaxman's "Iron Age," and the "Judgment of Midas," a splendid New Series will be presented during the ensuing week. The public press has declared this Exhibition to be the most unique living pictorial representation yet produced. Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl Decorations and Appointments by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three, Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s., Promenade, 1s

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BY PERMISSION.—PROFESSOR SCHŒNBEIN'S GUN COTTON, differing from all other specimens recently before the Public, is Lectured on, with other explosive Compounds, by Dr Ryan, Daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principle of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH demonstrated by Professor Bachhoffner In the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE is exhibited Specimens of the DISEASED POTATO, showing Cuttings of the Tubers and Leaves, together with the DESTRUCTIVE INSECT, supplied by A. Smee, F.R.S. The PHYSIOSCOPE, DIVING EXPERIMENTS, the DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

FREE ADMISSION. FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED at a PUBLIC MEETING of the EQUITABLE BENEFIT, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, at the above Tavern, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, when the attendance of all parties interested in Building Societies is respectfully solicited Doors open at Half-past Seven. The Chair taken at Eight o'Clock. By order of the Council, J. H. PITTS, Secretary.

Thursday, Dec. 10, 1846.

On the 24th inst. was Published,

TRAVELS IN LYCIA. By SPRATT and FORBES.

Two Vols 8vo, with numerous illustrations 36s

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

Just published, price Five Shillings,

PARTNERS FOR LIFE; A Christmas Story.

By CAMILLA TOULMIN Illustrated by JOHN ABSOLON

Wm. S. Orr and Co., London; James M'Glashan, Dublin; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh, and David Chambers, Glasgow

GHOST OF ÆSOP AT THE CATTLE SHOW—THE BARBER'S CHAIR—CHURCH MOUSE—SANATORY CONDITION OF TOWNS—THE WHITTINGTON CLUB—with other various Original Papers, and all the News of the Week, in DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, of this day, Saturday, December 12th Order of any Newsman.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.

THE FIRST VOLUME of the NEW EDITION of the HISTORY of EUROPE will be published, and copies delivered to the Trade on Saturday, the 19th Instant.

Specimens of the work may now be had of all booksellers in town or country.

37, Paternoster-row, London, 11th December, 1846.

Third Edition, Price 5s. 6d., with Cases and Plates,

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and AFFECTIONS of the HEART, their Prevention and Cure. By ALFRED BEAUMONT MADDOCK M.D.—SIMPKIN and MARSHALL Paternoster-row, and may be ordered of any bookseller in town or country

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C S., &c.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

LORETTA.—The New Opera, performed nightly at Drury Lane Theatre: composed by L. LAVENU, the Libretto by A. BUNN, Esq. The following Ballads and Romances are always encored —

"On the Banks of Guadalquiver;" sung by Madame Bishop.
"Happy Heart," sung by Miss Poole
"If we are not loved again," sung by Mr Harrison.
"With thee I now will weep;" sung by Mr Harrison.

Also various arrangements of the Overture and Airs for the Pianoforte.

The Music in the new Ballet of "BETTY," arranged by Burgmuller

Published by CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

NEW MUSICAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Just published,

A COMICAL, TRAGICAL, FANTASIA, entitled BLUEBEARD, a Domestic Tragedy, explained in a *note*-able manner on the Pianoforte. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. Illustrated with superb Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard Price 4s.

CINDERELLA, a Fairy Legend, adapted to the Pianoforte without rhyme or (very little) reason. With splendid Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard 4s.

VENICE Recollections of the Carnival. A Descriptive Musical Melange for the Pianoforte By CHARLES W GLOVER. With elegant Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard. 4s.

London: Published by LEONI LEE and COXHEAD, 48, Albemarle-street, where may be obtained,

The BATTLE of SOBRAON. By ADOLPHE SCHUBERT. With Tinted Title. 2s 6d

The SOBRAON MARCH. By CHARLES W GLOVER. With Title in Gold and Colours 2s 6d

NAPOLEON'S MARCH ACROSS the ALPS. By ADOLPHE SCHUBERT With Title in Gold and Colours 2s 6d

The FEAST of LANTERNS By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With Title in Gold and Colours, 2s 6d

The NIGHT-STORM at SEA Introducing the celebrated Song, "Fear not, but trust in Providence The Poet With characteristic Title, by Brandard. 2s. 6d

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1847

MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS PRESENT, OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his MUSICAL ANNUAL for 1847 is NOW PUBLISHED, and is by far the best work of the kind that has ever appeared It contains no less than Thirty Pieces of Vocal, and Fourteen of Instrumental Music, the greater part of which have never before been published, the copyrights having been purchased expressly for this work, at an immense cost, with the view of rendering it immeasurably superior to any of its predecessors

The portion which has already appeared comprises those Pieces only whose decided success has induced M. Jullien, at the request of numerous influential Patrons, to include them in this Selection.

The Illustrations, in addition to the elaborately-executed Covers, Title, and Dedication Page, include

TWO MAGNIFICENT VIEWS of the INTERIOR of COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE. The [illegible] taken [illegible] the [illegible] observed in that splendid arena on the occasion of M. Jullien's Grand Bal Masqué [illegible], a view of the Theatre taken during the Concerts the [illegible] the Figures in both views exhibiting the audience in a manner at once life-like and elegant. To those who have visited the audience on either occasion, the Album will form a delightful Souvenir, and to those who have not had the opportunity, it will convey an accurate idea of the gorgeous scene

A splendidly-coloured Portrait of the celebrated Danseuse, Mdlle. Flora Fabri, in the admired Pas, "La Castigliana."

An Original Subject, "The Fortune Teller," illustrating Baker's beautiful Ballad of that name

The whole of this department of the Album has been under the active superintendence of J. Brandard, Esq., whose pencil only has been employed in its production

Nothing more need be said in favour of the Musical department of this Album, and, in proof of its vast superiority over all others, than to call attention to the names of the Contributors, where will be found the principal talent in Europe, viz., Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, Rubini Roch-Albert [illegible], Goldberg, Schira, Schulz Stoepel, Duprez Jose Gomis, Masurani, [illegible] Jullien, Hatton, Barret Alexander Lee, Koenig Knight, Baker, Farmer, [illegible] Mould, Hurry, Forest Desmond Ryan, Albert Smith, &c

It will thus be perceived that, in addition to the latest compositions of the best English Composers, the Album will contain some of the newest and most popular productions of Italy, Germany France Spain, &c., a careful selection of which has been made from those works that are now attracting the attention of the Continental dilettanti.

Price 18s. and 21s.

To be had of every respectable Music-seller in the Kingdom.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

214, Regent-street, and 45, King-street

Just Published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of a Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON."

On the 1st of January, 1847, will be Published, Price Sixpence,

EDITED BY ALBERT SMITH, AND ANGUS B. REACH,

No. I. of

THE MAN IN THE MOON; A Monthly Review and Bulletin of New Measures, New Men, New Books, New Plays, New Jokes, and New Nonsense; being AN ACT for the AMALGAMATION OF THE BROAD GAUGE OF FANCY with the NARROW GAUGE OF FACT, into the GRAND GENERAL AMUSEMENT JUNCTION

London: CLARK, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers; and sold at every Railway Station in the Kingdom.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NOVEL AND EXQUISITE PRINT, CALLED

THE LILY AND THE ROSE:

FROM THE GRACEFUL PENCIL OF

KENNY MEADOWS

ENGRAVED IN THE FIRST STYLE OF ART BY THAT CELEBRATED ENGRAVER,

HENRY ROBINSON

The design represents two lovely Girls, characteristically grouped, surrounded by the Flowers of which they are the types This print cannot fail to charm admirers of Female loveliness, or, to call forth the approval of Artistic taste.

	£	s.	d
One Hundred Proofs before Letters	1	1	0
One Hundred Proofs after Letters	0	15	0
Prints	0	10	6

Published by J. HOGARTH, opposite the Opera-house, Haymarket, London.

Just Published, price 2s 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1847, Illustrated with a coloured Frontispiece, and numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood, by JOHN LEECH and RICHARD DOYLE London: Published at the PUNCH Office, 85, Fleet-street.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY MR DICKENS

On the 19th instant will be published, price 5s., small 8vo.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. A LOVE STORY.

BY CHARLES DICKENS

The Illustrations by DANIEL MACLISE, R.A., CLARKSON STANFIELD, R A, JOHN LEECH, Esq.; and RICHARD DOYLE, Esq —London BRADBURY and EVANS, Whitefriars.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT,

Dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

Just Ready, One Volume 8vo, full gilt cloth, illustrated with Engravings, price 10s. 6d.,

THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS EVE; or, DEUTSCHER DAMEN WEIHNACHTS KORBCHEN Edited by Mrs. ALFRED MONTGOMERY Being a Picture of Home Life in Germany. With Instructions for, and Illustrations of One Hundred beautiful and original PATTERNS for KNITTING. Translated from the German of Madame A FLOHR.—London. GAINES, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square

SONGS for CHRISTMAS.—The Monks in their Days; The Merry Meeting, music by J. Gray; Cold Winter is Coming, music by Robert Guylott; Say not I have not Loved. music by Duprez Merry Switzer Girl, music by Alexander Lee; I have met Thee, sung by Mr. Harrison; If You Love Me, sung by Miss P Horton, Trip Hither, My Love, music by Robert Guylott. All the above first-rate songs, arranged for the pianoforte, full music size, 3d each, or 5d. post-free. Extensive Catalogues may be had.

Published by J. DUNCOMBE, Middle-row, Holborn

AN ALBUM of DANCE MUSIC for 1847, for the PIANOFORTE, consisting of Ten beautiful Sets of the latest Waltzes, Quadrilles Polkas, and Mazurkas, by Labitzky, Strauss, Camille, Schubert, Goria, and Reuler, in one elegant volume, with gilt edges, price only 10s 6d. This Bijou of Dance Music will be found to be the most valuable ever offered to the British public. Published only by Messrs R. COCKS and Co., Musicsellers to her Majesty, 6 New Burlington-street, London. To be had, also, on order, of all Musicsellers and Booksellers

FIELD'S JUVENILE AND GENERAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, QUADRANT, corner of Air-street.—An extensive and elegant Collection of Juvenile and other Works, adapted for School Prizes, Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts. Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Albums, Scrap Books, Betting Cases, and splendid Illustrated Works, for Presents or the Drawing-room Table, at a great reduction from the published prices —FIELD'S, 65, Quadrant

NEW WORK BY MICHAEL ANGELO TITMARSH

On the First of January, to be continued in Monthly parts, price 1s. each, with numerous Illustrations on Steel and Wood,

VANITY FAIR; Pen and Pencil Sketches of English Society. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Irish Sketch Book;" "Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo," of "Jeames's Diary" and the "Snob Papers" in PUNCH; &c. &c.

Bills and Advertisements will be received at the office, during the month

London: Published at the PUNCH-office, 85, Fleet-street; J. MENZIES, Edinburgh; J. M'LEOD, Glasgow; J. M'GLASHAN, Dublin.

MR. COLES ON DEFORMITIES OF THE SPINE AND CHEST, AND THE PRONE SYSTEM OF TREATING THEM.

Just Published, price 1s, with Illustrations,

A GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE PATENT ORTHOPŒDIC SOFA, and Improved Prone Couch; whereby the Prone System of treating distortions and diseases of the Spine, prominent chest, hip-joint disease, and paralysis, can be effectively employed, without a necessity for the patient leaving home, school, or the superintendence of the family surgeon. By JAMES COLES, M.R.C.S.E., Senior Surgeon to the Asylum for Distortions in London.—London HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

Now Ready, Price Sixpence each, profusely illustrated, Parts I. and II. of the New Historical Romance, entitled

QUINTIN MATSYS, the Blacksmith of Antwerp. By PIERCE EGAN THE YOUNGER, Author of "Fair Rosamond," &c. Part III. will be ready with the Magazines for January.

Also, by the same Author, Part I, Price Sixpence, of

FAIR ROSAMOND; a Romance of the 12th Century —"Of all that has been said of this lady nothing seems true, save that she was fair and frail."—Vide Maunder's Treasury of History.—London: W. BARTH, Brydges-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., Handsomely Bound,

EVERY FAMILY'S BOOK OF AMUSEMENTS; comprising an ample Collection of Games of Skill and Chance, as also of Intellectual and Athletic Amusements, amongst others, Cards (whist, ecarté, piquet, cribbage, all-fours, speculation, loo, put, &c.), Chess, Draughts, Billiards Backgammon, Cricket, Tennis and Fives, Archery, Legerdemain, Riddles, &c., with all the Rules and necessary Instructions for playing each Game, interspersed with curious and amusing Anecdotes.

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

HEIRS-AT-LAW and NEXT of KIN.—The UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS of the BANK of ENGLAND, containing the Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of upwards of 20,000 persons entitled to various sums of money of all amounts, being the whole of the Unclaimed Dividends and Stock in the Public Funds, amounting to many millions of money, which have been accumulating during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the whole of which can now be recovered by the next of kin Carefully arranged under the various letters of the alphabet. Price [illegible]s. each book post-free, 4d. extra. Be particular in stating what particular letter you require. The whole bound together in cloth, price 20s —W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers.

Just published,

WYLD'S MAP of the WORLD, on Mercator's Projection, with all the Latest Discoveries, four sheets, beautifully engraved, £1 14s. in sheets £2 2s. in case, and £3 3s. on rollers, varnished. The World, 1 sheet, 16s.; sheet, roller, varnished, £1 1s By JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen, Charing-cross East, four doors from Trafalgar-square.

WYLD'S FOLIO ATLAS, containing 66 maps, full coloured, £11 11s. half bound

WYLD'S GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD; containing 31 Maps, full coloured £6 6s., half-bound

Quarto Atlas of the World; containing 52 Maps £2 12s. 6d., half-bound.
Wyld's School Atlas, with copious Index. 12s.
Wyld's Missionary Atlas. 14s.
Atlas Classica 12s.
These Atlases contain all recent discoveries.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen Charing-cross East, Four Doors from Trafalgar-square.

MR. WALKER'S GREAT COLLECTION OF CHESS GAMES.

Recently Published, in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

CHESS-STUDIES; comprising 1000 Games, actually played during the last half century, &c. By GEORGE WALKER

* * * This unique collection comprises 124 Games played by De Labourdonnais, 179 played by M'Donnell, 62 played by Philidor; and includes the best Games on record, played by St. Amant, Kieseritzky, Von Der Lasa, Cochrane, Jaenisch, Deschapelles &c.

In the press and to appear early in 1847, in one volume, 8vo., JAENISCH'S GREAT WORK on CHESS OPENINGS. Translated, with numerous notes by GEORGE WALKER.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

IMPORTANT TO CHESS-PLAYERS.

THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE. NEW SERIES. Subscribers and the Public are respectfully apprised that with the opening year a new and much improved Series of this periodical will commence; it being the intention of the Proprietors to publish it henceforth in WEEKLY NUMBERS as well as MONTHLY PARTS. By this arrangement they will be enabled to give immediately the first and best intelligence of every novelty in the world of CHESS, both abroad and at home. Each Weekly Number will contain nearly half the quantity of matter hitherto given in the Monthly Number and will be sold for 3d. only; while the Monthly Part will contain almost twice the quantity hitherto given. Parties desirous of receiving the numbers by post (postage free), may remit a post-office order for 4s. 4d., each quarter's subscription. H. HURST, 27, King William-street, Strand. Of whom may be had (now ready) Volume VII., elegantly bound in cloth, price 15s.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS should include a DIAMOND DUST STROP, ready charged for the use of penknives, 1s, 1s 6d., and 2s. 6d each, for razors, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s each; for table cutlery and carving-knives 3s, 5s, 7s., and 10s. each. Purchasers should observe the label has the name of JOHN BROTHERS and Co., manufacturers, and: Diamond Dust giving [illegible] the finest razor, knife, or other cutlery, in rosewood boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d each. The wrapper of each box should have the address 1, Angel-court [illegible], without which it cannot be genuine. JOHN BROTHERS and Co., sole importers of Diamond Dust, and Manufacturers of the Diamond Dust Tablets for strops, 1, Angel-court [illegible], Strand, London Agents wanted in a few localities. Agent for Fulham, Parson's and Walham Greens, Mr N. Charsley, Chemist, High-street, Fulham.

MARRIOTT'S DIAL WEIGHING MACHINE.—The above Article, after the experience of more than twenty years and the manufacture of nearly 20,000, has proved itself the most perfect, portable, and useful Weighing Machine ever invented for despatch and general utility

SPRING ROASTING JACKS, for Spits, the works of which are all enclosed to prevent dirt and injury An unexceptionable article to supersede the Smoke Jack, which is both an expensive and troublesome machine, and often causes chimneys to smoke.—Manufactory, 89, Fleet-street, London.

COOKING APPARATUS.—H. MARRIOTT, after forty years constantly manufacturing great varieties of the above articles, is enabled from his long experience, to present to the public the most complete and efficient Cooking Apparatus extant, capable of performing every process of Cooking in perfection.

To be seen daily in use at his Manufactory, 89 Fleet-street, London.

BALL, EVENING, AND DINNER DRESSES,

AT HALF THE REAL VALUE.

Rich Blue French Satins, at 2s. 6d. per yard
Very Rich White, Pink, Maize, and Blue French Satins, at 3s. 6d.
The Richest White and Pink Watered Silks, at 3s. 9d.
The Richest Black Watered Silks, at 4s. 6d
Very Good Black Lyons Velvets, at 6s. 9d.
Very Rich Fancy French Silks, at 2s 6d
Very Fine French Merinos, all Wool, 2s 1½d
White and Coloured Tarlatans, 2 yds. wide, 10½d, per yard.

Ladies residing in the Country will find it very advantageous to send for Patterns of the above Goods (which will be forwarded free), as they cannot be purchased at any provincial town at less than 40 per cent. in advance of the above prices.

Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

A SEASONABLE AND AGREEABLE REMEDY.— ATTERBURY'S FAMILY COUGH ELIXIR. "Never known to fail." Particulars published with each bottle, 1s. 1½d., or three in one, 2s. 9d. Obtained of all medicine vendors. Proprietor's Address, 21, Montpellier-square, Brompton, London

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. [illegible] Rings are taken at [illegible] REGENT STREET; 34, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER; [illegible]

ALL the Leading [illegible] in two or three provincial towns, admit the [illegible] Even if there be a reduction, will the public have Tea at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Black in 6 lb bags, other sorts, 2s 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d; Coffees 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d —Offices No 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

HUNTING EXERCISE. — Gentlemen Riding, Walking, suffering from Disease, Relaxation, &c. &c., should try W. H. BAILEY'S SUSPENSION BANDAGES [illegible] W. H. BAILEY, 418, Oxford-street, London. N.B. Laced Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory No. 18, Wharf road, City road.

TO PASTRY COOKS and CONFECTIONERS.—Every [illegible] BROOKE [illegible] of Kingsgate-street [illegible]

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. [illegible]WELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street. Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress making [illegible] Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL, [illegible] WILLIAM HASKEW [illegible] Master.

NEW AND ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.— [illegible] which will be found many new patterns, [illegible] expressly for his house.

L. T. PIVER [illegible] also the Amateurs of Delicate Scents to an inspection of his Perfumery Department, in which will be found his celebrated Extrait de Magnolia, Fan aisle Dona Fran- [illegible] Perfumery, [illegible]

L. T. PIVER'S Perfumery can be had at all the principal towns in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COMPANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NEEDLE COTTON. [illegible] respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. T. BARBER and Co. [illegible] Friday street [illegible]

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER. [illegible]

SHAWLS.—The SIKH WRAPPER.—Some explanation is now necessary as a guide to those Ladies who have not seen this new and beautiful SHAWL. It [illegible] and one showing all four colours. Shawl, Silk Dress, Cloak, and Fur Warehouse, 32, Ludgate-hill, the late premises of Rundell and Bridge.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED according to ACT of PARLIAMENT. METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY, established [illegible] may be issued. To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter.

TRUSTEES.

Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c.
Luke James Hansard, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

[illegible]
George Leslie Lee, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq., Berners-street
Edward Luke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kennett Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
[illegible]
William Walmsley Terrington, Esq., Great Winchester-street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., Winchester House
James Tracy, Esq., Great Winchester-street
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS [illegible]
STANDING COUNSEL — Mr. Sergeant Channell, Thomas Bourdillon, Esq.
SOLICITORS — Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons.
ARCHITECT —John Hargrave Stevens, Esq., C.E.
SURVEYORS —Messrs. Hoggart and Norton.
SUPERINTENDENT —James Macdonald, Esq.
SECRETARY — Edward Hoare, Esq.

The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society is as follows:— To provide [illegible] being substituted for the customary [illegible], to provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poor [illegible] Broad street buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD HOARE, Sec.

London, November 23, 1846.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] E. MOSES AND SON'S.

A new era in the Boot and Shoe trade will commence on TUESDAY, DECEMBER the 15th INST., by the opening of a vast Warehouse; the business of which will be carried on upon the same advantageous principles of quality and economy as are the Tailoring and other [illegible]

A WORD TO THE "UNDER-STANDING."

By the term "Under-standing" of which we shall treat,
You, of course, are aware we allude to the feet.
Good news for the feet do we publish—Good news,
Astonishing bargains in boots and in shoes.
E. MOSES and SON you must all "understand,"
Will open a Warehouse the best in the land.
[illegible]
Unequall'd in [illegible]
At MOSES and SON'S, you at all times will find
Boots and Shoes of a choice and a durable kind.
At the Warehouse of MOSES and SON will be sold
[illegible]
[illegible] have done)
[illegible] MOSES and SON
[illegible]
Defects it conceals in your toes and your heels,
And where-ever there's beauty it fully reveals.
[illegible]
And prove how the Boot and Shoe Warehouse can win;
For shoes for a walk, and for shoes for a ball,
Come to MOSES' New Mart! Come to MOSES for all.
No ripping is there—no cracking of leather,
[illegible] weather
[illegible]
[illegible] Warehouse of MOSES will do
[illegible] to MOSES—much service to [illegible]

Observe the Day of Opening! TUESDAY, DEC 15th inst., at ten o'clock in the morning.

WANTED.—A respectable young person as trimmer and ladies' assistant. One who has been used to the business will be preferred.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and [illegible] J. TENNANT [illegible]

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!! SAMUEL OSMOND [illegible] have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MERINOS at Half their Real Value!

No. 1. 27 Pieces, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, worth 4s. 6d.
2. 45 Ditto 3s. 6d. ditto ditto 5s. 6d.
3. 16 Ditto [illegible]

[illegible] circumstances have placed the above Merinos at their disposal. Patterns sent to any part of the Kingdom. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON [illegible] at their Family Linen Warehouse [illegible], two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £ [illegible] paid. [illegible] Business, established for nearly Seventy [illegible] in Gracechurch street, without [illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. [illegible] A Juvenile Class on Wednesday [illegible] as above.

BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, solicit an inspection of their celebrated TABLE CUTLERY which they [illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible]

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN [illegible]

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest [illegible] to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off, also to thicken the same, and to free the head immediately from Scurf. Sold by Ashley, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d., pints, 4s. 6d., quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom.—Wholesale [illegible] Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Prout, [illegible] Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cosmetic [illegible] Bond street. All others are fraudulent imitations.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH [illegible] SMYRNA SPONGES [illegible] Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street [illegible] METCALFE and Co. [illegible]

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently [illegible] Wire Wove, and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

ART-UNION.—TO PRINTSELLERS, GILDERS, &c.—C. F. BIELEFELD, having obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for Manufacturing Picture Frames by Machinery, begs to announce that Specimens, unique in design and [illegible] will be produced for about 7s. 6d.—Papier Mâché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.—Warranted not to be affected by the cold or heat of any season or climate.—These Rings or Bands are used instead of tape or string for holding papers and parcels [illegible] the Waist and different parts of the body, Surgical Bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and Manufacturing purposes.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied. They may be had of two thicknesses, and are sold in Boxes of six dozen each, of assorted sizes, price 6d. per box and upwards.

Bands may be had to order of various widths and thicknesses.

[illegible] Red Lion-square, London, and also by [illegible] Manchester and Birmingham.

[illegible]

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth [illegible] without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford street; [illegible] vendors in the kingdom.

Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford street.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Sir A. Bridges Henniker, Bart.	Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.	Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.

A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing [illegible]

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R.E. [illegible] Edward Wynyard, C.B. [illegible] K.H., late R.H.G. [illegible] K.H., F.R.S. [illegible] Navy Agent. [illegible]

ACTUARY.—[illegible] FINLAISON, Esq., the Government Calculator.

Assurances are granted upon the Lives of Persons in EVERY station of Life, and for every part of the World, upon particularly favourable terms.

Persons assured in this Office may change from one country to another, without forfeiting their Policies.

[illegible] 50 per cent. on the actual value of the Policies was apportioned to the Assured at the last Septennial Meeting [illegible]

[illegible], Secretary.

JABEZ HARE, ENGINEERING AND PERSPECTIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, and Engraver on Wood, 10, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, respectfully tenders his grateful thanks to his Friends, the Civil and Agricultural Engineers, Machinists, and Inventors, for their continued and extending patronage, and ventures to hope that the experience he has had in delineating and Engraving Machinery of every description, will enable him to meet the increased demand [illegible] of every variety of mechanical combination, either from descriptive sketches or from the original subjects.

Self Explanatory Diagrams, in illustration of Mathematical Problems, designed and accurately engraved. Vignettes and Title-Pages designed; and Machinery, or other subjects tastefully grouped. [illegible] Esq., engineer to the Bank of England; Major-General Pasley, C.B.; Messrs. J. R. and A. Ransome and C. May, Ironfounders, Ipswich; James Nasmyth, Esq., Bridgewater Foundry, near Manchester; C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. [illegible] W. Shaw, Esq., [illegible] Farmers and General Fire and Life Insurance Institution, Strand, London; J. Roe, Esq., civil engineer, 7, Hatton-garden, London; Mr. Clyburn, director of Earl Ducie's Iron works, Uley, Gloucestershire; Messrs. B. Stratton and Son, machinists, Bristol; Mrs. M. Wedlake, Hornchurch, Essex; D. Thorogood, Esq., engineer, Washingborough, near Lincoln [illegible] street, Strand, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a [illegible]

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a [illegible] opportunity of acquiring a thorough [illegible] family. A moderate Premium only would be required. Apply by letter, pre-paid, to H. B., Mrs. PARSONS, 218, Regent street.

A LUNCHEON OR DINNER, at No. 3, PALL MALL, COCKSPUR-STREET END, by Paris cooks, with English comforts; superb Sherry, Port, and all wines by Glass or Pint [illegible] French and English [illegible]

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality. Choice old pale at 50s. and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen, hampers, 1s. Brandies at 21s. and 34s. per gallon. Bishopsgate street within.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent [illegible]

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen, Pints, 18s., [illegible] Regent street [illegible] per [illegible]

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The exclusive establishment of J. T. BETTS, jun., and Co., is the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, where their Patent Brandy, pale and coloured, is supplied at 16s. per gallon [illegible] Betts's Patent [illegible]

ALE. Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER.—Full, Rich, Clean [illegible] JOHN BULL BREWERY [illegible]

THE CATTLE SHOW. THE FIVE GUINEA HAMPER OF WINE [illegible] to upon the same day as receipt of letter.

AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and [illegible] 31s., Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of NEW MUSIC Now [illegible] Razor Strops, &c., are unequalled. Highest price, 1s. 135, Strand, London.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c.—SUBSCRIBERS to [illegible]

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—Superior PIANOFORTES [illegible] &c. Instruments tuned, [illegible] fortes always on sale at G. [illegible] opposite the Marine Society.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all who have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received, [illegible] same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials and Moderate Charges, [illegible] 313, High [illegible]

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can [illegible] R. GRAVES [illegible] perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

SHIRTS. WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND [illegible] those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual [illegible] men waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the country free, upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. [illegible] is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALLTOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., [illegible] and TAILORS [illegible] Prince George [illegible] during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London at 114, Regent street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.— [illegible] The measure may be taken with a [illegible] stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches	TROWSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam not including Collar, to Hip Buttons	..	From top of Trowsers to bottom	..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	..	From under the Legs to bottom of Trowsers	..
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	..	Size round top of Thigh (tight)	..
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist	..	Size round Calf	..
Size round top of Arm	..	Ditto Waist	..
Size round Chest under the Coat	..	Ditto Hips	..
Size round Waist under the Coat	..	HAT. Measure size round the Head	..

READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Beaver Taglionis, from	0 8 6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet [illegible]	2 0 0
Pacha, D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Petershams, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	[illegible]	0 18 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0 8 6	[illegible]	0 8 6
Tweed Trowsers, lined	0 4 6	Winter [illegible]	1 2 6
[illegible]	0 10 6	[illegible]	1 0 0
[illegible]	1 0 0	[illegible]	1 12 0
[illegible]	1 5 0	[illegible] Made	2 15 0
[illegible] Waistcoat	0 2 6	[illegible]	1 15 0
[illegible] and Tunic Suits	0 15 6	[illegible] Made	3 3 0
Boys' Winter Trowsers	0 3 0	[illegible]	0 8 0
Boys' Winter Vests	0 1 6	[illegible] Fancy	0 12 0
		Boys' [illegible] and Tunic Suits	1 5 0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of, will be exchanged [illegible] E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, also 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, Aldgate, City, London. [illegible] and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the [illegible]

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from [illegible] Friday till sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * The Entrance to the Fur [illegible] at 84, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "Post Free."

EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF from CABBURN'S OIL and PILLS [illegible] has the pleasure to enclose him a check on Messrs. Coutts and Co., which will liquidate his account. Lord Clarina has derived infinite benefit from the use of the oil &c., in a very severe attack of Rheumatism in his chest, shoulders, and back."—An extraordinary case of general debility, spitting blood, &c., of Mr. R. S. Reed, veterinary surgeon, who was deemed incurable by Sir Astley Cooper [illegible] Baits), likewise other distinguished officers at [illegible] in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and [illegible] 4s. 6d., also, of all respectable Patent Medicine [illegible] be seen in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide."

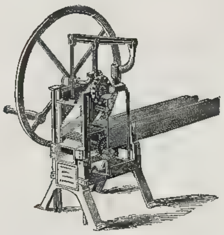
REPORT OF LADY GREY, of SANDIWAY, near Northwich, Cheshire, for 1846. Dated 1st December 1846.

"GENTLEMEN—I now enclose my five pound subscription and shall feel very grateful for [illegible] British College of Health, New road, London. SOPHIA GREY."

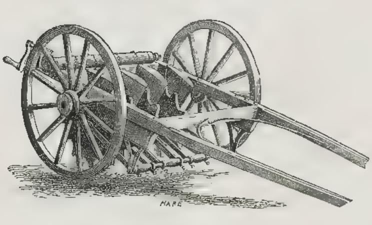
Lady Grey was cured, in 1834, of a complication of disorders by MORISON'S PILLS, after thirty years' suffering under doctor's treatment, since which period her Ladyship, to her immortal praise be it said, supplies, at her own expense, the deserving poor with the Vegetable Universal Medicine. N.B.—No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell MORISON'S PILLS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

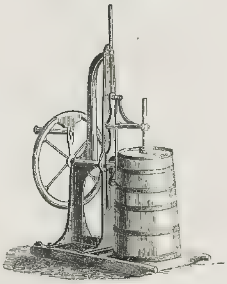
The following Implements (with two exceptions) were exhibited at the Cattle Show.



GILLETT'S CHAFF CUTTER.



HORSE DIBBLING MACHINE.



RICHMOND'S VERTICAL DASH CHURN.

GILLETT'S IMPROVED CHAFF CUTTER.

This machine differs from all others in the application of the knife, which moves vertically up and down, has two edges, and cuts both ways. The feed is regulated in the usual manner, and is at rest during the ascent and descent of the knife.

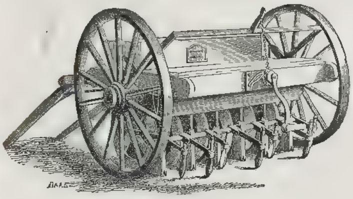
HORSE DIBBLING MACHINE.

BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWES, READING.

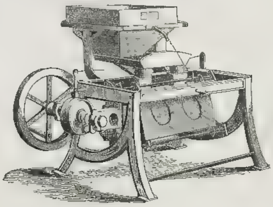
One of the advantages of this simple machine is, that it does not fail to deposit the *proper* quantity of seed at *equal* distances and at a given depth, by which a great saving of seed is effected; as it will, with certainty, plant two and not more than four grains, which it slightly presses into the ground. They may be made with any number of dibbling wheels. The Cut represents one with four only.

RICHMOND'S IMPROVED VERTICAL DASH CHURN;

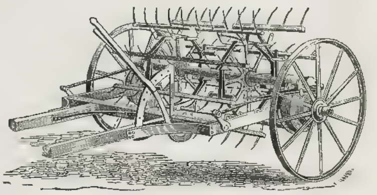
For which a prize has been awarded by the R.A.S.E. It is a simple and most efficient little implement, and highly prized in every dairy in which it has at present been introduced.



VINGO'S SEED DEPOSITOR.



FARMER'S MILL.



SMITH'S DOUBLE-ACTION HAY-MAKER.

VINGO'S PATENT SEED DEPOSITOR.

The merits of this really valuable and ingenious contrivance are not yet sufficiently understood. It combines the properties of the drill and dibbler, in a manner not attempted in any other machine. It obtained a prize of £10, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Shrewsbury, although it was then in a comparatively imperfect state.

It can be constructed of any number of rows, with an adjustment for shifting the width of the same to any number of inches apart. It does not make holes as a dibbler, but forms grooves in the soil, by means of pressing-wheels; and, in the grooves or beds, the seed is deposited at intervals, as dibbling, or in a train, as drilling, by the action of slides with great accuracy, at any quantity to the acre.

The seed is seen to drop with great regularity in the grooves made in the soil and is covered effectually by hoes from behind. Any uniform depth is attained by the application of weight to the pressure-box, and the entire apparatus is readily raised out of the ground at headlands, or when turning.

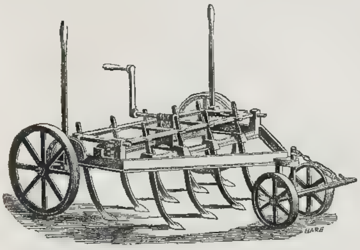
FARMER'S MILL.

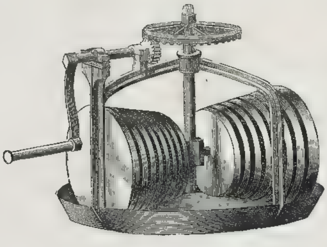
MANUFACTURED BY GARRETT AND SON.

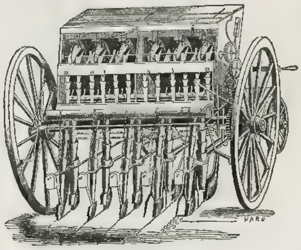
The peculiarity of this novel machine consists in the form and position of the stones—they are inclined parallelograms, at an angle of about 65°, the upper stone being shorter than the under one by the extent of its horizontal motion when at work. The perfect parallelism of the grinding surfaces, and their accurate adjustment to the various sized grain is most completely secured; whilst the motion being uniform over the whole area, no injury is sustained from the flour or meal becoming heated, as is the case with the circular stones.

SMITH AND CO.'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION HAY-MAKER.

This useful machine can be worked by one man, who has never occasion to leave his horse, as it can be instantaneously and with the greatest ease raised from or lowered to its work, and as quickly also, and as easily, it may be thrown in or out of gear, or the action of the teeth reversed, thus insuring great saving of time and labour, obviating the liability to injury and dilapidation, and saving the labourer from the peril to which even a careful and skilful man has been hitherto exposed in the management of this desirable implement, which obtained the prize of £5, at Newcastle, July, 1846; £5 5s. at the Great Yorkshire; and £5 5s. at the Derbyshire Meetings.







COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW.

This implement is constructed on an entirely new principle, having two frames parallel with each other, the upper frame being suspended about six inches above the lower, and is moved backwards and forwards by means of a worm and segment, by which the depth of penetration of the tines or prongs is regulated. This implement may be used as a scarifier, skim, or cultivator. There are nine prongs, to which blades, varying from two to nine inches may be affixed. The extreme width is seven feet.

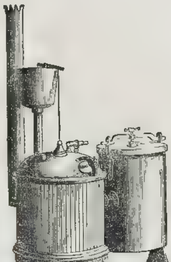
AINSLIE'S PATENT CLAY MILL.

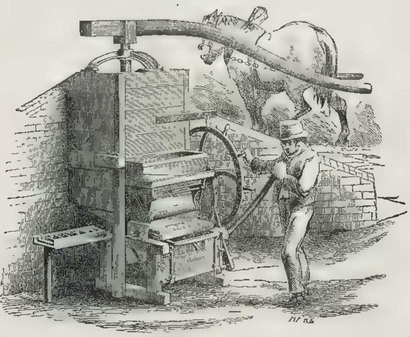
The purpose of this machine is to effect the grinding of clay for the manufacture of bricks and tiles in a more perfect manner than can be done by the common pug-mill—viz., by breaking the stones or other substances contained in the clay, instead of screening it. This is effected by a series of edge rollers, placed loose on cross-arms projecting from an upright shaft, and rolling round upon the bottom of an iron pan, coned six or more inches to the centre: to accommodate this inclined surface, the cluster of rollers is also conical, and this simple arrangement gives a varied velocity to the rollers, which is said to assist materially the *grinding* operation. The unground clay is placed in the centre of the pan, and, when ground, is delivered through openings at the base of the cone.

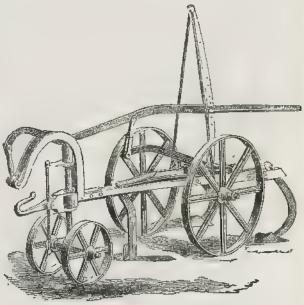
IMPROVED DRILL FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

GARRETT AND SON, LEICESTER,

Have had three prizes awarded for this drill. It is for the purpose of depositing corn or seeds with compost, guano, or well-rotted farm yard manures, either in a moist or dry state, and at any proper intervals apart. The most recent improvements in its construction consist of a compound lever, whereby the manure and seeds may be buried at any depth below the surface, and separate from each other, with as much soil between them as may be considered necessary. The drill is so made, that, when the manure apparatus is not required for use, it may be entirely removed: leaving it a light and simple corn-drill, and adapted to the draught of two horses instead of three.







RICHMOND'S IMPROVED PORTABLE COOKING APPARATUS.

VICTORIA BRIDGE WORKS, SALFORD.

A compact arrangement for the culinary department of a farm. The boiler holds 60 gallons, and the fittings, or supply-cistern, safety-valve, water-gauge, pipe-laps, &c., are most complete. Attached is a 6-bushel wrought iron vegetable pan, so constructed that it may be turned over to empty without removing it from its place.

HALL'S BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

F. RANSOME, IPSWICH, PATENTEE.

This machine consists of a pug-mill upon an improved construction, to which the moulding apparatus is so attached that the clay, after passing through the pug-mill, is forced immediately into a series of moulds prepared to receive it.

The bricks made by it are much sounder and better than those made by hand; and, with the power of one horse and two men, from 8 to 10,000 bricks can be produced per day.

SMITH AND CO.'S IMPROVED LEVER CULTIVATOR.

The entire frame, tires, and lever are of wrought iron: it can be used with three, five, seven, or nine tines at equal distances, and which are so arranged that they are not likely to clog up, and in an instant and with ease it is raised from its work or lowered into the earth to any required depth; it may also be worked with equal effect on sloping ground, or with one wheel in a furrow, the teeth penetrating the ground to an uniform depth, as on a level surface. This implement obtained a silver medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Newcastle, 1846.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 12, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 242.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE PENINSULAR MEDAL.

EVERY injustice in the world has an end, if men could but wait for it. The prayers of the wronged, that Homer represents as so slowly following the strides of oppression, though their pace be tardy and weak, yet they overtake the wronger at last; they awaken sympathy at every step; they excite indignation at every stage of the long pursuit; and the feeling becomes at last too strong even for power and authority to resist. The prayer is granted; and it is often so reasonable in its nature that men wonder it was not done long before. An instance of this has just been furnished: the veterans of the army that fought through the hardest campaigns in which England was ever engaged have received from Her Majesty that mark of honour, which, for thirty years, Ministries, the War Office, and, it is sad to have to say it, the Chief who led that army, and who owes to it all his greatness and fame, have hitherto coldly, and with singular obstinacy, denied. Constantly have the soldiers who fought through the whole of the Peninsular War claimed a medal as an honorary distinction, marking them out as the men who maintained the long and bloody struggle that preceded Waterloo. Only now is it given!

The immense political results of that battle gave it an importance beyond what it would have derived from its glory as a military achievement. It was the "last of fields," a "King-making victory." The power of Napoleon there sank for ever—at once exhausted from within his Empire, and overwhelmed from without. It gave safety to the Monarchs of Europe, who had begun again to tremble, lest the star of their Conqueror should once more be in the ascendant; and, as its last and greatest consequence, it gave peace to the world.

No wonder the gratitude was great in proportion to the benefit, and that no token of the feeling it was in the power of the nation to bestow was wanting. Medals, subscriptions, monuments, everything was showered on the victors of Waterloo. But the last blow that prostrates a giant is not necessarily the hardest; the last of a series of achievements is not always the greatest. The results sought for follow it because it is the last; but they are equally to be traced to the arduous exertions that preceded it. The final battle of the war, fierce and sanguinary as it was, had been preceded by many others, as bloody, as fierce, as hardly fought; but the badge of honour was given solely to those who took a share in the last great field, and withheld from those who, having fought through all the campaigns before it, did not happen to be in that one battle. They played through the whole tragedy, but were excluded from the acknowledgments of the audience, because, to use a technicality, they were not "on" in the last scene. No one ever disputed that the Waterloo Medal was well won, and justly bestowed; but it was felt that some similar tribute was due to those who fought their way from the rock of Lisbon to the gates of Paris; it was felt that in all the qualities of soldiership, the men of Vittoria, and Badajoz, and Albuera, and Talavera, and Salamanca, and many fields besides, had as strong a claim to an honourable acknowledgment of their services, as those who had received it for a short, but policically important, campaign. And, ever since that period, the refusal of a medal to the Army of the Peninsula has been a source of irritation and discontent; every year has added to it; a new generation grew up, and a more liberal distribution of such rewards was adopted. To the Army in India, medals and distinctions were given for single campaigns against enemies who, however brave, bore no comparison with the Legions of France, under such Generals as Soult and Junot. Nay, they were given for operations that produced no real advantage to the Empire politically, and were qualified, even as military successes; the campaign of Affghanistan is an instance. Still more lately we have had the campaign against the Sikhs, and the battles of Moodkee and Sobraon; they also have had their medal. Thus the oldest veterans of our army, who had seen the hardest service, in the longest war in which England was ever engaged, were gradually surrounded by younger men, who had not undergone a tithe of their labours, but who were all entitled to wear a decoration constantly refused to them. The number of years that have elapsed since the close of the Great War (all our others have been little ones), have left comparatively few of this gallant band; and, at last, as their generation was almost passing away, the boon they have so long asked is granted. Why, in the name of all that is just and generous, was it so long denied?

The answer must be sought in our military system; frigid, parsimonious, and severe, in all that regards the bulk of the Army—the subaltern without interest, and the private without even hope; but lax and corrupt where it comes in contact with high birth, or political connections, with all that makes "influence." The lion's share of the Peninsular honours had been appropriated; the officers of the highest ranks had secured crosses and clasps enough; and it was hardly the mere merits of the parties, or accident, that made them fall so constantly on names that of themselves suggest the idea of "interest." Rank may be openly purchased; a decoration cannot; those who got it merited it, no doubt; but all who merited it did not get it: and we fear the favoured ones did not very zealously assist their comrades of lower grade in urging their rights; men are wonderfully patient under the wrongs that do not press on themselves. Where they might have looked with most confidence for support, they were met with cold refusal and discouragement. The Duke of Wellington "never interfered in the distribution of honours;" it was for the Sovereign alone to do it. And we are proud to say that it is the Sovereign who has done it! It may be that the aged leader of that gallant host, touched by compunction, repents, though late, of his neglect, and has advised now an act of justice, which a word from him would at any time have

FOREIGN CORN PORTS, ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

secured; for in everything—in military matters, especially—"the Duke" was all powerful. But what has been refused so long, will not come from him now with that grace it would have worn twenty years ago; the country and the Army will rather believe he but obeys the commands of one of more exalted rank and more generous nature. To the few veterans who yet survive to wear the badge, its value is diminished by a generation of neglect and delay; they "are old, and cannot enjoy it." But it is something to see the old dead yoke of routine and official apathy broken, and justice done, though tardily. The kindness of the Sovereign to those whose claims rest on past services, will not be without effect on the present and the future.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS—ALEXANDRIA.

The exports of wheat, barley, and pulse, from Alexandria, have declined of late years in consequence of the superior encouragement given to the growth of cotton: from 50,000 to 60,000 quarters of linseed were exported from Alexandria in a single season, but the exports are now much less. The other exports are mostly rice, senna and other drugs and gums brought from the interior, indigo, opium, ostrich feathers, dates, soda, linen cloth, coffee from Arabia, &c.

The situation of the famous city of antiquity was admirably chosen; but, a century since, the modern city was little more than "a place for mere embarking" Under the vigorous government of Mehemet Ali, the commerce of Alexandria has latterly revived, and it has again become a place of much importance in the trading world; and many new warehouses and other buildings have been constructed.

The New or Asiatic Harbour is on the eastern side of the town: a rock, called the Diamond, lies a little to the east of the Pharos Tower; the water, immediately within the port, S.W. from the Pharos, is forty feet deep. Vast improvements are now in progress at Alexandria; and the old port might be made one of the most convenient in the world.

The purchases of grain at Alexandria for England have of late been very considerable. By a late arrival, the scarcity of British shipping in this port was stated to be very great; but the last received letters from Alexandria speak of considerable activity in business, in consequence of a reduction in the prices of several of the leading articles of trade. Purchases of grain continue to be made for England. Cotton was well supported, the chief shipments being directed to Trieste and Liverpool. Twenty-five vessels recently arrived there had been taken up at high rates for immediate dispatch.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Wednesday.

Our good Parisians are agitated by a thousand rumours; so much the more so, as the whole of the more affluent population is flying about the streets in search of novelties and purchases for the New Year's Day—an occasion upon which a Parisian bachelor pays off all the dinner and other invitations and favours he has received during the year, with a sacrifice of twenty per cent. of his revenue vested in baubles. The least incident sets the whole Bourse mad. On Thursday, the Duke de Cazes, the most fortunate of all *parvenus*, and the most active of all intriguers, was seen walking the streets of Paris with Rothschild. Immediately, the Exchange was filled with rumours of newly-devised speculations, and all the shares oscillated above and below in turn. At one hour of the day it is reported that Abd-el-Kader has sent in his humble submission to the Court—up go the stocks! but soon this is proved to be an unfounded invention, and it is asserted, on the contrary, that the Emir Emissaries are in France, ascertaining the misery of the country; and, indeed, there are not wanting knowing men to assert that the Emir himself is, or has been recently in Paris, in the *suite* of the Bey of Tunis. Hereupon, the stocks go down again! To see any Turk or Arab in Paris, will certainly astonish no one henceforward.

In spite of all mishaps and fears, however, pleasure still holds on its uninterrupted course; preparations are making on all sides for the great season of Paris that commences now but in January. The theatres put forward their utmost resources from the lethargic Académie de Musique, concentrating all its energies on the bringing out to morrow the new opera of Rossini, down to the minors who are passing in review in new farces specially written for the purpose, all the incidents, discoveries, manners and vagaries of society during the past year; just as you do in your pantomimes. One of these farces had nearly proved fatal to one of the actors. Leclerc, representing a living incarnation of fulminating cotton, and dressed in that substance from head to foot, whilst on the stage rubbed a lucifar match on his sleeve, which not only immediately ignited itself, but his whole person likewise, and it was with the utmost difficulty he was saved from being roasted as completely as a Christmas turkey, fortunately he was none the worse ultimately, and reappeared laughing; but the impression upon the audience was terrible at the moment.. The French nation have in their memories many terrible events of this kind, on the stage and elsewhere, so far back as Charles VI., who, thus accidentally burnt at a masquerade, grew mad, and yielded France for years to be the prey of every domestic and foreign enemy. The favourite wonder of the moment is the new theatre of Alexandre Dumas. Whilst that peripatetic gentleman, the Briareus of literature, who composes novels, plays, and feuilletons simultaneously with the 1,000 horse-power of a steam-engine, is travelling with headlong speed from Spain to Algiers, and from Algiers to Tunis, his theatre in the Boulevards is being completed, regardless of expense; which circumstance, by-the-by, as the Parisians never lose the opportunity of a pun, has given rise to the following. The edifice is officially called, in honour of A. Dumas's patron, *Le Théâtre de Montpensier*; but the jeering crowds give it a shorter name—*Le Theâtre Dépensier* (the expensive theatre). Certainly it is entitled to the name: as fast as the stucco has been placed on the walls, new invented machines are introduced, which, by heats, artificial draughts, and violent absorption, dessicate the moisture. Statues, painting, gilding, nothing is spared the Count de Monte Christo is here at home. But the dramatic wonders, we are told, are here to surpass those of architecture and statuary. The adherents of Dumas already speak in utmost contempt of all the olden classical establishments; one of the leading writers in his interests comparing them to mile-stones on the road-side, which show the way one should go, but never move an inch forward. However, we here look upon every theatre with favourable eye, not only as the most unceremonious and amusing resort of us who love our country passionately but hate our homes, but likewise that they are heavily taxed to support the charitable institutions of the country. During the last twelve months, the theatres of Paris have paid towards the support of the hospitals 1,046,000 francs: if each lessee had retained his share of the tax, they all would have had triumphant seasons. Amongst the theatrical events I have already alluded to in Paris, the most interesting still is that continued lawsuit of Mdlle. Aralde with the lessee of the Odéon, in which the latter has appealed against the award which condemned him to pay 50,000 francs for withdrawing her part in "Ponsard's Agnes de Meranie," But the liberation I formerly mentioned prematurely of Gardoni, resisted, but just decided by the Law Courts, from the Académie, on the condition of paying 57,000 francs, and the successful *début* of the handsome tenor at the Italian Opera, amidst the smiles and cheers of the fair *dilettanti*, is one of the favourite topics of Paris. The subject is accompanied with reports, both loud and deep, of scenes of fierce jealousy and huge artistical wrath, and of appeals to the King to prevent the transfuge from performing at Court. One of the objects of pilgrimage of the idlers is the residence of the defunct M. Robet. This gentleman, recently deceased at 84 years, was the oldest of the barristers of Paris, and, independent of other property, possessed a whole row of houses in the Rue de Clichy, a newly-built and fashionable quarter of Paris. But M. Robet, the *Solitaire de la Rue de Clichy*, had been deeply acquainted with the world, to his cost; and he proposed to himself for the sole object of his remaining life to imitate as much as possible a rat, except in its dishonesty—so that he let his houses remain uninhabited, except by the long-tailed quadrupeds; their walls black, their windows shattered—silent and unvisited as tombs, except when he flitted past on his way to that which he had selected for his residence, which he entered by crouching through a hole broken in the wall, and which he covered with planks. In a corner of his room he had amassed enough five-franc pieces to last his lifetime, and his only expense was his clothes, which he wore till they fell to pieces, and left him naked, like his worldly friends had once done; and his meals, which consisted of some fragments of food bought at the cook-shop. Thus he lived on, without society whatsoever, even without the sight of a fire on his hearth in the coldest winter; and so he would have died, unpitied and unknown, but that a wily wine-grower, M. de Freene, hearing of his whereabouts, came from the country, and made the hermit behold his young and beautiful daughter at the cook-shop. The sight of her re awakened in the hoary recluse "that touch of nature which makes all men kin." The father wrote letters interpreting the daughter's interest in the old man's fate, until the worthy limb of the law closed his thrifty life, and left the young lady his fortune. May the spirit of the deceased hover over this heiress when she chooses her husband amongst our fortune seekers!

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool last Saturday night, having left New York on the 17th ult. Our letters by that vessel contain some news of interest.

Among the more important intelligence just received from New York, is the news of the bombardment of Tobasco by the United States squadron. They left Anton Lizardo October 16th, and arrived at Frontera the 23rd, and captured two steamers, and several small schooners; on the 24th and 25th, they ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tobasco, towed by the *Petrel* and the *Vixen*. They passed the Devil's Turn at two P.M., landed, and spiked four 24-pounders. They arrived off Tobasco at six P.M., and anchored in line ahead, distant one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. The City was summoned to surrender. The Governor refused, when three shots were fired from the *Vixen*. Skirmishing immediately ensued. On Sunday no damage was done. The Americans captured one brig, three schooners, and a large sloop, in all. At the town and below, there were nine vessels and many boats captured On Monday, the 26th, at daylight, there began a sharp fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by the squadron guns, and continued for some time, at intervals. A flag of truce came off, beseeching the enemy to spare the town, to which the Commodore assented. The prizes were got under way, and ready for returning. This action lasted thirty minutes, when Lieutenant C. W. Morris was despatched with orders, and he, passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball. He stood up in his boat, and cheered the men on gallantly, till he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever. The Commodore then commenced cannonading in good earnest from the *Vixen*, the *Bonita*, the *Nonita*, and the *Forward*; and in three quarters of an hour, he almost destroyed the City, sparing the houses of the Foreign Consuls. At midday, the fleet left, firing up the streets as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which grounded, and was burned by the Commodore's orders, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

We present to our readers a plan of the River of Tobasco and its entrance, engraved from the *American Sun*. The City of San Juan Bautisto de Tobasco is twenty-four leagues from the Bar of Frontera. The City of Tobasco had no fortifications; they had two small 6-pounders of brass, one 12-pound carronade of iron, about 200 regular troops, and 500 militia, badly equipped. Six miles below the City is the Long Reach of Accachapas. At the head of the bend, there is a battery that has a three-mile straight reach, covered by three long 24-pounders and one long 12-pounder. This battery was taken by approaching it by a short cut from the Devil's Turn to the rear—a distance of about two miles through a thick, heavy wood. There is a bar at Accachapas, with only six feet of water in the channel at the low-water season, which requires a good pilot; in fact, the whole river is full of bars and shoals and snags. It is twenty-one leagues from the City to the mouth of the great River Usumacinto, which is navigable for over 400 miles. This river also communicates with the Ports of Laguna and Campeachy, by which route supplies are sent into Mexico. Mexico is also receiving large supplies *vid* Balize, Honduras, and Central America, which ports are seldom visited by any of our vessels of war to keep them in a state of neutrality. Frontera, which is the dépôt for logwood, is six miles from the bar. There are about 1500 inhabitants of all classes in Frontera, and there are generally about twenty-five to fifty regular troops stationed in the town, but they can muster at any time from 300 to 500 men and muskets. They had no cannon at this fort. Tobasco has a population of 6000 inhabitants. The stores and warehouses were principally owned by Spaniards.

The accounts from Mexico come down to the end of October. It was reported that Rejon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned, and also that Pacheco, the Minister of Justice, had followed his example. It was said they would be succeeded by General Lefragno and General Ladron de Genevara, both of them formerly reputed to be inimical to Santa Anna. There had been an attempt made upon the life of General Salis, which was unsuccessful. It had called forth a severe denunciation from Santa Anna, who offers the support of his army to maintain General Salis in his position of Acting President.

Beaty's powder mills, eight miles from the city of Baltimore, exploded on the 3rd ult. Five men were blown to atoms. It is stated that no less than two tons of gunpowder were in the building, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. The concussion was tremendous. The whole surrounding country and city of Baltimore were violently shaken, as if by an earthquake. Furniture and earthen and china ware rattled in every dwelling.

The ex-President of the United States, Mr. John Quincy Adams, now in his eightieth year, has been attacked by paralysis, but is gradually recovering, and, so great is the remaining vigour of that once iron constitution, that his physicians entertain hopes of his speedy restoration. He was attacked in Boston, while on his way to Washington to take his seat in Congress, which meets on the 7th of December. His mind still retains its giant strength.

The *New York Herald*, of the 30th November, gives a telegraphic despatch from Washington, which states that Santa Anna had been compelled to refund the two millions of dollars which he had taken from a conducta.

The *Acadia* has since arrived, with intelligence five days later.

Tampico was quietly invested by the American squadron, under Commodore Connor, on the 14th ult. The fleet left Anton Lizardo on the 12th ult.; on the 14th, Commodore Perry crossed the bar, with the *Spitfire*, *Vixen*, *Petrel*, *Bonetta*, and *Reefer*, with reinforcements from the *Cumberland*, *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, and *St. Mary's* No opposition was offered, and the town surrendered unconditionally. Commodore Connor garrisoned the town, with a force of 150 sailors and marines. A small flotilla was placed at the entrance of the harbour, to guard any approach from the sea, and the steam-frigate *Mississippi* was despatched to Brazos and Belize, in order to obtain a force competent to insure the retention of the capture. The force was supplied with great promptitude, and on the 21st ult. the *Mississippi* set out for Tampico with a detachment of 50 men and guns and munitions of war, tendered for the use of the Supreme Government by the Governor of Louisiana. Further troops would follow.

The intelligence with regard to the war, with this exception, is unimportant. From the Army of Occupation at Monterey we have no further advices.

Accounts from California, *vid* Mazatlan, state that the occupation of the territory by the Americans was not peaceful; that insurrections had occurred at several points, and that the French Consul at the seaport of Monterey had been arrested for having protested against the American usurpations. An attempt of the boats of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* to seize a Mexican brig at Guaymas had been repelled. The *Cyane*, it is said, lost 20 men in the affair.

The canal navigation had almost entirely closed, and, in consequence, a slight advance in the price of breadstuffs took place.

The weather had been very stormy and severe.

From Canada we have papers to the 25th ult. It was anticipated that the break in the Welland Canal would be repaired in time to allow the vessels detained to pass down the canal.

FRANCE.

The communications with France have been much interrupted this week, in consequence of the snow. The mails have arrived very late every day. There is nothing of particular interest in the papers.

The French Government is said to have come to an important resolution with respect to Algiers. The principal military establishments of the colony are to be removed to the interior. The Governor and his Staff, and the whole of the military administration will henceforward be stationed at Medeah; the Governor of Oran at Mascarah; and the Governor of Constantina at some town in the interior not yet fixed.

The *Presse* announces in the following article, the departure from Paris of the Bey of Tunis, for his capital, his Excellency having, as we stated last week would probably be the case, countermanded his proposed visit to London:—"The presence of the Bey of Tunis at Paris appears to have seriously engaged the attention of Lord Palmerston, even in the midst of the anxiety occasioned by the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier and the affair of Cracow. England is extremely susceptible on every matter which regards the Mediterranean, and the Bey of Tunis, the neighbour of Algeria, and the ally of France, would have been seen with much satisfaction at the Court of Queen Victoria, where an exertion would have been made to remove him from the exclusive patronage of the French nation. But an obstacle presented itself. The Bey on his arrival in France was treated as a Sovereign Prince, but England, who had not yet recognised him in that quality, wished to consider him as a vassal of the Porte, and to admit him to a Royal audience only through the introduction of the Ottoman Ambassador. The Marquis of Normanby was consequently instructed to negotiate this grave affair with M. Raffo, the Bey's Minister, and he was further instructed to give that officer to understand that it was the interest of his master to conciliate Great Britain, and that hitherto the Bey had been equally animated by good feeling towards all nations, but that at present he appeared to change his policy, and to devote himself entirely to France, which moreover would be fully demonstrated if he did not consent to proceed to England on the conditions proposed. The Bey not having been convinced by these arguments that he ought to renounce the prerogatives of a Reigning Prince, M. Raffo communicated to the Marquis of Normanby the refusal expressed by his master. Lord Palmerston did not rest there; he sent a dispatch to Paris to be read to M. Raffo, stating that if the Bey proceeded to London he might be certain of being received with the utmost cordiality, but that the British Cabinet had duties to perform, and certain obligations, which would prevent the Ministers from admitting the Prince to approach the Queen otherwise than through the presentation of the Turkish Ambassador. The last application had no better success than the first, and the Bey persisted in his resolution."

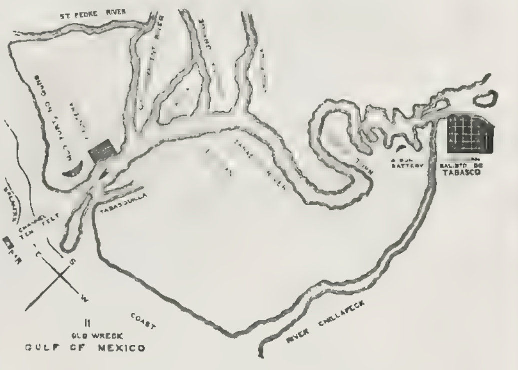
Public feeling in France is again excited by a rise in the price of corn. Letters from Havre state that a large portion of the American corn which arrived there on Saturday was brought up to be transmitted to the interior of the country at a rise of from 8 to 10 per cent. on the previous price of the article. The northern departments are said to suffer severely. The price of wheat rose last week in the markets of Lille, Montevilliers-Louviers, Luneville, Pourcain, and other places The *Pas de Calais* adds, that there are two millions of human beings in the northern departments of France who are destitute of the means of subsistence. The Government are actively occupied with endeavours to avert the threatened evil.

The French Consul at the Mauritius, M. Barbet de Jouy, has, on account of his unwarrantable letter to the English Admiral Dacres, been recalled by his Government. The circumstances are these:—Admiral Dacres was invited to a ball by the officers on the station. According to etiquette, a list of the guests was laid before him, and on the name of the French Consul meeting his eye, he observed that that gentleman had omitted to pay him his respects according to usage. Thereupon two officers waited upon the French Consul to withdraw the invitation, with a courteous explanation of the cause. The Consul, so far from apologising, wrote an insulting letter to the Admiral, which the latter enclosed to his Government. Lord Palmerston laid the case before the French Government, and M. Guizot has thought it right to recall M. Barbet de Jouy.

The municipal elections have commenced. The results as yet are favourable for the Ministry. M. Barbet, the friend of M. Thiers, and whose election will be treated as indicative of the political feelings of the electors, was at the head of the poll. The elections for the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth arrondissements had terminated in re-elections of the old officers.

A severe frost prevailed in Paris on Sunday and Monday. At midnight on Saturday the thermometer was 11 degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit. On Sunday, at noon, it was 13 degrees below it.

Immense flocks of aquatic fowls, coming from the north, passed over the French capital on Friday and Saturday—an indication, it was considered, of the approach of a severe season. During many years so much snow had not fallen in Franch so early in the winter as in the present; but it has not yet been attended or followed by intense cold.



TOBASCO RIVER AND CITY.

Some of the Paris papers last week reported the death of Prince Metternich. The report had no foundation, but letters from Vienna state that the Prince has suffered severely from bronchitis; although recovered, he is weak, but the worst symptoms are those arising from the effects of age.

SPAIN.

Our latest news from Spain does not comprise any of importance. Several days papers have been detained by the severity of the weather

The private advices from Madrid mention the arrival of Don Enrique in that capital on the 6th inst., accompanied by M. Vicente Gonzales Arnao, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Paris

Four of the six electoral districts into which Madrid is divided had on the 6th formed their board, in favour of the Progresista candidates. In the other two the Government had gained the advantage. The formation of the board is considered more or less a sign of the final result of the elections.

A rumour generally credited was current at Madrid on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to the effect that some of the Ministers had tendered their resignations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Colonel Davies, late M.P. for Worcester.—Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, a distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo officer, died on the 11th inst. at Elernley Park, Worcestershire, aged 5[illegible]

Death of Lieut.-Col. Fountain Elwin, K.C.—This distinguished officer, whose name is familiar to many, from having been one of the commanders of the force sent to take Paris previous to its occupation by the Allied Forces, expired on the 8th instant, at his residence, at Peckham, aged 67.

Experiments at Woolwich Marshes.—Mr. Lancaster, junior, a day or two ago, made some experiments with the rifle-ball submitted by him in the form of a sugar-loaf. The experiments were made in the presence of Lieut. Colonel Dundas C.B., who appeared highly satisfied with the result. About forty rounds were fired; some at 1200 yards, some at 900 yards and 600 yards. The whole of the firing was very good; and, at 1200 yards, the balls entered the target to the depth of an inch. The first three rounds at 900 yards each entered the bull's eye, the aim being so correctly taken, and the form of the ball ensuring a correct course at that considerable distance for small arms.

Sudden Death in the Streets.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Bell, in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, on the body of Jacob Mormon, aged seventy years, a sugar baker, in the employ of Messrs. Martineau and Co., in Whitechapel. On Sunday evening last the deceased was proceeding along Petticoat-lane, when he suddenly staggered, and fell to the ground. He was immediately raised from the ground by a City police constable, who discovered him in a state of insensibility. He was conveyed to the above house, but he expired before he reached there Verdict, "Natural death."

Deplorable Accident by Machinery.—On Monday last, as John Derrick, a workman in Mr Henderson's iron and tin-plate works, in Horsley-fields, Birmingham, was wheeling off a barrow loaded with iron faggots, the barrow swayed on one side, and threw him head foremost against a large pair of shears, worked, as is usual, by steam, and constantly going. He was thrown in such a position, that, to save his head from being crushed or cut off, he was compelled to thrust his hand and arm into the mouth of the shears; he did so; his hand and a part of his right arm were cut off two or three inches above the wrist. The poor sufferer is going on well.

Dexterous Robbery. On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, the following daring and extensive, as well as dexterous, robbery was committed at Messrs. Cox Savory and Co 's, the silversmiths and watchmakers, of Cornhill. It appears that the shopman, according to custom, opened the shop shortly before eight, and then, locking up the door, went to breakfast. It was during his absence a thief or thieves, who had evidently been watching his movements, contrived either to pick the lock, or enter the shop by means of a false key, and swept off trays containing no less than 149 gold and silver watches, of the value of nearly £1000. About the time in question, a cab was observed to drive away rapidly from the opposite side of the street; it is supposed that it conveyed away the plunder.

Fatal Accident on the Great Western Railway.—On Saturday last, Mr. G I. Mills held an inquest at the De Burgh Arms Tavern, opposite the West Drayton station of the Great Western Railway, on the body of Thomas Webber, a guard of one of the luggage trains, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the head guard of one of the night luggage trains On the night of the Tuesday previous the deceased left the Paddington terminus with a train, to which two engines were attached, shortly after eleven o'clock, and reached the West Drayton station soon after midnight, where the train was stopped, and the deceased got down, in order to see what goods were going by the train. On his return to the train he gave the usual signal for starting, upon which the other two guards got up, but the deceased delayed doing so until the train had got on about a hundred yards, and was by that time at a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour. The deceased then laid hold of the handle of one of the trucks with the intention of mounting, but the handle slipped out of his hand, and he immediately fell, the wheels of the succeeding trucks passing over him, and amputating his right arm, tearing the scalp from off the right side of his head, and otherwise most seriously injuring him. Immediate attention was paid to the deceased, who was removed to the West Drayton station, and two surgeons were sent for, when his arm, which merely hung by a little bit of skin, was amputated. The deceased was at the time quite sensible, and begged the surgeons to leave him alone, his only desire being that he might have leave to get up and walk away. Deceased survived for sixteen hours. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Attempt to Poison a Family at Wakefield.—At the York assizes, yesterday week, *George Adamson*, a youth of 16, was tried for having, on the 12th day of October last, administered white arsenic to Ann Bramah, Lydia Rachel Bramah, Thomas Bramah, and Alfred Bramah, with intent to murder them. The extraordinary particulars of this occurrence are as follow:—The prosecutor, Mr. Thomas Bramah, is a tailor living at Wakefield; and the prisoner was his apprentice, and had been so for six months. The prosecutor, on the 12th of October last, went to the Mechanics' Institute, to attend a lecture, leaving in the kitchen of his house, his wife, his son Thomas, his daughter, an infant eighteen months old, and the prisoner. After prosecutor had gone out, Lydia Rachel Bramah, the daughter, began to prepare some porridge for supper, and she went out to a grocer's shop to fetch some treacle. During her absence, Mrs Bramah went up stairs, leaving the prisoner in the kitchen. On the family sitting round the table to supper, the prisoner observed that a small plate would do for him, as he had been eating an apple. A small plate of porridge was accordingly given to him, and after he had partaken of a small portion, he retired to bed. The youngest child was the first of the family taken ill, but soon afterwards Mrs. Bramah, her son and her daughter were seized with a violent sickness. Mr. Dunn, surgeon, was sent for, who applied the stomach-pump to the family, and fortunately their lives were saved. On Mr. Dunn analysing the contents of the stomach, he detected white arsenic. Mr Dunn also examined the prisoner, whom he likewise found to be very ill. After Mrs. Bramah had partly recovered from the effects of the poison, she asked the prisoner what had induced him to commit such a diabolical act, when he said he supposed the devil had tempted him to do it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. Sentence of death was recorded against him.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears by accounts from Smyrna, that 860 houses had been destroyed by fire at Salonica on the 17th ult., by which calamity 1500 families were reduced to indigence.

The German papers mention the death of Dr. List, who may be considered in a great measure as the parent of the Zollverein. It was he who in the first place put forward the idea of the German Customs Union, which he was enabled to render popular by his writings before it was brought into application.

Letters from Naples mention that the Government has at length issued its decree, reducing by 91½ grains per salm the export duty on oil by favoured flags (equal to about £1 per ton).

The Abbé Macpherson died at Rome lately, aged 88. He was for many years rector of the Scotch College on the Quirinal hill. Up to his death the Abbé had a liberal pension from the papal treasury.

Accounts to the close of September from Monte Video, received *viâ* America, state that an attempt had been made by a partisan of Oribe to assassinate Rivera. The attempt was unsuccessful. The assassin was secured, and was being tried.

The *Mimer*, a Swedish vessel, which arrived at Hull last week, had, as part of her cargo, a case of skulls, and they were passed by the Customs' authorities as "One case containing human skulls, being specimens illustrative of natural history; value £10." As "specimens" they are free of duty.

At the annual sale of Mr. Murray, at the Albion Hotel, last week, the number of books disposed of wholesale greatly exceeded any demand made for the last seven years. It is said that Messrs. Longman had an equally active demand on a recent occasion. These are symptoms of a returning prosperity to that channel of intelligence which has too long been in a declining state.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that Tahir Pacha, Governor of Mossoul, had defeated the rebels of Kurdistan. The cholera had unfortunately made its appearance at Mossoul, but the mortality was not great.

The change of Ministry, which had been for some time expected in Baden has taken place. The Minister of the Interior is appointed President of the Council of State, and is replaced by M. Bekh.

Further accounts have been received from Turkey regarding the massacres of the Nestorian Christians. On the 27th of October, Bedi Khan, at the head of 12,000 men, penetrated into the district of the Jeln tribe. They fell like birds of prey upon the Nestorian villages; carried fire, sword, and desolation everywhere; murdered indiscriminately old men, women, and children; burnt their huts and cottages, and continued the butchery for several days, till not a spark of animation remained. According to the most authentic reports 67 Nestorian villages and towns have been laid waste, and from 6000 to 10,000 Nestorian Christians have been murdered. The tortures inflicted on those who resisted the invaders are barbarous and atrocious in the extreme. Hundreds have been impaled, and hundreds more have been burnt at slow fires. There were several cases of the unfortunate victims having been bedaubed with fat, and then baked in ovens?

The Directors of the South Eastern Railway are making preparations for the extension of the electric telegraph from Folkestone to Boulogne. They have already extended their wires round the Custom House at Folkestone, where it will form, by means of the sub-marine telegraph, a communication between London and Boulogne.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the Government to Father Mathew.

The Norwegian papers contain a series of statements touching the appearance of the "sea-serpent" in the larger fiords. The monster has been seen quite close, in different places and at several different times, by about 16 persons. The accounts agree in representing the creature as dark in colour, about 50 feet long, and of the circumference of a man's body. It is described as showing itself only in calm weather, and as then swimming with its head elevated, in vertical undulations of its body, like a leech.

Russia and Prussia have each appointed a Consul at Cracow, but none of the German Powers have followed these examples, notwithstanding the wishes expressed by Austria. Their declining to do so is regarded by a German journal as a tacit protest against the incorporation.

A decided novelty, as an export from this country, is that of the article of hay, which is now taking place to a considerable extent from London to Oran, a port in the French territory of Algeria.

The King of Denmark is countenancing the construction of railways, believing that they will exercise a beneficial influence upon the commerce of the country. In support of the first great undertaking of the kind, he has authorized the Minister of Finance to subscribe 1,687,500 marcs banco, or one-fourth of the expenses necessary for the construction of the line.

The Flemish papers announce great distress in the neighbourhood of Ghent. The high price of the raw material having obliged many of the leading manufacturers to close their establishments, a large number of persons were thrown out of employment, whose condition has been rendered more than usually deplorable by the inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of provisions.

It is understood that the Government has determined upon some important changes in reference to the transportation of convicts.

R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, whose death was erroneously stated to have taken place at Malta last month, has returned to London somewhat improved, though by no means convalescent.

There is now a regular supply of rabbits imported twice a week from Ostend, in which the poulterers of the metropolis are doing a brisk trade; the prices vary from 6½d. to 8d. per lb.; they are in general much larger but inferior in flavour to our rabbits.

On the 13th instant, upon the occasion of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, a grand concert was given at the Palace at Brussels, at which all the members of the Royal Family assembled. After the concert their Majesties returned to Lacken. Their Majesties have left Belgium for Paris, and will be absent about eight days.

Intelligence has been received at Vienna that M. Dembinski, chief of the insurgent Poles, who had disappeared after the defeat of the nobles of Gallicia, near Lissa, has been arrested at Cilly (Carniola). He had been concealed in Hungary, and, by means of a false passport, was travelling with a lady when arrested.

Letters from the Polish frontier state that the time in which the kingdom of Poland is to cease is approaching, and that it is no secret that Prince Paskewitsch has orders on the slightest revolutionary movement to fire on Warsaw from the Citadel, and utterly destroy it.

A letter from Berlin, dated December 9, says:—"The bankruptcy of the house of Schiller and Müller, which was made known yesterday, has excited a great sensation on 'Change. Their debts amount to 800,000 dollars, of which, as far as is yet known, 80,000 dollars fall upon a house in this city. The alarm is increased by the apprehension that the blow will not be the only one."

On Tuesday the line from Ipswich to Bury was inspected by Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector, who expressed himself satisfied with the line and its fitness for travelling upon with safety. It will be opened for conveyance of passengers on Monday next.

The Poor-law Commissioners have just issued a circular, calling on all Boards of Guardians to state what accommodation is provided for the casual poor; the time they are allowed to remain when admitted, and whether any limitation is placed on the number admitted.

A short time ago, two large lots of geese, in number 2400, from the neighbourhood of Boston, were on the road for an extensive dealer in poultry at Spalding. They have for some time back eaten upwards of 21 sacks of oats daily, in fatting for the London market. On Monday next (the first day of killing) the whole of the people connected with this trade at Spalding, will (agreeably to ancient custom) be regaled with a splendid dinner.

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph:—"Considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of Don Carlos's son; and the co-operation of England has been promised him, if he will give Spain institutions suited to the present times. The negociations as to that purpose are commenced. The French Government remonstrances, tending to prevent Don Carlos's son enlisting troops, have, hitherto, not only been without effect, but have been even very haughtily noticed. The Italian States evince the greatest ardour in promoting the views of the Legitimists."

Elihu Burritt, the American blacksmith, addressed a public meeting at Birmingham, on Tuesday, setting forth the advantages of fraternal alliance amongst all the nations of the world. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the war system, and a memorial, embodying their spirit, was adopted to Lord John Russell. Mr. Sturge presided at the meeting, which was attended by about 4000 persons.

A young tailor, named Lebon, about 50 years ago, when just out of his apprenticeship, left his native town, Rodez, in the Aveyron (France), to court fortune in Paris. A yard measure, a pair of shears, and a few francs, were all the charms he carried with him to win the favours of the fickle goddess, except his natural taste and genius. Still, however, he won her smiles, and gradually gained renown and wealth. He uniformly retained affection for his native place, and showed it on all just occasions till his death, which happened a short time ago. On opening his will it was found to contain a legacy of 400,000f. to the commune of Rodez.

It is now stated that the Exeter and Crediton Railway will not be opened until March next, in consequence of the difficulty of forming a junction with the Bristol and Exeter Railway, at Cowley-bridge, arising from the fact that the bridge across the river at Pynes cannot be erected during the winter.

A Quebec paper mentions a diabolical attempt to fire a powder magazine at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, with the intention of destroying every house in the place. From thirty to forty houses are said to have been blown up, and two lives destroyed. The guilty villain fell a victim to his infernal designs

We learn from Florence that on the day on which a subscription was opened at the French Legation, for the sufferers from the inundations of the Loire, the Duke of Devonshire, who arrived in Florence only the preceding day, went personally to the Count de la Rochefoucault, and presented a *rouleau* of 30 Louis. This noble example was quickly followed by many of the resident English, some contributing 100f and some 200f.

In the course of Wednesday no less than 12 fires occurred in different parts of the metropolis, but no very great damage was sustained.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL LORD AMELIUS BEAUCLERK, G.C.B., G.C.H.

This distinguished naval officer died, on the 10th instant, at his seat, Winchfield House, Hants, aged seventy-five. At the period of his decease he held the important office of principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, and was a Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Bath and of Hanover. His Lordship entered the navy in 1782; and, after passing through the intermediate grades, became Post Captain of the *Nemesis* (28) in 1793. Subsequently serving off the coast of Ireland, in the *Dryad* (44), he captured *La Proserpine;* and, in 1809, he participated in the Walcheren expedition. Lord Amelius Beauclerk was third son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough, and grandson of Lord Vere Beauclerk, a celebrated naval commander, who, for his professional services, was created Baron Vere of Hanworth, in 1750.

LORD STOURTON.

William, seventeenth Lord Stourton, whose death, at the age of seventy, occurred on the 4th instant, was the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in all England, whose pedigree can be traced to a period antecedent to the Conquest. At that memorable epoch, Botolph Stourton, an active adherent of Harold, gallantly disputed every inch of ground with the invader, and finally obtained from William his own terms. Having broken down the sea walls of the Severn, Botolph entered Glastonbury, when the victorious Norman had made his appearance in the West; and, thus protected, compelled the Conqueror to grant whatsoever he demanded. Sir John Stourton, the first Lord Stourton—a direct descendant of the patriotic soldier to whom we have just referred, acquired renown as a statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VI.; and many of the subsequent inheritors of the coronet became distinguished in the political transactions of their times.

The nobleman whose decease we record was eldest son of Charles Philip, Lord Stourton, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, and grandson of William, fifteenth Lord, by Winifred, his wife, daughter and coheir of Philip Howard, Esq., of Buckenham, in Norfolk. Through his descent from this lady, who became eventually coheiress of her uncles, Thomas and Edward, eighth and ninth Dukes of Norfolk, his Lordship was one of the coheirs of the dormant Baronies of Howard, Mowbray, Braose, &c.

He married, in October, 1800, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and has left a very large family, the eldest son of which, Charles, present Lord Stourton, is married to Mary Lucy, daughter of Charles, seventh Lord Clifford. Of the deceased peer's brothers, the second assumed the surname of Vavasour, and is the present Baronet of Haslewood, while the third, Charles, who has changed his patronymic to Langdale, is well known as a leading member of the Catholic Aristocracy.

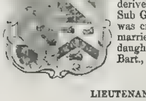
GENERAL SIR MARTIN HUNTER.

General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H., G.C.M.G., was the son and heir of Cuthbert Hunter, Esq., of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Martin Nixon, Vicar of Haltwhistle. Martin Hunter entered the Army in 1771: his services, of indefatigable and brilliant repute, extended through the great American War; through the battles against Tippoo Saib, in the East Indies; and through the campaign under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the West Indies, in 1798. Hunter was at the battles of Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, and Brandywine; his service is also in honourable association with the siege of Connamore, the engagement near Seringapatam, and the capture of Trinidad. In 1800, he commanded the 48th Foot at the siege and surrender of Malta. He also held military command at Halifax, North America, and he was Governor of New Brunswick. He was afterwards made a General: in 1832, he was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle. General Hunter was, previous to his demise, the oldest officer in the British Army, and the last survivor of the leading heroes of Bunker's Hill. The gallant General married, in 1797, Jean, daughter and heiress of James Dickson, Esq., of Auton's Hill, in the County of Berwick, and has left a large family: his death occurred at Auton's Hill on the 9th instant.

COLONEL DAVIES, LATE M.P. FOR WORCESTER.

Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, of Elmley Park, who represented for so many years the city of Worcester in Parliament, on Whig principles, died on the 11th instant, in his fifty-eighth year. The gallant officer, whose ancestors were in very early times seated in Montgomeryshire, was eldest son of the late Thomas Davies, Esq., Advocate-General to the East India Company, by Anna, his wife, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq., of Monkton, in Ayrshire. He married, 17th Jan., 1824, Augusta Anne, only child of the late Thomas Crespigny, Esq., but has left no child. His surviving brothers are Warburton Davies Esq., of Woodgate, Sussex, and Lieut.-Col. Francis John Davies, of Danehurst, in the same county.

SIR JAMES SAMUEL LAKE, BART.



This Baronet, whose death took place on the 10th instant, was son and heir of the late Sir James Samuel William Lake, Bart., by Maria, his wife, daughter of Samuel Turner, Esq., and derived in direct descent from Sir Bibye Lake, Sub Governor of the African Company, who was created a Baronet in 1711. Sir James married, 1st May, 1833, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., and has left two sons.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAHON.

On the 7th of December died another of the *celebrités* of that greatest of human events—the French Revolution—Lieutenant-Colonel Mahon, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Aide-de-Camp to Marshals Mortier and Lannes. The deceased warrior, who was descended from an Irish family, was born in 1772, of French parents, in France. He was but nineteen when he entered the career of arms just after the breaking out of the French Revolution. He was almost immediately promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the First Battalion of the Loire; appointed on the 25th of January, 1792, Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Dragoons; he shortly, through his brilliant conduct, got to be a Captain on the Staff of the Army of the Rhine, and in this capacity made the campaigns of 1792.

Having retired during the reign of terror, he again entered the service in 1795, and was successively Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Lannes and to Marshal Mortier, at the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz, Saalfeld, Jena, Pultusk, Ostrolenka, Friedland, Saragossa, and Ocana. During this period he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, for his courageous conduct in swimming across a river with his despatches and his sword between his teeth, under the fire of the Spanish lines, which had already brought down two of his comrades charged with a like mission. He was also present at the engagements of Sierra Morena, Campo Mayor, and Badajos; at the siege of the last place he was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. He was the bearer from Marshal Lannes of the account to the Emperor of the fall of the fortress of Spandau, to which he had valiantly contributed.

After serving in the Russian campaign, he distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzig, where the efforts of 100,000 Russians and Prussians were resisted by 40,000 French. Reduced to 8000 by the horrors of that memorable siege, the remains of the garrison obtained a capitulation, which granted them their return to France, with all the honours of war. This capitulation was violated, and the heroic defenders of Dantzig were sent prisoners to Siberia. On the 2nd of January, 1814, after an exile of eight months, and enduring the greatest hardships, they were exchanged. M. Mahon returned to France in 1815, where he finished his career at the family estate of La Grillionire, at the age of seventy-four.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance at the Repeal Association on Monday, and Mr. O'Connell's speech excited considerable attention. Mr. O'Connell commenced by saying, that he deeply regretted to be obliged to announce that the state of the country was tenfold worse than it was that day week. (Hear, hear.) The frost had set in, and cold and hunger were doing their work, in fact, starvation was stalking through the land. In Connaught there were no less than forty-seven deaths from starvation within the week; not merely reports of deaths, but forty-seven cases in which coroners' juries returned verdicts of death from starvation. (Hear, hear.) This was a horrible state of things, and he hoped that they would soon be put an end to. The landlords had come forward to give relief at least to some extent; but the merchant classes, he regretted to say, were holding back. (Hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) had seen no meeting of these men; however, he soon hoped to hear of one; and in the name of the forty-seven starved and murdered victims, he would implore of them, and the men of all classes, to come forward and render every assistance in their power to relieve the distress. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to refer to the disputes with the "Young Ireland" party, and said he had come there to effect a reconciliation, if possible, and if he could not do so he would, at least, show the world who it was that receded from the proposition. (Hear.) There was a great secret in political life, and that was to be honest and in the right; and he (Mr. O'Connell) was in the right, and, therefore, could afford to make an offer of conciliation. (Hear, hear.) He had been abused for doing so, and he was told that the Young Irelanders had a triumph. Now, on the contrary, he considered that it was he who had had a triumph; for the real question was, who would first come forward and act most kindly towards old Ireland? (Hear, hear.) He had made an offer of a conference to consider a legal question, but he had conceded nothing; all he wanted was to see if he could concede anything—for principle he would never concede (hear); and why, he would ask, had he gone so far? Because, as he said before, men in the right could afford to take such a step, while those in the wrong could not do so; he was in the right, and he was ready to concede a matter of form, if necessary, by enlarging or limiting the basis on which the Association was founded. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Connell) was ready to do this; but he was not prepared to leave the cause of Ireland in the hands of men in whose discretion he had no confidence, and whose power to manage such a movement he totally denied. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) What was the Young Ireland party after all, with the exception of Mr. William Smith O'Brien? They were the scribblers for a newspaper; in fact, the split with the Association was between it and the compositors' room of a newspaper. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal Association had set at defiance the Crown Lawyers, a partial Judge, and a packed Jury; and was it to be barked at by the yelpings from a compositors' room? (Cheers.) No; certainly not. His plan was simple. He had proposed a conference, not an arbitration—a discussion, and not a dissension. He proposed that the law of the case should be ascertained; and how was he met? Was it by a generous acceptance of his terms? He regretted to say he was not met as he ought. (Hear, hear.) He had proposed that himself, Mr. William Smith O'Brien, and four others (three of whom did not agree with him), should meet and settle the law of the case; but his proposition was not acquiesced in; on the contrary, they had passed resolutions quite foreign to the subject. (Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman then read a letter which he had received from the Rev. Dr. Miley, whom he had sent down to Limerick to Mr. O'Brien, to endeavour to induce him to join in the proposed conference. [The letter stated that the Rev. negotiator had totally failed in his attempts to induce Mr. O'Brien to accede to the proposition of a conference, except upon such terms as he (Mr. O'Brien) would prescribe, and which were in consonance with the views of the *Nation*.] Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) had done all in his power to effect a reconciliation; and it was not his fault if it were not effected. (Hear, hear.) He had gone as far as he could, and had recieved letters of congratulation from all parts of the country for the sacrifices he had made; but the division was not healed. Still, however, he did not despair of again seeing the Repeal body united ("hear," and cheers); and, if all the seceders did not come forward, he hoped that at least some of them would repent their errors, and rejoin him in his struggles for Ireland. (Cheers.)

Alderman O'Brien, M.P., having handed in some money from Cashel, and stated that the Repealers there were all Old Irelanders,

Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, M.P., addressed the meeting, and said he was happy to be able to state that he had effected a reconciliation between Mr. Meagher and Mr. Clements, and yet hoped to see his friend Mr. W. S. O'Brien again in that Hall struggling for his country, for he could not forget what he had done for Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The rent for the week amounted to £101.

The Weather in Dublin.—The frost has become so intense that the Liffey is frozen, even where the tide runs. This has not occurred for several years. The canals are also frozen. The weather is extremely severe, and must greatly aggravate the sufferings of the poor.

Another Death from Starvation.—A Dublin paper states that from some of the remote districts the most horrifying details have been received of the sufferings of the poorer classes; and also various particulars of deaths from starvation. On the 6th instant an inquest was held by A. Hosty, Esq., coroner, at Lisheenager, on view of the body of Michael Walsh. Mary Walsh having been sworn and examined, said—The deceased was my husband. We had neither potatoes nor corn for the last twelve weeks, nor did deceased get but six days' work during that time. There were no public works in the neighbourhood but one road, and he was unable to get employment. The only support ourselves and three children had were a few turnips, and, occasionally, a little meal we used to get from a neighbour. We lived upon one meal a-day, and often suffered from hunger for the last three weeks. Deceased took ill on the 1st instant, and died on the Thursday following. During that time myself and my children lived on a few boiled turnips, without meal or any other mixture, and we are all suffering from hunger.

The Late Murder at Crossmaglen.—On Wednesday (last week) the inquest on the body of George M'Clean, who was murdered when returning from the fair of Crossmaglen, terminated, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That George M'Clean was murdered on the night of the 4th inst., and that Hugh Quinn and James Shoulder were accessary to his death." Quinn and Shoulder have been committed to Armagh gaol. The murder, it appears, was committed through private revenge, and had nothing whatever to do with religious or political feeling.

The Late Murder in Armagh.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the murder of George M'Clean, of which we gave an account last week, is terminated. The Jury found a verdict inculpating Hugh Quin and Jas. Shoulder, who are lodged in Armagh gaol, for trial at the next assizes. It cannot be clearly ascertained for what cause M'Clean was murdered. He was a respectable farmer, and highly spoken of by all parties. Quin was tried for the murder of Bryan M'Creesh, in 1839. The *Newry Telegraph*, in speaking of this murder, says: "The permanent settlement of a magistrate in this district is imperatively requisite. This is no idle assertion, but a truth attested by melancholy facts. Within the last eight years, no fewer than six murders have been perpetrated, at different periods, in the immediate vicinity of either Crossmaglen or Newtownhamilton. And now, in December of this present year, George M'Clean has been murdered in Crossmaglen

Another Murder.—On Sunday night, the gamekeeper of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., on going his rounds in the demesne of Ballygawley House, county Tyrone, saw a man armed, who on being challenged by the keeper, and being closed on by him, discharged the contents of his gun with fatal precision into the body of the keeper, who died on the spot.

THE RETURN OF THE 31st REGIMENT FROM INDIA.

LANDING AT GRAVESEND.

At last they tread their native shore;
  True warriors—humane as brave—
Who firmly stood when false Lahore
  Had will'd for them a ruthless grave.
Proudly their tatter'd banners wave
  Rent into rags by shot and shell;
Proud is the bayonet and the glaive
  Which could defend their flags so well

High flamed their flags at Aliwal,
  Where gallant Smith hath crown'd his fame;
Ferozeshah—Sobraon—all
  The fields that honour England's name.
And now the Thirty First have come
  A remnant of their former [illegible]
Alas! how oft the muffled drum
  Hath roll'd for a brave comrade's corse

For, 'twas not Punjaub's lawless hordes
  That thinn'd so much the Regiment's ranks;
Scant was their number at the fords
  [illegible]
'Twas [illegible] thirst—
  That [illegible] heart,
Yet still the veteran Thirty First
  Most gloriously achieved its part.

Then honour'd be the Soldier true
  Whose breast hath ramparted our Land;
And honour to the Jacket Blue,
  Who joins the Soldier heart and hand.
May both receive their doubtless due—
  [illegible] respect,
  [illegible]
  [illegible], Vienna, or Utrecht.*

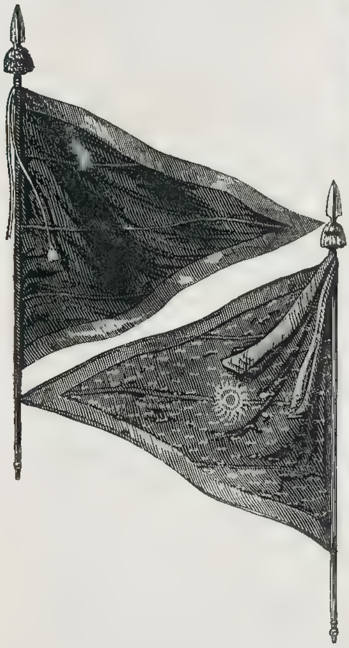
On the 4th instant, the head-quarters of this distinguished regiment arrived at Gravesend, by the ship *Madagascar*, from Calcutta, which place they embarked from on the third of August last. They lost by deaths four men and one officer, Lieutenant Richard Sparrow. They brought home with them five captured colours—three of which they took from the enemy at the short but brilliant campaign against the Sikhs. The head-quarters is under the command of Brevet Major Dav[illegible] F. Longworth. Its strength consists of 19 sergeants, 7 drummers, 15 corporals, and 174 privates, with 21 women, and 30 children. This regiment left England in the year 1825, in the *Kent* East Indiaman, which was sunk in the Bay of Biscay. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence, who is at Chatham, having arrived by the Overland Mail, was with the regiment at the time as Lieutenant. The *dépôt* at Chatham, for making up the strength of the regiment, contains nearly 500 men.

---

* The places for the Treaties, by a common figure.

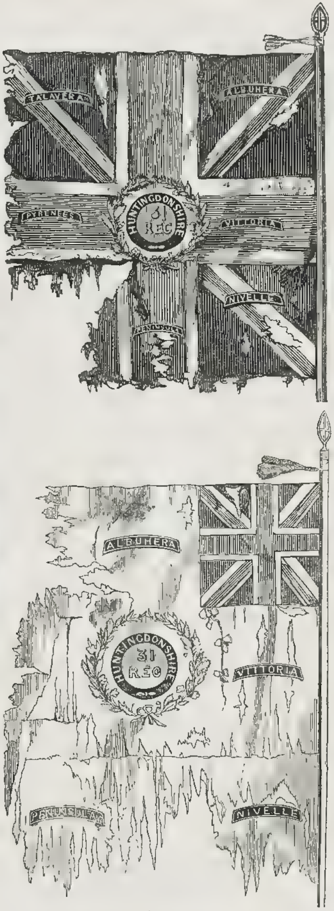
On the evening of the 6th, the head-quarters marched into Chatham garrison, from Gravesend, by the Rochester and Gravesend Railway, where they were met by the very superior band of the Royal Marines. On their arrival at the Rochester terminus, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and these heroes of the Sutlej were greeted by hundreds of people with loud and repeated huzzas. The soldiers, in return for this spirited welcome, waved the five colours captured from the enemy—one from Ferozeshah, two at Aliwal, and two taken at Sobraon. These banners bear testimony of the severe engagements. The Queen's colours and the regimental colours of the regiment are complete fragments. The head-quarters were also accompanied by the *depôt* band, which played, at intervals, in passing with the regiment through the streets of Rochester and Chatham, and were greeted along the whole line by thousands of people who assembled to witness their return.

INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ALCANY.



INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ALIWAL.

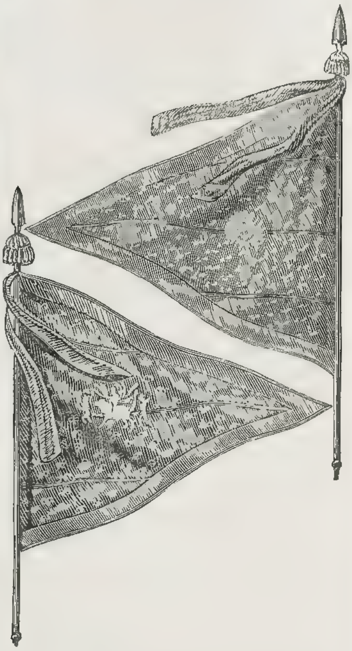
Out of 215 men, there are but 80 unwounded. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence and Quarter-Master Bennison are the only two officers now with the regiment that went out with it in the *Kent* East Indiaman, when it took fire and sunk in the Bay of Biscay. The following officers have come home with the head quarters: Major James Staunton, Major D. F. G. Longwood, Lieutenant G. Elmslie, Lieutenant H. P. Hutton, Lieutenant R. Mackenzie, Lieutenant T. Scarman, Quarter-Master S. Bennison, Assistant-Surgeon H. C. Foss, and Adjutant A. S. Bolton. Lieutenant-Colonel James Spence headed the troops The officers of this regiment having been on the most friendly terms with the Royal Marine Corps, and being members of the mess of the Royal Marines, they dined at the Royal Marines' mess-room with the officers, who invited them, on their arrival at the garrison, to a superb repast.



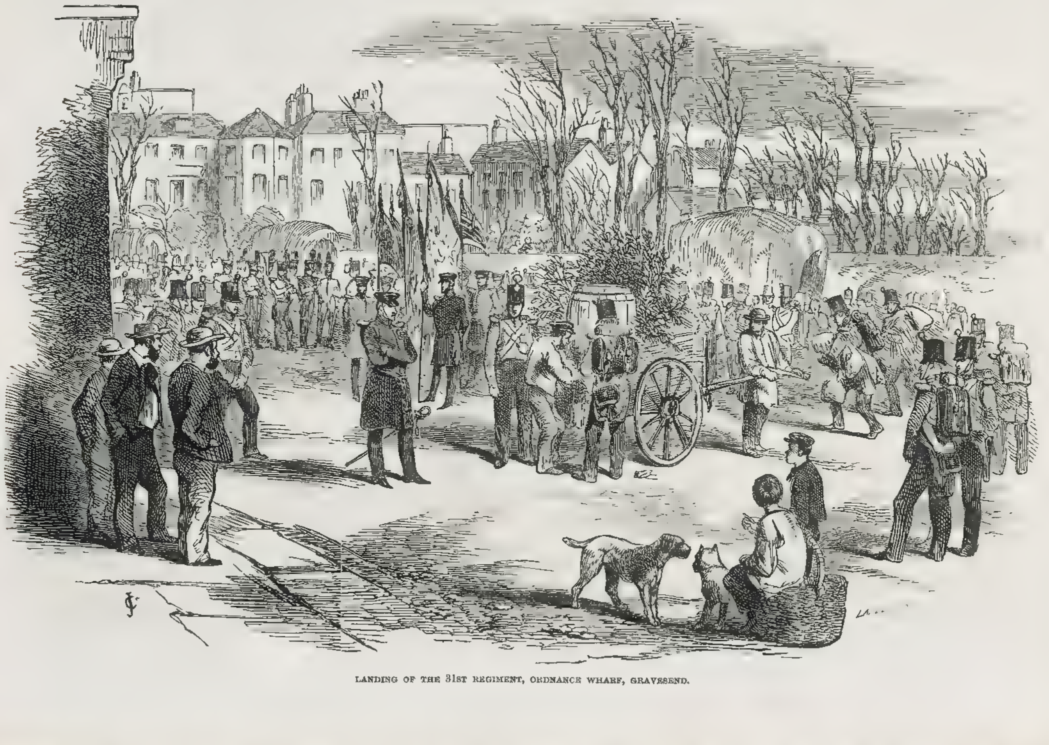
COLOURS (31ST REGIMENT).

Annexed is a synopsis of the recent services of the 31st in India:—On the 12th of December, 1845, the regiment marched from Umballa for the frontier, then consisting of 31 officers and 841 non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. The following officers were killed, or died of their wounds.—Colonel Bolton, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen; Major Baldwin; Captain Willis; Lieutenants Pollard, Hart, Bernard, Brenchly, Tritton; Ensign Jones; Assistant-Surgeon Gahan, 9th Foot, doing duty with 31st; total, 10. Officers wounded:—Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne, Captains Bulkeley, Young, Garvock, Lugard; Lieutenants Plasket, Law, Atty, Elmslie, Gabbett, Timbrell, Pilkington; Ensigns Paul, Hutton; Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton; total, 15. Officers that were in all the actions and escaped:—Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, Captain Longworth; Lieutenants Robertson, Noel; Quarter-Master Bennison, Captain White also (but was not at Aliwal and Sobraon); total, 6. Lieutenant-Colonel Spence commanded a brigade under Sir Harry Smith, on the 10th of February, at Sobraon; and Captain Longworth commanded the regiment at Sobraon, and had the command of it from the 4th of February to the 12th. Deducting baggage and camp guards, about 733 came into action, and the casualties amounted to 531.

INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT ZUBLAN.



INDIAN COLOURS TAKEN AT FEROZESHAH.



LANDING OF THE 31ST REGIMENT, ORDNANCE WHARF, GRAVESEND.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

PORTUGUESE politics are a hopeless, almost helpless, mass of confusion; for the last fifteen years there has been no settled Government; the only fixed point in the ever-changing scene has been the Throne; and even that has gained and lost power, as Charters have been broken, changed, renewed, and again violated—Ministries made and dissolved—Insurrections excited and suppressed.

Spain and Portugal have not been fortunate with their Constitutions; they have possessed all the conditions of a Free Government, as far as Charters could give them, in some respects even more liberally framed than our own. But when they are tried by action they fail; something is always wanting to give them efficacy. Outwardly the vessel of State seems gallantly rigged, and spreading a goodly amount of canvass; but the lightest gale shows the want of ballast within; the whole fabric goes over, and is suddenly seen floating keel upwards; magazine, armament, stores, and pay-chest, all reversed. And to the surprise of everybody, it seems to swim as well the wrong way as the right; nay, it is difficult to say which is the right one. Matters are always in such utter confusion that it is impossible for any change to make them worse; and to States, as to individuals, this is sometimes a kind of negative consolation.

We have been looking back at the political history of Portugal since 1836, and we find but a series of changes and convulsions, that must have ruined the country altogether, if the form of a Nation's Government were so essential to its existence as writers suppose it to be. The Ministries and rulers of Portugal are always changing; the people grow their vines under all, and pay their taxes to whoever may be uppermost, with little alteration, either for the worse or the better. Through all the political struggles of the period we refer to, we meet continually with the same names; above the troubled waters stand always the same fishers, raised or concealed only by a grade or two of rank or a title. At present, men who have been members of the same Cabinet are fighting against each other in the field—for an appeal to arms is very possible in the Peninsula, though it appears to us so irreconcileable to the theory of a Representative Government.

We give portraits of the leaders on both sides—the first of which is

VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

Sa da Bandeira, who, with all the other Nobles who have joined the Insurgents, has been deprived by Royal ordonnance of his title of Viscount, is the leader of the rebellious troops, or rather the irregular forces who have combined with a few regiments to coerce the Queen's Government. He is a veteran in Portuguese politics, having been Minister of Finance after the movement of the 9th of September, 1836, when the popular discontent, aided by a lucky fire, which burned down the Lisbon Treasury, and all the account books, upset the Government of that day. Palmella, Terceira, Saldanha—all mixed up in the present struggle—then represented the Aristocratic party; they joined against Bandeira; then, as now, arms were resorted to, but Bandeira held his own, his opponents fled, Palmella and others seeking refuge in England. As the terms rebel and insurgent, in such a country, are bestowed not for the mere resort to arms, but according to the result of the appeal, there was at least a chance that Bandeira might have succeeded by the same means now that were once tried against himself. But as he has failed, it is most probable he will ere long be seen promenading in Regent-street, that Alsatia of fugitive European politicians. The movements of Bandeira, since the outbreak, have been but imperfectly described. He was badly supported in the outset; his force was irregular; he had no money (nobody has any in Portugal; the rebels are about as rich as the Government); and in the last action, near Chaves, the few regular troops he had with him—the 3rd and 15th Regiments—went over to Casal, the Queen's General, without firing a shot. The insurgents were totally routed, the fugitives robbed and plundered by the guerillas, and Bandeira himself arrived at Oporto, with a few officers, in an open boat—a chief without an army. Those who stood their ground, however, in this affair, behaved very well, as shown in the following account:—

"The greater part of Sa da Bandeira's staff, and of the guerilla chiefs, were left dead on the field. The importance of this engagement is increased by the fact of its having been a regular pitched battle, in which Sa da Bandeira chose his own ground. The desertion of his troops, of course, beat him; but there is no doubt that these men had been coerced: whatever may be said about duty, however, the stain of treason is theirs. The slaughter was the result of the courageous stand made by the insurgents after being deserted by full 1000 of their men! They fought and died on the ground of which they would not yield an inch. Sa da Bandeira, a General of undoubted bravery and skill, did not retreat until his little army was utterly routed, and then fled towards Oporto."

It is said that 300 men fell in this engagement.

DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

Saldanha, Palmella, and Terceira are the three chief leaders of the Court or aristocratic party in Portugal. They have been in and out oftener than we can here specify: from 1836 to the present time, they have been prominent public men. They were all members of the Cabral Ministry: the Duke de Palmella, President of the Chamber of Peers; the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council; and the Duke de Saldanha, a Member of the Council of War; he is also a Marshal. The Cabrals imposed some taxes which roused the peasantry to violence; their Ministry was dismissed, and Bandeira and Das Antas formed another. But the Court party, Saldanha, and his colleagues upset it, in concert with the Queen, by a *coup d'état*; that is, they persuaded the Queen to dismiss it abruptly; upon which, Bandeira and Das Antas raised a rebellion, which has ended as we have seen. If the reader will imagine to himself Sir Robert Peel ousted by a majority against him, and Mr. Roebuck and the Radicals coming in his successors, and farther suppose Sir Robert and the Duke persuading the Queen to dismiss the member for Bath and his colleagues, and still further picture those gentlemen, instead of submitting quietly, going down into the country, getting up an insurrection, the Duke of Wellington being sent down with the household troops to quell it, he will have a rough idea of how party politics stand in Portugal as clearly as English illustrations can give it. Marshal Saldanha leads the Queen's troops; he had, at the date of the last accounts, invested Santarem, held by Das Antas and his force: the Marshal's despatch says that his troops occupied exactly the same position as the army he commanded in 1833 and 1834 against Don Miguel—a remarkable coincidence. Colonel Wylde, Prince Albert's Equerry, is at the Marshal's head-quarters. Privation had begun to be felt in the town, and the consternation was increasing daily. Saldanha does not think his enemy very formidable. He says:—"All the districts through which I have passed give the clearest proofs of the falseness of the assertions of the rebel chiefs; everywhere the inhabitants present themselves in a body before me, giving the most evident demonstrations of rejoicing at seeing themselves rescued from the power which oppressed them. Everywhere I hear the same story of two or three anarchists in each district, having nothing to lose, getting together some *mauvais sujets*, and forcing, through threats of confiscation and through violence, men of all ages to take up arms."

THE DUQUE DE SALDANHA.

And again:—"The present, far from being a popular movement, as the ex-Conde das Antas wished to represent it, is *the most unfounded and unheard-of rebellion which ever has existed, and is owing solely to the intrigues of its leaders.*"

SANTAREM.

Santarem, the refuge of the Portuguese insurgents, is a town about 47 miles N. E. of Lisbon; it is situated on the Tagus, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The fortifications are tolerably strong, but there is little prospect of Das Antas making a long resistance.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

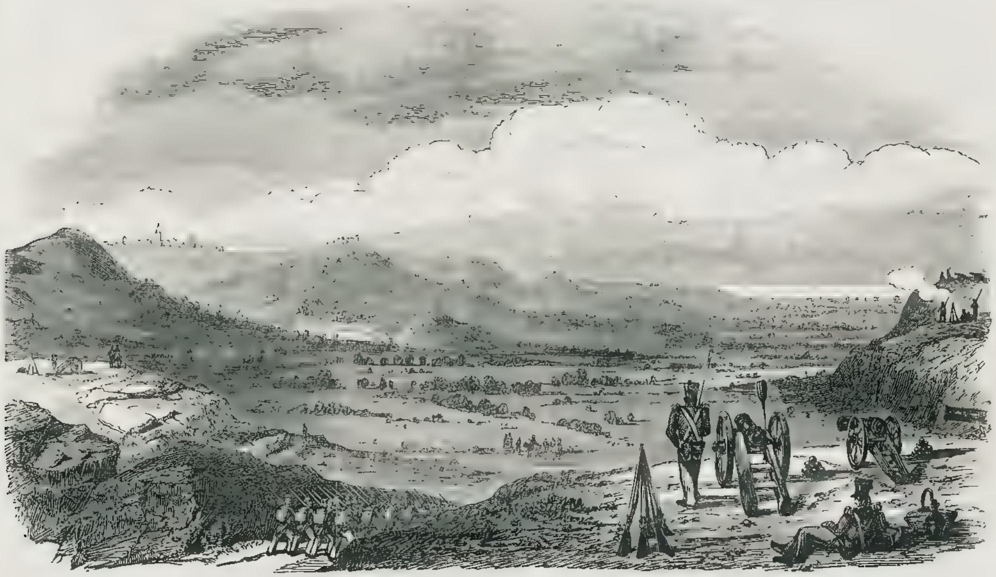
Lisbon letters of the 5th instant have reached us. They state the important fact that the troops under Colonel Lapa and Major Joaquim Bento have entered Coimbra. It has not been as yet officially published, but no doubt exists of the fact. The force under Colonel Lapa amounts, it is said, to something over 1200 men.

The intelligence from Oporto represents the popular cause there to be under more gloomy auspices than it has heretofore been since the movement commenced. Sa da Bandeira, however, was busily occupied in endeavouring to recruit his forces, so as to enable him to make head against Cazal, should that general make his appearance before the city.

In the Northern provinces a rising of a more than usually formidable character has taken place in the name of Don Miguel. Macdonald is in the Minho, at the head of 600 guerillas, and 3000 armed peasants (guerillas). A Spanish general named Garcez, is at the head of 400 guerillas, and a contingent of peasants; and a German officer has also under his command about 300. All these have raised the Miguelite standard. Macdonald was at Braga, and it was understood he was about to go to Viana, probably to meet some supplies of arms, ammunition, &c., which may have been sent by sea to that port.

There is no intelligence from Santarem of more recent date than the 28th ult. The force that Das Antas had detached to Coimbra, consisting of 600 regulars and 150 students, was said to have been interrupted on its march by the refusal of the regulars to proceed to Coimbra, or to return to Santarem.

The rain, at Lisbon, had set in torrents, and the weather, for some days, was



THE VALLEY AND HEIGHTS OF SANTAREM.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

so bad, that there was every probability that the operations before Santarem must be suspended. Desertions were still taking place amongst the troops within Santarem to Saldanha's side. It was thought probable that Bomfim had moved from the Alemtejo into Santarem with his regulars, consisting of 2000 men, which would give great strength to Das Antas. Galamba, with 300 men, had certainly entered.

The Miguelite insurrection in the north, though calculated to excite uneasiness in the minds of the Queen's Government, is not connected with the popular movement directed by Das Antas and his colleagues. The forces under Macdonald were extremely well received at Braga and Guimaraens, and it is universally admitted that they are well conducted, paying for all they require in the way of provisions, &c.: they are well supplied with funds. The principal part of them are armed with fusils, of which 8000 stand were issued at Oporto during the first ebullition. Casal was at Amaranthe, it was supposed on his road to invest Oporto. But it was asserted by well informed persons, that he would pass Oporto, and move either on Coimbra or to join Saldanha. Oporto was prepared for defence. Bomfim was in Santarem with Celestino's division. The *Mindello* was sent by the Junta of Oporto to bring money and men from St. Michael's. A great quantity of goods had been dispatched at the Oporto Custom-house.

The preamble to the decrees for the formation of the new Bank of Portugal, the creation of a sinking fund, and the regulation of the currency, contain frank admissions of the very embarrassed state of the Government.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, Price 1s , gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year

The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq , F R.A S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack, not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON, illustrative of the National Sports.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 20.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Thomas—Shortest Day.
TUESDAY, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.
THURSDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve—Length of Day, 7h. 46m.
FRIDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Stephen—Saturn sets at 8h. 31m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending December 26.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h m	h m.	h m	h m.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m.	h. m.
3 43	4 6	4 27	4 51	5 12	5 37	6 2	6 27	6 53	7 22	7 51	8 23

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Llanelly.—A copy of the "Penny Cyclopædia" may be purchased for about Six Guineas. Inquire of any Bookseller for Professor Saunderson's "Tangible Arithmetic." Apparatus (Latin) is both singular and plural.

"Adelaide." —The price of Keats's "Poems" is 2s 6d. (Moxon.)

"S. H. R. P," Waltham, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch.

"G. M. C.," Stonehouse.—Yes

"E.," Hanwell —We regret that we have not room for the List of Prizes.

"J. B." Inquire of any Law Bookseller.

"A Well-Wisher to the Press" is thanked for his hints, though he unwittingly suggests one of the scenes for illustration which he censures elsewhere.

"A Widow," Carlow. We cannot advise.

"Bowman" should send his Puzzle to some Magazine.

"A Young Sportsman." Snipes are Game, by the statute.

"Z. S.," Walsham, is somewhat impatient.

"P. Q. R."—The Astronomer Royal stated, in his communication to the Royal Astronomical Society on the 13th of November, that, "on one of the last days of October, 1845, Mr. Adams called at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and left the elements of the New Planet." On the 10th of November, 1845 —a few days afterwards only, and not eight months—M. Le Verrier published his first memoir. "P Q R." is recommended to see the Astronomer Royal's account.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The liveries should be red and white. Our Correspondent must bear in mind that the heraldic rule does not require that the exact colour or metal should be adhered to; but that any shade will do. Thus: when the colour in the arms is red, reddish-brown or maroon will be sufficiently near. Where the shield is divided per pale, the colour on the dexter side is the leading one. Certain it is, that almost all the regulations of heraldry, once so much valued by our ancestors, are now-a-days sadly neglected; nevertheless, there are many who still adhere to this last relic of chivalry, and love to accord with its laws.

"Xenophon." —We believe the correct pronunciation of the Poet's name to have been Cowper. *Cooper may be a fashionable mode, but it arises in affectation.*

"Dora." The family of Carlo Buonaparte consisted of thirteen children: of these, five died in infancy; the others were Joseph, Napoleon (the Emperor), Lucien, Louis, Jerome, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline, of whom the only survivor is, we believe, the youngest son, Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. There are full details of the Buonaparte Family in Mr. Burke's Patrician.

"R. G. L." —The moon moves round the Earth in 29½ days, and her varying appearance, as seen from the Earth, is caused by her different positions with respect to the sun and the Earth. We recommend "R. G. L." to see the "Illustrated London Almanack" of this year, at pages 25, 29, and 33, for full particulars relative to the different appearances and phases of the moon.

"D. M." We have not room to engrave the Christmas or Gipsy Cake, made at Manchester, weighing 15 cwt., and containing 15 gold wedding rings!

"H H," Walsall, is thanked: the Illustration will appear shortly.

"Laura."—"Truth Without Prejudice," published anonymously, is by a lady of high family, in Sussex.

"Ulverston." The Royal Livery is crimson.

"An Old Subscriber," Islington —The Illustrations will appear in a week or two: they have only been named once.

"H W.," Newcastle, is thanked; though we cannot avail ourselves of his aid.

"D. W."—The Wenham Lake lies 18 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts

"Tudor."—We have seen the Lithograph, but cannot engrave it: it is, as yet, a mere project

"St. Leger."—The Sketch at page 205 of the present Volume is a good likeness.

"G. E. F.," Liverpool.—Address Mr. Nutt, Foreign Bookseller, Fleet-street

"Nonvidens."—Knowledge, whether derived from a Collegiate or other education, is always a powerful aid to a Member of the Bar If the student intend to follow the practice of the Common Law, a year's service in a special pleader's office is absolutely essential; and, for a Chancery Barrister, the same term in a Conveyancer's chambers would be required. Many good authorities on the subject recommend, also, a year to be spent with an Attorney.

"A. H"—The East India Directors have not come to any such regulation as that mentioned by our Correspondent.

"S S S."—The term "Milesian" is applied to those families which claim to have been planted in the sister kingdom at the time Milesius, the Spaniard, conquered Ireland. See "The Patrician" for the present month, page 336.

"Question"—The simple assumption and usage of any name renders the adoption legal. The Sign Manual or Royal License is a mere customary form, satisfactory in giving publicity to the change, and showing that the alteration arises from no bad motive; but it is not absolutely necessary. The fees on a Sign Manual not including a change of arms, amount to about £50: when heraldic ensigns are involved, the cost is considerably greater.

"T. G." is thanked for the additional details.

"Houston," Washington.—The papers shall be forwarded on the receipt of a remittance.

"A Constant Reader." The two Misses Smith.

"A. W."—We cannot spare time or room.

"A Subscriber," Beverley, may, with propriety, prefix "Mr."

"A Subscriber," Trinity College, Cambridge, is thanked.

"Rara Avis," Manchester.—A pamphlet, of practical worth, on the Breeding and Rearing of the Canary Finch, is published by Limbird, 143, Strand.

"C. E." Next week.

"J. C. K.," near Ringwood, had better consult a Solicitor

"An Old Lancashire Subscriber."—The letter receives no additional validity by being sealed in the way mentioned.

"A Correspondent" The Christian name of Cromwell's favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, was Elizabeth: Lord Fauconberg married Mrs. Claypole's sister, Mary, the third daughter of Oliver.

⁂ ERRATUM at page 384, in our last.—Messrs. Garrett, the makers of the Improved Drill, do not reside at Leicester, but at Leiston, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

THERE is a practice prevailing extensively in English society to which some limit might be set with considerable advantage. It is the superabundant expression of praise for exceedingly slight services. It is difficult to say what a man could do that would not produce him a "vote of thanks." If a man sits in a large chair a whole evening, listening to a batch of pompous orators, he for that fact receives a "vote of thanks" for his "able conduct," the only ability displayed being that of a good listener. Eating a dinner in public, and giving a string of toasts after it, meets the same reward. But as these are mere compliments, they may pass; though the exaggerated language they are paid in, out of all proportion to the merit and degree of the service, is an offence to truth, and a violation of sincerity. The principle is carried still further in other cases; so far, that it is growing into an abuse. Talents and honesty seem to be becoming very scarce, for they are excessively trumpeted. If a man happens to have had the management of a public fund, as a treasurer of a society, or in any analogous position, and if he does not actually embezzle them and depart to America, he is sure of a piece of plate, inscribed with some fulsome flourish about his ability and integrity, and so forth. From the admiration expressed of non-defalcation, it looks as if dishonesty was rather to be expected in a post of trust than otherwise; and that a man deserved presents of plate, blazoned with his unheard of merit, for keeping himself out of the dock of the Old Bailey.

There is a good deal of loose thinking prevalent on this subject. It was but the other day, a claim to public respect was made on the part of a member of the Corporation of London, because he had, during his life, had the management of large sums of money, and the "breath of suspicion had never rested on his name." Here was a common duty praised as if it were an exalted virtue. Now, the refraining from doing an act that, if done, would bring down ruin on the doer, does not strike us as an extraordinary merit, for which thanks and praises should be given. We do not subscribe for premiums to men for not cutting their throats, or jumping into rivers, or committing bodily self-destruction; dishonesty (at least, that which comes within reach of the law) is a moral suicide. If we get into the habit of treating rectitude as the exception to, rather than the rule of, men's conduct, it will not be long before it becomes so in reality. We must not sing so loudly and invariably the praises of honesty among those who have little temptation to be otherwise; it ought to be exacted rigorously, and expected, as a duty, to be done unpraised; where it is a crime not to be so, the merit of not offending is scarcely superhuman.

We are indiscriminate in laudation in other ways; we praise everything—it is becoming a habit; everybody praises everybody else, and thus the "caw me, caw thee" goes round the whole circle of society. If one chairman or treasurer receives a piece of plate, it becomes a kind of slight not to pay the same compliment to his successor; thus, parties and cliques are formed, and the matter becomes a question of cabal and intrigue—not of merit. The "getting up" of some of these tributes would furnish very edifying disclosures. Cases have been known in which they have been concocted to cover a retreat, and give a little *éclat* to the close of a term of office, during which the virtues displayed required a strong magnifying power to perceive. The effect of this indiscriminate bestowal of thanks and praise is to destroy its value; nay, it is ceasing even to have any meaning whatever. In a case that has recently occurred, a gentleman got a vote of thanks from the managers of a Society who were, at the moment they passed it, highly displeased with his conduct! Could anything be more hollow and insincere? Yet it is the natural effect of the system. An Honorary Secretary of a Charitable Society, like many other Honorary Secretaries, had less time for the duties of the office than his own affairs; so, with the best intentions in the world, the business got into confusion, the managers discontented; then they met, examined, voted formal thanks to the Secretary for his "zeal and activity in the cause"—and got rid of him! This is a specimen of the social hypocrisies among which we live. Men get so accustomed to hide their real opinions that they see nothing wrong in what really is double dealing. But "votes of thanks" cannot sink much lower if they become sentences of suspension or deprivation. "Praise undeserved," it is said, "is censure in disguise;" when the "praise" cuts short the connection, it is "censure in disguise" with a vengeance.

Cassio, I love thee well;
But never more be officer of mine.

This, however, only expresses a personal regard for the offender; *Othello* did not "thank" *Cassio* for causing the riot for which he disbanded him. It is difficult to say what amount of mismanagement in an official post would disentitle a man to the inevitable "vote of thanks" that now descends on those who deserve it, and those who do not, with perfect impartiality.

THE WEATHER.

IN our paper of December 5th, we noticed the frost which had then visited the metropolis, for the first time this winter, particularising the temperatures of each day, till Dec. 2nd. This cold weather continued until the following Saturday; on Sunday, Dec 6th, it was less cold, and a period of comparative warm weather set in, and continued till the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 10, when the frost set in again with increased severity, and thus it has continued till the present time. On December 10, at 5h. 30m. P M., the direction of the wind suddenly changed, from S W. to N by W., and it blew strongly for two or three hours from this quarter; on the wind lulling, at 9h. P M., snow began to fall. During the evening, the reading of the thermometer declined rapidly, and descended below 32 degrees before midnight, and to 25 degrees after midnight. On the 11th and 12th snow was falling frequently.

The following are readings of thermometers placed with their bulbs four feet above the ground, and protected from the effects of radiation. Continued from those in our paper of Dec. 5:—

In the Morning, at Half-past Seven.		The Highest in the Day	In the Evening, at Half-past Seven.	The Lowest in the Day.
Dec. 3,	35 deg	37 deg	37 deg.	27 deg.
4,	26	38½	34	23
5,	31	39½	36½	29
6,	34	41	37½	31½
7,	36½	44	Not observed	[illegible]
8,	36	42½	41	35½
9,	40	42½	41½	38
10,	39	42	26½	39
11,	26½	31	25½	25
12,	30	31½	29	23
13,	27	30	30	25
14,	16	31	27½	15
15,	19	30	26½	18½
16,	29	34	26	23

It will be seen that on Dec. 14, the reading descended to a very low point, being 17 degrees below that of freezing water; and on the 15th and 16th it was also very low. The lowest readings, generally, will be found to differ but little from those taken in the morning, showing that the lowest readings generally have taken place at this time.

Between Nov. 28th and Dec. 5th, the average temperature was 31½ degrees, being about 12 degrees below that of the season.

Between Dec. 6th and 9th, the average was 40 degrees, being a very little below that of the season.

From Dec. 10th to the present time, the average temperature has been below 27 degrees, being full 13 degrees below that of the season

The direction of the wind has been principally from the N. and N N.W.

The readings of thermometers placed on, and near to vegetation, have been frequently below 10 degrees, within the last few days. In the *Times* of this morning (Thursday), is an extract from the *Manchester Guardian*, relative to the weather. Reference being made to the difference between the readings of two thermometers, placed at different distances from the earth, and attributing this difference either to the inaccuracy of one of the instruments, or to the difference existing between the temperatures of the air between the two places. I beg leave to say that both these suppositions are erroneous, for this reason:—The air in immediate contact with the ground, cooled by radiation, on clear and calm nights, is generally from 10 to 15 degrees below that at the distance of four feet from the ground, and the observed difference at Manchester is to be attributed to this cause. Those readings at Manchester are more valuable than those usually found in newspapers, from the circumstance of the position of the instruments being so accurately given.

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1846. J. G.

MEDALLION PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—These beautiful works are executed in *haut relievo*, in a new style of art, introduced by M. Lequine: they are admirably adapted for the embellishment of the library, the club-room, or the study, and are certainly of classical design. M. Lequine has just presented a pair of these Medallions, (28 inches square,) to the Corporation of London, who have returned the sculptor their unanimous thanks for his "beautifully executed portraits," and caused them to be placed in the Museum at Guildhall.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family remained at Osborne House till yesterday, when they returned to Windsor for the Christmas holidays.

LORD AND LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord and Lady John Russell and the Hon. Miss Lister arrived in Chesham-place on Wednesday forenoon from Chorley Wood. The family are expected to pass the holidays in the country.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.—The venerable Lord Willoughby de Broke continues, we regret to learn, in indifferent health.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S FAMILY. The Duchess of Richmond, and the Ladies Caroline and Cecilia Gordon Lennox, have left Portland-place, for Goodwood, to join the Duke of Richmond, and a family party, who have already assembled there. The Duchess had been detained in town, owing to the illness of Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, who, we are happy to state, is now convalescent.

THE MINISTERS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, which was attended by all the Ministers in town. It sat two hours and a half. The Cabinet Ministers again assembled in the evening at the residence of Earl Grey, in Belgrave-square, the noble Earl having given a Cabinet dinner.

WOBURN ABBEY.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Woburn Abbey, from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket Hall. The noble Duke and Duchess are about to entertain a numerous party of distinguished friends. Various theatrical representations are spoken of.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty is to hold a Privy Council to-day. At this Council it is supposed that the time for the meeting of Parliament will be determined on, and a proclamation will be issued, summoning both Houses to meet for the despatch of public business.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington will entertain a select circle at Strathfieldsaye, Hants, during the ensuing week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FROST.

The frost set in with considerable severity on Monday. Although the ice in the Parks was very thin a number of fool-hardy persons as usual insisted on venturing upon it. Several of them, consequently, got a ducking. In St. James's Park on Monday an accident took place, by which one life was lost, and the lives of three or four other persons considerably jeopardised. A merchant's clerk, named Thomas Thomas, of No. 5, Grove, Cleveland-street, was skating on that portion of the water opposite Buckingham Palace, when the ice gave way, and the man was in the act of sinking beneath the surface. Thomas Pavey, iceman No. 9, immediately went to his assistance, and having placed the break-ladder in such a position that he could have rescued the individual without much difficulty, two or three other persons, anxious to render assistance, got hold of the ladder, which overturned it, and the iceman, with Mr. Thomas, another person named George Pilley, and a young man named George Wright, were all forced through the hole, and were to be seen struggling in the water beneath the ice. After a deal of trouble, Pilley and Thomas, with iceman Pavey, were got out by Whinneth, iceman No. 22. They were all taken to the receiving tent in the Park. The two former were placed in hot beds, but upwards of ten minutes elapsed before the unfortunate George Wright could be got out; when that was at length accomplished, he appeared lifeless. He was, however, taken to the tent, and placed in a hot bath, and everything was done by Dr. M'Cann, the surgeon to the Humane Society, but without avail. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Hollebone, wine merchant, No 1, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, and was only nineteen years of age. Fahrenheit's thermometer fell as low as 16½, or 15½ degrees below freezing point at 8 a.m. on Monday, in the Blackfriars-road.

In the course of Tuesday, from 8000 to 10,000 persons ventured upon the ice in St. James's Park; on the Serpentine, Long Water, and the Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, 4000 or 5000 persons, chiefly skaters, might be seen pursuing their gambols; while in Regent's Park fully 500 more participated in the amusement. Fortunately no accident took place. The severity of the frost had begun to affect to some extent the navigation of the Thames. The Putney boats were in the course of Tuesday afternoon laid up, in consequence of their being unable to pass through Putney-bridge, and above that locality the river is full of ice.

The number of persons who went on the ice in St. James's Park on Wednesday was estimated at upwards of 10,000. Not a single accident occurred during the day. The Serpentine, in Hyde Park; the ornamental waters, in the Regent's Park; the Long Water and Round Pond, in Kensington Gardens, were crowded with skaters and sliders. The river on Wednesday, above bridge, presented a singular appearance, owing to the immense pieces of ice that were drifted up with the tide. On that day a lad named Scott, aged about twelve years, was sliding on some ice on the Grand Surrey Canal, Camberwell-road, when the ice cracked and broke, and he fell into the water. The accident was witnessed by several persons, whose efforts to save the poor boy were entirely without success. After sinking at the time of the breaking of the ice, the body was not seen. On Wednesday night, there was rather a heavy fall of snow, and on Thursday morning a thaw commenced, but thousands were skating in St. James's Park The ice was in bad condition in many places, and the skating had no claim to the term scientific. On Thursday night, the weather was much colder. During yesterday, the frost continued.

THE SEIZURE OF CRACOW

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the National Association Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent seizure of Cracow, and the evident determination of the three Powers to annihilate the Polish nation.

Doctor Bowring, M P., was in the chair. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Duncombe, M.P., from Lord Dudley Stuart, and from Mr. Douglas Jerrold.

Dr. Bowring made an animated appeal in behalf of Poland, and concluded by assuring the Poles in this country that the hearts of the English people were with them, and that they were ready to assist in the resuscitation of Poland. (Cheers.)

Mr. Moore proposed the first resolution—"That, though they deplored the recent events in Poland, they felt rejoiced at the violation of the treaty of Vienna, which was repugnant to the liberties of Europe."

Mr. Savage seconded the resolution.

Some other speakers addressed the meeting, which was numerously attended; and resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Poles, and deprecating the violation of the independence of Cracow, were agreed to.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—It was generally expected that their Lordships would meet in their new house on the assembling of Parliament, but it is now ascertained that the decorations and embellishments, which are of the most magnificent description, cannot be completed in sufficient time. Consequently the Peers will for a short period continue to sit in the present house.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Tuesday, the spacious building, forming part of the British Museum, known as the "Townley Gallery," was sold by auction by the Messrs. Eversfield, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to be cleared away, for the purpose of having erected on its site a wing to connect the gallery, in which are deposited the Egyptian relics, with the western wing of the magnificent façade, which is nearly completed.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS AND THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS. At a numerous meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras, held on Tuesday, a mandate from the Poor-Law Commissioners was read, containing rules for the future management of the poor, and assuming absolute control over the parish. The rules and regulations of the Commissioners are divided into twelve sections—viz., admission of paupers, classification of paupers, discipline and diet of paupers, punishments for misbehaviour of paupers, visiting committee, repairs and alterations of the workhouse, officers of the workhouse, qualifications of officers, salaries of officers, continuance in office and suspension of officers and supply of vacancies, and duties of workhouse officers. The Commissioners order that the rules shall be in force after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the mandate. The communication was received with great indignation, and they expressed a determination to resist the application of the rules. On the motion of Mr. Douglas, the matter was referred to the vestry.

REFUGES FOR THE HOUSELESS.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the three establishments at Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street; Great Ogle-street, Foley-place; and Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield, were opened for the season on Monday night. There were admitted into the western asylum 22; to the central asylum, 1.1; and to that at the east end, 84; all of whom were in a most destitute condition. On Tuesday evening the doors of each establishment were opened at five o'clock, when the applicants were very numerous. The regulations are the same as in previous years, each applicant having the accommodation of a bed of hay in a wrapping of tarpauling, with a skin of leather in which to envelop themselves, and which is found the most conducive to health as well as to cleanliness. A portion of bread is given to each inmate night and morning, and those who remain in the institution on Sunday are supplied with an additional ration of bread and cheese.

MORTALITY IN LONDON. The total number of deaths which occurred in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 1163, showing a further increase in the mortality as compared with the previous week, and attributable, no doubt, to the extreme severity of the weather. The returns have during the whole autumn been considerably under the average; but since the winter may be said to have fairly commenced, namely, during the last two weeks, the number has exceeded the average. The return exceeds the weekly average of the last five years by 195. The number of deaths in London during the corresponding week of last year was 970.

MORE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—It is stated by the *London Mercantile Journal*, that a fraud of a most extensive character has been committed in one of the largest warehouses belonging to the St. Katharine's Dock Company, by the connivance of the Customs' officer in charge of that warehouse. The amount of which the revenue has been defrauded in this single instance is said to be between £20,000 and £30,000. Sugar is the article by which this fraud has been effected, and the way it has been done is simply this:—Upon the presentation of warrants for the delivery of goods to the company's clerks, it is the practice to present the document to the locker on the premises, for him to certify that he has received the necessary order from the Custom-house that the duty has been paid, before the delivery is allowed to take place. In this instance the locker asserted that he was in receipt of the "order," when such was not the case, no duty having been paid. The Dock Company delivered the sugar; and we presume stands exonerated. It was a "split" among the actors which brought this affair to light, and it is to similar differences that the public are mainly indebted for all they know of the frauds upon the Customs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for all he may have received, in the shape of verdicts, from fraudulent traders.

THE ELECTORS OF MARYLEBONE.—At the Marylebone Vestry, on Saturday, it was stated that there were in the parish 14,017 persons entitled to vote on the register, but only 7733 were actually qualified, and out of that number 1020 persons were disqualified, by reason of non-payment of the window tax.

POSTSCRIPT.

Cabinet Council.—Another Cabinet Council, which was attended by all the Ministers in town, was held at the Forign Office yesterday.

Awful Instance of Sudden Death of an Officer.—It is with regret that we record the death of Captain Joseph C. Dacre, of the 94th Regiment, at Chatham, who was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning by his servant. This officer was on duty the previous evening, and went round at five o'clock to see that his depôt was correct, and being the captain of the day he took the guard at ten o'clock at night, and on being relieved went to bed in his usual spirits. The cause of death is ascribed to apoplexy. He has been in India twenty-three years.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The barque *Hope*, of Liverpool, 550 tons, Jones, master, from Camarines Bay for Liverpool, laden with guano, struck on a bank off Morris-castle, between Wexford and Wicklow, when the crew, 26 in number, left the barque and landed. They remained ashore two nights, but boarded her again on the 9th of December. Finding, however, that she was not seaworthy, they took to their boats; sixteen seamen in the long-boat, and the remainder, including the captain and officers, in the gig. The latter party was soon after seen alongside of a schooner; but the crew in the long-boat, not being so fortunate, continued drifting before a very strong northerly wind, with heavy snow squalls, without either provisions or water, until Sunday last, when the boat came ashore about four miles east of Newquay, on the north coast of Cornwall. It was then found that ten of her crew had died of cold and hunger.

The Extraordinary Case of Swindling in a Church.—At Westminster Police-office, on Thursday, *Robert Warmington Crowther* was re-examined on a charge of uttering fraudulent orders for the payment of money. It will be remembered that the circumstances attending the case upon which the prisoner was remanded were stated in a part of our impression last week, and were of a very extraordinary character. He presented himself at Trinity Church, Sloane street, with two ladies and a marriage license, on the morning of Thursday week and having been united to one of the ladies, paid the fees of the ceremony amounting to £1 14s., with an order for £5 upon Messrs. Dixon, of Chancery-lane, and received the change. It was ascertained, in the course of the same afternoon, that there was no account in that name in the establishment, and the prisoner was taken into custody a few hours afterwards. Another case was proved against the prisoner, in which he had given a forged cheque for £30 upon Messrs. Dixon. It is believed that the prisoner is insane. He stated, when asked for a explanation, that he had paid £400 into the bank of Messrs. Dixon in 1841. This was denied by the clerk. The prisoner was committed for trial.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND POLAND

Information of an authentic character leads to the belief that Russia has openly declared an intention to complete the incorporation of Cracow with the Russian Empire; the cession of that territory to Austria temporarily being the mere prelude to this still greater act of spoliation, which, we need hardly say, is likely to lead to the most important consequences.

FRANCE.

Our latest accounts from Paris mention that a good deal of snow has fallen, and that there has not been such a severe season in that capital for some years.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening, and were expected to remain in Paris about a week.

SPAIN.

Our Paris correspondent writes us that a telegraphic dispatch had reached that city from Madrid of the 11th, announcing the progress of the elections as far as known; from which it appears that out of the six seats for the city, three of the number elected were opposition members. viz., Mendizabel, Salamanca, and San Miguel. Ten of the elections in the northern provinces gave seven in favour of Ministers, and three against them.

The Infante Don Henri, brother to the King, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral, by command of the Queen

Mr. Cobden was publicly entertained at Malaga on the 2nd inst.

General Prim arrived at Madrid on the morning of the 8th inst.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.

An inquest was held on Monday, at the Two Chairmen, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of Elizabeth Doddemede, aged seventy, who died from the want of sufficient food and clothing.

The room which the deceased and her husband had occupied was a front kitchen, at No. 15, Dacre-street. It was so low that a man with his hat on could not stand upright, and the approaches to which were so inconvenient that the Jury had much difficulty in viewing the body. It was also in a most pitiable condition; there was no furniture, nor were the commonest articles of domestic comfort to be seen. A heap of hay, straw, and rubbish, which had been used as a bed, lay in one corner of the room.

Samuel Barber, landlord of the White Swan, Little St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, said the deceased was his sister, and was the wife of a jobbing carpenter She was in a state of idiotcy, brought on, he thought, by the destitute circumstances in which she was placed.

The Coroner: Was the deceased in want of the common necessaries of life?—Witness: Yes; and has been for some time past. She and her husband have been in the receipt of relief from the parish of Marylebone, but it has now been stopped for some time. I am sure that they have been in a starving state, for they had no way of getting money. Her other brothers were unable to assist them, and no one would undertake to make them any provision after the parish allowance was stopped.

Mr. John Lavies, surgeon, of Great George-street, said that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and found it very much attenuated. There was no organic disease to account for death. Some of the internal glands were indurated, a common thing where there had been a paucity of food.

Margaret Eleanor Richardson said she resided in the same house as the deceased, but had not seen her leave her room for the last two years. Dr. Wright attended her last year, and said that the only thing she wanted was food, not physic. They had no out-door relief from the parish.

James Doddemede, the husband of the deceased, was called into the room. He was evidently in the last stage of starvation, and, though not a lunatic, it was clear, from the incoherency of his replies, that his mind was weak. In answer to questions from the Coroner and Jury, he said that he had been in a very destitute state for the last seven years, and that a sum of 4s. 6d. per week, which he had been allowed from Marylebone, was stopped last April, because he would not go into the "house."

The Coroner: How did you live, then?—Witness: Oh, upon what I could scratch together. When I could get work, I earned sometimes 1s. 6d. sometimes 1s., and sometimes 9d. per day.

The Coroner: Did you apply for relief?—Witness: Not for the last year; but the gentlemen of Marylebone knew how badly I was off, for Mr. Langley came and saw me, and wanted me to go into the workhouse.

The Coroner: Why would you not let your wife go into the workhouse?—Witness: Why, she begged me never to let her go, and I promised, on the word of a man, that she should not.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Died from the want of the necessaries of life."

ANOTHER DEATH FROM WANT.

On Tuesday night Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, respecting the death of John Tracy, aged sixty-four years, who it was alleged had died from starvation and exposure to the weather.

The first witness was Cornelius O'Brien, who said: I am a lodging-house-keeper, and reside at No. 5, Vine-yard, Harrow-street, Southwark Bridge-road. I let out beds to poor men and women, most of whom are persons who obtain a living by begging. On Thursday evening (last week) the deceased came to the door, and begged to be allowed to warm himself at the fire. I consented; and when he came in he seemed exceedingly cold, and was shivering. I asked him where he had come from, and he said that he had been in the Greenwich Union. He said that he had no money nor anything to eat, and evidently was suffering from want of food. I asked him why he did not make an application for assistance at the workhouse. He replied, "I have been there, but they pushed me away from the door." I then gave him a little gruel in a basin, but he was so weak that he dropped it on the hearth. I looked at him again, and said to my wife, "This man is dying." He was then placed in bed, and seemed to get better. I asked him his name, and he said that his name was John Tracy, of county Kildare. Whilst he was in bed he had a cup of cocoa and a piece of bread. He got up on Friday and went out, but returned, having made a second application to St. George's Workhouse. He again went to bed, and at three o'clock on Saturday morning I found he was getting worse. I therefore sent for a surgeon, but he died before assistance arrived.

Mr. W. Randall, surgeon, of Blackman-street, said that, from his experience in such cases, he thought death had been caused by want.

Mary Ann Julia O'Brien was next called, and corroborated the evidence of the first witness respecting the deceased being pushed away from the workhouse door. When he came back the second time, he said, "I am in want, and can eat a little food if I could get it." I then purchased him a turnip, and boiled it for him, which he ate. He had three-halfpence when he came back on Friday, which he had obtained by begging. The deceased came back and complained that, when he applied, they pushed him out, and he fell to the ground.

William Caslake and John Smead Lockhart, the two relieving officers, were next called, and, after seeing the body, they positively swore they had no recollection of the deceased having made an application. If he had, they certainly would have relieved him.

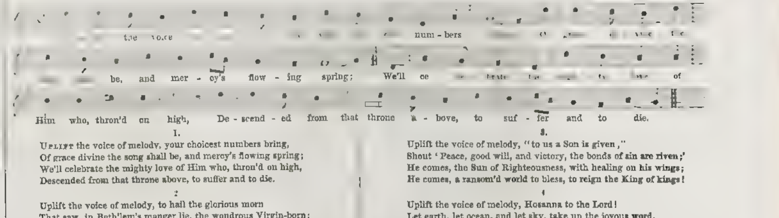
The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death, accelerated by want."

Singular Death.—On Wednesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of Owen Murray, an Irish labourer, formerly living at 11, Russell-place. It appeared that the deceased, while dining on Sunday week, swallowed a piece of bone of considerable size, and, suffering much from the accident, became a patient at Middlesex Hospital. The bone was found to be fixed in the larynx, and on Monday last the inflammation and oppression of breathing increased, and an operation was recommended, but this he refused to undergo, and died the same night. In consequence of injurious accusations made by some Irish friends of the deceased against the hospital, the Governors thought it advisable to prove to the Jury that the operation might be performed with perfect safety, and a patient was brought in who had met with a similar accident, and having submitted to the operation was now doing well, respiration being carried on through a silver tube inserted into the larynx through an incision. The Jury returned a verdict "that the deceased died from suffocation," caused as above described.

NATIVITY HYMN.

Words by Colonel Blacker

Air—Heber's "Jerusalem."


the voice
num - bers
be, and mer - cy's flow - ing spring; We'll ce
of
Him who, thron'd on high, De - scend - ed from that throne a - bove, to suf - fer and to die.

1.

Uplift the voice of melody, your choicest numbers bring,
Of grace divine the song shall be, and mercy's flowing spring;
We'll celebrate the mighty love of Him who, thron'd on high,
Descended from that throne above, to suffer and to die.

2

Uplift the voice of melody, to hail the glorious morn
That saw, in Beth'lem's manger lie, the wondrous Virgin-born;
We'll follow in the shining train of that seraphic band
Whose voices bore, in choral strain, the tidings through the land.

3.

Uplift the voice of melody, "to us a Son is given,"
Shout 'Peace, good will, and victory, the bonds of sin are riven;'
He comes, the Sun of Righteousness, with healing on his wings;
He comes, a ransom'd world to bless, to reign the King of kings!

4

Uplift the voice of melody, Hosanna to the Lord!
Let earth, let ocean, and let sky, take up the joyous word.
Hail, Christians, hail the glorious day that gave the Saviour birth!
To Him your grateful homage pay, Immanuel, God on earth!

LITERATURE.

Lucretia; or, the Children of Night. By the Author of "Rienzi," etc.

(*Concluded from page* 378.)

The point at which our notice ceased last week is a halt in the narrative, of which we must take advantage to bring our quotations to a close; and merely glance at the action of the story from this stage, whence it takes new ground.

After the death of Sir Miles, Lucretia, with her portion of £10,000, consoles herself with the loss of the Laughton estate in the hope of securing Mainwaring in marriage; but, the fierce nature of the Daughter of Night had merely captivated Mainwaring's understanding; his affections had been bestowed on her half-sister, Susan. An interview with Lucretia, after this has been revealed, is intensely written:—

"'My uncle was right,' she spake, as she surveyed the lovers—her own sister and her own betrothed—'there is neither courage nor honour in the base-born! He, the schemer, too, is right. All hollow—all false! Rise, sir,' she then added to Mainwaring, with her most imperious tone: 'Do you not hear your Susan weep: do you fear in my presence to console her? Coward to her as forsworn to me. Go, sir, you are free!' 'Hear me,' faltered Mainwaring, attempting to seize her hand; 'I do not ask you to forgive; but——' 'Forgive, sir,' interrupted Lucretia, rearing her head, and with a look of freezing and unspeakable majesty, 'There is only one person here who needs a pardon; but her fault is inexpiable: it is the woman who stooped—beneath her!' With these words, hurled from her with a scorn which crushed, while it galled, she mechanically drew round her form her black mantle: her eye glanced on the deep mourning of the garment, and her memory recalled all that love had cost her; but she added no other reproach. Slowly she turned away: passing Susan, who lay senseless in Mrs. Fielden's arms, she paused and kissed her forehead. 'When she recovers, Madam,' she said to Mrs. Fielden, who was moved and astonished by this softness, 'say that Lucretia Clavering uttered a vow, when she kissed the brow of William Mainwaring's future wife.'"

Susan and William are, in due time, united; and, after a vain effort to win the hand of Vernon (who weds an early love), whom she despises, Lucretia is married to her wily preceptor, Dalibard; and, just after the peace of Amiens, they remove to Paris. Here Dalibard finds employment under Buonaparte, as an agent of the palace police, and facilitates the betrayal and capture of Georges Cadoudal, the chief of the Chouan Conspiracy. Honours and rewards are his portion, but he is still needy: he *removes* a rich cousin, but is disappointed of his wealth: he then plots the removal of Lucretia, so that he may secure the half of her fortune, and wed his cousin's widow, whom he had wooed. These dark projects are shadowed forth by Gabriel Varney, who has a Satanic hatred for his father Dalibard: the boy and Lucretia are confirmed in their belief by finding a manuscript treatise on poisoning among Dalibard's papers. We had well nigh forgotten to mention a characteristic sketch of Gabriel's uncle, a *roué* painter, one of the most vivid chapters in the work.

A climax of unnatural horror now ensues: by the connivance of Gabriel and Lucretia, Dalibard is betrayed to one of his old accomplices in the spy system, and by him he is assassinated. After his death, Lucretia secures the poison treatises, and a poisoned ring, with which to carry on her diabolical share in the plot. It would be scarcely possible to convey to the reader any proximate idea of the criminal dye of this portion of the narrative: it is sickly and stagy morbid and melodramatic. "The First Part of the tragedy ends. Let fall the curtain. When next it rises, years will have passed away, graves uncounted will have wrought fresh hollows in our merry sepulchre—sweet earth! Take a sand from the shore, take a drop from the ocean, less than sand-grain, and drop in man's planet one Death and one Crime. On the map, trace all oceans, and search out every shore, more seas, more than lands, in God's balance shall weigh one Death and one Crime!"

The Second Part opens somewhat more healthily: the century has advanced some thirty years; "the rush of the deluge has ebbed back, the old landmarks have reappeared; the dynasties of Napoleon, willed into life, have crumbled to the dust; the plough has passed over Waterloo; autumn after autumn the harvests have glittered on that grave of an empire." Charles Vernon sleeps in the vault of the St. Johns, and Laughton descends to his son, now in his twenty-first year. Susan and Mainwaring, too, have died, leaving a lovely daughter, Helen. Lucretia reappears, paralytic and crippled, but still busy in thoughts and deeds of darkness. The boy Gabriel has grown in sensuality as in stature; "that uncurbed dominion of the senses to which his boyhood had abandoned itself found a willing slave in the man." Two more characters are now introduced—a street crossing-sweeper, and one John Ardworth, a law-student and a newspaper writer. On the night of the Coronation of William the Fourth, (1831,) Helen and young St. John meet in the crowd in St. James's-street, and fall in love at first sight. Beck, the crossing-sweeper, is employed by St. John, and ultimately taken into his service; his probation introducing us to some repulsive scenes of Jack Sheppardism, or "felon literature." Ardworth, too, is much noticed by St. John; but he is a most unreal creation; his oddity resembles stark madness! The young owner of Laughton, by aid of Beck, traces Helen to the house of Lucretia, her aunt, in a dull corner of Old Brompton. The wooing has little that is remarkable in it; and so, we pass it, merely noticing that during the interval, Percival St. John meets Gabriel, of whose pitchy nature, the ingenuous youth is scarcely sensible. There are several scenes, too, at Madame Dalibard's, (Lucretia,) in which the reader sympathises with the too susceptible St. John

As the tale nears the end, the plot thickens. Lucretia marries a dissenting tradesman at Liverpool, becomes disgusted with his hypocrisy and vulgarity, and poisons him off the scene. The offspring of this ill-assorted union, a boy, had been spirited out of the way by Ardworth, father to the young man just mentioned; he left the country soon afterward, and had not since been heard of. To seek out this son's identity, Lucretia employs Gabriel, who commissions one Grabman, a thieves' attorney; though Lucretia herself fancies young Ardworth to be her long-lost child. Her next plot is to accomplish the vow she made when she kissed her sister Susan's forehead; and, to revenge herself upon the Vernons, she resolves to remove Helen and Percy by poison; so that Ardworth, her fancied son, and whom she could mould to her will, may succeed to the estate.

Meanwhile, Gabriel Varney, who attaches himself to Percy St John, persuades him to invite Lucretia, with Helen and Varney, to Laughton; and here, under the old roof-tree, meet the serpent, her imp, and their victims, in the absence of Percy's mother, who alone is fully cognizant of Lucretia's early history. Poor Helen's health is not improved by the change: indeed, the wicked aunt is nightly sapping her system by poisonous potations. This process is, however, too slow for Varney: he presses her immediate death, as well to save himself from the consequences of forgery, as to satisfy Lucretia, who, at length, becomes the ministrant of death. though paralysed and crippled, in the dead of night, when, as she believes, every human eye that can watch her is sealed in sleep, she steals to Helen's chamber, and infuses the tasteless and colourless *Aqua di Tufania* in the morning draught meant to bring strength and healing. At length, the vile consummation approaches: Helen bending over the haggard brow of Lucretia, said in her ear, in the voice of command, "'Let me kiss you this night!' and her lips pressed that brow: the murderess shuddered, and closed her eyes; when she opened them, the angel visitor was gone." Night deepened and deepened into those hours from the first of which we number the morn, though night still is at her full. Moonbeam and starbeam came through the casements, "slyly and fairy like, as on that night, when the murderer was young and crimeless—in deed, if not in thought—that night, when, in the book of leech-craft, she meted out the hours in which a human life might still interpose between her passion and its end."

The crisis is at hand. Varney and Lucretia meet in a tapestried chamber, the impetuous villain reproaches the wicked woman with cowardice; Lucretia then produces a casket of poisons, which Varney burns, except a solution which he secretes on his person, and a large opal ring, made on the principle of that employed by Cæsar Borgia. This poison-treasure Lucretia places on her finger, adding, in case of detection, "It may be a refuge from the gibbet." Varney quits the room: at this moment, Lucretia looks up, and sees Beck, gliding from behind the tapestry, whence he had witnessed the fearful interview: "their eyes met—his were fascinated as the bird's by the snake's; Beck struck her to the ground; but she clung to him; she placed her hand upon the wrist of his lifted arm, and he felt a sharp pain, as if the nails had fastened into the flesh; at length, he threw the fiend to the ground, opened the door, sprang forward, and escaped. No thought had he of tarrying in that House of Pelops, those human shambles, of denouncing Murder in its lair; to fly, to reach his master, warn, and shield him—that was the sole thought which crossed his confused, bewildered brain." Lucretia recovers, Varney re-enters, and she relates to him what has just passed, urging him to secrete Beck for a few hours, adding, as she points to the fatal ring, "I have done the rest." Beck, however, has started on horseback, and is followed by Varney; the groom meets on the road Captain Greville, a guardian friend of St. John's, accompanied by Walter Ardworth, to whom Braddell, Lucretia's second husband, had intrusted the child; with them Beck returns to the Hall, and at the same moment, St. John arrives from London; whilst Varney has galloped on in the chances of safety or the gibbet.

The parties at the Hall are now confronted: Beck accuses Lucretia of the murder of her niece: she replies, but with scorn and defiance: at length she says to Ardworth:—

"'Where is my son? You say he is within these walls; call him forth to protect his mother! Give me at least my son—my son!' Her last words were drowned by a fresh burst of fury from her denouncer. In all the coarsest invectives his education could supply—in all the hideous vulgarities of his untutored dialect—in that uncurbed licentiousness of tone, look, and manner, which passion, once aroused, gives to the dregs and scum of the populace—Beck poured forth his frightful charges—his frantic execration. In vain Captain Greville strove to check him. In vain Walter Ardworth sought to draw him from the room. But, while the poor wretch, maddening not more with the consciousness of crime, than with the excitement of the poison in his blood, thus raved and stormed, a terrible suspicion crossed Walter Ardworth; mechanically, as his grasp was on the accuser's arm, he bared the sleeve, and on the wrist were the dark blue letters, burned into the skin—witnessing his identity with the lost Vincent Bradwell. 'Hold, hold!' he exclaimed then. 'Hold, unhappy man! it is your mother you denounce.' Lucretia sprang up erect—her eyes seemed starting from her head; she caught at the arm pointed towards her in wrath and menace—and there, amidst those letters that proclaimed her son, was the small puncture surmounted by a livid circle, that announced her victim. In the same instant she discovered her child in the man who was dooming her to the scaffold, and knew herself his murderess." He falls, and dies horribly; and, "in a wild laugh, fled for ever, till the Judgment-day, from the blackened ruins of her lost soul, the reason of the murderess-mother!" The laugh is heard by Helen, who, within a few minutes, dies without a pang.

At nightfall, Varney returns to the Hall: on the inquest, no facts are discovered that can trace Helen's death to any but a natural cause; and Beck's slight puncture in the wrist is unsuspiciously attributed to the prick of a rusty nail.

Varney being freed of suspicion by the verdict, quits Laughton, taking with him the *form*, for the mind was gone, of Lucretia Dalibard; but, he leaves his fearful companion at a madhouse, somewhat out of the main road; and Varney himself, soon after his return to London, is transported for the forgery to which we have already adverted, being handed over to the law by Grabman, the thieves' attorney, who has been foiled of the reward on Beck's discovery.

Lucretia exists, unknown and uncared for, in her living dissection-hall, a victim to cruel treatment; "her form undergoes all the change which the shape suffers when the mind deserts it; that prodigious vitality which belonged to the temperament, still survives it: no sign of decay is yet visible, Death, as if spurning the carcase, stands afar off." Of the other characters we need only mention that Ardworth rises to eminence in the law, and the closest brotherhood exists between him and Percival, who finds his fittest sphere in a narrow but intense circle of individual sympathy and charitable purpose.

Of the probable tendency of this work it is impossible to speak in commendatory terms, and at the same time discharge our duty to the reader. It is throughout a painful exhibition of flagrant guilt and moral turpitude; attractive, be it granted, to him who wooes terror to delight him, but harrowing and repulsive to the well-regulated mind. Of all the author's productions, this is, to our thinking, the most unequal work: the first volume is, in all respects, the best, reminding us of the novelist's most finished manner, and his powerful insight into the master-springs of human action. The second volume either overflows with *fadé* common-place, or reeks with festering vice, and dark pictures of humanity, at which many a kindly nature will shudder with disgust. The third volume is of more artistic construction than its immediate predecessor, and more intensely written: the climax is a terrific scene of guilt, illustrating one of the author's positions:—

> Our Acts our Angels are—or good or ill;
> The fatal shadows that walk by us still. —*Fletcher*

Yet, what can be expected of a tragedy in which the leading actors are such incarnations of wickedness as Dalibard, Lucretia, and Gabriel, three of the blackest "Children of Night" that ever haunted the brain of intellectual man? Of the poisoning machinery we need say but little; it may find its admirers among those who love to sup upon horrors, but we do not envy them their dreams. Still, as in most of Sir Bulwer Lytton's prose works, "Lucretia" displays, in the incidental scenes, an extensive sympathy with middle-class society—its every-day common-sense and error; and the passages in illustration of these are among the most life-like portions of the narrative.

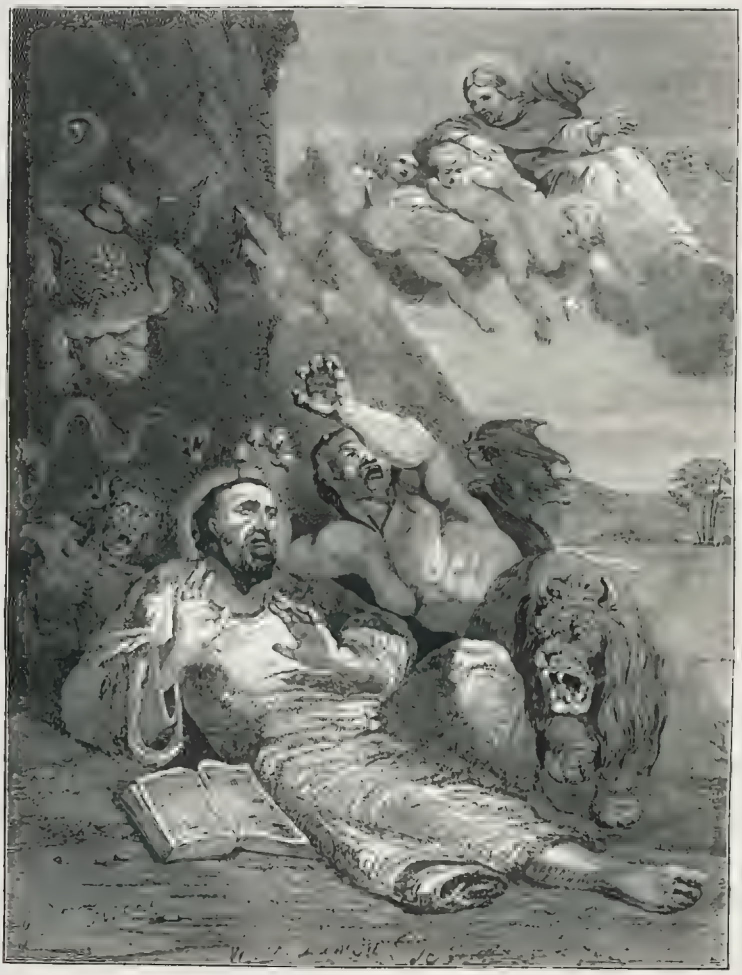
It is but fair to acknowledge that in our notice of this work, the plan has admitted but a glance at its worst characteristics; or, rather, it shows the intensity of the plot, without any of its bright reliefs. Interspersed with its details of crime, are some exquisite passages, which prove the writer's opposite power—of ennobling humanity, by depicting some of its brightest phases. Still, these glintings are less forcible than the darker scenes: the novelist, like the Roman poet, is evidently more at home in painting from Hades, than from the "*locos lætos*" of Elysium or Earth. The brilliant thoughts and poetic imageries are by no means few, nor far between; but they only make us the more regret that the staple of the story has so few redeeming points of virtuous action.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

A shoal of pleasant little books "for the season" has appeared within the last few days, in anticipation of generously disposed relatives and friends. These several works exhibit, more or less, a decided improvement in tone and treatment; and the writers appear to have "stolen a march" upon the children's books of other days. This department of our literature has, however, long been on the advance; and of good old Newbury's cheap books, with their golden-shot covers, little remains to remind us, unless it be traced in the act drop-scene at the Adelphi Theatre, which, by the way, very much resembles one of the antiquated bindings. Many years since, Sir Walter Scott applied his vigorous and tasteful mind to the exaltation of books for children; and, he not only condemned the practice of *writing down* to their capacities, but set the example of reform by producing some volumes of a much higher, yet equally attractive character. However, the volumes before us are not precisely of the class thus raised by "the Author of Waverley:" they combine, rather, the amusing lore of the Christmas books of old with the superior intelligence of our own day: they exercise the imagination and fancy of young folks, without making them think and talk as grown children; and, by teaching kindly duties in "ways of pleasantness," they sow the seed of many a generous virtue

First on our list is "*The Good Genius that Turned Everything into Gold; or, The Queen Bee and the Magic Dress: A Christmas Fairy Tale; by the Brothers Mayhew. with Illustrations by George Cruikshank.*" (Bogue.) This is an admirable specimen of the onward spirit we have just referred to. The design is excellent—to exemplify the Magic of Virtue, or, rather, to show the romance of reality; and, by removing the intermediate events, and bringing the effects into close connection with their causes, to give a fairy character to that which is of every-day occurrence. All this is admirably worked out, both as regards literary construction, and artistical illustration. The story opens with Silvio, the woodman, in despair at the loss of his hut, which a flood has just swept away. "A Bee goes singing past him—merry as though it had taken a flower-cup too much;" the Woodman is about to borrow some of the Bee's honey—"the golden deposits from its little savings-bank;" he halts, resolving not to make the poor thing as houseless and destitute as himself, but to use honesty as the honey of his meal. This prudent resolve calls up the Fairy Bee, a tiny winged human figure, yet decidedly a Bee—the Good Genius—who reproves the despairing Silvio; he relates the loss of his hut to the Queen Bee, who, in return for sparing her hive, proffers herself as his Good Genius, to supply him with whatever he desires, on condition that he always solicits her aid in the fields at sunrise, and in the same rough dress that he then wears. Silvio, at first, merely desires to have his hut restored: her Fairyship is astonished at his modesty in refusing money, and chuckles with "you gentlemen of clay are funny people—you always aspire to very little at first, but, as you mount the ladder, you are sure to look down upon what you formerly looked up to as the height of happiness." This is the moral of the tale. Finally, the fairy Bee reveals herself as "the blessed Spirit of patient Industry." From this rapid outline of the tale, the reader will perceive there to be in it much pith, point, and purpose: how cleverly, and agreeably too, the machinery moves, the volume itself alone can tell. It is assisted by occasional apologues, somewhat too frequent, perhaps; though their antiquated dress sets off such descriptive bits as the following:—"The rising breeze of Sun-down began to make the trees shiver again, and the bright eye of Day was now fast getting bloodshot with the coming cold of Night, while the shadows of things had no longer the jolly plumpness of Noon, but were long, and thin, and miserable-looking, as though they were nipped and pinched up with the growing chilliness of the evening air." Again: "Aurora had just begun to light her fire in the grate of the East, and the old sun was still snug under the blankets of the horizon, when Silvio was roused from his slumbers by the early morning cries of the birds, who seemed to be shouting at the top of their voices, 'All a blowing, all a blowing! sweet spring flowers!' while, every now and then, a hook-nosed old crow went croaking by, as if it were crying, 'Clo! clo! clo!' to such of the feathered tribes as had recently moulted." This is in a vein of Homeric burlesque, and will delight readers of all growths! In short, there is a novelty and freshness

FINE ARTS.



"THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY."—PAINTED BY A. CARACCI—JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

throughout the Tale which will render it extremely popular, and achieve for its very suggestive writers instant position and fame. The Illustrations, by Cruikshank, are in his best vein.

"*Christmas and Christmas Carols*" (Sharpe) is an illustrated reprint of some of our most cherished Carols for this season of religious joy. It is prefaced by an interesting memoir on the Carol, in which we are reminded: "Bishop Taylor, in his *Great Exemplar*, fancifully remarks that the first Christmas Carol was the Hymn of the Angels to the Shepherds in the plains of Bethlehem—'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to men.'" This was introduced, at an early period, into the services of our Church; and was followed by other hymns of holy joy; and it is stated by the celebrated ritualist, Durandus, that anciently Bishops, on Christmas-day, sang "carols among their clergy" in the cathedrals. In a Latin poem, written about the middle of the fifteenth century, and soon after translated into English, the following allusion to the practice of caroling in church at Christmas occurs:

> A wooden child is on the altar set,
> About the which both boys and girls do dance and trimly jet;
> *And carols sing in praise of* CHRIST, and, for to help them here,
> The organs answer every verse, with sweet and solemn cheer"

Nor was the Christmas Carol, in these times, confined to the Church offices; for they have, doubtless, been sung in our villages and towns for many centuries; "and, on the blessed night, every one kept watch, like the shepherds, while minstrels chanted Christmas Carols." These ditties gladdened the festivals of Royalty, as well as the lowly board of the poor; for we read that when King Henry VII. kept his Christmas at Greenwich, immediately after his Majesty's first course, the dean and those of the King's chapel "sang a carall." This homage of the Sovereign to the "King of Kings," must have been an impressive scene. We must, however, leave this *brochure*, with a commendation of its judicious selection of Carols, which, by the way, is liberally illustrated with effective engravings; and is, altogether, a very acceptable offering.

"*Irish Diamonds.*" *By John Smith*, with illustrations by "Phiz." (Chapman and Hall.) This is, likewise, a volume "for the season," though its contents may be best adapted for after-dinner practice. It professes to contain "a Theory of Irish Wit and Blunders, combined with other kindred subjects," and, in addition to its logical merit, the exemplars are very entertaining, occasionally familiar to be sure, which is but a testimonial of their worth, for poor wit, like bad wine, will not keep. The volume is profusely embellished by that clever delineator of Irish humour, "Phiz"

"*My Own Annual, a Gift Book for Boys and Girls. Edited by Mark Merriwell* (Chapman and Hall)," is a collection of tales, sketches of travel, curiosities of natural history, narrative and descriptive, neatly written or compiled, and profusely illustrated with wood cuts, of clever design and engraving. There is just enough of the playful, alternating with the informing, to be both amusing and useful to young readers.

"*Picture Story Books, by Great Authors and Great Painters.*"—(Chapman and Hall)—Here is a little batch of four—1st. "*Genius Goodfellow and the Woodcutter's Dog, By Charles Nodier.*"—2. "*Good Lady Bertha's Honey-Broth, by Alexandre Dumas.*"—3. "*Bean Flower and Pea Blossom, by Charles Nodier;* and the *Life of Punchinello, from Feuillet.*"—The several books are embellished with a host of cuts, designed by Tony Johannot and Bertall; and the majority of them have abundance of the *vis comica*, just the sort of attraction for our holiday groupes. To the French we are indebted for many of the most popular fairy tales in our nursery *répertoire*; and the above story-books can scarcely fail of being graceful contributions to the stock. They are produced in a tasteful style.

"*Burns's Illustrated Catalogue*" is a small quarto, containing specimen-pages of the engravings, letter-press, &c., of books issued by the publishers whose name it bears. As an assemblage of chaste design, and exquisite engraving, and masterly printing, this volume will be treasured by "collectors."

THE NATIONAL GALLERY

The National Gallery has been re-opened, after its usual vacation, with two additions of considerable importance, made by purchase. The first is a large "Boar-hunt in the Prado," by Velasquez. The second is an excellent small picture, by Annibal Caracci, which we have engraved.

"The Temptation of St. Anthony" has been successively in the Borghese Palace, and the two collections of Lord Radstock and Lord Dartmouth, from the last of whom it has been purchased. "The Temptation of St. Anthony" is a subject which has been frequently handled by the painters of the Dutch and Flemish schools, who have taxed their invention to produce the most hideous forms, and in endeavouring to carry out a lofty conception, have sunk to the ludicrous and the absurd. In the work before us, Caracci has avoided this extravagance, and his composition is full of poetic feeling, if not sublimity. The picture hangs next to the same Artist's splendid picture of "Christ appearing to Peter after his Resurrection."

THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

BY ANNIBAL CARACCI.

Queen of the Arts, as once of Arms,
  Fair Italy! in thee we find
Still the ennobling, deathless charms
  Which throne the majesty of mind.
Still captives to thy triumph-car,
  Our thoughts wend towards the Capitol,
Where Genius, like the shepherds star,
  Shone o'er the cradle of the soul.

E'en from the depth of darkness, light
  Beam'd forth from thee. Thy poet's pen
And painter's pencil, glory-dight,
  Gain'd homage from the minds of men.
Oh! call them not unworthy arts,
  E'en in their pristine dwelling rude,
Which awed the fierce barbarian hearts
  That made God's Earth a solitude.

Saint Anthony, thy patron Saint,
  Fair Italy! was sore perplex'd;
With dire temptations was "acquaint"—
  Dire as thy "Adriatic vex'd"—
Bravely he overcame them all;
  The Virgin Alp among the rest:
And hence Italia's blessings fall
  Upon the good Saint's cowl or crest.

Nor yet unlauded be your name,
  Caracci, of the heavenly hues!
Brothers, yet rivals still in fame,
  Worthy the tribute of the Muse.
If music charms the savage breast,
  The pencil claims the like control,
Then be their mission ever blest,
  Far as the freeborn billows roll.

L.

Earthquake in Wales.—An earthquake is stated to have been felt on Monday se'nnight at Amlwch. It was attended with a very slight tremor, and a noise like the rolling of carriages, ending in a whizzing sound. It took an horizontal direction over the west part of the town. The cattle in the neighbourhood where the shock was felt seemed terrified and ran to and fro. This phenomenon was preceded and succeeded by appearances which indicated an electrical state of the atmosphere. A variety of meteors were witnessed in the early part of the week, one in particular, which was stationary for two minutes, and ran its course due north.

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Dec. 12.

St. John's College.—The Rev. Frederick Calder, B.A., has just been elected to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire.

Promotion.—The Rev. William Gabbett has been appointed to the incumbency of St. George's, Sutton, Macclesfield, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Burnet, LL.B., to the Vicarage of Bradford.

Dec. 16.

Crosse Scholarship.—The vacant scholarship has just been awarded to Edgar Huxtable, of St. John's College.

Jesus College.—Arthur Westmoreland, M.A., has just been elected a Foundation Fellow of this society.

ORDINATION.

The Lord Bishop of Durham held a general Ordination at his chapel, within Auckland Castle, on Sunday last, the 13th inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—Charles Henry Ford, B.A., University College, Durham; Charles Edmond Tinley, B.A., University College, Oxford; John Alfred Lamb Airey, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Priests.—Rev. George Hayton, M.A., University College, Durham; Rev. Josiah Downing, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Rev. Hopkins Badnall, B.A., University College, Durham; Rev. William Sawers, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. John George Edwards, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. Francis Henry Maude, St. Bee's Theological Institution, Cumberland; Rev. Joseph Bleaymire Steel, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford; Rev. Walter Featherstonhaugh, M.A., University College, Durham.

The Weather in the Country.—A vast quantity of snow has fallen in various parts of the provinces, particularly in the north and north-west, as well as part of the south of England, and also in Scotland. In many parts between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the snow lies to the depth of eight or nine feet. The Moors of Westmoreland and Cumberland are quite impassable; and in the neighbourhood of the city of Durham, and other parts of the county, the snow has drifted to the depth of about eight feet, and in the vicinity of Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Canterbury, &c., to the depth of nearly three feet. At Swansea, Abergavenny, Carnarvon, &c., the snow is many feet deep. Many men are employed on the various lines and roads in order to clear away the snow; but, from the constant drifting of snow, the work has proved comparatively abortive. In consequence, a very general detention of the mails has occurred on the railways as well as on the ordinary roads.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Tuesday several houses, situated in Upper St. Martin's-lane, on the east side, were disposed of by auction, by direction of the Mercers' Company, for the purpose of being taken down, to carry out the improvements contemplated by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The whole of the houses from the corner of Long-acre to Great St. Andrew-street are to be cleared away, when, instead of the present curve of buildings, a straight line of lofty houses, with shops, will be erected at the expense of the Company.

Cheapness of Poultry and Game in the Metropolis.—Notwithstanding the high price of provisions generally, poultry and game is now selling in London at unusually low prices. Pheasants are being sold at 4s. a brace; hares at 1s. 6d. each; geese at 3s. each; and fowls at 3s. a couple. On Wednesday there was a large arrival in London of live ducks and geese for the poultry markets at Christmas.

DESTRUCTION OF FLIXTON HALL BY FIRE.

We regret to record the entire destruction of the fine old "ancestral home," situate at a short distance from Bungay, in Suffolk. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

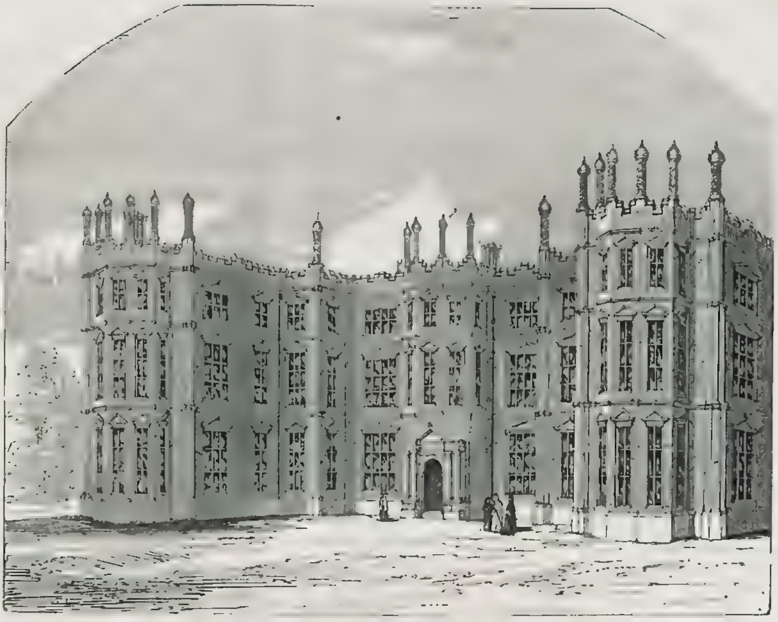
At about two o'clock [illegible]unday morning, the ringing of the church bells and [illegible] cry of "Fire!" aroused the inhabitants of Bungay, and, upon the locality being ascertained, one of the town engines and the powerful one of the silk-mills at Ditchingham, were, after a short delay in procuring horses, despatched, followed by hundreds of persons, who were quickly joined at the scene of the fire by an engine from Harleston; but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, and so entirely had they obtained the ascendancy, that comparatively nothing could be saved; and the house, with its furniture (some of which was very costly), its pictures, fine old china, &c., fell a sacrifice to the flames. The fire was not subdued till late on Sunday evening.

Another account states:—Late on Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out at Flixton-Hall, the residence of Sir Robert Shafto Adair. It appears that about twelve o'clock at night, a boy was passing along the road adjoining the parks when his attention was called to a great body of flame issuing from the window, of the Hall. He immediately gave an alarm, and aroused the servants. Shortly afterwards, the engines arrived and began to play on the burning pile, but not to much effect, as the fire had got such a hold as to defy all their efforts to stop it. The mansion was destroyed, with all its valuable and ancient pictures (one worth 1,000 guineas), and costly furniture. Nothing was saved from the flames but a few bolsters and pillows. The family were absent, and there were only six domestics in the house at the time

A messenger was despatched to Norwich, in order to communicate, per telegraph, the intelligence to Sir Shafto Adair, in London; and, in the evening, Mr. A. S. Adair, the elder son, arrived.

The bare walls are standing, the whole being completely gutted. The Hall has been under extensive repair the last half-year, and a great number of hands have been employed: many of their tools were consumed. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but it is thought that £40,000 will not cover the damage.

Flixton is stated to have been built about the year 1615, and continued to be the residence of the ancient family of Tasborough, from the site of its erection to the middle of the present century, when it was purchased by the late William Adair, father of the present owner, created a Baronet in 1838. The building has been attributed to Inigo Jones; but it has the earlier characteristics of shafts, like the ornamented chimneys of the Elizabethan style, at the bayed projections of the wings and centre. The whole edifice had a vast number of windows, all of them pedimented. The doorway is arched, and flanked by coupled columns, supporting a pediment. The pillars are placed on pedestals (ornamented with lozenges), elevated on the base. The building is battlemented; and the corners of the wings have buttresses, rising similar to chimney-shafts. The whole appearance is, or rather was, noble; and the building was a good specimen of the mixed style prevalent in the seventeenth century, but not a highly enriched one,—not so highly, at least, as many of the old halls to be met with in Suffolk and Norfolk. We have engraved he principal or northern front.


FLIXTON HALL, SUFFOLK, DESTROYED BY FIRE, ON SUNDAY LAST.

Of the artistical treasures of the mansion we find the following account in Raw's Pocket-book, of some years since:—

"In the hall are busts of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Lord Keppel, and General Wolfe. In the staircase, above the door entering the saloon, is a fine bust of Inigo Jones, who built the house. The saloon contains thirty-four paintings, by various masters, among which are the following:—A Madonna and Child; Saint Peter and the Angel; Fruit and Flowers, by Van Os; Saint Mark's, at Venice, by Canaletti; Landscapes, by Tilemans; Sea Pieces, by Vandervelde, &c. The library contains a choice collection of books; a portrait of W. Adair, Esq., with his groom and two horses; a portrait of the Duke of Bolton's famous horse Sweepstakes: both this and the saloon are excellent rooms. In an adjoining bedroom is a portrait of General Huss, of Elling House; a Turkish Lady; a Battle Piece; Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, &c., all very finely painted. In the other bed-rooms are the following paintings:—St. John the Baptist's head; St. Agnes; Mark Anthony and Cleopatra; a Sleeping Venus; Lucretia, &c. In the dining-room is a portrait of the present proprietor of this mansion, whose pleasant countenance confirms the public report of his politeness and urbanity. In the drawing-room are judiciously collected together the portraits of the late Duke of Richmond, his father, his mother, and sister, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the late Duke of Cumberland; Sir Charles Saunders, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Anson, Keppel, Lord Albemarle, General Hughson, Lord George Lennox, General Napier, &c."

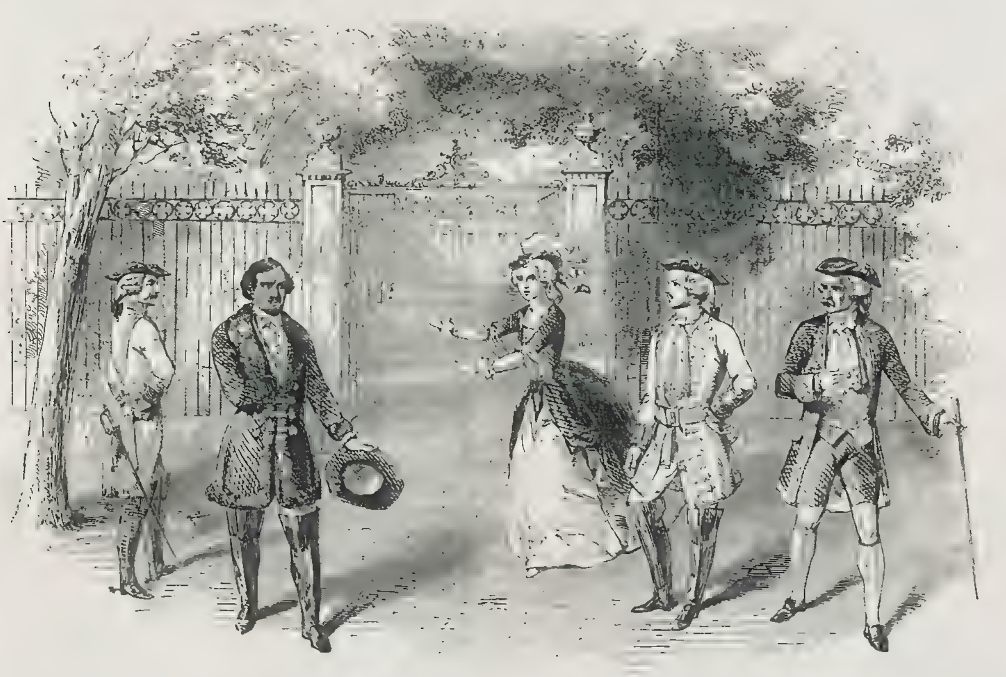
MUSIC.

DRURY LANE THEATRE

Balfe's opera of "The Bondman," with Mr. Bunn's *libretto*, the production of which we could but briefly refer to in our last week's publication, has been performed every night with signal success. Unanimity seems to prevail for once amongst the critics as to the merits of this new work: it is universally regarded as Balfe's best composition, and as Bunn's best poem. On the story, founded as it is on the well-known "Chevalier de St. Georges," rendered so popular by the fine acting of Lafont at the French Plays, it is unnecessary to dwell. The author has adhered closely to the original piece, only changing the names, and making the *dénouement* pass in the park, instead of in the Chevalier's chamber, thereby enabling Grieve to display some charming dioramic effects of sunrise.

In the first act, there is the exhibition of the varied accomplishments of the Chevalier, called *Ardenford the Bondman* (Mr. Harrison), by which he charms the Creole widow, *Madame Corinne* (Miss Romer), and excites the envy of *Count Floreville* (Mr. Rafter), to whom she is betrothed. There is the duel with the jealous Innkeeper (Mr. S. Jones), the Chevalier using the soup-ladle against the sword—there is the shooting of the cap, and fixing it as a sign-board —there is the arrest of the Chevalier by a *lettre de cachet* of the *Marquis of Vernon* (Weiss), the Count's father—and the trick by which the Count is removed to the Bastille, instead of *Ardenford*. In the second act is the discovery of the Widow that the Mulatto Chevalier is *Camille*, a St. Domingo slave, who had escaped from the colony, after having been ignominiously struck by her mother. *Madame Corinne* has always loved *Camille*, and gives him the act of emancipation, on identifying him, but the Count, having discovered that he is a slave, denounces him; the Chevalier is, however, enabled to demand satisfaction for the outrage by displaying *Corinne's* generous gift of freedom. In the third act, are the preparations for the *duel à mort*, which is happily prevented by the timely discovery that *Camille* is the Marquis's son, and consequently the Count's half-brother, and all ends happily, after a most exciting drama, which has been mounted by Mr. Bunn, with that careful attention to the details, and recklessness of outlay, which characterise the *mise en scène* at this establishment.

Miss Romer has four superb dresses, and looks remarkably well in the powdered wig. Mr. Harrison's figure is not well adapted for the costumes of the time of Louis the Sixteenth; and we think he was wrong in not having, like Lafont, the powdered hair, instead of a black wig; but tender tenors are susceptible creatures, and perhaps we are wrong. As an actor, Mr. Harrison came out in a manner to astonish his most ardent admirers. He had evidently taken much pains with the part, and by his vigour he conveyed a very accurate notion of the Indianic temperament of the Chevalier, not suppressed by his courtly education. In polish and *finesse*, of course, something might be gained by a study of Lafont; but on the whole it was a very animated piece of acting. Miss Romer is most charming in her delineation of the Widow *Corinne*. Mr. Rafter's representation of the coxcomb Count had some good points. Weiss evinced more stage ease in his assumption of the father; and Harley's Valet, *Mal-à-propos*, is a first-rate sketch, which always enlivens the audience.


S[illegible] FROM MR. BA[illegible] OPERA OF THE "BONDMAN," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE—THE DUEL.

The music is destined to as much popularity as the "Bohemian Girl." It is, however, far superior to the latter production. Mr. Balfe has been most felicitous in his themes, has less laid himself open to the charge of plagiarism, and has evinced more orchestral powers than in any former opera. The opening Hunting Chorus, with its various reprises, is vigorously written, and the hunting chorus in the last act, "Through Wood and through Forest," although of the old form, is nicely harmonised. The unaccompanied quartet, "There is a Destiny," in the last act, for two tenors and two basses, is likely to be enrolled in the libraries of all glee clubs. The Quintet and Finale is well constructed. The concerted piece terminating the second act is, however, the most effective in the entire opera. It is broad in its proportions, with rich harmonies, unisonous effects, and fine sequences, and the whole has a vivid dramatic colouring, worthy of any composer, and highly descriptive of the stage situations and their conflicting passions. The overture is indifferent It is in the symphonic form, but bears all the marks of haste. The ballads will come in due course to the organs. The encores nightly, are for Miss Romer, in the "Child of the Sun," the theme of which is skilfully used by the composer in subsequent periods of the opera. Mr. Rafter's air, "On Zephyr's wings" has a most elegant accompaniment. Mr. Harrison's ballad, "They say there is some distant land," is, perhaps, the weakest in the score. In the second act, there are two safe encores every night—the first is Weiss, in a capital *buffo* air, "There is nothing so perplexing," and the second is Miss Romer, in a most lovely ballad, "It is not form, it is not face," destined to find its way into every drawing-room, and sang with impassioned feeling. The great duo between Miss Romer and Mr. Harrison, "The colour which had left thy cheek," excites the most rapturous plaudits; and the air "Love in language," sung by Miss Romer, is quite a gem. In the third act, she has a romance. "Go, memory, go," and there is a duo of intense passion between Weiss and Harrison. After three hearings of "The Bondman," we feel more and more persuaded of its manifold beauties. It is now in good working order, and Mr. Schira conducts the orchestra with zeal and intelligence. If he would study to sustain the voices a little more, the opera would gain. Mr. Tully has carefully drilled the choruses.

CONCERTS.

Society of British Musicians—At the fourth Concert, on Monday last, at Erat's Harp Saloon, Mozart's beautiful Quartet in C, No. 6, for two violins, tenor and violoncello, was admirably executed by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Hill, and Lucas. The same players performed a MS. Quartet in B flat, by Mr. C. E Horsley, a clever but not a brilliant piece of writing. A MS. Sonata in G, for pianoforte and violoncello, composed by Mrs. Reinagle, late Miss Orger, and nicely interpreted by herself and Mr. Lucas, is an additional proof of this accomplished pianist's skill in instrumental composition, of the classical school. Spohr's grand Trio in F, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, splendidly rendered by Messrs. H. B. Richards, E. W. Thomas, and Lucas, was a great treat. Mr. Richards is one of our best English players, and as a composer has already gained distinction, although but young in the profession. We are glad to learn that he is to write a Ballet Opera for Drury-Lane Theatre. The vocal gleanings were Mr. C. E. Stephens's Canzonet, "If that high world," sung by Miss P. A. Robinson; Miss Kate Loder's song, "The Winter, it is Past," in which that intelligent vocalist, Miss Bassano, was encored; Mr. Macfarren's song, "As Mines of Countless Treasure," sung by Miss Bassano; Mr. Loder's song, from the popular Opera of "The Night Dancers;" "Believe Me, Honest Friends," sung by Mr. Bodda, and the Rossinean Duo, "Anna tu Piangi," sung by Miss Bassano and Mr. Bodda. Mr. Gattie was the Director, and Mr. R Barnett the Accompanyist. The fifth Concert will be on the 28th inst.

Mr. James Howe and Mr. F. Cuisset's Vocal Concert—The programme of this very attractive Concert, given on Monday last, at Crosby Hall, contained an admirable selection of Madrigals, Glees, and Choruses, by John Barnett, Benet, Wilbye, Stevens, Rooke, Webbe, Goss, &c., executed by a full chorus of "The Gentlemen of the Abbey Glee Club," and from Westminster Abbey. The solo singers were Miss Cubitt, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Lyon, Kench, Hill, J Howe, Cuisset, W. and J. Coward, Barnby, Hodson, Master Gurney, &c. The Misses Williams were encored in an elegant Duo by Charles Glover, "The Fairy Dance;" and in Horn's duet, "Merrily Trip." Messrs. W. L. Phillips, Guest, and Edgar, were applauded in one of Corelli's trios, executed on two violoncellos and contra-basso. Mr. Sedgwick performed a concertina solo with great ability. The conductors were Mr. Turle, Mr. W. L. Phillips, and Mr. J. Howe.

Dempster's Original Ballad Soirees.—On Wednesday night this vocalist, who is a native of this country, but has been singing for ten years in America with great success, gave his first Musical Entertainment in London, at the Princess' Concert Room, in Castle-street. Mr. Dempster has a tenor voice, with an unpleasant nasal twang. His style is by no means refined, but he has feeling. In his compositions he has largely borrowed from the Irish Melodies. He was encored in the "Blind Boy," the words, by Miss Gould, being pretty. We do not think Mr. Dempster has sufficient power to command the attention and secure the suffrages of an auditory by his single exertions, but as a ballad-singer at miscellaneous concerts he would be welcome.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. Wallace's new opera for Drury Lane Theatre will be produced in the course of the ensuing month. Our Vienna letters announce that Mr. Pratten, an English flute player, has met with great success in that capital. At the first Philharmonic Concert, Beethoven's Choral Symphony was performed, and Weber's "Oberon" overture, the latter being encored. Füch's new opera of "Guttenberg" was to have been produced on the 1st inst. Mdme. Schumann (the celebrated Clara Weck) had arrived in Vienna, and was to give a Concert on the 10th. She is regarded as the best classical *pianiste* in Germany. Our Parisian advices announce that Gardoni, the Italian tenor, who withdrew from the French Grand Opera, because he was allotted the second part in Rossini's "Robert Bruce," Bettini having the first, appeared on Thursday week, in Donizetti's opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore." His first act was a failure, owing, it was stated, to his trepidation; but, in the second, he sang better, and was applauded. He is regarded as an agreeable, but not a great tenor, and in no way, as the journals remark, to be compared with Mario in the same part. M. Leon Pillet, the Académie Director, has brought on action against M. Vatel, the Director of the Italiens, for a breach of the Government regulations, prohibiting managers of the three lyrical theatres in Paris from taking away each other's performers. M. Vatel pleads that Gardoni's contract was informal, and that M Pillet has stolen the Italian *répertoire* by the production of "Otello," "Lucia," &c. "Robert Bruce" has been again postponed, owing to Madame Stiltz's indisposition, and to the necessity of making some changes in the *pasticcio*. Madame Viardot Garcia, after a brilliant success in Berlin—quite rivalling Jenny Lind—has returned to Paris.

On Monday next the second of the Sacred Concerts will be given at Crosby Hall, and on Wednesday Handel's "Messiah" will be repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, with Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Manvers and Phillips. This Oratorio was well executed on Monday last, at the Eastern Institution. Mr. Wilson closes his month's campaign at Crosby Hall on Tuesday next. Mr. Allcroft's spirited Promenade Concerts at the Lyceum terminated on Tuesday last. Coleman's Casino de Venise and Bal Ridotto, at the National Baths, Holborn, were opened on Thursday night, of which we shall report progress next week, as also of Rodwell's new opera, at the Princess' Theatre, "The Seven Maids of Munich," sustained by Miss S. Flower, Miss Marshall, Messrs. Allen, Leffler, Compton, Walton, &c. Loder's opera of "The Night Dancers" continues to draw good houses, although the *Giselle* is very inefficiently sustained by the substitute for Madame Albertazzi, whose health, we regret to learn, is in a declining state. A *prima donna* for the Princess' is now much wanted, as Miss S. Flower's voice is a contralto. As Mdlle. Nau is included in the cast of "Robert Bruce," in Paris, it is doubtful when she can arrive. The appointment of Mr. Loder as Musical Director and Conductor has been a judicious step on the part of Mr. Maddox. Since the above was in type, we learn that Miss Bassano, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, who has sung with success in Italy, has been engaged to appear in a new Opera, as the *Prima Donna* of the Princess' Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The farce of "Story Telling; or, 'Novel' Effects," which was to have been played last week, was performed entire, on Wednesday evening, for the first time. The plot is very slight, and not very remarkable for novel incident. *Doctor Hardenburg* (Mr. Farren) is a physician attached to botanical studies, and also to his ward *Theresa* (Miss Telbin), who is also his niece. She is engaged to be married to him, but has a young officer lover, *Frederick* (Mr. Caulfield), who, as one of the visiters to a botanical garden which the *Doctor* has thrown open to the public, bribes the young lady's waiting-maid *Rose* (Mrs. Humby), to carry letters to her; and also avails himself of the services of a drummer, *Raps* (Mr. Buckstone). The *Doctor* has a sturdy honest servant, *Grab* (Mr. Rogers), who lets him into the secret. On being taxed with the attachment, *Theresa* does not confess the truth, but still declares that she is in love with her aged guardian. *Doctor Hardenburg*, however, finds a letter containing her real sentiments, which the maid pretends to be a portion of a novel; but being a worthy, benevolent man, he gives her up to her younger admirer. There is very little, indeed, it will be seen, in this; the only new point was, that at the end *Raps* refuses to marry *Rose*, to whom he has promised marriage to aid his master's views, for the reason that he has a wife already living. We do not often find an instance of the comic man of a piece behaving in such an ungallant manner to the lady's maid. The farce was very well played, but there was not a great opportunity, for any of the performers to make much of their characters. We are, however, bound to record its success. The applause was mild, certainly; but, at the same time, we heard no less favourable sounds.

The Christmas piece here is an extravaganza from the pen of Mr. Planché, founded on the old fairy tale of "The Invisible Prince." Mr. Bourcicault has a five act comedy ready for production, which, we believe, will take precedence of Mr. Jerrold's.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Allcroft brought his concert season to a close on Wednesday evening, finishing with a *Bal Masqué* termed a "Neapolitan," one which was calculated to give strangers a singular notion of the amusements usually followed by the inhabitants of Naples. It was, however, a very lively affair; and but for the annoying intrusions of two or three dull persons, apparently hired to be funny and fearfully failing in their intentions, would have been exceedingly good. Very tolerable order was, however, preserved, looking to the mass of persons packed together in a comparatively limited arena; and the masters of the ceremonies did all they could to arrange the dances to the satisfaction of the visitors. M. Laurent, from the Casino, conducted the band with great spirit; and the audience portion of the house was filled with spectators.

As soon as the company had departed the workmen commenced restoring the theatre to its original state. It will open on Monday evening with "The Battle of Life," and not this evening, Mr. Dickens having wished that a day or two should intervene between the publication of the book and the production of the play, in order that some portion at least of the audience might have read the original.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday evening, the original Ethiopian Serenaders, whose success has given birth to so many imitators, re-appeared at this house, after a long tour in the provinces; in the course of which they had the honour of appearing before her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Arundel Castle. They have increased the number of their band to six, and have now three banjos. The programme consisted of all the old favourite songs, which were warmly applauded. "Buffalo Gals," and "Old Dan Tucker," were encored: and the same compliment was paid to a new song "My Skiff is on the Shore," admirably sung by one of the company. Our friend "Bones" has lost none of his activity. His indignation when the "Buffalo Gals" would not come out this evening—his fright during the Phantom Chorus—and his delight at hearing news of Old Dan Tucker, were inimitable. He was called upon to repeat his duet with Mr. Stanwood on the accordion. Much fun was created by a card being thrown from a private box with a request for a particular song written on it, which they pretended to be unable to read, and passed from one to the other in most amusing assumption of ignorance. The performance concluded with the Railroad Overture, in which the Tambourine was so remarkably excited, that the marvel was how he was ever quieted again.

The house was filled to overflowing. Every box was occupied, and it was with some little difficulty we were enabled to peep over the heads of a luckier portion of the audience in the slips.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S.

There was no performance at this theatre on Wednesday evening, much to the disappointment of the *habitués*, who were looking forward to see Mdlle. Brohan as *Jean*, in Scribe's very clever comedy of "Bertrand et Raton." The indisposition of the lady was the cause of the house being closed; but the piece was announced for representation last evening. We shall speak of it next week at length. It is the first time it has been performed on these boards, although the English version of it, "The Minister and the Mercer," has long been familiar to playgoers. The engagement of Mdlle. Brohan terminates before Christmas. We recommend our readers, before she leaves, to witness her very clever and agreeable performance.

SONG FOR WINTER.

BY C. WEBSTER JENNINGS.

Oh! dreary doth the wintry blast come o'er yon snow-capp'd hill;
Close shut the windows—bar the door—keep out the blighting chill;
And let the song resound the hall, and winter mirth begin
The more of clouds there are without, the less of clouds within;
And let the festive board be spread, leave summer's languid face,
And join the dance with airy tread, with merry winter's pace;
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

I'll have no neighbours' deeds called o'er—no scandal is my guest
But let us think, whate'er they've done, they did it for the best,
And let the merry loud round-game fill up that want and dearth
And all be youth and happiness, and innocence and mirth.
And let us know the really good—as light comes with the day,
By all that's cheering, gay, and glad, rejoicing in his way;
And, by examples pure and true, shine as in olden time.
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

And let us ne'er, amidst our joy, forget the poor must share,
For God has placed them all around, to be within our care;
Not only to direct them straight along the path of life,
But, feed and clothe and warm them too, amidst cold winter's strife.
For shall the man who reaps our corn, when summer's sun is high,
Be all neglected by us now, to see his earnings die?
Or shall we tell him *future* things to hope for better *there*,
While hungry children round him cling, and drive to wild despair?

No! they shall share while bread remains, their children clad shall be,
And fuel to defy the snow, and light their cot of glee;
Oppression shall not enter there—that man no sorrow bear—
And all his benefactors' names shall sound at evening prayer.
Then let the festive board be spread, far, far, and wide around,
And let those most in need of all amidst our feasts be found;
Or throng around the blazing hearth, as done in olden time,
When hypocrites were scarcely known, and laughing was no crime.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Bath.—A letter has been received from Lord Ashley declining to become a candidate, at the next dissolution or vacancy, for that city

Election for Norwich.—Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., has been named as a candidate for Norwich, in conjunction with Mr. J. H. Gurney.

Monument to Thomas Clarkson. On Monday a meeting took place at the Shirehall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Clarkson Esq. in Playford Church. Robert Newton Shawe, Esq., as Chairman, stated that he had received communications from upwards of seventy individuals, anxious to promote the object in view. The Rev. Webster proposed that a monument be erected outside the church. This was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and carried by a large majority.

Staffordshire Models. -We have just seen a very novel Jug, designed and modelled by Mr. H. Baggeley, of Tontine street, Hanley, which occupied the young self-taught artist nearly ten months. The Jug is of sexagonal form, and each side bears a portrait of one of "the Distin Family," and the handle is composed of their favourite instruments -the Saxe-horns. The colour of the stoneware is rich gold, deeper inside; and the Jug is made in fifteen different sizes—from one pint to ten quarts. The latter size has a massive appearance; the figures are cleverly modelled; and the artist bids fair to become as distinguished in his art as those whose skill he has commemorated by his genius.

Distress in Liverpool. -Throughout the last fortnight the arrivals of vessels in the port of Liverpool have been very few, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds and the number of ships wind-bound in foreign ports. On one or two days not a single vessel from abroad has entered the Mersey, an occurrence of great rarity. The consequence has been great scarcity of employment amongst those who depend for their support on the proceeds of their labour at the docks. Large bodies of porters, dock labourers, and the men usually employed by lumpers have been entirely destitute of occupation, and deprived of their usual resources at a time when the inclemency of the weather renders them less able than ever to bear up against privation.

Shocking Accident on the Bolton Railway.—On Wednesday morning, as the express train, which leaves Fleetwood at nine o'clock, was on its way to Manchester, in passing through a deep cutting at Clifton, half-way between Bolton and Manchester, the engine got off the line, and was the cause of a very fatal occurrence. The ground was exceedingly hard, and covered in places with frozen snow, so that the wheels of the engine, instead of sinking into it, and bringing the train to a speedy stand-still, passed over it some fifteen or twenty yards before the wheels got clear of the rails, and the engine then seems to have ascended the sloping bank of the cutting, to the height of about four or five feet, along which it ran for about forty yards further, and then fell over upon the rails. The engine-driver, Jos. Allen, was killed on the spot. Thomas Tinsley, the stoker, jumped off, but, unfortunately, on the side of the rails; and the wheels of a succeeding carriage passed over him, cutting off a portion of one foot, and the other leg at the calf. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, though many received very severe contusions. No cause could be assigned for the train getting off the line.

Death of Mr. John Bellamy.—Mr. John Bellamy, many years housekeeper to the House of Commons, died on Thursday morning, at his house in Woburn-square, aged 75.

A Quack Doctor Committed for Manslaughter.—On Friday (last week) an adjourned inquest was held at Hull, on the body of Mrs. Cox, wife of a tobacco-merchant. Being afflicted with a fungus tumour on her wrist, her medical advisers determined to amputate her arm to save her life. She was advised to consult a farmer named Cotton, who professed to cure everything, and had a large practice in all ranks. He rubbed red powder on the tumour and inflamed parts, promising not only to save her arm, but cure the tumour. She died in a few days, and a *post-mortem* examination took place. It appeared she had died from the application of arsenic, which had poisoned the whole system. The Jury found Cotton guilty of Manslaughter, and he was committed to York Castle

Accident to the Earl of Lauderdale.—We regret to state that his Lordship, while out with a shooting party on the 9th inst., at Drumore, on the lands of the Earl of Selkirk, near St. Mary's Isle (Scotland), unfortunately met with an untoward accident. After firing, he was in the act of reloading, when, from small portions of wadding having been left in the gun, or some other cause unknown, the powder flask exploded, and was blown into pieces. His Lordship's hand escaped injury; but his eyes and face were severely scorched. He is, however, convalescent.

Awfully Sudden Deaths.—Mr. Wilkinson, the well-known indigo broker in the City, died suddenly at his house at Greenwich, on Tuesday. Mr. Wilkinson retired to rest at twelve o'clock on Monday night, apparently in the best health and spirits, and was found dead in his bed at nine o'clock next morning. ——On Wednesday morning, as Mr. William Wright, of Mill-hill, florist, was about to rise from his bed, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died instantly, without uttering a word. The deceased was highly respected among a numerous circle of friends in the neighbourhood of Hendon. He was fifty-six years of age, and on the night previously was in the enjoyment of vigorous health.——Another melancholy instance occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of S. Ker David, Esq., the Member for Downpatrick, No. 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. It appears that some portion of the above gentleman's family, who had just arrived by the North Eastern Railway, engaged a cab to convey them and their luggage to the above street. On arriving there, the driver, whose name was Thomas Taylor, [illegible] Praed-street, Paddington, was requested to carry part of the luggage upstairs, which he readily did. He shouldered a very large portmanteau, and was proceeding upstairs with his burden. On arriving at the drawing-room door, he was suddenly heard to exclaim, "May God help me," and immediately fell to the floor, and instantly expired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of original Problems from "C. R. L——e," Mr. Kuiper, "S. B.," "T. R. M.," "Philo-Chess," "The Rev. J. H. S.," "Sphinx," Mr. Horwitz, "C. F.," "A. L——n," and Mr. Kling.

"W. H. A." Try it once more.

"C. F. S."—1st. Some very pretty positions have been constructed, of late, upon the principle of permitting White to Castle, as one of his moves; but, we confess, it appears to us that Castling, in a Problem, is not strictly admissible.—2nd. The dictum of such a writer as you mention goes for nothing among good players.—3rd. Cigar-smoking is allowed at the London Chess Club.—4th. We do not know the subscription to the Finsbury Chess Club.

"A. M. Z."—A person having advanced a Pawn to its 8th sq, is bound to exchange it for some piece before another move is made; and his adversary can refuse to play until the exchange is made.

"E. A." -You can Castle but once in each game.

"A Foreigner."—The Volumes of the Illustrated London News *for last year, and the current one, contain the whole of the Chess articles which have been published since this department of the paper has been under its present management.*

"S. B."—We doubt if Philidor's powers in actual play were ever fairly tested. The games of his recorded were against opponents much below the best second-rate players of the present day, and hence it becomes extremely difficult to make the comparison you require. If we are to be satisfied with the opinions of his contemporaries, Philidor was the greatest player that ever lived; but if he is judged by the games he has bequeathed us, we can hardly think him entitled to rank even upon an equality with La Bourdonnais.

"R. F."—1. A looker-on has no right to interfere until the game is over. 2. There is no penalty for calling checkmate wrongfully.

"D. P. B."—All the games in the three matches named are to be found in Vol. VII. of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." The Economic Chess-Board now selling was invented by Dr. Roget.

"X. F."—The magnitude of the work in question is an obstacle to its appearance at present. It may not, however, be uninteresting to Amateurs to state that a complete, standard, Text Book for Chess Players of every denomination is now preparing by Mr. Staunton, and will be published by Mr. Henry Bohn early in the coming year. This work is intended to contain the most comprehensive analysis of all the variations on the openings by Bilguer, Heydebrant, Calvi, Jaenisch, Lewis, Silberschmidt, &c. &c., which has ever been given.

"C. F."—The utmost possible vigilance is exerted to prevent mistakes in our collection of Enigmas, and we doubt if an error can be found in any one of the ninety odd already published · look again attentively at No. 89.

"Juvenis." It shall be examined.

"Harry Hotspur."—If you take up a piece, you must play it; but while you retain your hold of it, you can move it to any square you choose. The 90th Enigma is quite right: do not give it up yet. You can mate with a Bishop and Knight.

"E. B. M. C. E.," Melbourne, Canada.—Next week.

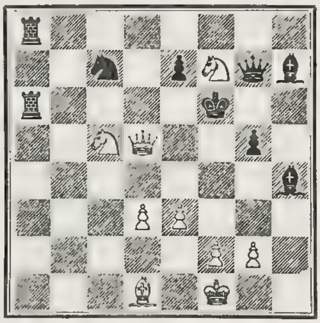
Solutions by "Sopracilla," "A. Z.," "D. D.," "Sphinx," "Philo," "R. K.," "Blue Peter," "Pawn," and "N. D. R.," are correct.

Problem No. 152.

By G. W. M., of the London Chess Club.

White playing first mates in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Lively game played at the New York Chess Club between Messrs. C. H. Stanley and another member.

White (Mr. T.)	Black (Mr. C. H. S.)	White (Mr. T.)	Black (Mr. C. H. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. K to B sq (*g*)	Q takes Q
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. P takes P (dis. ch)	K to B sq
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. P takes B (becoming a Q) (ch)	R takes Q
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	18. R takes Q	B to Q 5th
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	19. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
6. Q P two (*a*)	P takes P	20. Q Kt to B 3rd (*h*)	B takes Kt
7. Castles	Q P one (*b*)	21. Q R to Kt sq	B to Q R 4th
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	22. B to Q R 6th	R to Q sq
9. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd (*c*)	23 R to Q Kt 7th	B to Q Kt 3rd
10. K P one	P takes P (*d*)	24. R takes B	P takes R
11. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 4th (*e*)	25. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
12. R to K sq (*f*)	K Kt to K 2nd	26. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
13. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q B P one	27. R takes R	K takes R (*i*)
14. P takes P	B takes K B P (ch)		

**** These notes are by one of the Players*

(*a*) We consider this to be by far the strongest method of carrying on the attack known as Capt. Evans's gambit; the possibility of the second player bringing out his K Kt being now precluded. In place of this move, however, Castling is recommended by all the great authorities.

(*b*) If Black cannot safely take the Q B P, it goes far to support the opinion which we have just expressed

(*c*) It is very difficult to say whether this move or that of Kt to Q's R's 4th is preferable: there are disagreeable attendants upon either course of play.

(*d*) It would never answer Black's purpose to have one of his adversary's Pawns established at his own K's 3rd sq, which is the only other alternative

(*e*) Hazardous again; but the threatened advance of Q's P must be attended to at whatever risk. *

(*f*) He might also have driven the Black towards the corner by checking with first one Bishop and then the other, but in that case it is highly probable his sable majesty would, ere long, have found snug quarters, although the journey would be performed in rather an undignified manner.

(*g*) Had he taken the B with K, Black would have checked with Q at Kt 3rd, regaining the piece with a winning position

(*h*) His best move; had he taken the B with R, R would have taken B, checking, and have won the game with ease.

(*i*) Black has still the advantage of one miserable Pawn, but the position is such that he cannot possibly win the game against good play

---

* Both players, however, overlooked the fact that White might still have played on his Q's Pawn, and, if Black took it with the Kt, have taken K B P with his Kt, and obtained a winning position.—(Ed. of I. L. N.)

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following Games are part of an interesting Chess Match, at this time pending in India, between a Native and a European.

WHITE (Native Player).	BLACK (European).	WHITE (Native Player).	BLACK (European.)
1. K P two	K P two	16. B takes Kt	R takes B
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. R takes R	P takes R
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q to her R 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
4. Castles	Q P one	19. Kt to Q 2nd	K R P one (*a*)
5. Q B P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	20. R to Q R sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. Q Kt P two	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. R to K B sq	K B P two
7. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to Q R 4th	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
8. K B to K 2nd	Q to her 2nd	23 Q to her R 2nd (*b*)	K to R 2nd
9. Q R P two	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q Kt to his 3rd	P to K Kt 6th
10. Q P one	Castles on K side	25. R P takes P	Q to K Kt 5th
11. Q B P one	B takes Kt	26. K to R 2nd	R takes K B P
12. B takes B	B to Q 5th	27. R takes B	Q to K R 4th (ch)
13. R to his 2nd	Q R P one	28. K to Kt sq	Q to her 8th (ch)
14. Q B to Q 2nd	R P takes P		(*c*)
15. R P takes P	Q Kt P one	29. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 4th (ch)

And the game is drawn by a perpetual check.

**** Notes to these Games are by the European Player.*

(*a*) This is done by way of precaution, but it seems a lost move, as, at a subsequent opportunity, it prevents the Rook being played to this square.

(*b*) Well played, with the view at once of opening check and defending K B P.

(*c*) It might have been continued thus:—

	28. Q to Q 8th (ch)
29. K to R 2nd	B takes R
30. Q takes B	Q takes Kt

And then the first play can draw by perpetual check.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

White (European).	Black (Native).	White (European).	Black (Native).
1. K P two	K P two	27. K to B sq	R to Q B 7th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	R takes Q R P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29 Kt to Q B 5th	K to B 2nd
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	30. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd (e)
5 Q B P one	B to K 2nd (a)	31. Kt to K 6th	B to Q 3rd
6 Castles (b)	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. R takes K Kt P (ch)	K to B 4th
7. Q to her B 2nd	Castles	33. Kt to Q 8th	K to his 5th
8 Q P two	Q P one	34. Kt to Q Kt 7th	B to B sq
9. Q P one	Q Kt to Q R 4th	35. R to K B 7th	K takes P
10. B to Q 3rd	Q B P one	36. K to his Kt sq (f)	R to Q Kt 7th
11. Q B P one	P takes P	37. R takes K B P	R takes Kt (g)
12. K P takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	38. R to K B 3rd (ch)	K to his 5th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to Q B sq	39. R takes B	Q R P two
14. Q to Q Kt sq (c)	B takes Kt	40. R to K B 3rd	Q R P one
15. Kt takes B	Q Kt takes Q B P	41. R to Q R 3rd	R to Q Kt 5th
16. B takes Kt	R takes B	42. K to B sq	Q P one
17. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to her B 2nd	43. K to his 2nd	K to Q 4th
18. Q R to Q Kt sq	K R to Q B sq.	44. K Kt P two	K P one
19. Q B to K 3rd	Q takes Q	45. K R P one	K to B 5th
20. R takes Q	Q R to Q B 2nd	46. K Kt P one	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
21. K R to Q Kt sq (d)	Kt takes Q P	47. K to Q sq	K to Q Kt 5th
22. R takes R	R takes R	48. R to K R 3rd	Q R P one
23 R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	B to K B sq	49. K to Q B sq	K P one
24 K R P one	K B P one	50. K Kt P one	P takes P
25. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B	51. K R P one (h)	K to Q B 6th
26. P takes Kt	Q P one	And White resigns.	

(a) The Bishop, in the opening, should always be played to Q R 4th.

(b) Bad. This weakens the attack, as it gives his adversary time. Either Q P two or Q to Q Kt 3rd should have been played.

(c) Q to Q R 4th?

(d) R takes R would have saved the Pawn, thus

R takes R	R takes R
R to K sq	

(e) Had he played B to K 2nd it would have been sadly hampered, for a time, at least.

(f) K Kt P two?

(g) He ought first to have checked at Q Kt 8th, in order to remove the King as far as possible from the point of action.

(h) With the desperate hope, if he took it, of getting a Stalemate.

Solution to Problem, No. 151.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 7th	K to B's 4th or (a)	4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2nd
2. Kt to Q's 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th	5. K to B 6th	K to Q sq
3. B to K Kt 7th	K to his 3rd	6. B to K B 6th mate	

	(a) 1. K to his 3rd
2. Kt to Q 3rd	K to Q 4th or K's 2nd
3. B to K Kt 7th	K to his 3rd
4. Kt to K B 4th (ch), &c., as before.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 91.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3rd	K at Q R 4th
B at Q 6th	R at Q Kt 4th
Kt at Q Kt 8th	P at Q R 5th
P at Q Kt 2nd	

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 92.—By H. S., of Preston.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 5th	K at Q B 5th
B at K B 6th	Ps at Q 3rd and Q B 4th
Kt at Q 3rd	
P at Q B 2nd	

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 93.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 2d	K at his B 2d	Pawns at Q B 2d and Q Kt 4th	Kt at Q 8th
Q at her 6th	Q at her B 8th		Pawns at K Kt 2d and 3d, K B 3d, K 3d, Q B 6th, and Q R 5th
R at Q Kt 7th	Rooks at K Kt sq. and K sq.		
Kt at Q Kt 5th	B at K 2d		

White to play and mate in four moves.

St. James's, Westminster.—A handsome testimonial is about to be presented to the Rev. G. T. Andrews, in token of the great esteem of the parishioners towards him. It was, at first, intended to present the rev. gentleman with a service of plate; this, however, he begged to decline. The parishioners therefore agreed to present him with a valuable collection of books, elegantly bound and highly embellished, in a handsome oak book-case, with an inscription in Old English letters; a library chair, and a handsome gold watch, manufactured by Vullamy; and the several articles are now in preparation.

Colosseum.—A new arrangement and division of prices has been made at the above establishment, so that the million can now visit it in parts, for one shilling each, during the holidays. This is a judicious alteration on the part of the proprietors, cheap amusement being the order of the day.

Westminster-bridge.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held on Monday evening, at the New Inn, Bridge-road, to consider the proposed erection of a bridge at Charing-cross; B. Hawes, jun., Esq., M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said that there had been no manifestation of public feeling in favour of the proposed new bridge to Charing-cross, although the money for erecting it, amounting to upwards of £2,000,000, would be taken from the public purse The new bridge had not been sanctioned by the Government, further than that a public department had consented to give certain notices prior to the introduction of the bill. He understood the architect of the new Houses of Parliament thought the present bridge an eye-sore; but, could it not be repaired and beautified, or rebuilt on the existing site? There were many reasons for retaining it: first of all, on the ground of economy. All the approaches to the present bridge were the property of the Bridge Commissioners. In the next place, a bridge lower down, as was proposed, must be longer and larger, and all the approaches would have to be bought. But was it just to existing interests to build a bridge elsewhere? There were at present two private bridges close to the site of the new bridge—Waterloo and Hungerford-bridges the first of which did not pay a farthing to the subscribers, and the other paid but very badly. He pledged himself to oppose the bill in every stage, and he did not believe that five gentlemen would be found in Parliament to sanction such an unnecessary waste of public money.—Mr. Edwards charged the honourable gentleman with being a member of the "Select Committee on Westminster-bridge and the New Palace," which had sanctioned the erection of a new bridge, and he was therefore inconsistent in presiding over a meeting, the object of which was to prevent it.—The Chairman stated that, although he was a member of the Committee, he did not vote in favour of the erection of the proposed new bridge.—Mr. Wilkinson stated that the report of the Committee was decidedly in favour of the existing site.—A series of resolutions condemnatory of the erection of a new bridge at Charing-cross, and the removal of Westminster-bridge, was then unanimously adopted.—Mr. Grissell stated that, as frequent reference had been made to Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, he begged to say that gentleman had had nothing to do with the proposal of a new bridge to Charing-cross, and he had reason to believe that he was in favour of the present structure.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT POINT RESPECTING LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, a case was tried, Vollans v. Fletcher, in which the Chief Baron gave an important decision regarding letters of allotment.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Hoggins were counsel for the plaintiff, who brought the action to recover the sum of £21 from the defendant, as the chairman of the committee of management for the Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and Walsall Junction Railway Company, under the following circumstances:—

The plaintiff, it appears, is a solicitor residing at Hull, and, having made the usual application for shares in this railway, in the autumn of last year, received a letter in reply from the secretary acting under the managing committee, which acquainted him that the committee had allotted him ten shares, and required him to pay the deposit of two guineas per share to the bankers of the Company, whose receipt, together with the letter of allotment, would afterwards be exchanged for scrip. His letter was dated October 29; but, though the plaintiff duly paid his deposit, it did not appear that he had ever carried the case much further, as he did not apply for his scrip. He, however, did apply for his deposit in December, when the scheme was abandoned; and being told that the Company could not return it in full, he brought this action, which was assumed to a certain point to resemble the case against Mr Spottiswoode, in which the Court of Exchequer held that the defendant, as a committeeman of a railway company, was liable to refund the full deposit to the allottee.

Mr. Crowder, however (with whom was Mr. Ball), on the part of the defendant, took an objection to the production of the letter of allotment, for want of a stamp, treating it as an agreement in conjunction with the letter of application, which, he further submitted, ought to have been also given in evidence.

The Chief Baron, inclining to the objection, held it fatal, and the plaintiff was thereupon nonsuited, with leave to move to enter a verdict for the plaintiff if the Court should think this ruling erroneous.

LIBEL UPON THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, an action for libel was tried Hurlstone v. Clayton.

Sir F. Thesiger appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that it was an action against the publisher of the *Spectator* to recover damages for a libel published in that paper of the 11th of April last, upon the Society of British Artists, of which the plaintiff was the president. The article in question appeared at the time of the opening of the society's exhibition for this year, and assumed the form of a criticism upon that exhibition. If, he said, the article had confined itself to mere criticism, then, however severe and unjust to the exhibition, no action at law would have been brought; but this publication went much further. It charged the members of the society with having been guilty of little less than forgery. That part of the article which was purely critical was written with great acerbity, and in a spirit which was not then for the first time exhibited, for the articles of the preceding years had been written in the same style of ill-feeling. [The learned counsel read the criticisms of three preceding years.] The particular accusation on which this action was founded was in the following terms: "The last manœuvre of the managers is of a piece with the whole course of their proceedings. A petition for a charter is presented by them to the Queen, the pretence being that the society intends to establish a school of art!! And they have actually had the audacity to append, in the form of signatures to this memorial, the names of any distinguished persons who have given donations towards erecting the gallery, or who have bought pictures out of its exhibition. When such practices as these are resorted to in order to promote the personal interests of a clique of inferior painters, and give them a factitious predominance over other artists, to the injury of the art itself, and of the public as well as of individuals, it behoves those who are aware of the attempt to denounce it."

Evidence having been called to make out the case for the plaintiff,

Mr. M. D. Hill, Q C., for the defendant, admitted that the writer had fallen into an error, which it had been attempted to atone for by an apology, offered to the solicitor of the institution. The apology was the same day promised as speedily as the editor could insert it; a retractation of the libel was published accordingly in the ensuing number, published on the 18th of April, stating that the editor was bound to admit the statement in the article was devoid of truth, and that he took the earliest opportunity of retracting the statement, and regretted its insertion. The learned counsel said that most persons would have thought this apology sufficient, independently of the paragraph itself being omitted in the evening edition of the paper of the same day, to make room for the later intelligence, respecting the day's markets. The action, however, had been continued. He trusted that the Jury would consider it a case in which mere nominal damages would suffice.

Evidence was adduced to prove that Mr. Rintoul, the editor, on hearing the article was unfounded, gave orders that no more of that edition should be sold.

After Sir Frederick Thesiger had replied,

Lord Denman summed up the evidence, remarking, that although an apology had been made, it might have been more satisfactory to the institution, had the editor stated that he was convinced and satisfied of the inaccuracy of the statement contained in the offensive article. He left to the Jury to determine what ought to be the amount of the damages the plaintiff should, under the whole of the circumstances, recover.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff damages £100.

The Shortest Day. Monday next, the 21st (St. Thomas's day) is *not* this year the shortest day, but the 22d. Upon the 21st the sun rises at 6 minutes past 8, and sets at 51 minutes past 3—on the 22nd at *seven* minutes past 8 and sets at 51 minutes past 3; consequently, the 22d is one minute shorter than the 21st. The winter quarter also commences this year on the 22nd.

Death of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.—This venerable and distinguished statesman, whose name is so familiarly associated with some of the most important occurrences of our history, expired at seven o'clock on Thursday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-one. He had resided for some time at his town mansion, in Hamilton-place, and up to a week since was in the enjoyment of tolerably good health; but an ordinary attack of influenza was too much for one so old, and after a few changes the complaint fast approached to a fatal termination, and carried him off as above stated. His last moments were perfectly calm, and he resigned his spirit as if falling into a slumber.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat having been very trifling the show of samples of that article here to-day was unusually small. All descriptions commanded a very steady trade, at fully Monday's quotations. The demand for free foreign wheat for shipment to Ireland was extensive, at a further advance in prices of from 2s to 3s per quarter. Barley was in short supply, and the best malting parcels produced 1s per quarter more money. The supply of malt was mostly cleared off, at a slight improvement in value. All other kinds of spring corn was in good request, and the terms dearer

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 2640; barley, 1410; oats, 100. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 5720. Foreign: Wheat, 2390; barley, 9350; oats, 9940. Flour, 2690 sacks. Malt, 1480 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s to 65s; ditto white, 63s to 73s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s to 63s; ditto white 63s to 68s; rye 42s to 45s, grinding barley 33s to 37s, distilling, 38s to 40s; malting ditto, 42s to 45s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, 68s to 70s, Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s, Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s, potato ditto, 30s to 32s, Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto white, 26s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 51s; grey peas, 46s to 48s; maple, 46s to 49s; white, —s to —s, boilers, 46s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 44s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 46s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 58s to 64s; ditto white, 63s to 71s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 37s; Baltic, 32s to 36s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There is a full average business doing in cakes and linseed at full prices. Seeds generally are a slow sale, but not cheaper

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s, Mediterranean and Odessa, [illegible] Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard [illegible] Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel English Rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last [illegible] ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £[illegible] 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, [illegible] extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 60s 3d; barley, 43s 1d; oats, 26s 5d; rye, 42s 11d; beans, 45s 0d; peas, 48s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 60s 4d; barley, 43s 5d; oats, 26s 5d; rye, 42s 8d; beans, 45s 11d; peas, 49s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea. This market is very quiet. Scarcely any business is doing, at late rates.

Sugar.—West India sugar is in good request; but all other qualities command very little attention. Refined goods steady, at 62s to 62s 6d for brown, and 63s to 63s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—We have very few transactions to report in this article. In prices, no material alteration can be noticed

Rice.—Most kinds are only in moderate request, at about stationary prices.

Provisions.—Owing to the prevailing cold weather, Dutch butter is selling readily, at further advanced rates. The best qualities are producing 100s to 106s, and the middling and inferior sorts, 74s to 90s per cwt. Fine parcels of Irish butter move off freely, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Sligo and Tralee, 80s to 84s; Waterford, 84s to 88s; Limerick, 86s to 90s; Carlow and Clonmel, 94s to 98s; Cork, 90s to 94s; and Carrick, 94s to 97s per cwt. On board, or for delivery, next to nothing is doing. English butter is in fair request, at 98s to 102s for the best Dorset, and 94s to 96s per cwt for Devon. Bacon is in good request, and 1s to 2s per cwt dearer. Prime sizeable Waterford, 58s to 60s; heavy, 54s to 58s; Limerick sizeable, 56s to 60s; and heavy, 54s to 56s per cwt. Lard 1s to 2s higher, and the value of all other kinds of provisions has an upward tendency.

Tallow.—This market is firm, at a rise of from 3d to 6d. per cwt. P Y.C. on the spot is 48s 3d to 48s 6d. For early delivery, 48s 3d has been paid. Town Tallow steady, at 48s to 48s 6d per cwt. net cash.

Hops (Friday).—There is very little business doing here in any kind of hops, the supply of which is large, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. Sussex pockets, 72s to 90s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 92s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 88s to 126s Mid Kent bags, 80s to 98s; East Kent ditto, 84s to 117s per cw.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 21s, Townley, 19s 3d; Wylam, 20s; Hilda, 22s 9d; Hotspur, 23s; Adelaide, 25s, Belmont, 24s; and Hetton, 25s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, our market was tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. Prime Herefords, Devons, runts, and Scots, sold readily, at Monday's quotations; but all other kinds of beef were a dull inquiry. The numbers of sheep were not large; yet the mutton trade was inactive, at unaltered currencies. There were on sale 150 beasts, 820 sheep, and 1 calf from abroad. Calves were in good supply, and heavy demand, at late rates. The pork trade was tolerably steady, at our quotations. Milch cows were very dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 1236; cows, 140, sheep, 3963, calves, 190; pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was very steady, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d, inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 8d. Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The English Market opened flatly on Monday, at a slight depression on Saturday's prices. Consols quoted 93⅞, buyers; but soon receded to 93⅝, sellers; some speculative sales having been made upon the state of the American Exchanges. The position of affairs in Mexico also furnished another reason for heaviness. This downward tendency still further influenced prices on Tuesday to ⅝, and bargains were done at 93½ to ⅝ for the opening. A slight revival afterwards occurred, and on Wednesday the opening prices were 93⅝ to ¾. The improved appearance of the French Money Market gave a fresh impetus soon afterwards, and 93⅞ was quoted. Soon afterwards it became known that the Government broker had concluded his purchases on account of the Savings Banks, and 93⅝ to ¾ was the closing quotation

Some anticipation existing on Thursday, that at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, the rate of interest would be altered, prices were stationary on that day. No change, however, having been notified, quotations stood at closing 93¾ ⅞. Notwithstanding this, prices cannot be said to be firm, a general feeling existing that money is likely to become tighter, as the year progresses to a close, and perhaps more so at the commencement of the New Year

Exchequer Bills have only varied about one shilling during the week, closing at 10 to 13 pm. The subjoined list shows the closing prices:—Bank Stock, 207, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 95⅞; India Bonds, 22 pm.; South Sea New Annuities, 93⅞; Consols for Opening, 93⅞; Exchequer Bills, 13 pm.

Prices opened heavily on Monday, in the Foreign Market, and continued without any improvement until Wednesday. Mexican, which, on the Tuesday, had receded about ½ per cent., rallied on Wednesday, and advanced nearly three-quarters per cent. Although no business was done in Spanish, it became generally understood on that day that the agents were in possession of the necessary funds for paying the dividends on the Three per Cents. The settlement for the half-monthly account passed off without difficulty. Mexican, however, declined on Thursday, when the news of the fall of Tampico became known, and Spanish has been scarcely dealt in. Portuguese receded has been heavy, declining on Tuesday about ½ per cent., and has since been still further depresed. The following list of quotations will show the little animation existing in the market at the close of the week:—Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 23⅞; Ditto, Account, 24; Portuguese Bonds, Account, 37½; Venezuela Bonds, 2 per Cent., 40; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 60⅞

The Share Market has varied but little for some days past, sales continuing to predominate. As the spring of the ensuing year approaches, so calls must necessarily increase, and the holders of Scrip will then be tested as to their ability to pay. That numbers hold shares in *bonâ fide* new lines, who cannot meet the first call, much less any future demands, there cannot exist a doubt. The tendency of the market, therefore, will, in all probability, continue to be downward, unless some unforeseen cause operate to the contrary. With regard to French Shares, the slight improvement that has occurred in them within the last few days, is to be regarded rather as the result of a vigorous support afforded to the French Market, than any other reason. Calls approach, and the French public cannot pay, under the existing state of things, whatever the English holders may do. At the close of the week business was very limited, as the subjoined list of *bonâ fide* bargains will evidence:—Aberdeen, 24½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 9⅝; Bristol and Exeter New, 7; Caledonian, 23⅞; Ditto Half Shares, 2½; Eastern Counties, 22⅞; Ditto New, 7½ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 3½; East Lincolnshire, 2⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Quarter Shares, 20; Ely and Huntingdon, 13⅞; Goole, Doncaster, &c., 2½; Great North of England, 237; Ditto New, 54½; Great Western New, 6; Hull and Selby, 107; Ipswich and Bury St. Edm., 10; Leeds and Bradford, 75; Manchester and Newcastle Junction, 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, [illegible]; Ditto Consolidated Eighths, 14; Ditto Guarant. Five per Cent., 10½; London and North Western, 194½, Ditto, ditto, New, 14½; Ditto Fifths, 18⅞; Ditto £10 (M and B) C., 8; London and South Western Tenths, 5½; Ditto Scrip, 5½; Ditto, ditto, 4⅞; London and York, 2⅞: Ditto Extension, 2; Lynn and Ely, 16⅞; Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 6½; Ditto Fifths, 10⅝; Ditto Sixteenths, 7½; Ditto Extension, ½ pm.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ½ pm.; Midland, 127; Ditto New, 31½; Newcastle and Berwick, 34⅝; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor, 8; Norfolk Half Shares, 12; Northern Counties Union, 1½; North British, 37½; Ditto Half Shares, 15½, Ditto Quarters, 3⅞; Ditto Extension, 1⅞; Ditto Thirds, 4; North Stafford, 8½, Portsmouth Direct, 4½; Preston and Wyre, 30; Ditto Half Shares, 8½; Royston and Hitchen, ½; Scottish Midland, 15; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4⅞; Ditto, Class B, 2⅞; South Wales, 3½; Vale of Neath, 1½; West Riding Union, 1⅞ pm; York and Newcastle, 38; Ditto, New, 12⅞; York and North Midland, 95; Ditto, Selby, 79½; Ditto, Extension, 38½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 17½; Demerara, 3½, Northern of France Constituted, 10⅞; Orleans and Vierzon, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8⅝; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½ x Int; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 4½.

Saturday Morning.—The English Funds were firm yesterday in consequence of the Directors of the Bank of England not making any change in the rate of discount. Consols for opening 93⅞ The Foreign Market was dull at mere nominal quotations. Shares were in better demand, without any material alteration in prices. Aberdeens, Scottish Midlands, and the Northern lines generally quoted, were, however, a point worse.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 15

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, G.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Most Faithful Majesty, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Most Faithful Majesty.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Rutherford Alcock, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Belgrave Jackson, Esq., now British Vice Consul at Canton, to be her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Temple Hilliard Layton, Esq., now acting as her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, to be her Majesty's Consul at that port.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Frederic Cartwright Dickson as Consul in London, and of Mr. William Jackson, as Consul at Liverpool, for the Republic of Chili.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint G. G. Lowenfeld, Esq., to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 15.

The Queen, taking into her Royal consideration, that, upon the decease of John, late Duke of Athol (which happened on or about the 14th day of September last), the title and dignity of Duke of Athol devolved upon George Augustus Frederick John, now Duke of Athol, eldest son and heir of James Lord Glenlyon, whilst living, the next brother of the said John, late Duke of Athol, and that, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the younger brother and sisters of the said George Augustus Frederick John, now Duke of Athol, cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them in case their late father, the said James Lord Glenlyon, had survived his elder brother, the said John Duke of Athol, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Duke of Athol, her Majesty hath been graciously pleased to ordain and declare, that James Charles Plantagenet Murray, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. James Charles Plantagenet Murray), Lieutenant and Captain in the Regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards, Charlotte-Augusta-Leopoldina Murray (commonly called the Hon. Charlotte-Augusta-Leopoldina Murray), spinster, and Frances-Julia, wife of Charles-Henry Maynard, Esq (commonly called the Hon. Charles-Henry Maynard), younger son and daughters of the said James Lord Glenlyon, and brother and sisters of the said George Augustus Frederick John, now Duke of Athol, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same titles, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as if their late father, the said James Lord Glenlyon, had survived his brother, John, late Duke of Athol, and had thereby succeeded to the said title and dignity of Duke of Athol: And her Majesty hath been further pleased to command that the said Royal order and declaration be registered in her College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 10.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Benjamin Brock, jun., of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, and William John Cowper, of Newbury, in the county of Berks, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 14.

The name of Capt. W. I. Scott is to be included in the list of Captains of the Royal Navy having accepted the retirement of their rank on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st of September, 1846, on the half-pay of one pound per diem.

With reference to the announcement in the *London Gazette* of 11th December inst., the promotion of Flag Officers of her Majesty's Fleet should have been dated on that day, instead of the 10th December.

Erratum in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 11.

For Vice Admiral of the Red Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, K.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue, read, Vice Admiral of the Red Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

Royal Montgomeryshire Militia.—E. Owen, to be Adjutant, with the Brevet rank of Captain, vice Gilder.

BANKRUPTS

J. C. HUMBY, [illegible], boot-manufacturer. W. T. GOODING, Old Brentford, glass-cutter. W. HUNTER, Gray's-inn-lane, coach-manufacturer. H. TATTERSALL, New Wharf-road, Battlebridge, brewer. T. TAYLOR, Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire, blacksmith. W. TOM and J. MATTHEWS, Hungerford, brewers. J NEWBY, Leicester, haberdasher. H PEERS, Birkenhead, stonemason. W. JONES, Liverpool, boiler-maker. [illegible] W FARLEY, Liverpool, hatter. J. SUTCLIFFE, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. R. WHITE, Thorney Close, Durham, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. R WILSON, Glasgow, tailor. D. FISHER, Edinburgh, writer. G. INGLIS, Edinburgh, horse-dealer

Friday, Dec. 18.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 17.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the [illegible] Great Britain and Ireland, unto the [illegible] [illegible] Army, [illegible] and Anthony Rothschild, of Grosvenor-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., with remainder in default of such issue male, to his nephews, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, Charles Alfred Rothschild, and Leopold Rothschild, Esqs., sons of Lionel Rothschild, Esq., brother of the said Anthony Rothschild

WHITEHALL, Dec. 17

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Robert Lee, D D., to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland

WHITEHALL, Dec. 11

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Joseph Brodribb Sherring, jun., of the city of Bristol, and Frederick Baker, of Derby, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery Major-Gen. J Power to be Colonel Commandant, vice Dickenson.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 7.

Corps of Royal Marines: Lieut.-Col. T Peebles to be Colonel and Second Commandant, vice Swale; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Whylock to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Peebles, First Lieut. J. R Wright to be Captain, vice Whylock; Second Lieut. J. J. D. Barclay to be First Lieutenant, vice Wright.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 9

Corps of Royal Marines First Lieut. R J. M'Killop to be Captain, vice Morrison; Second Lieut. G H. Dunbar to be First Lieutenant, vice M'Killop.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 17

The name of Capt. the Hon. G. R. W Trefusis is to be included in the list of Captains of the Royal Navy having accepted the retirement of their rank on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846, on the half-pay of 18s. per diem

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

Dumfriesshire.—Dumfriesshire Militia.—Lieut. and Adj. R. C. Noake to be Adjutant, vice Capt. Swanson.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Dumfriesshire.—Dumfriesshire Militia.—Lieut. and Adj. R. C. Noake to have the rank of Captain.

BANKRUPTS

C. R. SAUERBREY, Fenchurch-street, City, ship-broker. [illegible], place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, tailor. H. FARMAN, Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, baker. J. DIXON, Providence-place, Willow-walk and Spa-road, Bermondsey, millwright. G. C. BIGNELL, Leeds, stock-jobber. H. BROOK, Longley, Yorkshire, clothier. D. [illegible], Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer. J NEWBY, Leicester, haberdasher. E T. BRADSHAW, Manchester, stockbroker. L SHARLAND, jun., Bath, woollen-draper. W. [illegible], West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J SCARTH, Glasgow, broker. J. ROBERTSON and Co., Glasgow, merchants. J REA[illegible], Ayr, merchant. A. SIMPSON, Cromarty

BIRTHS

At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, of a daughter At Havannah, of a daughter, the lady of J. T. Crawford, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General there.——At 4, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park, Mrs. J. Williams, of a daughter On the 14th inst., at 35 Finchley New-road, St. John's Wood, Mrs. Gates, of a son.——At Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of James Coles, Esq., of a daughter.——At 93, Eaton-square, the wife of T. W[illegible] Fleming, Esq., of a daughter.——At Hatfield Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Richard Davies, of a son.——In Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Sir George Philip Lee, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Edinburgh, James Vaughan Allen, Esq., to Barbara Elrington, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H.——At Bath, Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Greene, Esq.——At St. Dunstan's West, William Johnstoun Neale, Esq., to Fanny Herbert, daughter of the late Captain Josiah Nisbet, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. the Viscountess Nelson.——At Trinity Church, Southwark, the Rev A. W. Griesbach, to Elizabeth, widow of the late William Cheesman, Esq.——At St. Martin's-le-Grand, the Rev. John Falls, A.M., to Sophia Louisa, only daughter of John Elias Atkins, Esq.——On the 15th instant, at Hemel Hempstead, Mr. John L. Jennings, of London to Eleanor Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Downes, vicar of Kilham, Yorkshire.

DEATHS

At [illegible] Rachel, wife of [illegible] Pereira, Esq.——At Castle-house, Walthamstow [illegible]——At Godalming, Mrs. Sumner, mother of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester, in her 89th year.——At Thorp-place, Surrey, Harriet Eliza, relict of the late Rev. John Leigh Bennett.——On the 8th inst., Mr. John Lister Moorsom, son of the late William Moorsom, Esq., banker, Scarborough.——At King's-road, Chelsea, Richard Curran, Esq., eldest son of the late John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland.——At Oxford, in her 92d year, Anne, relict of Thomas Bridges, Esq.——On the 13th inst., Philip Cooper, Esq., of No. 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, in his 92d year.——Of paralysis, in his 80th year, Mr Septimus Miles.——At Clapton, Thomas Livesey, Esq.——At Clifton, Miss Mary Anne Weld, second daughter of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, aged 21.——At Peckham, Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Fountain Elwin, K.C., 44th Regiment.——At Brighton, Alexander Ogilvie, [illegible] Chubb, Esq.——At Pentonville, Elizabeth, second daughter of J. S. Lister, Esq.——[illegible] 15th instant, Miss Lee, at her residence, No. 4, Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, much res[illegible]——On Wednesday, Lady Harriet Howard, second daughter o[illegible] Wicklow.——At Venice, Mr William Colston Tatam, 23 years the British Vice-Consul at that place.——At Leicester, Major William Heyrick Macauley, of the 21st Regiment, Madras Army.——On the [illegible] instant, Louisa, the wife of John Clifford, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart.——On the 15th inst., John Barney, Esq., of Fareham, Hants, a magistrate of that county.

OPENING OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, ON TUESDAY LAST.

Tuesday last was the day appointed or the opening or this new line of Railway. Accordingly, the Castle Station, at Lancaster, by eleven o'clock, was a scene of unusual bustle and excitement; and numbers of individuals, in spite of the severity of the weather, were grouped in the old church-yard, and on the terrace of the Castle, to view the public ceremony, by the Directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, throwing open to the distant cities of the north those advantages which their more southern neighbours have long enjoyed. The necessary arrangements being completed, the Directors' train, consisting of six first-class carriages, and three second-class carriages, moved slowly from the Castle Station, across two high embankments, to the Lune Viaduct, a work of extreme difficulty, consisting of eight stone and brick arches, of fifty-three feet span. As a specimen of strength and lightness, this structure is not surpassed on the Line; and its three laminated timber arches give it a highly ornamental appearance from the town: the whole was completed in about twelve months.

Hest Bank comes next, a small bathing village on the borders of Morecambe Bay, which lies on a wide expanse of sandy desert for many a mile, bounded by the hills of Westmorland. The train then proceeded at a more rapid rate through some deep cuttings, past Carnforth and Holme Stations, to Milnthorp Station, along an embankment of great length. This station is very substantial, and will be the best, in point of accommodation, on the Line. Beyond Sedgwick, after passing an embankment, and through some heavy rock cutting, the train stopped at Oxenholme Station, within two miles of Kendal, at the junction of the Kendal and Windermere Railways. A fine view of the town of Kendal was enjoyed from this station: the winter sunlit up the church spires, and blue roofs of the white houses which lay in the vale beneath; whilst, far beyond, rose the white-capped mountains of the west—the giants of the Lake.

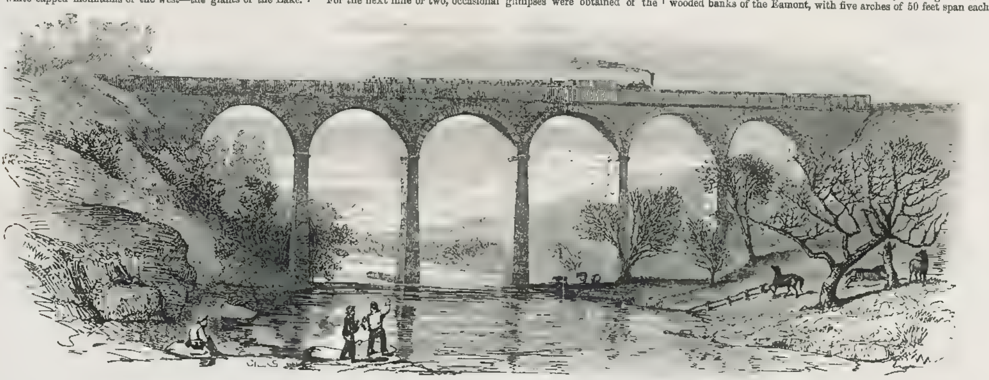
LANCASTER STATION.

After a few minutes' delay, the whistle of the engine gave notice of starting; and the precaution was here taken of sending a pilot engine a few hundred yards a head.

For the next mile or two, occasional glimpses were obtained of the town of Kendal, and its old Castle; the train then passed round Hay Fell, and away over Docker Garths Viaduct, commonly called Fiddler's Gill, a work of beauty and greatness (the middle arch being about 80 feet high); and then, past Lowgill Station, over an embankment 90 feet high, to the proposed junction of the North Western Railway; and onward, round the base of Dillicar Fell, at an elevation of 200 feet from the river, which lies at the foot of the embankment; a large amphitheatre of hills rises on every side, and the path seems at an end; but the skill of the Engineers (Messrs. Locke and Errington) carried this line over many a place deemed impracticable—round the foot of hills, across rivers, over vallies, &c.

Crossing Brown Beck by a Viaduct of red freestone, and the river Berbeck by another large viaduct, the rise to the summit at Shap commences. The cutting here is the deepest, hardest, and most expensive on the line, and varies from 50 to 61 feet in depth. The works were first commenced here in June, 1844. The summit at Shap is 900 feet above the level of the sea. Around, is a region of bare hills and cheerless scenes, making quick travelling a comfort. But Clifton Moor Station is passed, and the train passes over the river Lowther, by the *Lowther Viaduct*, a noble work, and next in importance to the bridge across the Lune. It is unrivalled for boldness and beauty of proportion; and consists of 7 semicircular arches of 60 feet span, supported on piers, 8 feet in thickness at the top, and increasing to 13 feet 6 inches at the base. Its total length is about 500 feet. The scenery here is a perfect contrast to the region passed. Lowther Park, with its thick and massive woods—the clear winding river, 100 feet below—the stern grandeur of the distant mountains, just tinted with the last farewell rays of the setting sun—formed a beautiful picture.

A short mile from here is *Eamont Viaduct*, crossing the dark and wooded banks of the Eamont, with five arches of 50 feet span each, and 70 feet high. An embankment beyond commands a fine view of Brougham Hall, the residence of Lord Brougham; its stately park and large pleasure-grounds looked gloomily with their winter's clothing. At Penrith, the train was met by another from Carlisle; and, after gazing for a short time at the ruins of its old Castle, they each proceeded onward to Carlisle. The county, for some miles, is flat and uninteresting, with the exception of Borrock Lodge, which stands on the borders of a vale of remarkable loveliness. A high embankment passes Wreay Hall and village, noted for the beauty of its Chapel. Further on is Newbiggin Bridge—a neat wooden erection, built for the convenience of the proprietor of Newbiggin Hall, H. A. Aglionby, Esq.

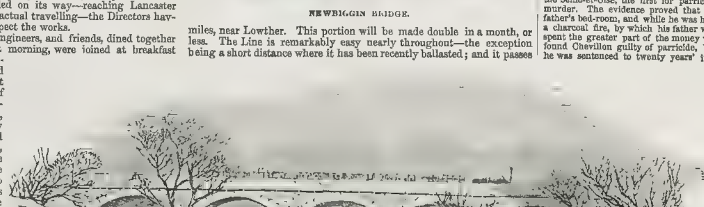

LOWTHER VIADUCT.

The train reached Carlisle between four and five o'clock. A splendid dinner was served in the Athenæum, to the Directors and their friends; the confectionery and most of the table ornaments having been forwarded from Liverpool.

A trial trip, from Carlisle to Lancaster, was made yesterday week. The Directors in the train, we learn from the *Carlisle Journal*, were Mr. John Dixon and Mr. G. H. Head, who were joined at Penrith by Mr. E. W. Hasel (Chairman of the Directors), Mr. H. Howard, of Greystoke Castle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean. They were accompanied by Mr. T. C. Heysham, Mr. P. Dixon, Mr. Steel, of the *Carlisle Journal*, Mr. Larmer, Resident Engineer, Mr. Collister, Resident Engineer of the Caledonian Railway, Mr. Mould, Mr. Hemberow, Mr. Green, and two or three other gentlemen connected with the works. The train consisted of the engine, tender, and three carriages. It proceeded at the rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour, and would have reached Penrith (18 miles) in about 35 minutes, but for a slight accident when about two miles from that place. It caused a delay, however, of upwards of an hour, when the train again proceeded on its way—reaching Lancaster (70 miles) in about three hours of actual travelling—the Directors having stopped at several places to inspect the works.

In the evening, the Directors, engineers, and friends, dined together at the King's Arms Inn, and next morning, were joined at breakfast by Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector, who had just arrived from London. A little after eight o'clock, they started with a train of four carriages on the return to Carlisle. The day was excessively cold, with rain, sleet, snow, and frost, by turns. At times, the rails presented the appearance of long lines of ice, and were extremely slippery. The difficulty on such a day was the ascent of the great incline on Shap Fells, one of the severest gradients on any railway in England: the whole party watched this with no little interest; and it must have been highly satisfactory to both Engineers and Directors, when Captain Coddington, who stood upon the engine and timed its progress, announced that the ascent had been made, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the rails, at the rate of 20 miles an hour—although the engine was an old one, and not of the most powerful class. All the heavy works—the bridges, viaducts, cuttings, and embankments—were minutely inspected by Captain Coddington, who expressed himself, at the end of the journey, as highly pleased with the whole of the works, declaring that the public might travel upon the Line with the most perfect safety; and, immediately afterwards, gave the Directors a certificate to that effect. We may mention here, that the Line is double throughout, with the exception of about two miles, near Lowther. This portion will be made double in a month, or less. The Line is remarkably easy nearly throughout—the exception being a short distance where it has been recently ballasted; and it passes through a country which can scarcely be surpassed for picturesque beauty and wildness of scenery.

NEWBIGGIN BRIDGE.

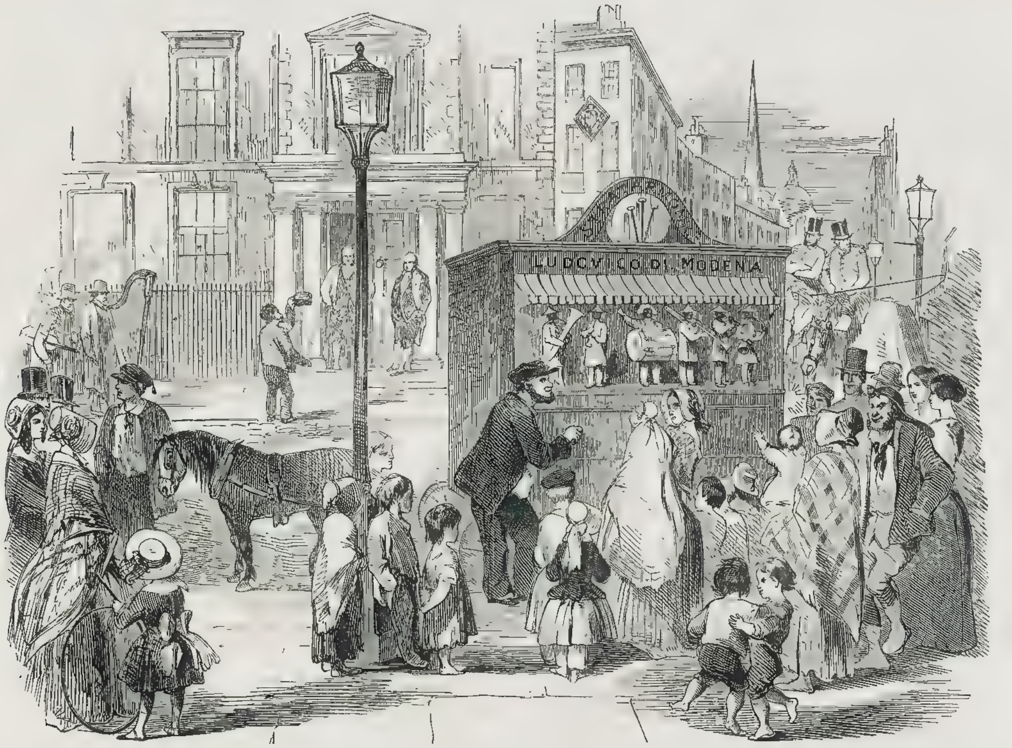

EAMONT VIADUCT.

The "Shannon" Steam-packet. The ship's frame, below her water bearing, appears to have suffered so little, that it is contemplated to take her to Dublin (where her proprietors possess an extensive repairing establishment) for complete renovation, after giving her a temporary repair here. It is difficult to estimate the entire cost of these repairs, but they cannot fall much short of £1000. Her cabin furniture is partly destroyed, and the remainder injured. The damage to the cargo will, it is feared, range from £10,000 to £15,000. There are about thirty tons of washed goods totally destroyed, comprising tea, tobacco, coffee, rice, peas, vetch seed, fruits, hops, pimento, perfumery, military clothing, stationery, envelopes, elegantly bound English and foreign books, &c. About ninety casks of brandy and wine for Dublin are saved, and seven boxes, containing 2 cwt. each of specie, have been safely lodged in the charge of Mr. Morris, manager of the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England. A large portion of the specie consisted of fourpenny-pieces, destined for Ireland, to pay labourers and others on the railway works.

The Duration of Married Life.—The tables of the mean joint lifetime of men and women show that in this country husbands and wives married at the age of 25 live, on an average, 27 years together, the widows living rather more than 10 years (10 4) after their husbands' deaths, and the widowers nearly nine years (9 3) after their wives' deaths. Where the husband is 40 and the wife 30, the mean term of married life is 21 years, the widows living thirteen years after their husbands, and the widowers five years after the deaths of their wives. The tables furnish ready answers to a great number of questions of this kind, and others in which two lives are concerned.—*Registrar-General's Report.*

Parricide in France.—A youth of 19, named Chevillon, and a boy of 15, named Guy, were a few days ago tried at Versailles, by the Court of Assize of the Seine-et-Oise, the first for parricide, and the second for complicity in the murder. The evidence proved that Chevillon had stolen 200 francs from his father's bed-room, and while he was helpless in bed from illness, he had lighted a charcoal fire, by which his father was suffocated. The young parricide had spent the greater part of the money with his friend in debauchery. The jury found Chevillon guilty of parricide, but with extenuating circumstances; and he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour. Guy was acquitted.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show.—This exhibition was finally closed on Saturday evening, having been visited during the four days by little short of 100,000 persons. Saturday is usually selected by the aristocracy as the day for making their inspection of the Cattle Show. Amongst those who visited it were the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Torrington, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Portman, the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Pusey, M P, Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Earl Radnor, Sir R. Price, Bart., M.P., several of the Foreign Ministers, &c. Although the competition for the purchase of the cattle has not been so spirited as that which has been exhibited on previous occasions, still nearly the whole of the animals which have obtained prizes in the respective classes have been disposed of. The Club, as usual, offered a splendid silver medal as a premium to the butcher who shall purchase the largest amount of stock in the respective classes; and if the number of placards which bear his name are to be accounted any criterion, Mr. T. Slater, of Kensington, will be again the successful competitor. It is a remarkable fact that more ladies have visited the Show this year than on any previous occasion, but the implement galleries appeared a source of far greater attraction to the fair visitors than the live stock. The removal of the stock commenced at twelve on Sunday night, and by four o'clock on Monday afternoon the yard was entirely cleared.



LONDON STREET MUSIC.—THE MONSTER ORGAN.

STREET MUSIC.

Of all the itinerant musicians who perambulate the great metropolis, the organ-grinder holds the most conspicuous position. How many suicides have been committed under his melancholy influence has not yet been clearly ascertained; but the effects of the *orgue de Barbarie* on the nervous system have been well known since Hogarth gave to the world his "Enraged Musician." It has been asked whether a Balfe, Benedict, or Wallace could be indicted for murder, if, during the writing of a *finale*, any one of the illustrious triad of composers should kill a Savoyard under the organic provocation. If the French system of law, admitting "extenuating circumstances," existed, doubtless the Coroner's verdict would be "Justifiable Homicide." As if the ordinary organ were not enough for any one's ears, here comes a Monster Street Organ to add to our daily torture. Our artist has resolved that our eyes shall be saluted with its aspect as well as our ears. Look at it and tremble, amateurs and artists! It is from the prolific manufactory of Gavioli, of Modena; and it cost, as the grinder-in-chief assured us, upwards of £150. Here is the march of Street Music; a locomotive Brummagem organ, drawn by a real horse, and exacting two men to develop its orchestral resources. And how hard do the automatons labour in their vocation: gaze on that Prospère Ophicleide! What are Chipp's drums compared with the mechanical artist? How well does the Italian maker comprehend public taste; he gives us plenty of parchment and brass. Ask the "Conductor"—we mean the living one—to display the organic riches of the interior, and how will you revel in reversing cylinders—beating Little's new double-action printing machine hollow; the difference being, that in the latter there is a myriad of tapes, and in the Monster Organ a shoal of needles. The Great Organ is a street "swell" of the first magnitude—a wholesale dispenser of Rossinian and Bellinian melodies, the hearing of which will cause our modern composers to borrow the strains involuntarily in their forthcoming operas.

THE EXTINCT IRISH DEER.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made in Ireland, of some Fossil Bones, which, according to a Correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post*, is convincing proof that "the splendid and magnificent animal, the Giant Deer of Ireland, was domesticated by man for his use and food, and driven by him in company with other cattle, to be killed or slaughtered in the same way or manner as the butchers of the present day do, by breaking in the frontal bone of the face by some heavy or sharp instrument."

These remains were found in Loch Gûr, a moderately-sized lake, having an island in the middle, near Limerick. They consist of various skulls and bones, among which are those of oxen, pigs, goats, the red deer, and the extinct Irish deer; and it is believed, for the first time in Ireland, the reindeer, &c.; but none of sheep—a singular fact; and going, in the opinion of a writer in the *Farmer's Gazette*, far towards furnishing an inference, that, at the period when these deposits were formed, the sheep had not become domesticated in Ireland. The quantity of the remains of *goats* deserves attention, the name of the lake, "Loch Gûr" (or Gour), signifying, in Irish, "Lake of the *Goats*."

Among the heads of oxen, are some chiefly remarkable on account of their prodigious size; others on account of their singularity of formation; but that which more immediately interested us was, that we found several skulls of a *short-horned breed of cattle*, similar in size and form to those animals which are now so highly prized in Ireland, on account of their superiority over other varieties, but which are imported from England.

"Here, then" (continues the *Farmer's Gazette*), "in this vast depository of bones, we discover sufficient evidence to prove that we, in olden time, possessed the true short-horned variety of cattle, if we can judge by the skeleton heads, which we are now compelled to import from the sister country; and we are almost authorised to infer, that it was to Ireland that England herself was originally indebted for the stock from which the "pure" short-horns are descended. The discovery of these remains demonstrates another and a particularly interesting fact, viz:—that the Irish giant Deer, sometimes improperly termed the Irish *Elk*, was co-existent with these short-horned cattle, was itself a domesticated animal, and was itself killed for human use; for we have to add the extraordinary fact that, amongst other fragments, we found the remains of several giant Deer, and, amongst others, two female skulls fractured on the frontals in precisely the same manner as those of the cattle We have the more pleasure in mentioning this fact from the circumstance that it confirms, in the most unanswerable manner, the positions advanced in Mr. Richardson's clever pamphlet on the fossil deer—positions in which Mr. Richardson stood alone at the time of their publication, and had to endure the opposition of some of the most celebrated savans of the day. Amongst others, we may mention Professor Owen, who maintained that not only was the giant deer not contemporary with man, but that he was created some thousands of years prior to the existence of man upon the surface of this globe. Mr. Richardson published his pamphlet in reply to the views advocated by Professor Owen, and whatever doubt might then have existed, as to which side the truth lay upon, we think that this remarkable discovery is amply sufficient to establish the correctness of Mr. Richardson's views, and to set this disputed question at rest *perhaps* for ever."

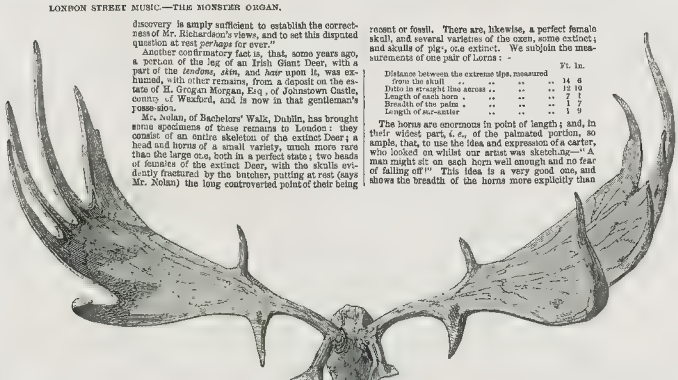
Another confirmatory fact is, that, some years ago, a portion of the leg of an Irish Giant Deer, with a part of the *tendons*, *skin*, and *hair* upon it, was exhumed, with other remains, from a deposit on the estate of H. Grogan Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, county of Wexford, and is now in that gentleman's possession.

Mr. Nolan, of Bachelors' Walk, Dublin, has brought some specimens of these remains to London: they consist of an entire skeleton of the extinct Deer; a head and horns of a small variety, much more rare than the large one, both in a perfect state; two heads of females of the extinct Deer, with the skulls evidently fractured by the butcher, putting at rest (says Mr. Nolan) the long controverted point of their being recent or fossil. There are, likewise, a perfect female skull, and several varieties of the oxen, some extinct; and skulls of pigs, one extinct. We subjoin the measurements of one pair of horns:—

	Ft.	In.
Distance between the extreme tips, measured from the skull	14	6
Ditto in straight line across	12	10
Length of each horn	7	1
Breadth of the palm	1	7
Length of sur-antler	1	9

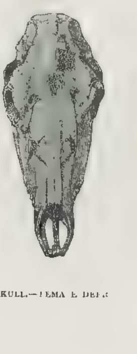
The horns are enormous in point of length; and, in their widest part, *i. e.*, of the palmated portion, so ample, that, to use the idea and expression of a carter, who looked on whilst our artist was sketching—"A man might sit on each horn well enough and no fear of falling off!" This idea is a very good one, and shows the breadth of the horns more explicitly than any other which could be employed, as it at once suggests the familiar object of the seat of a chair by which to compare them.

With respect to the skulls we have figured, the female is a very good specimen, and undoubtedly of a female, but the *supposed female* is a skull about which Mr. Nolan and Professor Owen are at variance. Mr. Nolan maintains it is of a female deer, from its having no horns, or apparent roots of horns, and that the hole in the forehead was caused by a blow from a poleaxe. Professor Owen considers it to be of a male deer, or, as generally called, *Irish Elk*, and supports his opinion by the great thickness of the skull across the forehead, and its great width as compared to the other skull, and adds that it was never killed by a blow from a poleaxe, but that the horns have been wrenched or knocked from the skull by those who found it. The fracture would appear *old*, as the bone is so thoroughly impregnated with the colouring matter from the bog as to be dark throughout, and so could not easily be detected. Again, the outward form of the skull is in many points quite unlike the one acknowledged to be female, and, Professor Owen having measured it, found the skull of the doubtful one to be much larger round the forehead, and near where the horns should be, than it could possibly be, *in proportion*, were it only the skull of a large female.

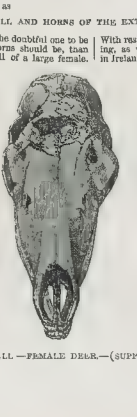


SKULL AND HORNS OF THE EXTINCT IRISH DEER.

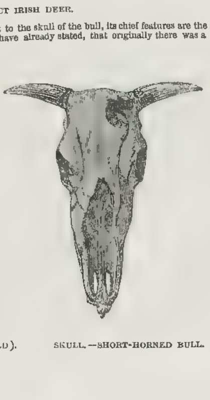
With respect to the skull of the bull, its chief features are the short HORNS, showing, as we have already stated, that originally there was a short-horned breed in Ireland.



SKULL.—FEMALE DEER.



SKULL.—FEMALE DEER.—(SUPPOSED).



SKULL.—SHORT-HORNED BULL.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WINTER SPORT IN THE METROPOLIS.

> They sweep,
> On thousand skates, a thousand different ways,
> In circling poise, swift as the winds.—THOMSON.

A few days ago we had once more a visit from good old English Christmas time, and the season set in seasonably—"frosty, but kindly." 'Tis true, as Dryden sings—

> Now the business of the field is o'er;

but, so constant and so instant are the changes in our skiey influences, that, even as we write, Old Hyems may be making preparation for doffing "his icy crown," and donning "an odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds." To be sure, the presence of violets is not the most propitious thing in the world for the fortunes of the chase, but anything is better than frost, its annihilator. Well, hyperborean wreaths fell upon the capital at the commencement of the week, and very soon a considerable crust covered the surface of its waters. Cotemporary with this facility for "a day well spent" in a healthy, bracing exercise, were grim and ominous preparations to avert or remedy its casualties. Towards every piece of superficially applicable water, "in or about town," you saw companies of men, in Nautilus jackets and buoyant hopes, hastening, armed with every contrivance in existence, to rescue people from liquid graves, or to resuscitate those who might be at issue with untimely ends. "Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona," says the scholiast—and since, many "valorous and sage," rejoins the modern bard; but we question whether the doughtiest of them all would have set out on a skating expedition, accompanied by a *posse* of the Humane Society's dragsmen.

Let us with these jovial adventurers. Lo! they enter one of the Royal Parks. What goodly groups surround us! See, there is a tent for unsoffocating the lieges *gratis*—and there a good Samaritan on Skates, dispensing brandy-balls at the rate of fifty miles an hour: the philanthropist, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, is in ever so many places at one time! Is it not miraculous that anything in silk attire, or "stark mad in white linen," can stand the cold considerably below zero? Sweet ladies! keep moving—never mind those cavaliers in moustachios and attractive attitudes: we assure ye what Shakspeare says about the folly of supposing a fire may be borne conveniently in the hand, "by thinking of the frosty Caucasus"—is equally applicable the other way……Perhaps it may be owing to the late genial winters—or it may be that the Polka or *Valse à Deux Temps* has crippled the rising generation—but the fact is, Young England don't skate well: not within a hundred per cent. of its forefathers. You scarcely saw an artist in any of the show-off places, and when one was to be found, circumbendibusing in a *Pas de Zephyr*, stern foremost, it was long odds he was some fellow all consonants from the North Pole. Like everything else, there is a genteel locality for taking ice as well as a vulgar—but it's fit to confess, go where ye would the snobs had it hollow. A less distinguished party than that assembled in the afternoon in the inclosure of St. James's Park, it would be hard to imagine—out of Kentucky. The Serpentine was no better off; and as for the Regent's Park—but what could ye expect from the next of kin to Primrose Hill? We wish better luck to the sport of skating for sport we pronounce it—aye! and an ancient one, too—as old as Fitz-Stephen in its domestication on the banks of the Thames. In his time it was thus practised:—

"Two started a great way off opposite to each other, and when they met, they lifted up their poles and struck each other, when one or both fell." This may have been old fashioned fun, but it's very like new-fashioned assault and battery. We wish well to skating when less a type of war. It's a wholesome manly exercise, and in that character we would see it continue long and merrily an English national pastime. . . . .

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—If the frost has for the present put an end to training, it has not checked the disposition to speculate; and it will be seen below that business was not only comprehensive, but in some instances heavy. The prices, however, agreed so closely with those last quoted, that we may confine ourselves to the business actually done; premising that the horses most in favour were Epirote, Planet, Glentilt, Wanota, and Red Hart.

CHESTER CUP.

66 to 1 agst Rufus (t) | 66 to 1 agst Burgundy (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 on The field | 6 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)

DERBY

11 to 2 agst J. Scott's lot	33 to 1 agst Old Port	50 to 1 agst Liberator (t, and afterwards offered)
6 to 1 —— J. Day's lot	33 to 1 —— Allertonian (t)	50 to 1 —— Projectile (t)
8 to 1 —— Van Tromp (t)	33 to 1 —— Wanota	66 to 1 —— Monimia c (t)
15 to 1 —— Epirote (t)	40 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)	66 to 1 —— Galvanic Ring (t)
20 to 1 —— Planet (t)	40 to 1 —— Marpessa c (t)	100 to 1 —— War Eagle (t)
25 to 1 —— [illegible]	45 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	100 to 1 —— Clarendon (t)
28 to 1 —— [illegible]	50 to 1 —— Red Hart (t freely)	
30 to 1 —— Lunedale	50 to 1 —— Miss Martin c (t)	

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Slander (t) | 16 to 1 agst Miami | 16 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter

Thursday.—Almost a blank day; the only bets laid having been 8 to 1 agst Van Tromp, 15 to 1 agst Epirote, 33 to 1 agst Lunedale, and 40 to 1 agst Red Hart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—Under the Especial Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales and Royal Family. Last [illegible] Nights previous to the Christmas Holidays. MONDAY, December [illegible] THE [illegible] of the CIRCLE, and ROB ROY MACGREGOR [illegible] SATURDAY NEXT (Boxing Night), SPLENDID DOUBLE ROTATION of EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, and DRAMATIC NOVELTIES. First Night of the GRAND COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, written by NELSON LEE, Esq., and will be produced on an unlimited scale of magnificence with entirely New Scenery and Decorations, entitled THE FORTY THIEVES: or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Robber's Cave. In addition to New and Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, &c., the Arena, and present successful Spectacle.—Performances commence at Half-past Six. Box-Office open from Eleven till Five. Acting and Stage Manager Mr. W D. Broadfoot

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STANWOOD, and GERMON, whose entertainments last season were so eminently successful, will have the honour of REPEATING their INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT at the above Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the Christmas Holidays. The Programme will be selected from their most POPULAR PIECES, and will also include SEVERAL NOVELTIES. Doors open at Eight o'Clock, and the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight precisely. Boxes, Stalls, and places may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 21, and Every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artistes that attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almack's. Conductor, Mr. Weippert, leader. Signor Zerbini, cornet-à-pistons, Mr. Handley; ophicleide, M. Prospere; M. C., Mr. Corrie. Commence at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

MR. DEMPSTER'S ORIGINAL BALLAD SOIREES.

MR. DEMPSTER, Composer of the Lament of the Irish Emigrant, Blind Boy, May Queen, and other AMERICAN MELODIES, respectfully announces that his SECOND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 23rd. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. To be had at Duff and Hodgson's, 65, Oxford-street, the doors, and of Mr. Dempster, 11, Howard-street, Strand.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—DIVISION OF PRICES.—COLOSSEUM.—ADMITTANCE, ONE SHILLING.

Panorama of London and Museum, 1s.; Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, &c. &c. 1s.; Stalactite Caverns at Adelsberg, 1s. The Prize Cartoons on view, no extra charge.

EVENING—Grand Promenade, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Torrent, 1s.; Marvellous Panorama of London by Night, with Atmospheric Effects every half hour, 1s. extra; Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra. Music from Two till Dusk, and at Eight till Half-past Ten.

Family tickets for four persons and upwards, to view the whole, 2s. 6d. each person, may be had from Ten till Four at the Colosseum, and at the principal music warehouses and libraries. Children Half-price, Day and Evening. Open from Seven till Half past Ten.

The whole Exhibition designed by Mr W. Bradwell.

BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, as in the days of our Redeemer. The work of Years. From the Bible and Josephus. Nearly 200 superficial feet. Visited in Dublin, Liverpool, &c., by at least 60,000 persons, including 1000 clergymen, and 300 travellers to the Holy Land. 213, Piccadilly. On and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st. Eleven till Five. Seven till Ten. Admittance, 1s.; Children and Schools, 6d. A lecture every hour in illustration.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and several distinguished members of the Royal Academy.—Madame WARTON's unrivalled TABLEAUX VIVANS.—Madame Warton begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Subscribers, and her juvenile Friends, that a Series of Grand Morning Tableaux Soirées will be produced during the Christmas Holidays. Selections from English, Roman, and Juvenile History. A new and splendid Tableaux will be presented, of "Christmas in the Olden Time," "The Queen of the Vintage," "Sleeping Beauty," "Children in the Wood," and the much-admired Tableau of a "Grecian Harvest Home," &c. This novel Entertainment has been produced regardless of expense, to render it both pleasing and instructive to Youth. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-price. Each Tableau accompanied with descriptive music, by a Band of first-rate talent, conducted by Herr Redl, the appointments by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. Morning Performance at Three; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s., Reserved Seats, 2s. Promenade, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BY PERMISSION.—PROFESSOR SCHŒNBEIN'S GUN COTTON, differing from all other specimens recently before the Public, is Lectured on, with other explosive Compounds, by Dr Ryan, Daily at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principle of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH demonstrated daily by Professor Bachhoffner, especially with reference to the new Patent of Messrs. Nott and Gamble, called the ROYAL ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. By the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE are exhibited Specimens of the DISEASED POTATO, showing the Leaves, Cuttings of the Tubers, &c., together with the DESTRUCTIVE INSECT, supposed by A. Smee, Esq., F.R.S., to be the cause of the disease. The PHYSIOSCOPE, DIVING EXPERIMENTS, DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Smith, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price.

An entire NEW and BEAUTIFUL SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS will be introduced at CHRISTMAS, and the Institution will be open on the Evening of Saturday, the 26th.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.—FIFTH SERIES.—SECOND CONCERT, MONDAY, December 21st, 1846.—Anthem, "O worship the Lord," Hayes—Misses Steele and Cubitt, "Through the wide wilderness," Neukomm—Mr. Lockey, "'Mid wintry storms," Curschman—Miss Steele, Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, with Chorus, "God be merciful," Bernando Sabattini. Mr. J. A. Novello, "Honour and arms," Handel—Miss Steele, "Peace," Preyer—Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, "The Future bright," Kalliwoda—Miss Cubitt, "He shall feed His flock," Handel—Chorus, "O sing unto Jehovah," Haydn—Organ Solo, Miss Mounsey—Mr Lockey, "God, my shepherd," Cherubini—Quartet, "Grant us Thy peace," Mendelssohn Bartholdy—Miss Steele, "Praise the Lord with cheerful noise," Handel—Chorus, "O Thou, whose power" (1550), Arcadelt—Mr. J. A. Novello, "O Lord, how are they increased" (MS.), Nicolai—Miss Cubitt, (a Slumber Song), Kücken—Chorus, "Let their celestial concerts all unite," Handel. To commence at half-past Seven and terminate about Ten. The remaining Concerts on Tuesday Jan. 5, 1847, Wednesday, Jan. 27; Friday, Feb. 19; Friday, March 5. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

BOOKS for PRESENTS.—FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, QUADRANT, corner of Air-street.—The largest and best-selected Stock of Juvenile and Standard Works, adapted for School Prizes, Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts, in London. Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Annuals, Albums, and Scrap Books, in every variety of binding. Also, an extensive Collection of Splendidly Illustrated Works, suitable for Presents or the Drawing-room Table, at a great reduction from the published prices.—Catalogues Gratis. 65, Quadrant.

GIFT BOOK FOR YOUNG PERSONS

1. THE AFRICAN WANDERERS; or, the Adventures of Carlos and Antonio, by Mrs R. LEE (formerly Mrs. T. E. Bowdich,) fcap. 8vo., with Engravings, Price 6s. cloth.
2. EARLY DAYS of ENGLISH PRINCES. By Mrs R. GRAY. Illustrated by John Franklin. Small 4to., Price 4s. tinted plates, 5s. coloured.
3. THE SILVER SWAN: a Fairy Tale. By Madame de CHATELAIN. Illustrated by John Leech. Small 4to., Price 3s. 6d. tinted, 4s. 6d. coloured.
4. THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE, or, Points and Pickings of Information about China and the Chinese. 20 Engravings. Fcap 8vo., 6s. cloth.
5. SOLDIERS and SAILORS. With 50 Engravings by Gilbert. Fcap 8vo., 6s. cloth.
6. PAUL PRESTON'S Voyages, Travels, and Remarkable Adventures. Numerous Engravings. 3s. 6d. cloth.
7. Mrs. LOUDON'S GLIMPSES of NATURE. 37 Illustrations. 3s. 6d. cloth.
8. MRS. HOFLAND'S LAST WORK, EMILY'S REWARD; or the Holiday Trip to Paris. 18mo. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.
9. The MINE; or Subterranean Wonders. New Edition, enlarged. By Mrs. LOUDON. 61 Illustrations. 4s. cloth.
10. The SHIP. New Edition, enlarged. By "The OLD SAILOR," with Coloured Flags, and numerous Engravings. 4s. cloth.
11. SCENES of COMMERCE by LAND and SEA. 66 Steel Engravings. 12mo. 7s. 6d. half-bound morocco.
12. HOME AMUSEMENTS; a choice collection of Riddles, Charades, Conundrums, Parlour Games and Forfeits. By PETER PUZZLEWELL, Esq. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J. Harris, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY JAMES BURNS, 17, PORTMAN-STREET.

POPULAR ARABIAN NIGHTS.—Lately published, with nearly Fifty Engravings, in two handsome foolscap volumes, cloth, price 13s. 6d.,

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. Selected and revised for general reading, and suited especially for the Young.

Just published, in one handsome closely-printed volume, with Illustrations by Warren, cloth, 6s.; half morocco, 7s. 6d.,

DON QUIXOTE; A New Edition, divested of cumbrous matter, and revised for general reading, forming an admirable boy's holiday book. (This forms volume III. of "Burns' Select Library.")

BURNS' ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE; or, Scrap Book of Wood Engravings for 1847. A Descriptive List of Works in General Literature, suited for Drawing-room Books, Presents, &c., accompanied with Specimens of the Engravings contained in each volume. The Catalogue is printed in small 4to., on the finest paper, and is itself a Drawing Room Book. It contains 43 Engravings in the highest style of art.—"A beautiful collection of specimens of wood-engraving—and a capital picture book in itself."—Morning Chronicle.

LIVES OF THE ANCIENTS.—In cloth, 4s. 6d., morocco, elegant, 6s.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Edited by the Rev A. J. HOWELL, with Engravings by Pickersgill. This will be found a very suitable volume for the young.

Price 4s., half morocco, 4s. 6d., TALES OF FEMALE HEROISM. Containing 19 Tales Illustrated by Warren. (Forms also Volume I. of the "Select Library.")

In cloth, 2s. 6d., morocco, elegant, 4s., SELECT POPULAR TALES. From the celebrated Collection of Musæus, with Six Engravings after the German. An excellent holiday Tale Book.

In cloth, 3s. 6d., morocco, 5s., BALLADS and SONGS from the best GERMAN AUTHORS with fifteen Engravings on Wood.

CHOICE BALLADS and METRICAL TALES, from Percy, Scott, Jameson, Ritson, &c. (18 Engravings.) Cloth, 3s., morocco, 4s. 6d.

STORIES OF THE CRUSADES conveying in a pleasing form an historical view of that period. Cloth, 3s. 6d., half morocco, 5s. (This forms Vol. II. of "Burns' Select Library.")

A Catalogue containing a great variety of others may be had gratis.

MESSRS. W. and R. CHAMBERS respectfully intimate that an Establishment for the sale of their Publications has been opened, under the agency of Mr. W. S. Orr, at No. 147, Strand, London (fifth door west of Somerset House). At this Establishment, and also, as formerly, at No. 2, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, and all their other Publications, will be issued for circulation in England and Wales.

It is hoped that the New Establishment, from its central situation, may offer facilities for examining their Educational Works not to be expected at a wholesale warehouse; and parties interested in Education are respectfully invited to do so.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY of USEFUL and ENTERTAINING TRACTS.—This work is issued in Weekly Numbers, price 1d., and Monthly Parts, price 5d. and 6d. alternately; also, in 1s. Volumes every Two Months.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, New Series, lately commenced, in royal 8vo. size; published in Weekly Numbers and Monthly Parts; also, in Half-Yearly Volumes, price 4s. 6d. cloth boards.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA of ENGLISH LITERATURE. Two massive and handsome Volumes, price 14s. cloth.

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION for the PEOPLE, now completed in 100 Numbers, at 1½d. each, or in Two Volumes, cloth, at 16s.

CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE. The object of this publication is to furnish the friends of an improved system of education with the books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the Nursery and School. The prices are fixed at the lowest price consistent with remuneration, and detailed prospectuses may be had on application.

CHAMBERS' SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS. Maps of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Asia, Palestine, North America, South America, Africa, and the Hemispheres. Each Map measures 5 feet 8 inches in length, by 4 feet 10 inches in breadth. Price, coloured on cloth, with rollers, 14s. each. The Hemispheres (including Astronomical Diagrams), 21s.

CHAMBERS' SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN and ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Containing Thirty-four Quarto Maps, coloured. Bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.

CHAMBERS' PEOPLE'S EDITIONS, selected with a view to the amusement, instruction, and moral improvement of the people.

Published by W. and R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh; and WILLIAM S. ORR, 147, Strand, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR BOOKS.

THE ADVENTURES of SIR FRIZZLE PUMPKIN, Nights at Mess, and other Tales. Fcap. 8vo. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

PENINSULAR SCENES and SKETCHES. By the Author of "The Student of Salamanca." Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of SCOTTISH LIFE. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

TRIALS of MARGARET LYNDSAY. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life." Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE SUBALTERN. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE LIFE of MANSIE WAUCH, Tailor in Dalkeith. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. Price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

VALERIUS, a Roman Story. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE FORESTERS. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life." Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

THE CRUISE of the MIDGE. By the Author of "Tom Cringle's Log." Price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

THE YOUTH and MANHOOD of CYRIL THORNTON. By CAPTAIN HAMILTON. Price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

REGINALD DALTON. By the Author of "Valerius." Price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

ADAM BLAIR, MATTHEW WALD [illegible] By the Author of "Valerius." Price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

* * * The above may be had neatly bound in cloth, at Sixpence, or elegantly bound in [illegible] and gilt edges, at One Shilling per volume extra.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 37, Paternoster-row, London; [illegible]

BOOKS PUBLISHED by WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS:

THE WORKS OF MRS. HEMANS.

A Complete and Uniform Edition, with a Memoir by her Sister. In 7 Vols., fcap. 8vo, price £1 15s., neatly bound in cloth, with Portraits and Vignettes, or £3 3s. in morocco.

Each Volume may be had as a separate and complete Book, price 5s., viz.:—

- I. MEMOIR OF MRS. HEMANS. By her Sister.
- II. TALES AND HISTORIC SCENES, &c.
- III. THE SIEGE OF VALENCIA, THE SCEPTIC, &c.
- IV. THE FOREST SANCTUARY, DE CHATILLON, &c.
- V. RECORDS OF WOMAN, VESPERS OF PALERMO, &c.
- VI. SONGS OF THE AFFECTIONS, NATIONAL LYRICS, &c.
- VII. SONGS AND LYRICS, SCENES AND HYMNS OF LIFE.

THE COURSE OF TIME. A Poem, in Ten Books. By ROBERT POLLOK, M.A. A New Edition (being the Eighteenth), with Portrait, engraved by Robinson. In small 8vo., 7s. 6d., neatly bound in cloth.

SCHLEGEL'S HISTORY OF LITERATURE.—LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE, ANCIENT AND MODERN. From the German of FREDERICK SCHLEGEL. A New Edition, in foolscap 8vo, price 5s.

SCHILLER'S BALLADS.—THE POEMS AND BALLADS OF SCHILLER. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. With a Sketch of Schiller's Life. 2 vols crown 8vo., price 21s.

THE BOOK OF THE FARM. A Systematic Work on Practical Agriculture, detailing the Labours of the Farmer, Farm-Steward, Ploughman, Shepherd, Hedger, Cattleman, Field-worker, and Dairymaid. By HENRY STEPHENS, Esq., F.R.S.E. In three large volumes, illustrated with Thirty-three Engravings on Steel, and upwards of Six Hundred Wood Cuts, price £4 10s.

MRS. SOUTHEY'S WORKS.

CHAPTERS ON CHURCHYARDS. A New Edition, complete in One Volume small 8vo., price 7s. 6d.

SOLITARY HOURS. In foolscap 8vo. A New Edition. Price 5s.

THE BIRTHDAY, AND OTHER POEMS. In foolscap 8vo., price 7s.

LADY FLORA HASTINGS' POEMS. With a Portrait by K. M'Leay, R.S.A. Engraved in Line, by Horsburgh. Second Edition, beautifully printed in foolscap 8vo., price 7s. 6d. A few copies remain of the Large Edition, which, with Proof Impressions of the Portrait, may be had at 15s. in morocco.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq. A New Edition, foolscap 8vo. Three vols. Price 18s.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN. By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq. A New Edition. Two vols. foolscap 8vo. Price 12s.

THE RECREATIONS OF CHRISTOPHER NORTH. In Three vols. post 8vo. Price £1 11s. 6d.

45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 37, Paternoster-row, London.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.

Now Ready—Delivered Gratis,

A NEW PLAN FOR READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM. This Plan [illegible] of Standard Works, all the New Books, and the right to Members to purchase any work desired as soon as the first demand has subsided at one half the published price. [illegible] gratis and sent post free to orders enclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr. B[illegible], Librarian, [illegible]-street, Cavendish-square.

Public Library, Conduit-street.

LITERATURE.—READING FAMILIES throughout the [illegible] are furnished with the New and Standard Works for perusal in any quantity. [illegible] are forwarded in Boxes, and may be exchanged as often as desired. Two or [illegible] may unite in one Subscription.

The New Catalogues, General and Theological, are ready, comprising all the New Works, and will be delivered GRATIS to Subscribers.

For Terms and Regulations apply to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Just Published, the Fifth Edition, 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, Second Edition, post 8vo., cloth 5s.

EXPLANATIONS, by the Author of "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, post 8vo., cloth, 7s.

ON NEAR SIGHT, AGED SIGHT, and IMPAIRED VISION, with OBSERVATIONS upon the USE of GLASSES. By W. WHITE COOPER, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the North London Ophthalmic Institution.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, the Second Edition, thick 8vo. volume of 800 pages, cloth, 14s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA of PRACTICAL RECEIPTS, and collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures, and Trades; designed as a compendious Dictionary of reference for the manufacturer, tradesman, amateur, and heads of families. By ARNOLD JAMES COOLEY. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK.

In a handsome volume, large 8vo., elegantly bound and gilt, price £1 1s.

TALES of WOMAN'S TRIALS. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. Embellished with 70 Illustrations on Wood, drawn by J. Noel Paton, E. M. Ward, E. Corbould, H. C. Selous, J. Gilbert, R. R. M'Ian, &c.

CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

MR. M. A. TITMARSH'S CHRISTMAS VOLUME.

DEDICATED TO THE MULLIGAN, OF BALLYMULLIGAN.

Foolscap quarto, price 7s. 6d.; or, with the plates coloured, 10s. 6d.

MRS. PERKINS'S BALL; Depicted in Twenty-three Plates, containing the Portraits of the Principal Personages present, with their Characters. By Mr. M. A. TITMARSH. CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

ATTRACTIVE PRESENT.

In small 8vo., bound in cloth, and extra gilt, price 5s.

MY OWN ANNUAL. An Illustrated Gift-Book for Boys and Girls. Edited by MARK MERRIWELL.

With 100 Engravings, and a Frontispiece and Title in Colours.

CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

PINNOCK'S WORKS.—NEW EDITIONS.

1. PINNOCK'S GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY	1s. 6d.
2. PINNOCK'S ASTRONOMY MADE EASY	1s. 6d.
3. PINNOCK'S HISTORY of ENGLAND MADE EASY	2s. 6d.

L. F. GIBBS, 34, Paternoster-row, London.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

BEAUTIES OF CHESS: a Collection of the Finest Chess Problems extant; including upwards of TWO THOUSAND CURIOUS POSITIONS, won or drawn by brilliant "coups," selected from the works of the first Chess writers, past and present. By A. ALEXANDRE. One handsome vol., royal 8vo., price £1 4s.

BARTHES and LOWELL, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street.

TO CHESS PLAYERS.—The Seventh Volume of THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, Edited by H. STAUNTON, Esq., is now ready, price 15s. bound. This Volume is an appropriate and delightful present for the season, forming an inexhaustible fund of instruction and entertainment. It contains an immense variety of Chess Intelligence—Games played over the Board—Games played without Chess-board and Men—Games played by Correspondence, and in Consultation—Chess in India—Problems on Diagrams, Problems for Young Players, Miscellaneous Problems, &c. &c.

H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, will contain a splendid PORTRAIT of his Lordship (taken by his [illegible] expressly for this Magazine [illegible]), beautifully Engraved on Steel by Hunt, together with a most interesting Biographical Memoir written expressly for this publication. [illegible] Subscribers are [illegible] to forward their orders to their Booksellers immediately, to secure early [illegible] of the highly finished Portrait of this distinguished Friend of the Farming interest.

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE is published monthly, price Two Shillings, and may be had of every Bookseller in every Town in the United Kingdom.

Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

ETHIOPIAN QUADRILLES, on Airs performed by the Ethiopian Serenaders. [illegible] Quadrilles, on Airs from [illegible] Grand Opera. The [illegible] Quadrilles, on Airs from [illegible] Opera. Maritana Quadrilles, on Airs from W. V. Wallace's Grand Opera. [illegible] Quadrilles, on Airs from Verdi's [illegible] Opera. [illegible] Quadrilles, on Airs from Donizetti's Opera Buffa. Les Arabes Quadrilles [illegible] by [illegible]. The Stradella Polka. All by C. COOTE, pianist to [illegible].

CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

MUSICAL PRESENTS, ELEGANTLY BOUND, at J. GREEN'S, 33, Soho-square.

CANADIAN AIRS (18) two books in one, Poetry by Soane, arranged by Knight	15s. 0d.
DRAWING-ROOM LYRICS (7), poetry by Bayley, composed by J. Green	17s. 0d.
INDIAN MELODIES (16), poetry by Reader, arranged by Horn	15s. 0d.
[illegible] SONGS (8), poetry by Miss Strickland, composed by J. Green	17s. 0d.
LITTLE SONGS FOR LITTLE SINGERS (16), by J. Green	12s. 0d.
NURSERY SONGS (29), by J. Green	7s. 6d.
[illegible] (15), by J. Green	5s. 0d.
[illegible] LAST ANNUAL GIFT FOR THE GUITAR	5s. 0d.

TALES of the WOODS and FIELDS. By the AUTHOR of "Two Old Men's Tales," "Emilia Wyndham," &c.

Price 2s. paper boards, or 2s. 6d. cloth.

Forming the 12th Volume of the Parlour Novelist.

SIMMS and M'INTYRE, Belfast; W. S. ORR and Co., London.

GEORGE; or, THE PLANTER of the ISLE of FRANCE.

By ALEXANDER DUMAS.

Price 2s. paper boards, or 2s. 6d. cloth.

Forming the 13th Volume of the Parlour Novelist.

SIMMS and M'INTYRE, Belfast; W. S. ORR and Co., London.

CHEAP and ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOK! Thirteen Volumes of the PARLOUR NOVELIST are now ready, and may be purchased for 26s. sewed, or 32s. 6d. in neat cloth, or in separate volumes, at 2s. sewed, or 2s. 6d. cloth.

This interesting Series contain Works by

John Banim,
Miss Austen,
Leitch Ritchie,

Miss Sedgwick,
The Author of
"Two Old Men's Tales,"
&c. &c.

W. H. Maxwell,
Eugene Sue,
A. Dumas,

ISSUED IN A NEAT AND ELEGANT FORM

RENDERING IT A VERY SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"This is certainly a wonder in the history of cheap publications. Half-crown volumes, each containing some complete work of a popular novelist; and, for all its cheapness, as neatly got up as one would wish to see in a book three times the price."—Morning Chronicle.

Belfast: SIMMS and M'INTYRE, W. S. ORR and Co., London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY for CHILDREN; with numerous Illustrative Cuts: forming a permanent Fund of Amusement and Instruction, admirably adapted for Preparatory Schools and Families. 3rd Edition, revised and improved. Price 1s.; or with a box of 36 cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; or with 144 larger mahogany cubes, 10s.

"A very ingenious and successful attempt to teach the sciences of numbers and space by tangible objects. The system is as pleasing as it is instructive, and is a good addition to the toys of science."—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

May be had of all Booksellers, Stationers, Toymen, &c. Agents:—J. Trimen, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street, Grant and Griffith, (late Harris) corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; Payne and Son, 16 and 17, High Holborn.

NOTICE!

RE-ISSUE, IN TEN MONTHLY PARTS, PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS EACH, OF BURKE'S

HISTORY OF THE LANDED GENTRY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Part I. will appear with the Magazines, on the 1st of January, 1847.

Mr. COLBURN begs to announce that, on the 1st of January, 1847, he will commence the Re-Publication of the above Important Work, in TEN MONTHLY PARTS, price 5s. each.

This work furnishes such a mass of authentic information in regard to all the principal families in the kingdom as has never before been brought together. It relates to the Untitled Families of Rank as the Peerage and Baronetage does to the Titled, and forms, in fact, a Peerage of the Untitled Aristocracy. It embraces the whole of the Landed Interest, and is indispensable to the library of every gentleman.

* * * Orders received by all Booksellers.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NOTICE

OF A CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF THE

NELSON LETTERS AND DISPATCHES.

EDITED BY SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, G.C.M.G.,

IN FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, PRICE ONLY FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.

The First of which will appear with the Magazines on the 1st of January, 1847.

With the object of obtaining for this truly National Work a widely extended circulation Mr. Colburn has resolved to re-issue it in FOURTEEN MONTHLY PARTS, at only 5s. each, commencing on the 1st of January, 1847. An opportunity will thus be afforded for every private, as well as public, library to become possessed of this unique monument to the memory of the greatest Naval Hero that ever existed. The Nelson Letters (observes the *Globe*) will hereafter be the Manual of the Sailor, as the sister service has found a guide in the Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington. They will range side by side. Englishmen will associate their heroic deeds, and point their sons to these kindred works as the best memorials of their lives.

Orders received by all Booksellers.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW MUSICAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Just published,

A COMICAL, TRAGICAL, FANTASIA, entitled BLUE-BEARD, a Domestic Tragedy, explained in a *note-able* manner on the Pianoforte. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. Illustrated with superb Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard. Price 4s.

CINDERELLA, a Fairy Legend, adapted to the Pianoforte without rhyme or (very little) reason. With splendid Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard. 4s.

VENICE. Recollections of the Carnival. A Descriptive Musical Melange for the Pianoforte. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With elegant Title in Gold and Colours, by Brandard. 4s.

London: Published by LEONI LEE and COXHEAD, 48, Albemarle-street, where may be obtained,

The BATTLE of SOBRAON. By ADOLPHE SCHUBERT. With Tinted Title. 2s. 6d.

The SOBRAON MARCH. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With Title in Gold and Colours. 2s. 6d.

NAPOLEON'S MARCH ACROSS the ALPS. By ADOLPHE SCHUBERT. With Title in Gold and Colours. 2s. 6d.

The FEAST of LANTERNS. By CHARLES W. GLOVER. With Title in Gold and Colours. 2s. 6d.

The NIGHT-STORM at SEA. Introducing the celebrated Song, "Fear not, but trust in Providence." [illegible] With coloured Title [illegible] 2s. 6d.

Just [illegible] (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,)

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of a Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton), followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUENS and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON"
On the 1st of January, 1847, will be Published, Price Sixpence,
EDITED BY ALBERT SMITH, AND ANGUS B. REACH,
No. I. OF

THE MAN IN THE MOON; A Monthly Review and Bulletin of New Measures, New Men, New Books, New Plays, New Jokes, and New Nonsense; being AN ACT for the AMALGAMATION OF THE B[illegible] GAUGE OF FANCY with the NARROW GAUGE OF FACT, into the GRAND GENERAL AMUSEMENT JUNCTION.

London: CLARK, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers; and sold at every Railway Station in the Kingdom.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NOVEL AND EXQUISITE PRINT, CALLED

THE LILY AND THE ROSE.
FROM THE GRACEFUL PENCIL OF
KENNY MEADOWS.
ENGRAVED IN THE FIRST STYLE OF ART BY THAT CELEBRATED ENGRAVER,
HENRY ROBINSON.

The design represents two lovely Girls, characteristically grouped, surrounded by the Flowers of which they are the types. This print cannot fail to charm admirers of Female loveliness; or, to call forth the approval of Artistic taste.

	£	s.	d.
One Hundred Proofs before Letters	1	1	0
One Hundred Proofs after Letters	0	15	0
Prints	0	10	6

Published by J. HOGARTH, opposite the Opera-house, Haymarket, London.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.—The cheapest and most useful are the volumes of THE MUSICAL TREASURY, each containing above 70 Pieces for the Family Pianoforte—not stuff written on hire for the occasion, but sterling Songs, Duets, Glees, Overtures, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Pianoforte Pieces, &c., all by first-rate Composers, correctly printed in music folio, sumptuously bound, with gilt edges, emblazoned title-pages, &c., price only 16s., and five volumes to select from. "No one in possession of this volume can say that he has not got a musical library. A better assortment could not possibly have been made."—Illustrated London News. "A beautifully got-up volume of vocal and instrumental music, wondrously cheap."—Monthly Belle Assemblée. "Great judgment has been exhibited in the selection of the music."—Sun. "One of the most suitable new year's gifts we have ever seen"—Weekly Dispatch. "The music is beautiful [illegible] accurately printed—the force of cheapness can no further go."—Sunday Times. [illegible] Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and 209, adjoining the Cosmorama, Regent-street, of whom may be had, gratis, Lists of above 300 Pieces for the Family Piano-forte, all in threepenny sheets, music folio.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, Mounted in Lockets, Brooches, or Rings, are taken at
34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER;
85, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,
And The ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.

ANNUITIES.—A well-established and highly respectable Wholesale House is open to Grant a few Annuities, to Persons of all Ages, on much more liberal terms than can be obtained at any Office, the Firm possessing peculiar advantages for the safe and profitable employment of Capital to almost any amount.—For further particulars, address to A. M. B., Post-Office, 102, Cheapside.

BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, solicit an inspection of their celebrated TABLE CUTLERY, which they are offering at prices 30 per cent. under other houses, where quality is considered. The money returned for any article not approved of. Balance Table Knives from 10s. per dozen. Books containing 200 engravings, gratis and post-free. Established 1818.

SPLENDID DOUBLE-ACTION GOTHIC HARP, Richly Decorated, Erard's Patent, by Holderness; and an elegant Grand Square PIANOFORTE, by Collard, Metallic Plate, &c.; both new within the last year. Price—Harp, 46 Guineas; the Pianoforte, 20 Guineas; the property of a Captain's Lady going to South Australia. Inquire at H. R. WILCOCKE'S, 61, London-road.

HUNTING EXERCISE.—Gentlemen Riding, Walking, Suffering from Disease, Relaxation, &c. &c., should try W. H. BAILEY'S SUSPENSION BANDAGES, admitted to be the best now in use.—Price 3s. 4d. and 4s. 10d. each, carriage included. Address to W. H. BAILEY, 418, Oxford-street, London. N.B. Laced Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.

TO LADIES.—PITE'S WATERPROOF BONNET and CAP BASKETS are Durable, Portable, Capacious, and Neat in Appearance. To be had, in all sizes, of the Manufacturer, 164, Lower Front-Room Bazaar, Soho-square; also at Nos. 260, 306, 415, and 550. Be careful to inquire for Pite's Waterproof Travelling Baskets.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage-paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

MOURNING SILKS, WARRANTED FAST BLACK.

The richest quality of Radzimeres	at 4s. 6d.	worth	6s. 3d.
The richest Ottomans, and Satin Turcs	4s. 0d.	worth	5s. 3d.
Very rich Black Watered Ducapes	4s. 6d.	worth	5s. 9d.
Rich Black Gros des Naples	1s. 11½d.	worth	2s. 9d.

The above goods can be obtained only at KING and SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street, who will undertake to send patterns to families in the Country free of expense, to prove to Ladies that the same goods cannot be bought at any Provincial Town under an advance of 30 per cent. on the above prices. Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

IF NOT IMMEDIATELY WANTED THEY WILL PAY FOR KEEPING. Purchase quickly the Great Bargains at DISON'S, whose whole Stock is reduced to such extremely low prices as cannot fail to realise cash the instant they are seen. Buy, therefore, while you can, Lace of every kind, Dresses, Scarfs, Squares, Veils, Capes, Collars, Sleeves, Cuffs, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, of Dison, No. 237, Regent-street, whose Stock must be sold off before he commences alterations. N.B. A few Infants' Robes, Frocks, and Caps, at a third of their value.

THE FIRST MAN who hinted at the revival of Gifts at Christmas and New Year was DISON, of 237, Regent-street, since which imitators in every branch have sprung up. He has now an extra claim to givers' notice by the economical, as well as useful and ornamental. A Lace Dress, a Lace Cape, Muslin and Lace Collars, Berthes, Veils, Infants' Robes and Caps, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, enclosed in chaste enamelled scented boxes, are among the many appropriate Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-day Presents, at Dison's, No. 237, Regent-street, whose whole Stock is selling off at an immense reduction, to prepare for alterations.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms. Paper Models.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COMPANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel Article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, "Netting." To be had of all the most respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and Co., Norwich, and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 39, Friday-street, Cheapside.—N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c.—SUBSCRIBERS to the ART-UNION are respectfully informed that WM. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, has designed a chastely ornamented frame, expressly for the beautiful Engraving, "JEPTHA'S DAUGHTER." Those who have not obtained the Print, are solicited to forward their orders to receive the same to WM. [illegible] superb looking [illegible] and Picture Frames [illegible] restored. FOLLIT'S [illegible] 63, Fleet-street.

MUSICAL BOXES of high quality, the mechanism beautifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A catalogue of the music, with the price of the boxes, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application, or will be sent, post-paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves, in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement, and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

DEFORMITIES of the SPINE, &c.—Mr. COLES'S PATENT ORTHOPÆDIC SOFA is adapted for the treatment of every variety of Distortion of the Spine and Chest. It contains, under the semblance of an ordinary sofa, the prone couch, and six varieties of exercises, calculated for restoring muscular energy, and for the due extension of contracted parts. It can be effectively employed at home, or at school, and without quitting the superintendence of the family surgeon. An Illustrated Guide to it is published, price 1s., by HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

KŒNIG'S CORNET A-PISTONS.—HERR KŒNIG begs leave to call the attention of his patrons and the public to the following facts. Having frequently received communications from parties expressing great dissatisfaction at Instruments (Cornet-à-pistons) said to have been approved of by him, he was induced to examine several of the said Instruments, and, in nearly every instance, found them extremely defective both in Tone and Manufacture. HERR KŒNIG, therefore, deems it imperative on him in order distinctly to state (in order to prevent the disappointments complained of above), that the only Instruments examined and approved by him, are those sold at JULLIEN'S ROYAL CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, 214, Regent-street.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome TEA-SPOON, of C. WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding Silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as Silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike Plated Goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful Metal, will be enclosed with the sample Spoon.

Address C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—For CASH.—WILLIAM LOCKETT, 75, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT (opposite Sun-street), is now Selling a Blue Printed Table Service, to dine twelve persons, for 10s. 6d., Soup Tureen included.—Rich Cut Decanters, 10s. a set of four, two quarts and two pints, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. A variety of excellent Cut Wines, all patterns, 4s. per dozen. Superior cut half-pint Tumblers, 5s. per dozen.—All other articles in Glass upon the same scale of cheapness.—Beautiful Burnished Gold Tea Services, containing forty-one pieces, 18s., usually sold at 30s. Splendid Table Services in great variety, containing 100 pieces, for the low price of 1l. 5s.—A Great Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH ORNAMENTS, &c., at equally Low Prices.—Captains of Vessels will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase their goods at this Establishment.—N.B. W. L. invariably pays cash for all articles he purchases, which enables him to obtain his goods upon the most reasonable terms, which advantage he now offers to the Public, and respectfully solicits their inspection of his stock, which, for quality and prices, he feels confident will entitle him to their patronage. Country orders promptly attended to, upon receipt of a Post-office order to the amount of the Goods ordered.—Recollect, 75, Bishopsgate Without.

WILCOCKE'S TWENTY GUINEA COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, not to be equalled by any maker in London, for Fine Tone and Touch; also, several excellent Second-hand Instruments equally cheap. 61, London-road, Southwark.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Choice old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen, hampers, 1s. Brandies at 21s. and 34s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street within.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

BARTER.—STOCK-TAKING.—It is not generally known that WINE of the first quality, in the London Docks, may be had in EXCHANGE for GOODS of any description, calculated for shipping, and in any amount, from £15 to £1000.—Apply to W. F., 26, Friday-street, Cheapside.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the Tea Duties, will most likely end, as usual, in smoke. Even if there be a reduction, will the public have Tea at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Black in 6lb. bags; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d. Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

REALLY SUBSTANTIAL AND HIGHLY-ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE TEA Growers in China have of late sent us very many small Chests, or what they call Caddies, of very choice TEA, some of them containing only 5 lbs. weight, with others holding 7, 12, 20, to 30 lbs. DAKIN and COMPANY have received several hundreds, some are most beautiful, fit for the drawing room, and capable of being made into elegant work-boxes for ladies; they are beautifully constructed ornaments, are of different forms and sizes, filled with the choicest Tea, and will be shown to every person who desires to see these uncommonly convenient and truly acceptable Christmas Presents. NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

GOOD OLD CHRISTMAS fast approaches us, and what is there in all this great Metropolis that would prove so acceptable a Christmas Present to our country friends as a little really good Tea? Our neighbours across the Channel have long prided themselves upon their choicest of wines, and have designated the finest descriptions "Première Qualité." The first gatherings of the Tea Plant are well known to be the finest—such as the richest Souchong, Cowslip Hyson, and Gunpowder. All these fragrant and rare sorts of Tea are to be had of DAKIN and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD; and they will be found of premier quality—aye, fit for a Prince!!!

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—BOUQUETS DE GIBIER A LA SOYER.—A tasteful and picturesque method of arranging all kinds of Game in season, with branches of laurel, holly, and other evergreens, set off with dried flowers, &c. &c., thus forming a bouquet of the most seasonable and novel effect. For Illustration, see this Paper of Saturday last, December 12th. Made only at TOWNSEND'S, POULTERER and DEALER in GAME to her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family, 16, Charles-street, St. James's-square.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden, and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

CHAPPED HANDS.—Those who are troubled with Chapped Hands are recommended to use the HONEY PASTE. Prepared by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE. Price 2s., and 3s. 6d. per Pot.

BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.—The POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, will, in all instances, restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35, New Bond-street, London, and 5, East-street, Brighton. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s., per Pot.

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Nursery, is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. No Nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it. All Orders should be sent to Messrs. DELCROIX, 158, NEW BOND-STREET, as hairdressers (not being appointed agents), for the sake of gain, vend the most spurious trash as the genuine.

CAMPHOR SUPERSEDED.—Whereas Camphor having been found injurious to the Teeth (See "Lancet," Sept. 19th and Oct. 10th), BECK'S CIRCASSIAN DENTIFRICE is highly recommended by eminent Dentists and the Faculty as the best substitute for Camphor, and superior to anything ever prepared for beautifying and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and, at the same time, is more agreeable and economical. Sold in pots, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 9d., by the Proprietors, Beck and Co., 82, Westminster-bridge-road; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street, and all respectable Chemists in Town and Country.

WINDOW BLINDS. TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

GINGER BRANDY.—This most luxuriant and wholesome cordial is now come into general use, and not only pleases the palate, but is also the best remedy for all complaints of the stomach.

GINGERETTE, a trifling variation from the above, when mixed with water, is a pleasant and refreshing beverage. Price 38s. per dozen, or 3s. 6d. per bottle. Also their celebrated Pale and Brown Crown Sherrys at the same. To be had at W. YOUNG, FELL, and Co's., Cognac Brandy Distillery, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, and at all respectable licensed victuallers.

ALE—Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER—Full, Rich, Clean Flavour. Brewed purposely for private families, after the farm-house manner, and cannot be excelled. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Drays deliver on Mondays, City, Mile-end, and Limehouse; Tuesdays, Islington, New-road, and Kentish Town; Wednesdays, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Kensington; Thursdays, Oxford-street, Edgeware-road, and Paddington; Fridays, Borough, Peckham, Brixton, and Wandsworth-road; Saturdays, Stoke Newington, Dalston, and Hackney.—Address, "JOHN BULL BREWERY OFFICE," 20, Philpot-lane, City.

THE STANDARD OF COGNAC, which is the BEST FOREIGN BRANDY.—The PATENT BRANDY and the GENUINE SELTERS WATER, protected by the Patent Metallic Capsule, the only sure and self-evident safeguard against adulteration, can be obtained throughout the kingdom at the respective prices undermentioned, or at 7, SMITHFIELD-BARS, and 96, ST. JOHN'S-STREET, LONDON. The Capsule embossed with the words—

"SOCIETE VIGNICOLE CHAMPENOISE, BETTS FRERES COGNAC"—Brown, 4s. 6d. per bottle, Pale, 5s. ditto.

"BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, No. 7, Smithfield-bars," 3s. per bottle.

"BETTS, IMPORTER, NASSAU SELTERS WASSER," 10s. per dozen large bottles, 7s. small, exclusive of carriage from London.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Sir A. Bridges Henniker, Bart.	Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.	Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.

A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY.—(Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament.) Established for Public Objects, and carried out by Private Means. First Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, £2,000,000. Deposit £1 10s. per share. All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares, at two-thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate capital which may be issued. To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter.

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c.
Luke James Hansard, Esq., &c.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Henry Berkeley, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
John Berkeley Cotter, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
John Gardiner, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's-park
William Gilpin, Esq., Northumberland-street
Captain Hackett, R.N., Upper Rutland-street, Dublin
George Peters Irvine, Esq., Travellers' Club, Pall-mall
George Leslie Lee, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq., Berners-street
Edward Duke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kennett Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
William Stuart, Esq., Bedford-square
William Walmsley Terrington, Esq., Great Winchester-street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., Winchester House
James Tracy, Esq., Great Winchester-street
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London.
STANDING COUNSEL.—Mr. Sergeant Channell, Thomas Bourdillon, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons.
ARCHITECT.—John Bargrave Stevens, Esq., C.E.
SURVEYORS.—Messrs. Hoggart and Norton.
SUPERINTENDENT.—James Macdonald, Esq.
SECRETARY.—Edward Hoare, Esq.

The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society are as follow:—To provide sites for burials, east, west, north, and south of the Metropolis. To effect considerable reduction in the rate of charges. To adopt a new principle of payment, a single charge being substituted for the customary fees. To provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poorer population, by a system of arrangement perfectly novel, including buildings for the temporary reception as well as for the transit of bodies. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of several exceedingly eligible sites, and one portion of 150 acres has been already secured. The estimates show a large annual dividend when the Society shall be in full operation, until which period 4 per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits and calls. The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Son, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-inn Strand [illegible] Gilbert, Esq., 74, Old Broad-street [illegible] Birmingham; Henry Tate, [illegible] Messrs. Smith and [illegible] or to the Secretary, at the office of the Society [illegible] buildings, where [illegible] further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD HOARE, Sec.

London, November 25, 1846.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE [illegible] of the Hygeian System of Med[illegible] UNIVERSAL MEDICINES after thirty-[illegible] faculty. James Morison, the youngest [illegible], Esq., was born at Bognie, in the county of Aberdeen, in the year 1770 [illegible] been long known as one of great affluence and respectability; and the late Member for Banffshire, John Morison, was the second brother of the subject of this brief sketch. For the remainder of the sketch see the abridged "Morisoniana," to be had of all the honorary members of the British College of Health, New-road, London.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND CONCHOLOGY.—To facilitate the study of these interesting branches of science, Mr. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, arranges Elementary Collections of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, from Two to Fifty Guineas each. He also gives private instruction on Geological Mineralogy.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBY-SHIRE SPAR, and other Ornaments for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, has just received a new and elegant assortment of the above, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Inlaid Tables, Paper Weights, &c.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T's much admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons; general furnishing ironmongery, in tinned copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bedsteads, patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all who have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, and of the recognised agents in the country.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER. An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outside Garments, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever; also of Berdoe's new and universally admired PALLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City Establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders (it is presumed) commendation now unnecessary. At both establishments the business will continue to be conducted upon the principles of supplying, at equitable and satisfactory charges, such articles only, as will ensure permanent satisfaction and future confidence. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently opened.)

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made in the Corazza and other new styles, from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c. [illegible] to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual price [illegible] Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		HAT. Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£	s	d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis, from	0	8	6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	2	0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Paltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1	5	0	Tweed Over Coats	0	15	0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0	8	6	Tweed Trousers	0	8	6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0	4	6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Doeskin	0	10	6	Best of Dress Trousers	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	0	0	Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Frock Coats	1	5	0	Best Quality Made	2	15	0
Double-Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6	Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0	18	6	Best Quality Made	3	3	6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	0	Fancy Waistcoats	0	8	0
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy	0	12	0
				Boys Hussar and Tunic Suits	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice.

OBSERVE.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition; but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or, "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minories, and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Cartie," may be had on application or forwarded "POST FREE."

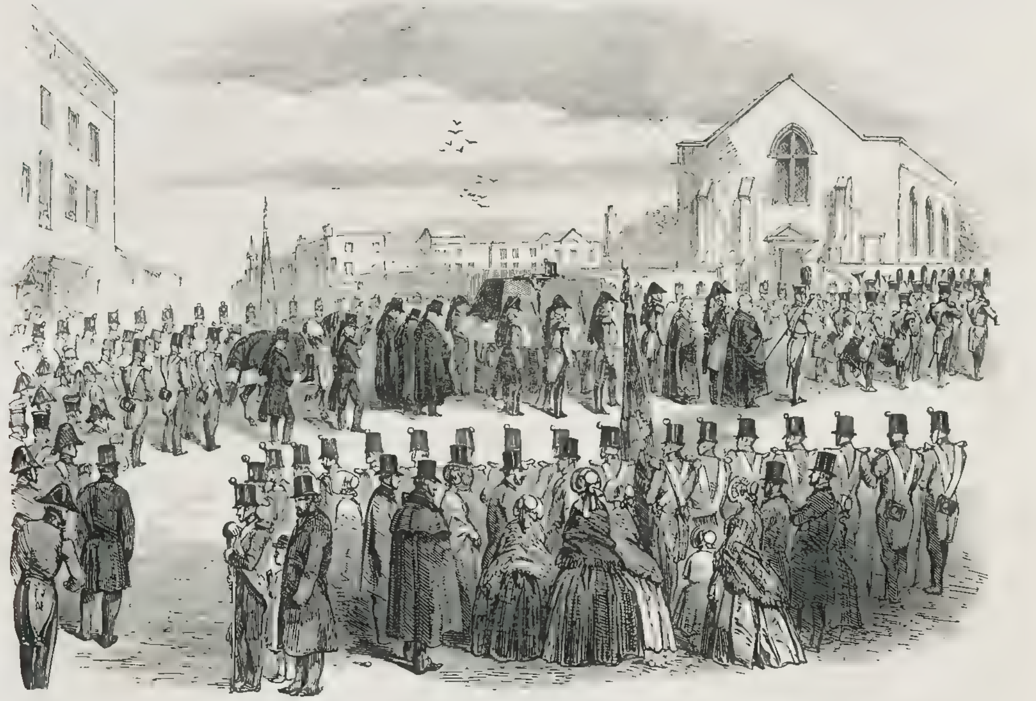
LOSS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ATLANTIC."

A FRIGHTFUL disaster took place on the coast near Boston, United States, on the 26th ult., by the steamer *Atlantic* striking at midnight, on a reef near Fisher's Island. The boiler, in the first instance, burst. Soon after the steamer left Boston, the storm arose which compelled the steam-ship *Great Western* to anchor off Staten Island, and, at four o'clock on the following morning, the *Atlantic* struck, and broke in two. Numbers were crushed in the cabins amidst the falling timbers, 45 were drowned and killed, and about 30 escaped. The sole relic of the ill-fated vessel on the following day was one upright beam, upon which hung a bell tolled by the sea. An English family named Walton were among the lost.

The storm which proved fatal to this noble specimen of steam-ship building, commenced with a strong easterly wind, attended with snow and sleet, on the morning of the 25th of November. As the day advanced, the wind increased to a gale, with rain and snow at intervals. At sunset, there was a short lull, but the wind soon after came out from the north-west, the snow fell thick and fast, and froze as it fell. Altogether, it was one of the most awful nights for the month of November ever witnessed or felt. The passengers for the *Atlantic* left Boston at five p.m.; and, after some delay incident to the bad condition of railroad travelling, reached Albyn's Point, where they took the steamer at twelve midnight. At that place they were joined by many passengers who were unable to proceed on the Long Island Railroad, and who adopted this as the only mode left of prosecuting their journey to New York. The *Atlantic* next stopped at New London, a small town situated on the river through which part of the steamer's route lies, and there received an addition to the number of her passengers, and parted with many more who dreaded the severity of the gale. She left New London at one a.m. of the 26th, and was shortly after in the open sea. The weather was now very rough, the sea running high, but the wind was still north-east, and therefore right aft, so that the speed of the boat enabled her to run ahead of the sea and make good weather of it: but she had scarcely run a distance of nine miles from the New London light, when the steam-pipe running into the steam-chest burst, and the engine was at once rendered entirely useless. This was the cause of the disaster. A horrible scene of confusion here ensued. Many persons were scalded; a part of the side of the boat was carried away in the explosion; the lights on the deck were all extinguished in a moment; and, to add to all other causes of apprehension, the boat lost her way and broached-to. For some time the helpless mass lay in the trough of the sea, the waves breaking over her every moment, and the wind changed almost instantaneously to N.W., placing the powerless steamer in the vortex of the storm. The anchors were immediately got overboard, and the steamer rode comparatively easy all night; but it could be perceived that she was *dragging towards the shore*. Her position at this time was about five miles S.E. of an island in Long Island Sound, known as Fisher's Island, and the wind was drifting the noble wreck slowly, but surely, upon it. This was on Thursday morning, Nov. 26. Two steamers, the *New Haven* and the *Mohegan*, made ineffectual attempts to get to her assistance, but the high sea prevented their approach.

Capt. Hanna, one of the survivors, has furnished to the Boston Reading Room the following memoranda of the disaster.

On the 26th, was within half a cable's length of the reef on Fisher's Island, at dark. Had advised Captain Dustan to cut the cables before dark, but he concluded to hold on. Was with Captain Dustan alone upon the upper saloon aft



GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL OF COLONEL SWALES, AT THE ROYAL GARRISON CHAPEL, PORTSMOUTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. H. C. UBSDELL.

when she struck. Heard Captain Dustan say, "She has gone." Captain Hanna endeavoured to get forward, as the reef extended from the stern to midships, the bow being beyond the reef and in a better position for the purpose of getting on shore.

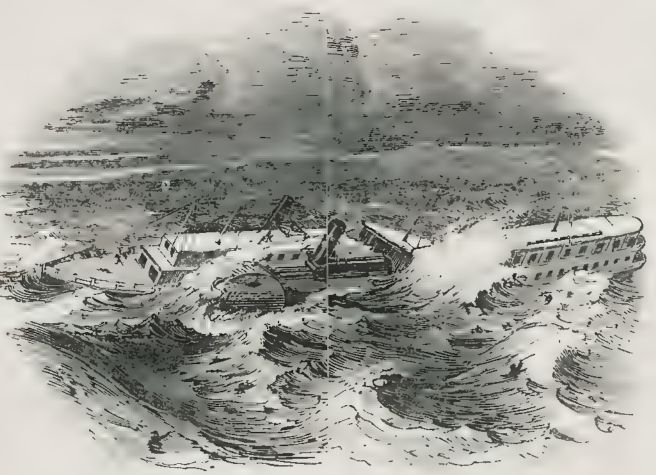
She was about 200 yards from the land. She struck at half-past four, about ten eet from the reef. Captain Hanna thinks that all who were in the saloon when the boat struck perished, with the exception of himself, as the sea stove her upper decks in.

Captain Hanna lowered himself rom the stern, and was thrown by the sea over the reef, and among the rocks on shore. He managed to scramble up on to the beach. He was considerably bruised, and suffered much from cold.

Very few passengers of the Long Island-trains went in this boat—Mr. Tucker, the conductor, having expressed an opinion that it would be unsafe

The following are the names of the passengers saved, so far as could be ascertained:—Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, U.S. Engineer Corps; Seabury Brewster, New York; Capt. Peter Hanna, Portland; C. C. Orr. Louisville, Kentucky; Joel R. Andrews, New London; Lieut. E. Maynard, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. S. Steward, U.S. Engineer; Charles Cadnedy, New York; Hiram Tarbox, Lisbon, Ct., Francis Herrick, Boston; Geo. W. Rogers, New London; C. C. Comstock, ditto; Thomas Truesdell, New York; Thomas Gooding, Boston; Nahum Reise, Newark, N J.; E. V. Booth, Boston; Edward Muddon, ditto; Charles Mitchell, Norwich, C. Peterson, Boston; Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, England; Varnham Marsh, New York; James Wilkinson, Boston; Nathaniel Atwood, Massachusetts; Richard Atwood, ditto; T. O. Gould, Adams' Express; W. A. Munroe, ditto, ditto; Charles Christian, New York; Henry Fieligh; Richard W. Thompson, Boston; Richard J. Bonham, Bridgeport or Ridport; John Hillard, or Williams, New York; William Edward; Robert Vine, West Newbury, Massachusetts; Jacob Walter, ditto; Richard Alvord, Orleans; Calvin Houghton, Bradford, Vt.; T. F. Baldwin, Cincinnati.

There were but three female passengers on board, including the servant of Mrs. Lewis—all lost. There were probably eight or ten deck hands, who also perished.



LOSS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ATLANTIC," ON THE COAST NEAR BOSTON, 26TH ULT.—FROM A SKETCH RECEIVED BY "THE ACADIA" MAIL.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL.

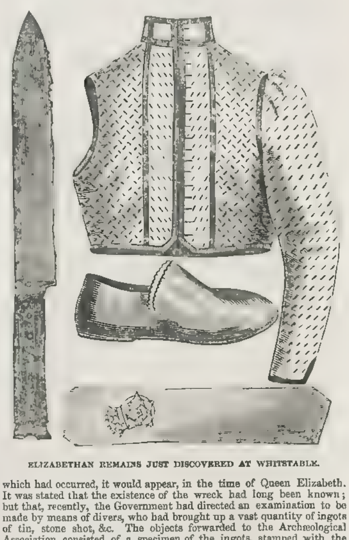
On Thursday week, the remains of the late Colonel Swales, of the Royal Marines, were interred with military ceremony, at St. Nicholas's, or the Royal Garrison Chapel, at Portsmouth. The grand procession, of which we annex an Engraving, (from a sketch by Mr. R. H. C Ubsdell), was witnessed by thousands of spectators, and attended by 2000 military. At about half-past ten o'clock, the body was brought into the barrack-yard, and passed down the line in review order, the troops presenting arms, after which the order was given to reverse arms; the band playing the "Dead March." First came—

Troops, with their arms reversed.
The Royal Marines, with the colours in crape.
The Royal Marine Artillery (2nd).
Officers of the Royal Marines
The Band, with instruments bound with crape.
The Clergy, wearing their robes.
The Medical Staff.
Undertaker
THE COFFIN.
Borne, (at their particular request, out of respect to the memory of their much-lamented officer), by Sergeants of the Royal Marine corps.
Pall Bearers: Colonel M'Cullum, R.M.; Captain Fellowes, R.N.; Colonel Daly, Brigade Major; Colonel Gibsone, Royal Marine Artillery, and Captains Pasco and Milne, of Her Majesty's ships *Victory* and *St. Vincent*.
The Mourners.
The Horse, with black pall; with six attendants; the boots attached to the stirrups being reversed.
Royal Marines, without arms, about two hundred, walking four and four.
Royal Marine Artillery, without arms.
The 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.
Royal Marine Artillery Gunners.
Royal Marines—Sergeants and non-commissioned officers.
Royal Marine Artillery—Sergeants, and ditto.
Ensigns, Second Lieutenants, and Midshipmen.
Captains, Lieutenants, R.N., Masters, &c.
Lieutenant-Colonels. Colonels. Staff Officers.

The rear was closed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, and Major-General Jones, R.M.

RELICS OF AN ANCIENT WRECK OFF WHITSTABLE.

Yesterday week, at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, there were exhibited some remains from a wreck off Whitstable which had occurred, it would appear, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was stated that the existence of the wreck had long been known; but that, recently, the Government had directed an examination to be made by means of divers, who had brought up a vast quantity of ingots of tin, stone shot, &c. The objects forwarded to the Archæological Association consisted of a specimen of the ingots, stamped with the Royal mark of a rose surmounted by a crown; a round-toed leather shoe, quite perfect; a knife marked with a double *fleur-de-lis*; and a silk jacket. Mr. Planché stated that the jacket was one of the dagged or pounced kind, in fashion in the time of Elizabeth; and he pointed out, in an engraving of the period, an example precisely similar to that upon the table. A discussion took place as to the purposes for which the ingots of tin were intended, and many suggestions were offered. Captain Becher and Mr. Crofton Croker stated that it was probable that much information connected with the mysterious wreck would be soon obtained. Captain Beaufort believed he had already ascertained the name of the ship, and some particulars as to her freight.



ELIZABETHAN REMAINS JUST DISCOVERED AT WHITSTABLE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 19, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 243.—Vol. IX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1846. [Sixpence.

CHRISTMAS IN TWO CENTURIES.

HAVING to write on the Eve of Christmas, we do so hoping, as usual, to be read, but confessing to certain doubts on the point; for we appear in the midst of a festival period, when politics are eschewed, and business for a space suspended—a thing not quite forgotten, but still not all absorbingly remembered. With men's own affairs thus postponed, shall they give more regard to those of the nation? Certainly not. There are gentlemen paid to be dignified and dismal in Downing-street, to deal with famines and foreign marriages as they can: to receive deputations of tax-deprecating citizens with a smile, and bow them out as they came—dissatisfied. All this is their vocation; the function is of their own seeking; and if it spoils their Christmas, it is no reason, reader, why it should do the same with ours; wherefore, in our communing this week, we mean to be as unpolitical and unbusiness-like as possible.

We thought of invoking the spirit of Fun, but there are masters whom he more readily obeys; and besides he is fully engaged rehearsing the pantomimes—in which, by the way, his appearance will be a refreshing novelty. In his absence we must try what the kindred spirit Cheerfulness can do towards reconciling us to Christmas as it is, since many persons persist in underrating and holding it very cheap compared with Christmas as it was,—we forget how long ago. The "good old times' are a most extraordinary epoch, for they are never to be found; we may go back as far as we will, and they are always more remote; in the days of Elizabeth, they were probably somewhere in the reign of King John—a very happy period, according to the chronicles; it was a very merry Christmas in the year the Barons were obliged to bring the King to book, or rather to parchment, at Runnymead; yet the old Lords, we dare say, lamenting the degeneracy of the times, sighed for the age of Alfred, when the Christmas must have been exceedingly "merry" also, amid continual wars, massacres, invasions, and a deluge of ignorance, that left scarce ten men in the realm who could read! And his old Saxon nobles, over their beer and metheglim, likewise lamented the evil days their Christmas was cast among; how far they went back for the better time of all men's hope, and no man's possession, Heaven only knows; certain it is we shall not follow them. We positively decline Stonehenge and the Druids!

We are content with an antiquity less sublime; we reckon only from the Georgian Era, and date our remote ages from the Hanoverian Succession. In a century, or thereabouts, the human race has decayed sufficiently for our purpose (the proving our own degeneracy), and Christmas along with it. We will, therefore, go back to the "golden prime" of a hundred years since, and try to conjecture what was doing at Christmas, 1746, imagine what we have lost in the interval, and for what the men of 1846 have to blush in the comparison!

No abuse is too heavy for the present generation. Novelists fill their pockets by painting it as intoxicated with the love of gold, and eager to make wealth by short cuts and visionary methods. Were our sires free from the same reproach? In 1746 the nation had scarcely recovered the shock of the South Sea Bubble, which, in its bursting, strewed the land with social and moral wrecks; and many was the cold hearth at the Christmas of that year, which should have been brightened by the wealth and happiness swept away in that gigantic delusion. Till similar ruin overtakes us, we may lay claim to more prudence than our sires; if not exempt from the madness of speculation, we at least show more method in it; and, at the worst, if greater wisdom is denied us, we have had at least better luck. By so much then, at least, is our Christmas of 1846 a merrier one than its predecessor of a century ago.

And in 1746 there were other abatements of the mirth o. the present season, or what we should now find complete extinguishers of it. A rebellion had just been crushed, not without peril to the throne; there were bloody thoughts in the hearts of the vanquished, and revenge in the hands of the victors; there were heads being cut off for treason, and stuck on Temple-bar—a cannibal spectacle; and outlaws and desperate men turned robbers and

Christmas.—"The Compliments of the Season." Drawn by Duncan.—(See page 406.)

made Bagshot Heath a terror to men's souls, and there were neither gas-light, nor newspapers, nor police; and carriages could be stopped in Piccadilly by highwaymen, and there were murders in the streets, and violence everywhere, and the prisons were filled with fever as well as crime; and the laws were savage, and a dozen or fifteen men hung at Tyburn in a batch was a common morning's exhibition; and journeys were so long and dangerous, people made their wills before they set out on one; and society altogether was in a reckless state, since where examples were looked for, good examples were not to be found; the Court was profligate, the Parliament corrupt. All this, and more than this, may be learned from the chronicles of the time; and, had there not been strength, energy, and a healthy nature in the mass of the people, England would never have recovered from the countless evils of that eighteenth century, through which we rose, not so much by virtue of good government as in spite of bad. Yet many was the merry Christmas spent in the midst of all, for social customs wear the longest, and are pretty much the same in all times, and under every system; moreover, by a happy provision of nature, the sense of evils, like that of death, is "most in apprehension," and many things that seem insupportable to us, were treated by our fathers quite as matters of course. Thus were we handed down to this present Christmas of 1846.

And what have we gained through the good and ill of a century? Much for which it behoves us to be thankful. Through time and struggle we have emerged to clearer views and better practice in many things: the Laws are milder, and yet life and property are more safe; authority is settled and secure, and our only domestic wars are those of words. And as for material and physical improvements, in all that ministers to the comforts and luxuries of life, a bare catalogue of them, in the reign of George the Second, would have read like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." We have not degenerated in any one point, and we have progressed in a thousand. Our beef is fatter, our beer is better, and we consume more of both; and to them we add accompaniments Sir Roger de Coverley never heard of—things unknown to the age that had not a Fortnum and Mason. We have even plebeianised pine-apples, till they are but one remove from potatoes. Can we estimate the perils of a diner-out at Christmas, 1746? Scarcely; for we have lost the traditions of sedan chairs and swords. But safely and swift runs the Patent Hansom, under gas-lights that make the sun a superfluity; there is not a highwayman in all the suburbs, and there is (or ought to be) the Police. And how coolly do we take journies that would have cost our ancestors an awful preparation! We merely pull on our gloves, take a seat—and get out at Liverpool, or elsewhere. Railroads alone have pushed us a thousand years in advance of the last century; there is no such thing as space now; we converse across continents and kingdoms, and feasting Mayors take wine with each other from York to Newcastle, as easily as if they were at the same table. We live among improvements of all kinds: Church, Bench, Bar, and Parliament are all changed for the better; the public departments are too well watched to be anything but honest; public men are above taking bribes; and as to the motives of our Statesmen, we have seen a Prime Minister give away his salary to build Churches with, contented with power and fame. In the face of all this, have we reason to despond of the future, or sigh for the past? All is not for the best, certainly; but the tendency is towards the better, and our progress is not yet done. Perhaps, England of 1946 will look back as we do now on the past century, and wonder how men lived in our benighted age; we heartily hope they may, for it will speak of progress still; and the speculations of "all the greatness yet to be," will warrant the wish of the poet—

To pass with all our social ties
  To silence, from the paths of men,
And every hundred years to rise,
  And learn the world, and sleep again,
To sleep through terms of mighty wars,
  To wake on science grown to more,
On secrets of the brain, the stars,
  As wild as ought of fairy lore;
And all that else the years will show—
  The poet forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
  The Federations, and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
  In divers seasons, diverse climes;
For we are ancients of the earth,
  And in the morning of the times!

THE WEATHER.

A great change has taken place in the weather during the past week, a rapid thaw having occurred, and the frost having entirely disappeared. The following are the particulars since our former notice:—Thursday, December 17, was a very cold day, the reading of the thermometer being 33° nearly all day, at night it declined to 21½°; and such was the reading on the morning of Friday, which was a bitter cold day, the temperature not rising above 24½°, till after noon. Towards the evening the thermometer readings increased, and continued doing so all the following night. On the morning of Saturday the reading was as high as 40°, being nearly 19° higher than it was at the same time on the previous day. Rain was falling on Saturday morning. The temperature continued between 40° and 50° during Sunday and Monday, and of course the thaw was rapid. On the latter day the thermometer reading rose to 48°, and afterwards fell rapidly; so that on Tuesday morning it had sunk to 30°, a point 17° lower than it was at the same time on the previous day. During Tuesday it rose to 41°, and sank at night to 34°. Rain on the morning of Wednesday fell to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and at night some sleet fell. The barometer reading has been unusually low this week, it having been down to 28·6 inches: it has since risen, though still low, being at present about 29¼ inches. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 17,	the highest reading was 34 deg.	the lowest was 29 deg.
Friday, Dec. 18,	30	21½
Saturday, Dec. 19	46	40
Sunday, Dec. 20	47	43
Monday, Dec 21	48	35
Tuesday, Dec. 22	41	29
Wednesday, Dec. 23	43	30

Blackheath, Dec. 24, 1846. J. G.

Infant School.—Education for the Middle Classes.—The first examination of an infant school for the middle classes established in Upper Barnsbury-street, Islington, and conducted on the improved system of the Home and Colonial Infant and Juvenile Schools Society, Gray's Inn-road, was held on Friday week, at the British School-rooms in Denmark-street. The interest which has been awakened, notwithstanding the recent formation of the establishment, was strongly indicated by the large and highly respectable audience with which the spacious room was filled. The school, which, although it has not been in existence nine months, contains already upwards of fifty children, is, we understand, one of the first which has been opened for this purpose. The examination was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Dunning, of the Home and Colonial Society, and Mr. Curwen, of Plaistow. These gentlemen expressed themselves much delighted with the joyous freedom of the little ones and their prompt and intelligent replies. A resolution, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the teachers, and in the mode of teaching adapted, was moved by some of the parents, and most cordially responded to by all present. Altogether it was a most gratifying and influential meeting.

Tunnelling the Alps.—The *Moniteur Belge* announces that experiments have been made in order to test the efficacy of a machine just invented for the purpose of effecting a new and speedy method of boring tunnels. It is proposed to apply this machine to the construction of the great tunnel about to be commenced in connection with one of the Italian lines. The machine was placed in front of the web, and effected a bore to the depth of 18½ centimetres in thirty-five minutes. At this rate the new invention will complete upwards of five metres of bore per day, and the proposed tunnel through Mount Cenis will be finished in the space of three years. The experiments have been repeated twice before several of the first engineers of France, and with the most complete success.

One Day's Importation of Foreign Provisions.—The following is a statement of the importations of foreign provisions into Liverpool, as reported in the Customs bill of entry of Tuesday: 35,507 barrels of flour, 82,218 bushels Indian corn, 30,964 bushels wheat, 3,5[illegible]0 barrels meal, 10,618 sacks Indian corn, 2,001 sacks wheat, 1,660 tierces rice, 1 460 quarters buck wheat, 585 quarters beans, 900 quarters barley, 1,160 quarters, 197 barrels, 22 tierces, and 3 hogsheads peas, 520 barrels pork, 50 barrels beef, 1,966 boxes cheese, 50 hogsheads, 24 tierces, and 99 casks bacon, 70 barrels bread, 177 barrels and 6 packages onions, 104 firkins butter, 762 barrels, 2 tierces, and 8,196 kegs lard, 50 bags oats.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris has been considerably excited this week by a rumour that Russia intends to complete the spoliation of Poland, and that Poland is about to be called New Russia, and incorporated with the empire of Russia. This report emanates from the German papers; and, whether well or ill founded, seems to divide public attention with the recent violation of the independence of Cracow.

Louis Philippe has been slightly indisposed; but was better when the last accounts left Paris.

Mr. Cobden has returned to France from Spain. He reached Perpignan on the 14th inst., on his way to England.

Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the seizure of the *National*, particularly as the precise cause of the seizure does not seem to be known. The power of seizure, so unprovokedly exercised, says a Paris letter, "must suggest strange reflections to all who read the daily claims of the existing Government to the title of constitutional. The cause for this stretch of the *arbitraire* may appear hereafter."

Deshayes, the celebrated dancer, died a few days ago in Paris. Last season he came to visit the beloved precincts of the Opera again, and being invited to a dinner with Taglioni, Cerito, and many of the first of the light-heeled fraternity, all the memories of his glories were revived, and he had so many toasts on the subject to drink in champagne, that he grew glorious himself afterwards; and, instead of going to bed, strolled into the fields, and nearly broke his neck in a pit. However, he recovered with broken shins, and died loved and esteemed by all who knew him

Before the Bey of Tunis left Paris, he presented a sum of money to the poor. He also handed 20,000f. to Colonel Thierry, to be divided amongst the persons belonging to the King's household, who were attached to his service during his visit to Paris. He distributed several rich presents, and Captain Cheret, who was charged with the service of the palace, received the decoration of the Nichan. His Highness gave the decoration of this order, the statutes of which he has lately assimilated to those of the Legion of Honour, to about thirty persons during his stay.

The *Portefeuille* states that King Leopold, when his visit to Paris is concluded, will set out for London, where he will arrive about the middle of January.

The public distress in various parts of France continues to excite the attention and activity of the Government. A report of the Minister of the Interior on this subject appeared in the official journals on Sunday, accompanied by an ordonnance for extraordinary credits to the amount of 5,200,000 francs, to carry on commercial works, by means of which it was expected the population would be relieved in quarters which cannot be reached by the influence of the other and larger public works which are in progress.

The *Courrier Français* contains an article upon the subject of the relations between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, in the course of which it has the following absurd commentary upon the Battle of Waterloo. The *Courrier* says: "As soon as the Bank of France is suspected of having need of the Bank of England John Bull is unwilling that this service should be claimed on the score of reciprocity. He pretends to have all the merit of aiding us, and will not hear of having ever been obliged by us Never since Waterloo has more insolence (*outrecuidance*) been seen in attributing to one's self a usurped glory. Every one knows the pretension of the English to claim the victory at the Battle of Waterloo the morning after the battle. The movement of retreat on the Brussels road, the terrible charges of our Cuirassiers breaking into and sabering the English squares, careering for two hours in every direction over the high ground of Waterloo, in the midst of the English army at their wits' end—the tears of despair shed by Wellington at the sight of this frightful carnage, the most terrible that history makes mention of—the miraculous arrival of the Prussians to snatch the victory from our hands, and who alone saved the English army from the most complete destruction,—all this, we say, was forgotten the day after the battle. They not the less assume the merit of our defeat; and it is as a usurped glory that Waterloo is dear to them. Their monuments, their streets, their quays, are so many commemorations of Waterloo! They have Waterloo Bridge, Waterloo Place, and Waterloo Column! This habit of attributing to themselves a usurped glory is, indeed, one of the distinctive signs of the English character; and why, therefore, should it be astonishing that they refuse to the Bank of France the honour of having rendered a service to the Bank of England?"

The weather in Paris relaxed in severity on Saturday afternoon, when a rapid thaw, accompanied by rain, commenced. The rain continued on Sunday, the snow, which covered the roads, rapidly dissolving.

The Marseilles papers state, that the severest cold ever experienced in that town was felt there on Saturday and Sunday last. The streets were frozen, and the violence of the *mistral* rendered it impossible to pass from one part of the town to another."

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers are almost wholly occupied with the results of the elections. The Progressists have nominated at Seville M. Cortina; and M. Antonio Gonzales, who was President of the Council under Espartero, has also been elected. and M. Salamanca has been returned by a college in the province of Alicante. The *Espagnol* states that the election of M. Olozaga, who was President of the Council in 1843, when his conduct towards the Queen was discussed in the Cortes, has been the subject of a Cabinet Council. On the 16th the results of 289 nominations were known at Madrid, viz., according to the Ministerial accounts—For the Moderados, 203; for the Progressistas, 60; and for all the other Oppositionists, 26. Amongst the Opposition members is M. Pascual Madoz, formerly Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pidal, the Minister of the Interior, had been returned Deputy for Madrid, in opposition to the Marquis del Socorro, the Progressista candidate. There had been a scrutiny, but the result of it was, the triumph of M. Pidal, who had a majority of 91 votes over his rival.

Private letters from Madrid state that the public were dissatisfied and the Palace alarmed at the courtesy of Lord Palmerston towards the Count de Montemolin.

It appears that the weather has been excessively cold at Vittoria. On the 15th, snow fell in abundance, and the thermometer on the 13th had fallen to nine degrees of Reaumer below the freezing point, which is nearly double the maximum of cold experienced in Paris. The poor of Vittoria are, in consequence of the severe weather, in a dreadful state, and if food were not distributed to them daily they must starve.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 14th of October have arrived. They do not contain any further accounts of warlike operations against the Kaffirs; but a postscript of the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the above date gives the following interesting facts from the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 3rd of October. The latter paper says:—

"The records of the past week, though they tell of the death of two more of our unfortunate fellow-colonists at the hand of the treacherous Kaffir, are, upon the whole, encouraging. Colonel Somerset has been again doing good service in the field, and with results which may well convince the colony of the zeal, gallantry, and unceasing activity of this officer.

"Overtures of peace have been made by the Gaika chiefs."

The Governor's terms in substance were—

1st. That these tribes should lay down their arms.

2nd. That they should give up all the colonial cattle.

3rd. That the country as far as the Kei should be placed under British control—those Kaffirs who remain on this side submitting to such regulations as may be made for their future government.

"Macomo, it is said, seemed disposed individually to agree to these conditions, but by the others they were entirely rejected. They stated they never heard of a conquered people being required to give up their arms—that most of the cattle were dead, and that they were tired of the war, and they were determined not to fight any more. They were under our feet, and our commandos might go to their kraals without any resistance on their part, but that to give up their guns was out of the question.

Summary of Colonel Somerset's proceedings, extracted from his despatches to his Excellency the Governor:—

"Sept. 22, 1846.

"Shot 4 of the enemy, took 4 prisoners, 15 horses, 112 head of cattle, and 3 guns, belonging to Seyolo's tribe.

"Sept. 24, 1846.

"Captured 1100 head of the Gaika cattle, and 30 horses, and shot 5 of the enemy.

"Sept. 29, 1846.

"Secured by mid-day on the 27th, 3000 head of superior cattle, mostly colonial, and a few horses.

"In these operations 22 of the enemy have fallen, but without casualty on the side of the troops."

Although the Cape papers do not supply any new facts of importance, one of the latest date contains details of results already known of a very interesting character. The conference between Colonel Johnstone and the Gaika chiefs had been broken off, the latter having refused to comply with the terms proposed by the Colonel for the termination of the war. The Kaffir chiefs were then informed that a resumption of hostilities would immediately take place; they replied that their tribes were sick and tired of warfare, and that they intended to abandon the gun for the spade—to occupy their time in the cultivation of their gardens—and that the English might come and kill them when they pleased. Singularly enough, several of the individuals who attended the conference rode horses, carried guns, and wore the military uniforms which had belonged to the Cape soldiery. Dysentery prevailed among the Kaffirs, which rendered them weak and almost helpless, among whom was Macomo, one of the principal chiefs. We regret to state that a British settler, named Williams, who had been a resident in the colony for the last twenty-six years, was cruelly butchered by the Kaffirs near the mouth of the Kowie river, while quietly and industriously pursuing his laborious occupations in the field. The Rev. Mr. Calderwood narrowly escaped a similar death; for while he was riding on the road to Fort Beaufort, with dispatches from the Governor (Sir P. Maitland), he unexpectedly came into contact with a small body of Kaffirs, when instantaneously three or four assegais were hurled at him, which happily missed the object intended; and the rev. gentleman succeeded in galloping away from the deadly fury of his enemies. A Phillipton, the Kaffirs had set fire to several houses and larger buildings, which ended in their total destruction; among the number was the chapel frequented by the Hottentots, belonging to the London Missionary Society.

THE UNITED STATES.

The packet *Europe* has arrived from New York, with accounts one day later than those by the *Acadia*, received last week. No intelligence had been received from Mexico. General Scott sailed from New York on the 30th ult., in the ship *Union*, for NewOrleans. The *New York Herald* premises that on his arrival at Matamoras and Camargo, he will assume the command of the United States forces stationed in and around those places, and organise them for a forward movement on San Luis Potosi, where he will form a junction with General Taylor.

A frightful steam-boat disaster took place on the 21st November, on the Mississippi, about seven miles below Natchez, arising out of a collision between the steamers *Sultana* and *Maria*; the former bound down the river, and the latter up. The connection-pipe of the *Maria*, by the force of the concussion, was broken; the chief clerk, the second engineer, and between twenty-five and thirty of the crew and passengers were scalded. The *Maria* sunk so suddenly, that about thirty passengers in the lower deck, not having time to escape, went down in her. The cabin passengers were all saved.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Forth* steamer has brought the West India mails. The dates are, from Trinidad the 17th, Demerara and St. Kitt's the 18th, Barbadoes and Dominica the 21st, Jamaica the 23rd, and Antigua the 26th ult. The papers contain very little matter possessing anything beyond a local interest.

The Jamaica Assembly had met in session, which was opened by a speech from the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor-General (Sir C. Grey) not having arrived in time. The Assembly had immediately proceeded to the consideration of various measures rendered necessary by the late alteration of the sugar duties.

The news from the other islands is unimportant, excepting the favourable reports generally as to the growing crops.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEES.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, another case was tried, in which Lord Denman made some important remarks upon the subject of the liability of provisional committeemen. The case was that of Mitchell *v* Moore. It was an action by the plaintiff, an advertising agent, to recover a sum of £1174 from the defendant, in his character of member of the provisional committee of the Great Western Extension Atmospheric Railway Company. The sum in question was composed of £1014 spent in advertisements, and of £160 for commission for procuring their insertion. The company appeared to be got up by a Mr. Brooks, and one or two other persons. Among the gentlemen whose names were stated to be those of supporters of the railway, was that of the Hon Newton Fellowes, of Devonshire. On the 3rd of September, the defendant, who was described as a Major in the army, residing near Cavendish-square, wrote a letter, in which he said, "I have no objection to my name being put on the committee of the Great Western Extension Atmospheric Railway Company." A prospectus of the company, with the name of the defendant as one of the provisional committee, was published on the following day. How, or by whose directions, the name was printed was not proved. A meeting of the shareholders and provisional committee, was held at the Bull and Mouth on the 13th of October, and on that day the defendant was appointed on the managing committee. It appeared that the plaintiff was present at a meeting on the 18th of October.

When this claim was made upon the defendant, his attorney, Mr. Few, called on the secretary of the committee, and inquired how it was that any proceedings had been taken against the defendant. He was answered, that the defendant was a member of the provisional committee. Mr. Few said, he had withdrawn his consent to be so; but the secretary said, that if Mr. Few thought so, he was in error. Mr. Few asked, whether the defendant had not, on the 4th of September, written a letter, withdrawing, or, at least, suspending, his consent to be on the provisional committee until he could consult his friend, Mr. Newton Fellowes, on the subject? The secretary, at first, denied that any such letter had been received; but Mr. Few having recalled several circumstances to the mind of the secretary, the latter at last said, "Now you mention it, I think there was some letter suspending the consent to be on the provisional committee, but when I afterwards saw him, on the 13th October, he renewed his consent." This renewal of consent was utterly denied by the defendant, and the secretary, being examined upon the fact, adhered to the statement that the defendant had renewed his consent on the 13th of October.

Mr Crowder then addressed the Jury for the defendant, and insisted that the circumstances of this case did not show anything on the part of the defendant which could be construed into such an acting as a provisional committeeman, as could give the plaintiff the right to say that he trusted to the defendant's character and credit.

Lord Denman said that, in the present state of the law on this subject, it was a great satisfaction to him to address a full special Jury of the merchants of London, and to find, as he had had the opportunity of doing, by reading the two cases referred to, that there was not that degree of difference of opinion among the Judges which some persons had often supposed. He was disposed to say that the very question which was put in one of these cases, and on which the verdict was deemed to be satisfactory, was that which he himself had intended to put to the Jury in this case. He should take the form of that question from the case itself, and should state as the law, "that in every case the question was one of fact for the Jury, dependent on the evidence, the plaintiff being pledged to prove that the defendant has, expressly or impliedly, personally, or by his agent, duly authorised on that behalf, pledged his credit for the performance of the contract sought to be enforced." To decide that question, he agreed that it ought to be left "to the Jury to say whether the defendant, by becoming a member of the provisional committee, had authorised the plaintiff to hold him out to the world as a person who would be liable for the preliminary expenses about to be incurred? And, secondly, was his name, in fact, so held out?" In the present case, acting upon that authority, he should ask the Jurors to say whether the defendant's name had been so held out to the world, and did he, by becoming a member of the provisional committee, authorise the secretary to pledge his credit, and to make him liable for those expenses for which this action was brought? The question in the case he had quoted was more complicated with facts than it was here, for then the action was brought by attorneys for doing business which was not of the sort properly called the ordinary business of an attorney. The Jurors here would have to say whether the defendant's letter gave authority to the secretary of the company to represent him to the world as a provisional committeeman, and if so, whether he acted as such? Did he authorise the secretary to employ the party who put these advertisements into the paper? (His Lordship read the whole of the evidence, and then continued his observations.) If the party gave authority to have his name put forth as a provisional committeeman, and if that authority imported a further authority to persons to do work for the company of which he was a provisional committeeman, then it was useless to speculate how far the credit of A or of B was looked to by the particular creditor, for in that case all the provisional committeemen would be bound. It that respect it was like a partnership. If two men wrote over a shop window "Smith and Co.," though a person dealing at the house knew neither of the individuals who assumed this designation, yet the persons who acted under it would be liable. In determining this case, the Jurors would not consider what was the meaning of the words "provisional committeemen," as used now, but what was their meaning at the time this business took place. If the defendant was by his own act a member of a body then known as a provisional committee, he must be bound by the acts of that body, and it mattered nothing whether he agreed with the majority or the minority of that body, for by becoming a member of it, he bound himself by its acts. In that respect the case was different from a partnership. It was stated on behalf of the defendant, that the name which he had sent on the 3rd of September was either actually withdrawn or the use of it suspended; but the principle he had laid down was, that if once a man became a member of a body of this sort, it was no longer a mere question of individual responsibility; but the principle of authority given to hold out the name of the individual as a provisional committeeman, would at once apply, and the recalling of the name in this manner would be too late. If the Jury should think that the defendant had given authority to the secretary to print his name as a provisional committeeman, then he was liable to the whole of the account, provided they thought that, as that character was considered in 1845, he was liable to anything of this kind. But if they should be of opinion that he had not authorised the publication of his name, the verdict must be in his favour, and so it must if he had withdrawn in time, and it had then been published without his authority, for that would show that he had not given the secretary authority to order the expenditure which was the subject matter of the present action.

The Jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict for the defendant.

MORE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

On Tuesday in the same Court, a case was tried, Newton and another, *v.* Stewart. It was an action to recover a sum of £234 for money expended and labour performed by the plaintiffs, who are advertising agents, on behalf of the directors of the Herne and Canterbury Railway, of whom the defendant was one The money was claimed in respect of the insertion in a great many newspapers, of advertisements for the company in question. The defendant, who was a gentleman of property, had been inserted in the list of provisional committeemen on the 16th of October, 1845. On the following day, the first order was given to the plaintiffs for advertising the company. This was followed by other orders on the 22d of October, the 9th and 18th of November in the same year, and the 13th of January, 1846. The name of the defendant was among those of the provisional committeemen before the first order was given, and he had taken an active share in the committee after the last order had been executed.

It was contended for the defendant, that his name had been inserted as a member of the provisional committee without his consent, and that he took no active part in the affairs of the company till just before the last order was given, and then only for the purpose of settling their affairs in a satisfactory manner. In support of this defence, Mr. Bain, a parliamentary agent, was called, who said he gave in the name of the defendant to the provisional committee of this company. When he did so, he had no authority from the defendant to do so. The defendant was a friend of his. He had no special authority. He thought he had a general authority. He had done exactly the same to several other friends of his. He had named the defendant on other companies besides this.

Lord Denman, in summing up the case to the Jury, said that, if the witness Bain had had a general authority to insert the defendant's name, then the verdict would be for the whole amount; but, otherwise, the line must be drawn from the 15th of November, as that was the day on which, by his own act, his liability commenced.

The Jury retired for about two hours, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

A Remnant of the Last Generation.—Died, at Melksham, on the 14th inst., at his nephew's, Mr. Newman, George Inn, Mr. George Harding, in his 101st year. The deceased was a native of Bradford, and was born at Barton Farm, of which his father was then the occupier. At the death of George II. he was working with his uncle, a hatter, on the Borough Walls, Bath; and was, even lately, wont to describe with much animation the gaieties which took place in that city on the accession of George III. He was twice married, but he left no descendants. Till within a few weeks of his death he retained all his faculties, and in all weathers took his daily walk.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Death from Cold and Want. On Saturday Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquiry at the Grapes Tavern, Fulham-road, Brompton, into the circumstances attending the death of Anne Boyce, fifty-six years of age. Samuel Webber, gardener, of No. 10, Yeoman's-row, near Brompton, deposed that the deceased lodged at his house. On the morning of Wednesday last, about five o'clock, he found her lying on the floor quite dead. There was no bed in the room, but some rags. Deceased was lying on the bare floor, without any covering, in the middle of the room. Had seen deceased about half-past twelve on the previous night. When deceased came to witness's house, a week before she died, she said she had been hurried out of No. 4, in the same row, because she could not pay the rent. From the evidence of other witnesses it appeared that the deceased was a widow of a soldier in the Life Guards; that she had since his death got her living by washing and charing, that she was frequently up washing all night, and on one occasion set herself on fire while so employed; that she belonged to the parish of St George's-in-the-East, by whom she was allowed 1s. 6d. per week, which she had for the last two years received through Mr. Madden, the relieving officer for Kensington, who, on seeing her on Thursday week last, looking very bad, advised her to go into St. George's workhouse, but she refused doing so, saying she would rather die in the street than enter a workhouse. Mr. Monis, the surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed to having found no cause of death. There was not a particle of food in the stomach, and from the general appearance of the body, and the history of the case, he considered death had been caused by the effects of extreme cold. The Jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effects of the intense cold, and the want of the common necessaries of life"

Boiler Explosion at Bristol.—On Saturday morning a steam-engine boiler exploded at the factory of Stothert, Hayter, and Co., civil engineers, St. Philip's, Bristol, by which two men were killed, and several others were seriously injured. The workpeople were out at breakfast, except those belonging to the engine-house, and two men who had gone thither (contrary to rule) to take their morning repast. The explosion blew away the brickwork around the fire-boxes, scattering the boiling water and steam in all directions. Escape was impossible, and all present were covered with the scalding fluid, and received the most serious injuries. One poor young man, named John Thatcher, was scalded from head to foot, and that not only externally, but the boiling water and steam forced their way into his lungs, and injured the air tubes. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death"

Dreadful Death of a Child by Burning.—Last Sunday se'nnight, a little boy, about five years of age, named Francis M'Arthur, who resided with his grandmother, No. 2, Montfort-place, Kennington, the widow of the late Rev. John Davison, Treasurer and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, prompted by curiosity to investigate the contents of a vessel serving some culinary purpose, so closely approached the fire that his pinafore ignited. He attempted to suppress the flames, but without success, when, in his terror, he ran into the garden, alarming the neighbours with the cry of fire Returning into the house, still blazing, he ran up stairs to the domestic, who had gone to her room for the purpose of changing her cap, and was the only other person in the house at the time of the calamity. The girl's terror was scarcely less than that of the little sufferer. She endeavoured, she believes, as well as she could collect herself, to extinguish the flames. By this time, however, Mrs. Moore, residing next door, had, attracted by the shrieks of the child, scrambled over the wall, and proceeded to his relief. The burning clothes having been removed, the most appalling spectacle conceivable presented itself. All the lower part of the trunk was burned literally to a hard crust. The agony of the child may be conceived; reaction, it is stated, did not take place for many hours. After some days the wound sloughed fearfully, and, in the process of dressing, great part of the region of the abdomen was removed. The most extraordinary fact connected with the disaster is, that the child lingered for twelve days, when death relieved him from his sufferings.

Murder and Suicide.—On Monday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the bodies of a female and a little boy were discovered embedded in the mud of the Thames, nearly opposite Waterloo Dock, by two boys, who were dredging by the river side. The child was tied round the waist of the woman with a piece of rope-yarn, and her arms were both pressed around its neck. The boys gave information to Mr. Anderson, the Coroner's constable, who caused the bodies to be conveyed to the vaults of St John's Church, Waterloo-road. They were, on Tuesday morning, identified by a sister-in-law of the deceased woman; their names are Hannah Reid, aged 32; and William Reid, a remarkably handsome child, aged 11 months. The female was unmarried, and for a length of time had no settled residence. She had been in a state of the greatest poverty and destitution. There is every reason to suppose that it was an act of self-destruction on the part of the woman, and it is also thought that she did not precipitate herself and child from any of the bridges, but went into the river from one of the wharfs in the Belvidere-road. From the appearance of the bodies, it is imagined they could not have been in the water more than six or seven hours at the time they were discovered. When last seen alive, the poor woman appeared very disconsolate and unhappy, and she frequently stated that her troubles were more than she could bear. She had written a letter to the person who identified the bodies, in which she made known her intention of destroying her life, and stated that it was all owing to the treatment she had received from one of her own relatives. —Mr Carter held an inquest on the bodies on Wednesday. Ann Jones, of 30, New-street, Webber-street, Lambeth, stated that she had known the deceased about fifteen months. She had been living in the same room with witness during the last three months. She had no male protector, but had been maintained by witness as well as she could afford. Deceased had no means of supporting herself and child, but she received 1s. 6d. per week from St. Dunstan's parish. Witness saw the deceased alive last on Thursday evening (last week). She went out at seven o'clock, saying at the time that she was going to meet the father of her child, and she did not return. A month ago, had heard her say, if her circumstances did not alter, she would drown herself. Deceased also said, if she did so, she would drown her child also. Deceased said, "You don't know my feelings." Had often seen her crying, and believed that she destroyed the life of her child, and also her own life.—The Jury returned a verdict, "That Hannah Reid had wilfully murdered William Reid, and destroyed her own life, she being at the time of unsound mind"

Death from Starvation in Liverpool.—An inquest was held a few days since, at Liverpool, on the body of Martin Finnigan. Catherine Freeman, a widow residing in Lace-street, said, deceased and his wife and three children came to lodge in her cellar a fortnight ago They appeared to be in a very destitute state, and got their living by begging. The wife and children left the house on Friday morning, about nine o'clock. He went out along with them, and did not return until nine at night, when he was brought home by four men. He then appeared very ill. He was put to bed, and died about two o'clock the next morning. No surgeon saw him until after his death. During the time he was living in the cellar he had not sufficient food, and had nothing but what he procured by begging. His wife had applied at the parish-office, and had been relieved twice with bread, but the deceased had had no relief. Mr. Kilner, surgeon, when he was called, found deceased dead. On a *post-mortem* examination, he found that death had been caused by disease of the lungs, and the want of sufficient food combined. The want of food was the principal cause of death. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect stated—disease of the lungs, and want of sufficient food.

The Illicit Distillery under the Waterloo-Road.—In the Court of Excise, on Tuesday, John Harris, of 180, Waterloo-road, appeared to answer informations for having worked illicit stills on his premises near the Waterloo-road, the discovery of which was recently noticed in our paper. The facts of the discovery were stated by the officers, who said the defendant represented that the premises had been let to a person named Brown, and that the existence of the stills was unknown to him. The penalties were laid at £2400. The defendant was fined £600, and the whole of the seizure was condemned.

Accident on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.—On Monday morning an accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, of a very serious character; but, fortunately, no lives were lost. It appears, that when the frost gave way, some of the rocks, through which a great portion of the line is cut, began to slip. During the night of Sunday, a large piece of stone slipped from one of these cuttings on to the line, near the mouth of the tunnel at Luddenfoot. About six o'clock in the morning a luggage train, travelling at full speed, came in contact with the rock, which threw the engine and tender off the rails. The concussion was very great, and three of the trucks were broken, and the engine and tender much injured. At the moment the concussion took place, the stoker jumped off the tender, and, falling on the rails, broke his leg. No other injury was sustained.

Frightful Accident at Pembroke Dockyard A dreadful and fatal accident occurred in Pembroke Dockyard a few days ago. A poor fellow, while oiling certain cog wheels attached to the steam-engine for setting in motion the grindstones, got entangled in them, and was twisted round them with such violence, as actually to sever his head from his body on the instant. The head remained in the machinery, while the body fell to the ground.

Fatal Accident on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—On Tuesday night a collision took place on this line of railway at the station near Parkside, by which one of the servants of the company was killed on the spot, and several other persons sustained injury. It appears that the man who lost his life was the breaksman in charge of a waggon train, and was what is termed "slipping" along the line, the frost preventing the wheels from properly bearing upon the rails. Of course he thus cleared the way for any train which might follow, and unfortunately, so dense is the fog stated to have been, that the passenger-train from Manchester ran into the waggon-train, and the unfortunate man was forced from his position by the violence and suddenness of the shock, and instantly killed.

The Forgery on Messrs. Rogers and Co.—One of the bills included in the robbery from the premises of Messrs. Rogers and Co. (and which has since been paid, upon indemnity, to that firm) was on Wednesday anonymously transmitted to the acceptors in a post letter. The letter intimated, that as there was no chance of the business being settled, the writer thought that the bill might as well be given up

The Late Accident on the Bolton Railway—Tinsley, the stoker, who had one leg and the foot of the other leg cut off in this accident, died in the Manchester Infirmary on Monday evening. At the inquest the Jury came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was occasioned by injuries received in consequence of the excessive speed at which Allen was driving the engine, being, in effect, a verdict of manslaughter against Allen, the deceased engineer.

Opening of the Charter House District Schools.—On Wednesday, the interesting ceremony of opening the district schools attached to the Church of St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell-street, Saint Luke's was performed by the Lord Mayor of London, assisted by Mr. Sheriff Kennard, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of this populous parish. His Lordship arrived shortly after three o'clock, and was received by the Rev. W. Rogers, the incumbent of St. Thomas, the Rev. T. Hackman, the Rev. T. Jackson, and the Committee.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Croak.*"—*In such a case, "Smith" must abide by the ultimate result. He should have taken his opponent at his word, and began another game.*

"*E. B. S.*"—*The great Chess Match between England and France was played in December, 1843. It consisted of twenty-one games, and was won by the English player.*

"*W. F. F.*"—*We have not room to give the solutions.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*Somewhat too easy, except for very young players: try your hand again.*

"*A. L——.*"—*We shall find a place for them anon.*

"*E. B. M. C. E.,*" *Canada.—In the first, White K takes B, and Black K takes R; then, 2. K to his 7th, K takes R; 3. K to Q 6th, and afterwards mates with the Kt: if, instead of taking the Rook on his first move Black moves K to Kt 3rd, the mate is easily given by the Rooks. In the second, the Author's solution is—1. Q to Q Kt 5th, K to Kt sq; 2. R to Q 8th, then Q takes Q R P, and R to Q R 8th, mate. Your own solutions are correct*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *and "B. T." wish to know where the "Finsbury Chess Club." is held. Perhaps the Secretary or some Member will inform us.*

"*A. B. C.*"—"*Fair Play.*"—*Taking his information from the worst authority upon Chess matters in this country, the Editor of "Le Palamède" has opened his "impartial" account of the Match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harrwitz with a misstatement, and founded upon it a very characteristic hypothesis of the cause of the German's defeat. The Match was* not "*finished at Brighton.*" *It was began and finished in London. A portion of the games were played by mutual consent in the country; and these, on the part of Mr. Harrwitz, are admitted to be the best of the whole: but the first four, and the last six, were played in London; and, of these last six, with all the assistance, encouragement, and support of friends, which M St Amant thinks were so indispensable for him, Mr. Harrwitz lost four!*

"*J. T. B.,*" *Settle.—1st. A prospectus will be issued in a day or two. 2nd. It is perfectly sound, in the Scotch game, for the attacking player to advance the Queen's flank Pawns, as practised by Mr. S., in his second game with Mr. Harrwitz. 3rd. In the position given, we prefer retiring the Bishop to Q Kt 3rd; but, in either case, the game is about equal.*

"*F. G. M.*"—*The forthcoming work by Mr. Staunton will be published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, and promises to be the most complete and scientific analysis of the Openings and Ends of Games which has ever appeared.*

"*Henrique.*" *A cheap rudimentary manual, of the kind you describe, by Mr. C. Kenny, will be issued in a few days. We recommend you to wait for its publication.*

"*R. S.*"—*The Games, Problems, &c., of the* Illustrated London News, *can be had only by the purchase of that paper.*

"*B. M. P.,*" *Penzance.—The solution shall be obtained immediately.*

"*W. H. A.*" *must try again: we have no space at present to give the solutions.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Tooting.—The King cannot, under any circumstances, place himself in check.*

"*The Rector.*"—*We gave the solution in the Notices to Correspondents, Dec 12th. White's first move is R to K 6th, then R to K 4th, mating next move with the Pawn.*

"*G. P.*"—"*Vaga Valley*"—*Thanks; but they are much too simple for our columns.*

"*Kassim.*"—*When we are less pressed for time and room.*

"*J W. W.*"—*When a Pawn has been advanced to the 8th sq., it must be exchanged for a piece, before another move is made.*

"*E. B. S.*"—*You cannot Castle if your King is in check. The entrance-fee is three guineas.*

"*C. F.*"—*The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is announced to appear in Weekly Numbers, at 3d. each—a very necessary improvement; because it will enable the conductors to avail themselves directly of the intelligence contained in the several Foreign periodicals devoted to Chess.*

Solutions by "C. F.," "Nepos," "S. P. Q. R.," "Sopracitta," "Caerphilly," and "G. A. H.," are correct.

Solution to Problem, No. 152.

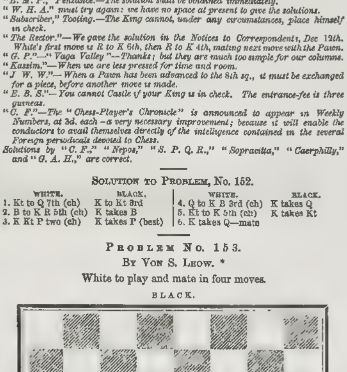
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	4. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K R 5th (ch)	K takes B	5. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
3. K Kt P two (ch)	K takes P (best)	6. K takes Q—mate	

Problem No. 153.

By Von S. Leow. *

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

* From the *Berlin Schachzeitung.*

CHESS IN GERMANY.

This ably ought game was lately played by M. F. v. d. Goltz, a member of the Berlin Chess Club, with Captain Lenz, of Stettin.

White (V. d. Goltz).	Black (M. Lenz).	White (V. d. Goltz).	Black (M. Lenz).
1. K P two	K P two	30. Kt to K B 3rd (*d*)	Q Kt to K 7th
2. K B P two	P takes P	31. Kt takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	32. Q R takes Kt	R takes Kt
4 K R P two	K Kt P one	33. K R takes K R P	P takes K R
5 Kt to K 5th	K R P two	34. R takes R	K R P one
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3rd	35. R to K R 5th	Kt to his 5th
7. Q P two	Q P one	36. Q R P two	K to his 2nd (*e*)
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	37. K to B sq	K to Q 2nd
9. P takes P (*a*)	B to K 2nd	38. K to Q 2nd	K to B 2nd
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes B	39. K to his 2nd	K to Q Kt 3rd
11. P takes B	Q takes P	40. K to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th (ch)
12. K B P one (*b*)	Q to Kt 3rd	41. K to Kt 3rd	Q B P one
13. K B P one	Q to Kt 4th	42. R takes R P	K to B 4th
14. Q to her 2nd	K R to Kt sq	43. R to Q B 2nd	K to Kt 5th
15. Kt to K B 4th	K R P one	44. Q Kt P one	K to Kt 6th
16. Q to K R 2nd	K R P one	45 Q Kt P one	Kt to Q 2nd
17. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q B P one (*c*)	46. R to Q B sq	Kt to Q Kt 8th
18. Q P one	Q Kt P two	47. K to B 2nd	Q B P one
19. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q B P one	48. K to his 2nd	K to Kt 7th
20. Q B P two	P takes P	49. K to Q sq	K B P one
21. B takes P	B to Q 2nd	50. R to Q B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 6th
22. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R P two	51. K to Q B sq	Kt to Q R 3rd
23. Castles on Q side	Q Kt to Q R 3rd	52. R to K R 2nd	K takes Q R P
24 K to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 5th	53. R to K R 8th	K to Kt 6th
25 Q R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q Kt 5th	54. R to Q R 8th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
26. Q Kt P one	Q R to Q Kt sq	55. Q Kt P one (becoming a Q)	Q R P one
27. P takes B	Kt to Q 6th (discovering ch)	56. Q to Kt 5th	Q R P one
28. B to Kt 5th (ch)	R takes B	57. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to B 5th
29. P takes R	Q Kt takes Kt	58. R to Q Kt 8th, and wins.	

These notes are by the Editor of the *Berlin Schachzeitung.*

(*a*) If White had played K Kt P one, Black might have replied with Q P one, a move adopted in a game between Walker and Kieseritzkij. This game was continued thus—

9. K Kt P one	Q P one
10. B takes P	Q B P one
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 5th

Black has now a pawn more, as at the beginning, with a very superior position.* If White, at his 10th move, take Q P with P instead of the B, Black would get a good game by K Kt to K B 4th.

(*b*) We consider the move of Q to her 2nd, as given in "Bilguer's Handbuch," better than this; in proof of which we refer to the following note.

(*c*) It would have been much better play to take the K B P with Q's Bishop. After that sacrifice, the game would have been in favour of Black. Why, we leave to the discernment of our readers.

(*d*) If, at his 27th move, Black had played Q Kt takes Q P, White would have played, instead of this move, Q R to K B sq.

(*e*) K to Q 2nd, would have made the game more difficult.

---

* The move in question has long been practised in England. It was first played here by Mr. Knight, one of our strongest amateurs, and is familiarly known as "Mr. Knight's Defence."

The following lively game was lately played at the London Chess Club. Mr. Horwitz in both cases giving his Qs Rook, *which must therefore be taken from the board before the reader attempts to play over the moves.*

White. (Mr. H.)	Black. (Amateur.)	White. (Mr. H.)	Black. (Amateur.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. K B P one	K Kt takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. K R P one	Q to K R 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	17. R takes Kt (*d*)	Q P two
5. Q B P one	B to Q B 4th	18. R takes R	Q to K 3rd
6. Q P two	P takes P	19 B takes Q P	Q takes R
7. Castles	Q to K B's 3rd (*a*)	20 B takes Q (ch)	K takes B
8. K P one	Q to Kt 3rd (*b*)	21 Q to her 5th (ch)	B to K 3rd
9. P takes P	Q takes Q Kt	22 Q takes Kt	R to Q B sq
10 P takes B	Q to K Kt 3rd	23. K R P one	K Kt P one
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	24. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q R P two
12. K B P two	Castles	25. Q to B 3rd (ch)	K to his sq
13. K R P two (*c*)	Q Kt P one	26. Q B P one (*e*)—and wins.	

(*a*) This is not to be commended.

(*b*) White having no Q's Rook, this move, attacking the Kt, is not quite so bad as it would be in an even game.

(*c*) Now the fatal position of Black's Q becomes apparent.

(*d*) Taking the Q would have satisfied an ordinary player. But a master, when he sees a good move, looks for a better.

(*e*) Closing up his only aperture for escape.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 94.—By Mr. Harrwitz.

White.	Black.
K at Q R sq	K at Q 5th
R at Q R 3rd	Q at her B 4th
B at Q R 6th	Bs at K 4th, and Q 6th
Kt at K Kt sq	Kt at Q 4th
Kt at K B sq	Ps at K B 3rd K 4th, and Q B 3rd
Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 95.—By an Amateur of Lille.

White.	Black.
K at his 3rd	K at Q 4th
Q at her B 3rd	Q at K R 4th
B at K sq	R at Q Kt sq
Kt at Q R 6th	B at K B 4th
	Kt at K B 3rd
	Ps at K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q B 3d

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 96.—This position occurred in play to Mr. S. B., of Hull.

White.	Black.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at Q Kt 3rd
R at Q 7th	R at K Kt 7th
R at Q R 8th	R at K 7th
B at K Kt 3rd	B at K B 3rd
Ps at Q 2nd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 4th	Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 2nd, K 6th, and Q R 4th

White having to play, gave mate in four moves.

American Flour for the Queen of England!—Notwithstanding that the flour and other bread-stuffs sent to England are of the purest quality, we learn, from the *Batavia Times*, that Mr. Henry Smith, an enterprising miller of that county, sent six barrels of the choicest superfine Genessee flour, manufactured at his mill in Wheatland, Monroe county, to Queen Victoria, and for which, in due time, he received from her Majesty the comfortable little sum of three thousand dollars. The flour was put up in highly finished barrels, neatly varnished, enclosed in sacks, and forwarded direct to the Queen, at London. The fortunate experiment upon the appetite of Royalty seems to have suited her Majesty's palate so nicely, that, in addition to the ample remuneration for his first adventure, he has recently received an order direct from London, for three thousand barrels more "of the same sort," which he has promptly forwarded.—*New York American Sun*, Nov. 30.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dinner by Mr. Hudson, as Mayor of York.—On Thursday (last week), Mr. Hudson gave an inaugural dinner as Mayor of York. Several eminent individuals were present, including Lord G. Bentinck and the Duke of Leeds. In the course of the evening, the health of Lord G. Bentinck having been given, the noble Lord, after speaking of himself as leader of the opposition, said, "It has been remarked by the great Minister of France that railways, next to the art of printing, have been the most powerful instrument that the ingenuity of man ever devised for the civilisation of the world. And if my right hon. friend cannot claim for himself the invention which he has carried out, at least he can claim more than any other man in the world, that he has carried that invention into practice. Who is there here that does not feel the advantage which the invention of George Stephenson, carried out by George Hudson, has produced? We all remember the state of distress that cast a gloom over the entire empire in 1839 and 1840. 40 000 able-bodied labourers were in the workhouse, the revenue was falling off, and there were 1,500 000 paupers upon the poor-rate. Railways were at a discount. My right hon. friend stepped forth, and set a noble example. He roused the talent and dormant energies of his countrymen—he urged them to action—and it is in the greatest degree to his exertions that railways have been since constructed, which are daily giving employment to 200,000 labourers, at wages averaging 22s. 6d. per week. Hence the prosperity of the last few years. But that is not all. We have heard to-day what the city of York has gained in the article of coals alone. We hear much of cheap justice at every man's door, but I think, at this inclement season of the year, when winter has laid her frosty hand upon the earth, we must all feel that cheap fuel for the poor man's hearth is at present a far greater blessing than any other that can be conferred upon him; and it is to my right hon. friend that the poor of the city of York are indebted for the blessing. Where they once paid, as I have been told, 16s. 6d. a ton for their coals, before railways were established, they now pay 6s 6d. The advantage also extends to the rich; and here we are to-day from London, having breakfasted there by daylight, and been brought in daylight too, for a less sum of money than, a few years ago, it would have cost us to have paid our postboys and the turnpike-tolls on the road. But then we are told that my right hon. friend seeks nothing but his own profit. Why, who but the most niggardly-minded men can do otherwise than rejoice at the splendid fortune he has achieved? Talk of commerce or enterprise without profit. Why, profit is the aliment—profit is the very breath of enterprise and commerce. Deny to commerce and enterprise her just profit, and few years will elapse before the enterprise of England will subside; and, instead of being at the head, we shall be at the tail of all the nations of the world. I think, then, when we look at all these things, we must agree with the Minister of France that the art of printing alone surpasses the invention of which G. Stephenson is the great author"

The Election for Manchester.—On Monday night Mr. Bright was present at a large assemblage of electors in St. John's Ward, Manchester. The meeting was held at the Old Quay Tavern, Cobden-street, and the chair was taken by the Alderman of the Ward, Alexander Kay, Esq. Mr. Bright addressed the meeting for upwards of half an hour. Subsequently, no question being proposed for the honourable candidate to answer, Mr. Taylor, an elector, proposed a motion, pledging the electors to support Mr. Bright at the next election, and Mr Simpson seconded the motion. George Hadfield, Esq., supported the motion, which was carried amidst loud cheering.

North Lincolnshire Election.—Sir Montague J. Cholmeley has issued an address to the electors of North Lincolnshire, offering himself as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the representation of this county, consequent upon the succession to the peerage of Lord Worsley. Sir Montague is of Whig politics. There is no intention, we believe, on the part of the Conservatives to oppose him. The election is expected to take place on Thursday, the 31st, or the following day; but, for the reasons we have stated, it excites no interest, and will in all probability pass off in the quietest manner.

The Gun Trade at Birmingham.—A letter from Birmingham states that there is no real foundation for the exciting statements which have been made with respect to the purchase of fire-arms in that town for illegal purposes in Ireland The sale of arms (fire-locks and fowling-pieces) is little increased, considering the season of the year, and other legitimate causes of demand.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL, CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

In presenting our readers, this week, with the accompanying Engraving, it is our pleasing duty to furnish an additional testimonial to the kind consideration for the welfare of all classes, which so eminently distinguishes our Most Gracious Sovereign and her Royal Consort.

About two years ago her Majesty expressed great anxiety that some permanent provision should be made for the education of the children belonging to those families in her Majesty's immediate service, such as game-keepers, gate-keepers, gardeners, &c.; and the project, thus happily conceived, was instantly carried into effect. That the benefits of the Royal bounty may be the more extensively enjoyed, the Institution is situated as nearly as possible in the middle of the Great Park, so as to be within easy reach of most of those for whose advantage it is intended. Seventy-five children are now receiving instruction, under the care of the master and mistress, Mr. J. G. Horner and Miss Messer; and it is hoped that, being thus brought under the influence of sound religious training, and education in its true meaning, they may not

be forced
To trudge through weary life without the aid
Of intellectual implements and tools;

but may go out into the world with knowledge befitting their station—good Christians and loyal subjects

It is gratifying to state that the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have paid several visits to the Schools since their establishment in July, 1845; and on every occasion they have most condescendingly expressed themselves in terms of approbation at the general improvement manifested.

On the 9th ultimo, the Schools were inspected by J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Esq., the Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council, who was enabled to make a very satisfactory report of the state in which he found them, and we understand that that gentleman has received her Majesty's instructions to prepare a scheme for enlarging the sphere of usefulness so auspiciously commenced, by causing to be erected a large and commodious range of buildings, with suitable apparatus, in which the girls will be initiated in those branches of household economy—as washing, cooking, and baking—that shall fit them the better in after life for the discharge of duties so essential to the comforts of the cottage.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the example thus set by the first lady of the land will be emulated by the patrons of kindred institutions; and may the ti be not far distant when the whole people shall be taught and trained.

So shall licentiousness and black resolve
Be rooted out, and virtuous habits
Take their place, and genuine piety descend
Like an inheritance from age to age.

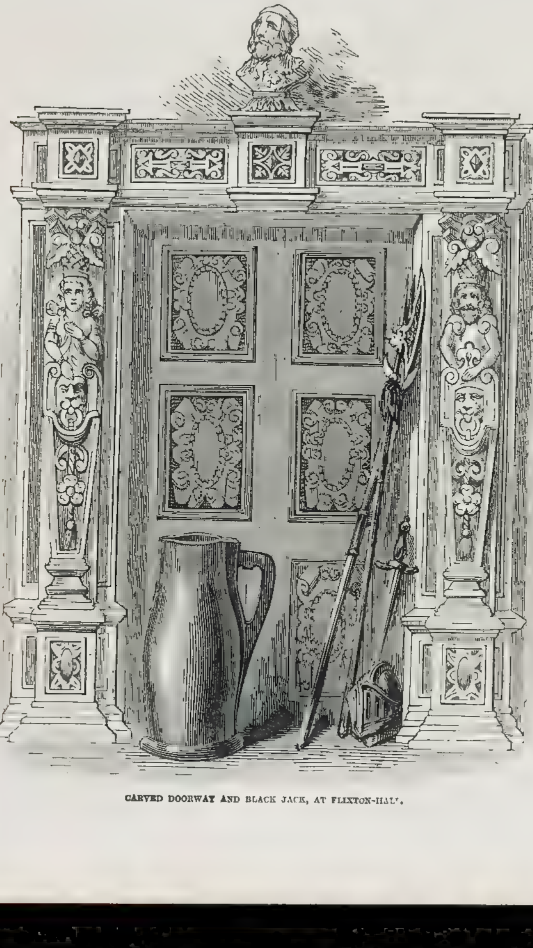
HER MAJESTY'S SCHOOLS, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

FLIXTON HALL, SUFFOLK.

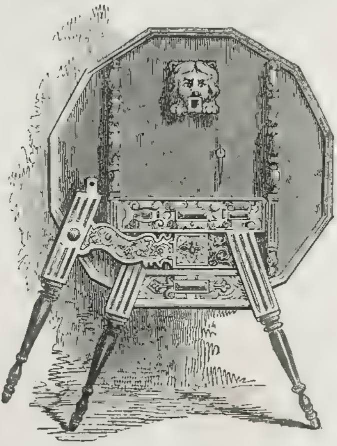
Ast week we gave an exterior view of this fine old mansion, and an account of its recent destruction by fire; we are now enabled to add some few more particulars of its history, together with Engravings of some of the characteristic features of the interior and its furniture, from original sketches, taken about three years since, and which have not hitherto been engraved. The house, although an interesting example of its peculiar style, and an important building in itself, was little visited by the topographer or antiquary, and is but slightly noticed in county histories. This may be owing to its situation in a part of the country where little traffic occurs. It stood in a fertile and beautiful park, watered by the river Waveney, the grounds in front, and the plantations surrounding it, were of the most luxuriant character

About the time of Henry III. an Augustine Nunnery was established here, by Margery, widow of Bartholomew de Crake, and is another instance of the excellent sites chosen in old times for the building of religious houses, with wood, water, and pasture land, in convenient proximity. The name of Flixton is supposed by some to be derived from St. Felix, the first Bishop of the East Angles The Nunnery was dissolved in 1528, and intended to be given to Cardinal Wolsey but, on his declining the offer, it was granted to John Tasburgh, in the failure of whose descendants it passed into the Wyburn family, and was purchased of them by Mr. Adair, about the middle of the last century.

The period at which the late Hall was erected is not satisfactorily settled—it is called Elizabethan by some; and it certainly possesses features of the peculiar style of architecture so called; but others confidently say that it was erected in 1615, in the style called "Inigo Jones's Gothic." The truth seems to be, that Jones was employed to re-model the old house; at least, this is the traditional story; and that to his design the front of the building is owing. Originally the house was surrounded by a moat, but this had been filled up long since. The ground plan of the front, with its projecting wings, and slightly projecting doorway, forms the letter E, which was so fashionable a style of construction in the reign of Elizabeth, as a compliment to her, that it may be a reason for imagining the substructure older than Jones's time. The crocketed pinnacles were a characteristic ornament to its roof, which was perfectly flat and battlemented, and from whence an agreeable view of the surrounding fertile country was obtained. The Hall was a spacious room, filled with antique furniture and armour. The large carved fire-place was furnished with logs in the style of the past ages, and many interesting family pictures hung around the walls. A flight of stairs led from the Hall to the Saloon, the entrance door of which forms the subject of our Cut, and was elaborately carved in oak, with scroll-work foliage and figures in the style of the *Renaissance*, but rather more chaste in its design than usual. Above it was placed a bust of Inigo Jones, whose connection with the house, as a builder or re-modeller, we have noticed. The suite of rooms leading from the Saloon, as well as that apartment, had been so altered for modern convenience that nothing of a striking character had remained from its original state. The furniture and pictures were valuable, one painting being valued at a thousand guineas; the cabinets were also costly in construction, and of ancient workmanship. But the most remarkable piece of furniture was the folding-table here engraved, which was richly carved, and might be placed flat against a wall, or used by simply adjusting the three legs, when it was wanted. Two of the legs were immoveable, on a carved cross-bar, which turned on a pin; the third leg moved on a hinge in the centre of the table, and, being brought into its proper place, the table top was lowered upon it, and the upper part of this leg fitted into the lion's month, and secured by the pin which hung beside it. Like too many of our ancient mansions, Flixton did not possess many relics of ancient times, which modern manners dispense with; but one curious thing remained, and was treasured with care; this was the "Black Jack," or leathern jug, in which ale was dispensed in the Hall on great festivals, when the servants and tenantry were assembled. That at Flixton was one of the largest known to exist, and was capable of holding eight gallons; it is figured in our Cut of the Entrance to the Saloon, together with some few pieces of Defensive Armour, which was preserved in the late building as an ornament to the walls of the Great Hall.



CARVED DOORWAY AND BLACK JACK, AT FLIXTON-HALL.



ELIZABETHAN TABLE AT FLIXTON.

PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS MORNING. GOING TO CHURCH. DRAWN BY DODGSON.

Christmas-lore is so rife with details of Ceremonies, Sports, and Games, befitting this Great Feast, that it would be much easier to fill half our Number with such matters than to avoid relating many a thrice-told tale in mere selection. In all these characteristic celebrities there is a rude picturesqueness which is admirably suited for illustration by the pencil; and our Artists have, accordingly, chosen severa

CHRISTMAS EVE IN GERMANY. MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS FAMILY. FROM A PRINT LATELY PUBLISHED AT LEIPSIC.

phases of the Hospitalities of Christmas—past and present—from the scene preparatory to the good cheer, to its consummation with all the pageant glories of a bygone age. How long the season of the Nativity has been observed with such fervid hospitality, it were hard to tell: thirteen centuries since, Christmas Day was forbidden to be kept as a fast, by a law which anathematized such as "did not duly honour the birth-day of Christ, according to the flesh, but pretended to honour it by fasting on that day." The practice, probably, became extinct in later times: at all events, it was not found necessary to repeat the canon; and we are not acquainted with any positive regulations specially affecting the observance of Christmas, subsequent to the above date.

First in the Gallery is a Picture of our own times—

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

(See front page)

Up to town! up to town!
Presents pour from dale and down,
Per rail and mail, wain and sail;
Haste through winter's foggy frown,
Cheese from Chedder, ham from Hants,
From kind uncles, cousins, aunts:
Looming through the distance murky,
Lo! the noble Norfolk turkey.
Oh! never man could lay embargo
On a better, braver cargo.

Up to town! up to town!
Gifts, to honour Christmas' crown,
Tumble in from boxes, bins,
Baskets, hampers, to our inns.
Victor's car, with glory varnished,
Never could be better garnished
Than with trophies like to these:
Capitol, behold thy geese.

Up to town! up to town!
Pheasant doom'd to be done brown,
Hare forewinged by clever cartridge,
Snipe and grouse, and plumpest partridge;
Venison from thy Forest, Deane.
Our Poultry is enriched, I ween—
From east to west, from north to south,
Such focus as the Bull and Mouth,
The Golden Cross, et cetera,
A nobler cargo seldom saw.

Up to town! up to town!
Land we Nature's winter gown,
Which, with us, should ever be
The garb of Christian charity.
'Tis not the presents—e'en the best—
But the true love, that warms the breast.
From absent friends—the kind, and dear—
That doubly can enhance the cheer.
Up to town! up to town!
Presents pour from dale and down.

Here we have depicted the arrival of a goodly host of Presents at the Hall, wherewith to maintain "the solid pleasures" of the season; for we moderns have kept the substance of the celebrations, though we may have dispensed with their ancient shadows; and the old carol is nearly as applicable to the provisions of our day as of a century and a half since:—

Now thrice welcome, Christmas,
Which brings us good cheer,
Minc'd pies and plum-porridge,
Good ale, and strong beer;
With pig, goose, and capon,
The best that may be,
So well doth the weather
And our stomachs agree.

It is true that we find not the "fat beeves" in the list, and "plum-porridge" is but an approach to our national pudding.

Meanwhile, improved modes of transit have, doubtless, increased the number of these periodical Presents: a basket of fish, or a barrel of oysters, is no longer likely to "waste its sweetness" in a coach-office; the railway has proved the best preventive of such domestic disappointments. Last year, too, we pictured the coach laden with poultry and game from that land of milk and honey—Norfolk and Suffolk—this year almost superseded by the Railway, opened but a short time since, just in time for the Christmas traffic. Then, the swarm of luxuries is almost incredibly swollen by poultry from the Continent, another contribution of the giant steam; and we borrow "Christmas Trees" from Germany, and rich fruits from the sunny south of France in almost interminable tasteful variety. Hence, there is no lack of maintenance of the good old English custom of "Christmas Presents."

The Picture now shifts to

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY,

As an appropriate Illustration of which, we give an Engraving of Luther and his Family celebrating Christmas Eve according to German custom, which makes it a children's festival. The great Reformer was a man of strong domestic affections, with nothing of the asceticism of Calvin and the later Churchmen. He was fond of children and music, and we here find him in the midst of both. The Christmas Tree is lighted up; his wife is there, the fair Catherine Born (her portrait at Coburg is very beautiful, but the face has a shade of thought a little too pensive for happiness); the aged mother sits by the stove; all is an exact transcript of German middle-class life, as it exists nearly unaltered to the present time; and the hand that burnt the Pontiff's bull is running over the strings of his instrument in accord with a hymn of gratitude chanted by the voice that defied Kings and Councils, and shook St. Peter's Chair to its foundation. But the part of the picture to which we more particularly direct attention is the "Christmas Tree." It is the great feature in the Festival of Christmas Eve as kept throughout Germany, though between the north and south, the Protestant and Catholic provinces, some differences in the observance exist. It is almost a matter of surprise that so pretty a custom has not obtained a more general footing in England, especially as the lighting-up of the "Christmas Tree" was regularly practised in the family circle of the old Court, when the children of George the Third were young.

During the week before Christmas it is quite common, in the towns of Northern Germany, to see carts going about the streets, loaded with young fir trees, which are bought and prepared for the anxiously expected evening. The tree is set upright in a block of wood; on the branches are placed small wax tapers; to them are also hung bon-bons, cakes, gilded nuts, apples, ribbons, all made as gay and brilliant as possible, varying in splendour with the means of the family. Round the tree are placed the presents of toys, &c., which are to be distributed among the children. The hopes and fears, the little triumphs, and the unbounded merriment may easily be imagined.

In South Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, and the Catholic States, something of a religious character has been blended with the celebration. The children are told that the Christ-child (Christ-kindschen) brings the gifts, and some one represents it, dressed in white, with gilt crown and wings, and a long white veil ornamented with gold. The custom, however, is dying out; many thinking it irreverent, besides involving a deceit, into which the elder children are obliged to be admitted as partners. In other respects, the custom in North and South Germany is much the same. We subjoin a more lengthened account of it by Wm. Howitt:—

> In the descriptions of Christmas Eve by Richter, and by Coleridge, the Christmas Tree is by one said to be birch, in the other, yew. Possibly this may be the fact in some parts of Germany, or it may be, in one case, a mistake of the translator, in the other of the author; the Tree is generally, if not always, of fir. The poor, in their small dwellings, must find it somewhat difficult to set up the Tree and their gifts, unknown to the children. That was probably the reason that formerly it was first exhibited to the children on Christmas morning, before daylight, having been set up after they were in bed. We are told, however, that it is every year becoming more common for the poor to bring out their Tree in the evening, the children being sent out of the way on some pretext or another, while it is done. And in truth, there, as all over the world, the gifts of the poor are soon displayed. It is quite affecting to see the little simple things which the poor people will buy as Christmas gifts for their children. Little dolls, of a few kreutzers in value; some even of the mere cost of an English penny. As you pass their cottages in the evening for a fortnight afterwards, you may see, by the lights within, the little Tree, with a few apples and little figures hung on it, standing on a table, and the children around it admiring it; if there be a baby, some of them holding it up to see the precious sight. But not only the poor in their cottages have their Christmas Tree: in schools and other institutions it is set up. A prettier or more affecting sight we have seldom seen, than the celebration of Christmas Day in the Infant School at Heidelberg. Here, at three o'clock in the afternoon, were the parents and children, the patrons and friends of the School, assembled. Upwards of eighty little boys and girls, all under six years of age, were seated on low forms in the middle of the school, opposite to the master's desk, in front of which, on a raised platform, stood four tall Christmas Trees, or, as they called them, Sugar Trees, decorated with the usual appendages of cakes, apples, &c., and at their feet stood a row of tapers ready to be kindled. Besides these were various coloured engravings: an excellent one, of "Christ Blessing the Little Children;" a kind of erection of straw-work, containing stages, on one of which was a dancing bear, on another a tournament, with knights riding, with candles burning all over it. These figures revolved by means of a perpendicular spindle, having attached to its top a sort of fan, like the ventilator of a window, which was moved by the warm air ascending from the candles. There were many funny little three-legged pots, of true German fashion, set on the platform amongst the lights, a gift to the children from some one to amuse them in their school play-hours. To the right sat the spectators, many ladies and gentlemen of the place; to the left, the parents of the children. The master lit up the tapers on the trees, and the row of them at their feet, and a murmur of delight rose from the little troop of children. The blinds had all been drawn down, to exclude as much of the exterior light as possible, and the scene was very bright. The master read from his desk an address prepared for the occasion, and after the little scholars had sung a Christmas Hymn or two very prettily, they were dismissed, one by one, with their pinafores full of toys, good warm articles of clothing, and a quantity of cakes and apples, the former of which had been sent as a Christmas gift to them by a worthy baker. It was pleasant to see the delighted faces of all present; the eager looks of the parents, as their children came forward to receive their presents; and how the mothers, as they advanced towards the door, snatched them up, and carried them off, gifts and all together. Even inmates of the asylums, as if they were at home amongst their children, are treated to a Christmas Tree, and the brilliance of Christmas Eve. It is the great sacred festival of Germany, and is much more regarded than Sunday. Such are the Christmas customs of Germany.

In the "Christmas and Christmas Carols," just published by T. B. Sharpe, we find the following

LEGEND OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

'Tis Christmas Eve, and through the ancient town
Rest and rejoicing meet—
A little child comes wandering sadly down
The silent street.
Alone, and very sorrowful is he,
Fatherless and motherless;
He has no friend on earth a Christmas Tree
For him to dress.

With tearful gaze, he turns his steps aside,
Where gleams the light
From a tall house, and youthful figures glide
Before his sight,
As each, with festal dress, and happy brow,
Surrounds a gorgeous tree;
And there he asks, "Amid these is there now
No place for me?"

Alas! alas! no place for him is there,—
With scornful jest,
They drive him forth, into the cold night air,
To seek for rest
'Neath some more modest roof, where warmer hearts
A nook may spare,
And gladly own that sharing joy imparts
More to their share!

Hark! 'tis a burst of hearty merriment,
The child draws nigh
'Tis from a burgher's simple tenement.
With longing sigh,
He watches the glad group of faces bright,
And so for him
He thinks the Fir-tree once was decked with lights;
His eyes grow dim.

And timidly he knocks, again to tell
His piteous tale.
Alas! for him—on stony ears it fell
Without avail!
The door is closed against him, and in vain
With grief indeed,
He gazes through the latticed window-pane—
No one takes heed!

Weeping, he turns away, and passes by
Both light and sound
From many a humble roof and mansion high,
Scattered around:
Then pauses meekly by the lowliest door,
Where a faint ray
Breaks through, and shows how fast the little store
Of tapers wears away.

Alas! alas! his latest hope is vain—
By word and blow
Of harsh unkindness driven forth again,
Where shall he go?
The night is dark—but the poor orphan child,
Amid his woe,
Bethinks him of the infant Saviour mild,
And kneeleth low.

In prayer to Him who is not slow to hear
He kneeleth there,
And soon he sees a little child draw near,
Exceeding fair;
With whitest raiment shining like the day,
And crown of light,
And as he moves along the darken'd way,
All becomes bright!

So to that patient wanderer came he,
And bade him raise
His wond'ring eyes where springs a glorious tree,
And offer praise
To God, who heareth the sad orphan's cry,
And sendeth aid
When earthly hope is none—and misery
Maketh afraid.

No longer sad and fearful is that child—
He turns to see,
Where stands at bidding of the infant mild
His Christmas tree!
A Wondrous tree, radiant in heavenly light—
With one glad bound,
He leaves the gloom of sorrow's bitter night—
His home is found!

Turn we now to a scene of graver aspect:—

CHRISTMAS MORNING,

with the Vicar receiving the congratulations of his parishioners at the Church; for, at this season, "every Christian should show his gratitude to the Almighty, for the inestimable benefits procured to us by the Nativity of our blessed Saviour, by an ample display of good will toward our fellow men." To be "ready to distribute" is, likewise, one of the most grateful orisons of the day; and how past generations, rich in this world's wealth, have bequeathed such goods to their posterity, the walls of yon ancient church tell in letters of gold; and how the hearts and homes of the needy are gladdened by the bounties of this day; happily, every town and hamlet will attest. A glance at the venerable church recals the glorious opening of our great poet's "Oration for the Morn of Christmas:"—

Thus is the month, and this the happy morn,
Wherein the Son of Heaven's eternal King,
Of Wedded Maid and Virgin Mother born,
Our great Redemption from above did bring;
For so our holie sages once did sing,
That he our deadlie forfeit should release,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Election of Common Councilmen.—Monday being St. Thomas's Day, the annual election of Common Councilmen for the respective wards of the city of London took place with the usual formalities. The Corn-law question, which formed the principal subject of discussion at these meetings last year, was replaced on the present occasion by the more locally interesting dispute between the Court of Aldermen and the members of the Common Council on the subject of the Freeman's Qualification Bill. In almost every wardmote the members of the lower court took opportunity to lecture the presiding Aldermen for their unwillingness to support the bill; and at one or two meetings—Walbrook, for instance—the Aldermen objected to put resolutions on the subject placed in their hands for that purpose.

The Court of Common Council and the Court of Aldermen.—A dispute has arisen between the Court of Common Council and the Court of Aldermen, which has excited some interest in the City. At a recent Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor refused to put a question as to the passing of "a bill for declaring the qualification of freemen of London to be elected members of the Common Council," on the ground that the Court of Common Council had no legislative power to originate laws. The Common Council say it is obvious if such be the case, that all the laws which have been made by them for ages have been originated in error; the Court of Aldermen, under the guidance of their Recorder, have slept upon their rights, and the Court of Common Council, under the guidance of the same Recorder, have been allowed to pass laws which, according to his present view, they had no power to pass. The committee of the whole Court of Common Council met last Saturday, and passed strong resolutions, expressing their determination to assert the right of the citizens to control, through the responsible members of the body, the expenditure of the City cash. A Court of Aldermen was also held on Saturday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, to take into consideration the proceedings of the members of the Court of Common Council. Several members of the Court of Aldermen condemned, some of them in severe language, the conduct of the Common Council.

Removal of Westminster-bridge.—A preliminary meeting of several of the principal inhabitants of Westminster, interested in preserving the present site for a new bridge, was held on Monday, at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, Mr. W. Page Wood, Queen's Counsel, in the chair. Great surprise was expressed by the meeting that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, &c., should have authorised the erection of a new bridge on a distant site, in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons of last Session. It was urged by several of the gentlemen present that a measure involving such ruinous loss of trade and property to so large a body of individuals on both sides of the river, could only be justified by overwhelming public necessity; that no such necessity exists; and that, therefore, it becomes the duty of all those who are interested to oppose, by every means in their power, a measure fraught with loss to hundreds, and almost ruin to many. A committee was immediately formed, for calling a public meeting, directly after Christmas, on the subject, and a requisition was forwarded to Sir De Lacy Evans to take the chair. Instructions were given to the Committee to solicit the aid of all influential parties to join in opposing the bill for the removal (by counsel, if necessary), in the Committees of the Houses of Parliament.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor.—The first annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, in Coleman-street. Mr. John W. Tottie, the deputy chairman, presided, and Lord Radnor and Viscount Ebrington were on the platform. The report presented a favourable account of the operations of the association. A piece of ground has been obtained, nearly opposite Old St. Pancras Church, for erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of the labouring classes, to combine greatly improved accommodation with diminished rent. The buildings, it is expected, will be finished within twelve months from the present time. From the financial statement, it appeared that £7,963 had been received, and £2 094 expended.

Seasonable Bounty.—London Philanthropic Institution for Distributing Bread and Coals.—Numerous have been the donations lately received. Amongst others, R. R Wood, Esq., £20; Luke Hansard, Esq., £10 10s.; B. B. Cabbell, Esq, M P, £10 10s.; Mr. and Mrs Henry F Richardson, £15 15s.; R. J. Holford, Esq., £10 10s.; the Hon. Miss Harley, £10.

Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Tuesday a simultaneous rise in the price of bread took place throughout the metropolis; the household quality being advanced from 7d. to 8½d., and the best wheaten from 2½d. to 10½d. In the market, on Monday, flour rose 3s. per sack.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, the 19th inst., was 1262—an amount, we regret to say, considerably above the average of the last five autumns, in which the mortality stands as 1000. The deaths from violence, privation, cold, and intemperance during the week were very nearly double the autumnal average, being 46 against 27. During the same period 1,311 births were registered in the metropolis, being an excess over the mortality of only 49.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, Price 1s., gilt edges

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847

This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year

The Astronomical Department has been placed entirely under the superintendence of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. Loudon; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss Loudon, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Loudon.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of William Harvey, and engraved in the first style of Art, by Linton, illustrative of the National Sports.

Published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 27.—First Sunday after Christmas—St. John the Evangelist.
Monday, 28. Innocents—Mars rises at 5h 5m. a.m.
Tuesday, 29. Jupiter sets at 6h. 6m. a.m.
Wednesday, 30.—Venus sets at 4h, 11m. p.m.
Thursday, 31.—Silvester—Mercury rises at 6h. 16m. a.m.
Friday, Jan. 1.—Circumcision.
Saturday, 2.—The Sun rises 3 deg. S. of S.E. by E. 8h. 8m. a.m.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 10	10 50	11 25	11 57	0 0	0 27	0 53	1 18	1 42	2 6	2 26	2 47

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Moderatia," Eltham.—Received.
"J. G. M" We have not room for the Dance.
"T. W.," Commercial-road, to recover a Lodger's goods, illegally seized for rent, should apply to the Police Magistrate of the district.
"A. B." had better follow the printed form of Will, to be purchased of any Law Stationer.
"Sarah," Fulham.—The —— Misses, &c.
"††."—We have not room.
"J. B.," Petworth.—Canaries may be purchased of G. Hartnall, 2, Edward-street, Soho.
"A Subscriber" is thanked for his Sketches of the York Dinner, though we have not room for their insertion.
"Fanatica per la Musica" is recommended to address his suggestion to the Proprietors of the New Speculation.
"J. W.," Granby, is entitled to the Print, and should apply for it to his News-Agent.
"Zoe" is jocose.
"A."—We have not room for the lines on Christmas.
"F. T."—The distance from Dover Harbour to Calais Harbour is about twenty-one miles; from Calais to Boulogne, by road, twenty miles.
"J. C.," Cornhill.—Mr. Green's Nassau Balloon will contain 70,000 feet of coal gas, which, at the time the balloon was constructed (in 1836) cost £70: we do not know the present cost
"†" is thanked, but we have not room.
"W M.," Belfast.—Apply to the "Patent Journal," Chancery-lane.
"R. M'T." The charge of One Shilling for the Almanack is correct.
"A Correspondent."—Sleighing is an American winter pastime. The thaw must have dissolved our Correspondent's hopes for the present. Richardson's is one of the latest and best of English Dictionaries, price 18s.
"A Subscriber" is thanked; but we have not, at present, room for the Sussex Church.
"A Subscriber," Oxford, will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch of the New Church at Nettlebed.
"An Old Cantab," "I. L. N.," and other Subscribers at Cambridge, are thanked for their hints, and are referred to our Journal of next week.
"J. O'B. S.," Gilford.—Address at the Theatre.
"G. M.," Birmingham. The words referred to by our Correspondent are French, and never were intended for Latin.
"Inquirer." In the absence of armorial bearings on the father's side, none other can be used.
"Ignoramus"—Five shillings is, we believe, the fee paid for an inquiry at the Herald's Office. The head of that institution is Sir C. G. Young, Garter King of Arms
"E. C.," Cheshunt.—The parapet of Salisbury Cathedral is coeval with the main building: it is not pierced, but solid; its face ornamented with a series of arches resting on a corbel-table of small arches. The nave, choir, aisles, and chapter-house are all alike in the parapet.
"T. B.," Islington, is thanked for the Verses; but, we have not room for them at present.
"G. D. H.," Taunton. Probably, next week.
"Hortensia," Matlock.—The omission was accidental.
"W. W. W.," Walsall.—A Description of the Earl of Rosse's Telescopes has been published at Parsonstown, and may be had, by order, of any London bookseller. See, also, No. 155 of the Illustrated London News.
"An Old Subscriber," Chichester.—See our last No.
"Henri," Beckenham.—See any School Treatise on Arithmetic.
"A. C. T."—The lines,

"Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."

are from "The Mourning Bride," the only tragedy by Congreve.
"A. J.," Orpington.—Declined.
"A Correspondent."—The lines, "Monstrum horrendum," are singularly appropriate for a Steam Locomotive Engine; but we have not room for the application.
"G. S.," Warborough, is oblivious: the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, was engraved in No. 34 of our Journal.
"H. W. S."—We regret that we have not space to spare.
"W. M. N.," Belfast.—An excellent Mill for grinding grain has just been introduced into this country from America. (See a late Number of the "Mechanics' Magazine.")
"Gulielmus." No. 162 contains an Engraving of Exeter Hall, during the performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society.
"A. L. Z.," Norwich.—We are not aware.
"A. D.," St. Omer, should apply at the Post Office, there.
"Leo" is thanked for the fine Portrait, which shall be engraved anon.
"A Former Burgess of Doncaster" is thanked.
"Valentine."—The designation of the military rank should be appended after the name of the officer: thus, "J. R——, Esq, Lieutenant 51st Regt."
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The field, whether it be a colour or a metal, always takes precedence. Long heraldic usage allows of the shades of the colours being borne. The Royal shield is "gules, red," and therefore the scarlet liveries are strictly correct
"Philo-Heraldicus."—If the Countess of A—— married for her second husband Mr. B——, her Ladyship would still retain her title. Lady Eliza Z——, on marrying Mr. F——, would be styled Lady Eliza F——.
"Cæsaromagus."—Ole Bull is alive, and is in Madrid. Tickets for the Windsor State Apartments, when the Queen is not at the Castle, may be had on application to Messrs. Ackermann, Strand.
"Valse a Deux Temps."—We do not know whether M. Jullien has taken the Surrey Theatre for his Concerts.
"A Constant Reader."—Apply to Davidson, the Publisher, Water-street, Tower-street, Blackfriars. We do not believe either in Mesmerism or Phrenology, but their study will not be a waste of time to any young man.
"J. C. P."—"Umgekehrt,"—turned round or about; "Huhneraugen," (literally hen's eyes),—corns on the foot; "Eigendunkel,"—self-conceit or presumption; "Drachenamt," (literally, the office or employment of a Dragon), must be explained by the context; probably, it is an epithet applied to denote the savageness or watchfulness of a Dragon. "Frühlingskur,"—spring medicine, a remedy sought from spring herbs or plants.
"J. P."—Received.
"R. H.," Tichborne-street.—See an account of the Schools in question in a late No. of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal."
"A Steam-boat Vulcan" should apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty
"W. P. W.," Edinburgh.—A Printing-press of the size required, may be purchased for about £25: apply of Messrs. Harrild, Great Distaff-lane, City.
"H. M. A.," Ixworth.—The address of the Guarantee Society is 19, Birchin-lane.
"Eliza." The Kent East Indiaman was burnt and sunk in the Bay of Biscay, in 1825.
"R. B.," Ramsgate, is thanked.
"X. Y. Z."—We do not know.
"St. Geo. K."—We have not room for the long letter contradicting a report printed in another Journal.
"Xise," Goodwood. The Hawkers' annual license duty is £4.
"W. T. R.," Devonport.—We believe there to be in existence a Society for the Suppression of Capital Punishment; but we do not know the address.
"Adventures of an Author," by Timothy Caxton, L.L.D., No. 1, has been received.
"A. B.," Manchester.—The address is 24 and 25, Long Acre.
"Jno. B."—St. Marylebone Savings Bank, 76, Welbeck-street.
"W. S.," Hampstead-road, should apply to Mr. Snare, bookseller, Reading.
"A Reader since 1842," Perth.—An Act of Parliament is requisite for Change of Name. Either form will answer.
"H." will find a description of the Dublin and Kingstown Atmospheric Railway in No. 88 of our Journal.
"T P"—The beautiful Picture of "Repose," by Gainsborough, is engraved in No. 22, present Volume
"A Constant Subscriber." Hong Kong became a British possession by our Treaty with China, signed August 20, 1842.
Ineligible.—*"Flowers."*

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.—Next Week, we shall present to our Subscribers, A SUPPLEMENT, containing the Chronology of the Leading Events of the last Six Months; with Title-page and Index to Vol. IX. of the Illustrated London News.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1846.

Parliament is to assemble on Tuesday, the 19th of January—the day originally mentioned. At the Privy Council held last Saturday, it was ordered that a proclamation should be issued, convening Parliament on the day in question for the despatch of business.

We lately expressed a belief that Austria is degenerating as a Government, even from its own bad principles of policy. Its wisdom was always that of the serpent rather than the sage, but still it displayed intelligence—a clearly enough calculated adaptation of certain means to certain ends, both bad, but successful in their evil purpose. Metternich was one of the ablest statesmen of the secondary order, relying always on force and repression, discouraging talent in any sphere of action, and particularly in the service of the State, fearing the power even of a clever instrument. A dead level of mediocrity on which he, as the sole possessor of power, might stand alone, with nothing to do but command, was what he wished to create around him; and he has succeeded. An administration of thirty years has enabled him to repress all rising talent—to blight all aspiring energy; and now, as he is sinking under the pressure of age and infirmities, there is no one to take his place. The studied discouragement of ability which has been a rule of Government in Austria, has effectually deprived the Crown of statesmen and generals: what the future may produce we know not, but at present such is the case. The dungeons of Speilberg have closed over all who dared to think, and the best men in the country are exiles. High birth and great stupidity have been, and are, the qualifications for office in Austria, in the civil service as in the military. It has become a common observation that the cleverest man in an Austrian regiment is the drummer, and the dullest a general.

Such is the system, and its results are what might be expected. Metternich, in his dotage, has become a tool instead of a power, and in his name the folly of the Austrian Cabinet governs; the reign of his craft is over, and nothing better has arisen instead of it. The finances of the country are said to be in confusion; the Italian States are dissatisfied and wait but a signal to break the yoke of the uncongenial Germans; and last and worst, the Government has been overreached by Russia, who has induced it to accept the city of Cracow, and thus become ostensibly the last spoiler of Poland, while, in so doing, she is but serving the purpose of the Autocrat. The destruction of the Charter of Cracow is no real gain to Austria, is but little loss to Poland; other consequences, however, may not be so trifling; the act openly violates the Treaty of Vienna; that last settlement of the nations of Europe is dissolved; and, as so much is held together by that parchment bond, the Powers that call themselves Empires in virtue of the signatures thereto attached, had best be prepared for the consequences of their want of faith. Prussia and Austria will suffer the most hereafter; they are both "Paper States;" that is, they are Kingdoms by treaties and alliances rather than by national spirit and unity. England and France are both powers and nations; Russia has a sort of national unity in her Sclavonic race; but Austria and Prussia, on the least disturbance in Europe, would fall asunder, and races who now stand in a compelled allegiance would form new alliances according to natural affinities of language and religion. It is the peculiar tact of politicians like Metternich to disguise the weakness of their Government and impress others with the idea of its strength. There is a political credit as well as a commercial one. But it requires clever management to lull suspicion of a breaking firm; perhaps it is a matter of congratulation that Austria's talent of hypocrisy is failing her. For her flagrant breach of the Treaty of Vienna, it might reasonably be expected that some colourable defence would be given; but even the ability to get up a piece of special pleading seems wanting to the Austrian Cabinet. It is scarcely credible that Austria avows plainly and directly the doctrine that no Treaties are to be kept by any State strong enough to break them! We have long believed that the principle was more extensively acted on than avowed; but we were not prepared for so candid a confession by a Government so eminently cautious and conservative. But in the State paper which Austria has put forth as a defence of the seizure of Cracow, in reply to the French argument, that the violation of the Treaty of Vienna releases all other parties to it from its conditions, the Austrian Ministry says:—"It is neither the Conventions of Paris, nor of Vienna, nor the respect due to treaties, which has imposed any reserve on the French; *if they had felt themselves strong enough to break them, they would long ago have done so, and we should not have blamed them.* But these are questions of war." We may well ask, where was Metternich's cold, shrewd intellect, when this insane burst of ill-humour was suffered to go forth to the world; it is an absolute challenging France to war. Suppose she accept it, and prove her strength! It would not be long before a French General would date his despatches from head-quarters at Vienna, the power of Austria crumbled beneath the tread of his legions, the Emperor a fugitive before him, and the crazy fabric of Prussia shattered to pieces in his rear. It is not for States, three-fourths of whose power rests upon treaties, to bring contempt on their "title-deeds;" Austria has done so. It is easy to see that the influence of Metternich has ceased, or is being overruled; with much to answer for, of two things he would never have been guilty—a blunder in the first place, and, in the next, a bad defence of it.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Theatricals at Woburn Abbey.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are entertaining a distinguished circle, at Woburn Abbey, comprising the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Mary and Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, the Marquis of Granby, the Dowager Countess of Sefton and Ladies Molyneux, Viscount Mandeville, Viscountess Bury, Lord and Lady Charles Russell and Hon. Edward and Hon. Katherine Russell, Lord Cosmo Russell, Lord Edward F. Howard, Mr. A. and Lady C. A. Sanford, Mr. A. Stafford O'Brien, Mr S. Rogers, Mrs. and Miss Magniac, Mr. B Lyons, &c. On Saturday evening the "Theatre Royal, Woburn Abbey," as it is called, was opened for private theatricals; the performances (under the patronage of the Duchess of Norfolk) being "A Charade, in Three Parts, about Love and Fire!" The doors opened at half-past eight, and the performance commenced at nine o'clock. It was warmly applauded by a brilliant audience. The dialogue was admirable, and those assuming characters in the dramatic charade acquitted themselves exceedingly well. We are informed that Mr. A. Stafford O'Brien, M.P., was the author, and his classic acquirements are known to be of the highest order. The hospitality of the noble Duke and Duchess will be prolonged during the festive season, Lord and Lady John Russell, and a host of visitors of distinction being invited to the Abbey for Christmas.

Christmas Festivities among the Aristocracy.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Carlton-gardens, on Tuesday, for Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, where the noble Viscount and Viscountess will receive a distinguished party, during the Christmas holidays. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, and a select party, intend to pass the holidays at Ely Lodge, Fermanagh.—The Duke of Cleveland is dispensing his usual hospitality at Raby Castle to a numerous circle of friends, and will keep almost open house during the holidays, taking care, however, that the poor are not forgotten in attentions to the rich.—The Marchioness of Normanby has left town, for Viscount and Viscountess Barrington's seat, Beckett House, Berks. On Monday, the Marchioness proceeds to Paris.

Lady Adelaide Fitzclarence, who has been visiting her relations, Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham, at Petworth, has gone to pass the holidays with the Right Hon. G. L. and Mrs. Dawson Damer, at Came House, Dorsetshire.

The Earl of Cardigan has been entertaining the Marquis of Blandford, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount Clifden, the Hon. J. Macdonald, and Mr. Sturt, at Deane Park, his seat in Northamptonshire. The Countess of Cardigan has returned to town, after a lengthened tour in Germany and Italy.

Distribution of the Royal Alms.—On Monday, her Majesty's Christmas bounty to poor persons above sixty years of age was distributed by the Royal Almoner, at the Almonry-office, Middle Scotland-yard. Upwards of 200 received 5s. each.

POSTSCRIPT.

Re-opening of Westminster Bridge.—On Thursday evening, the thoroughfare for carriages over this bridge, which has been closed since the 15th of August, in consequence of the dangerous state of some of the arches, was re-opened to the public. The heavy stone balustrade has been entirely removed, and a light wooden palisade, as a protection to foot passengers, substituted.

Opening of the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway. This line of railway was opened on Thursday, for passenger traffic. It was originally intended to have taken place on Monday last; but Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector-General, having omitted to certify its opening, although he had officially inspected the works, and had verbally approved of their security, the Directors were compelled to disappoint the public until such time as the necessary proceedings were gone through. The route and character of the line has been already described by us.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

Attempt to Assassinate the Archbishop of Vienna.—A letter from Vienna of the 13th says:—"The Prince Archbishop of Vienna, M. de Milde, has just had a narrow escape from assassination. In the morning of Wednesday last, while the Prelate was still in bed, his valet de chambre came into his room, and pulling open the curtains, exclaimed, "Monseigneur, Jesus Christ has appeared to me during the night, and ordered me to cut the throat of the Archbishop of Vienna." Immediately on pronouncing these words he drew a razor from his pocket and held it towards the throat of the Prelate. M. Milde, who perceived that his servant was labouring under an attack of mental alienation, had the presence of mind to say to him, "Listen, my friend; if the Saviour has really charged you to take my life, you must do it, for no one should disobey God's commands; but you must do nothing without first addressing a prayer to the Almighty. Pray, and I will resign myself to die by your hand." The domestic placed himself before a crucifix, and began a silent prayer. Whilst he was so engaged, the Prelate arose and went into an adjoining room, locking the door after him. The servant was afterwards secured, and placed in a lunatic asylum.

RUSSIA.

On Wednesday, the 9th of December, an accident which had nearly been attended with fatal results, occurred to the Emperor of Russia at Kiów, in Poland, upon the high road between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The Emperor was on his route to Warsaw, and had arrived at the border of the large river at that place, where there is no bridge. A temporary platform had been constructed to run the Emperor's travelling carriage into the ferry-boat, when by some accident the platform gave way and broke down, and the carriage was precipitated into the water. The Emperor, with Count Orloff, who was also in the carriage, was obliged to escape from the windows and wade in the water, and as the current was running very strongly, and the river full of ice, no little danger was incurred.

So much time was lost, that the Emperor, who had arranged to be by a certain day at St. Petersburg, was obliged to renounce altogether his visit to Warsaw, and to turn back immediately to the Russian capital.

The river at Kiów is nearly half an English mile in width, and the erection of a suspension bridge, which has long been contemplated, will no doubt be now immediately decided on, especially as the Emperor was unable last year, on his journey to Warsaw, to pass the river at Kiów.

SCOTLAND.

Lamentable Distress.—In the Western Islands a population of fully 50,000 is bordering on starvation. The number of deaths from dysentery and cholera is increasing with fearful rapidity among the cottar class: and the small crofters are fast exhausting their small stores of corn. Most of them, says the *Scotsman*, now restrict themselves to one scanty meal per day; and the children and aged persons continue the greater part of their time in their miserable beds for the sake of warmth, and that they may require less food.

Another Accident on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.—On Saturday night the passenger train which left Edinburgh for Glasgow at five o'clock was suddenly stopped a few hundred yards before arrival at the Castlecary station, in consequence of the complete blocking-up of the rails by the ruins of a previous train of luggage-waggons and cattle-trucks. A passenger by the train states that he never beheld such a scene of devastation and horror. Numbers of oxen—some alive or half alive, and some quite dead—were seen lying amongst the wreck of several of the trucks, and crowds of people were busily employed in endeavouring to extricate them. The ruins of the engine, or at all events a fire of some kind, was on the bank smoking and burning, and several of the trucks lay directly across the rails. No passengers by the train were injured, and no lives lost, except those of the cattle. How the accident occurred is not known. The passenger in question, who luckily succeeded in procuring a carriage for himself and some ladies, were the only passengers that had arrived in Glasgow up to 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting on Monday last Mr. O'Connell announced that there was no longer any hope of a reconciliation with the Young Irelanders, and he then proceeded to comment very strongly upon Mr. Smith O'Brien. Before the hon. and learned gentleman commenced his speech, however,

Mr. John O'Connell rose to report from the committee appointed to inquire the amount of money due by England to Ireland. He cited some articles from the London press to show that there was a deliberate design, on the part of England, to confiscate the property of Ireland, and hand it over probably to the London companies. The Irish landlords had often done the dirty work of England; but the ruler was about to throw away his tools. (Hear, hear.) If they did not come forward at once, their lands would be transferred *in globo* to those companies. The money which was already advanced, and still to be advanced, under the Labour Rate Act, would not amount to a moiety of the debt England owed to Ireland, and the Repeal Association would not consent to repay a shilling of those advances. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Loughlin seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. O'Connell then rose, and after contradicting some statements of the local press, said that the association would henceforth have time to attend to their affairs, after the little by-battle with Young Ireland. There was an end of it and for ever. (Cheers.) The Association would work its way for the Repeal of the Union, totally regardless of the petty machinations of the Little Ireland gang in this country. He told them this—that he set them at defiance. (Here the meeting cheered lustily.) He did all he could to put an end to the dissensions—he did all boldly and manfully. He had been very much assailed by friends of his for stooping to the yoke of Young Ireland. He had been told they would triumph over him in their newspapers, and they had the bad taste to do so. He knew the Tory and Whig papers in England, and the Tory papers in Ireland, would sing songs of triumph; but all did not prevent him from making the offer of conciliation. (Cheers.) He made that sacrifice of his feelings—he made a sacrifice of his pride—but he felt that his fifty years' service in the cause of Ireland enabled him to act as he had done. (Cheers.) He offered to place the palms of his hands under their feet, to make a road for them to come back, and he had been met by an ungrateful and ungracious refusal. Mr. O'Brien had refused his proposal for a reconciliation, and added insult to injury. He (Mr. O'Connell) then read a passage from Mr. O'Brien's letter to Dr. Miley, which was to the effect that the proposal was a mere pretext. The phrase he complained of was totally untrue. (Hear, hear.) Well, his offer for conciliation was refused, and called a triumph. Why, it was he (Mr. O'Connell) that had a triumph—if any really had taken place. As well might an old dung-hill cock crow at a game cock and boast of victory because he did not succeed in vexing him. (Laughter.) They would indeed have consented to the conference on the main question—that of the legality of physical force—if the Association were handed over to Duffy and Mitchell and the other young fellows. Why, he would rather see the Association scattered to the winds, than fall under the guidance of such persons. (Cheers.) Nothing but the gross vanity of a pack of poetic writers and prose scribblers could enable them to say they had obtained a triumph over him or the Association. (Hear.) Oh! but the "Repeal rent was diminishing;" was not that accounted for by the state of the country? (Hear.) But while he had sixpence the Association should not submit to them. (Cheers.) Some doubts were expressed as to where the dissensions commenced—why they commenced with Mr. Smith O'Brien's foolish conduct in the House of Commons. Some of the English papers called him a Brummagem martyr (laughter), but he did not call him that.

DREADFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The accounts given of the state of the country by the Irish provincial journals are very affecting. A number of additional deaths from starvation are recorded, and the peasantry are said to be famishing.

Provision Riots in Tipperary—Murder.—The following communication has been addressed to the *Dublin Evening Post*.

"Caher, Dec. 20.—The country is in a frightful state; robberies of all descriptions, flour in particular, notwithstanding the protection of police escorts. As I write this, a company of soldiers has been called out of the barracks here to protect a quantity of flour on its way from Clonmel to Limerick and Tipperary. Last evening, about one hundred and fifty cars laden with flour, the property of several persons, accompanied by police, on the way to Tipperary, had only gone half a mile outside this town when the drivers were obliged to return back, the road being blockaded by armed men, and women with other weapons, and determined to take the flour at risk of life. I cannot enumerate or describe the quantity of robberies and the appalling distress of the people.

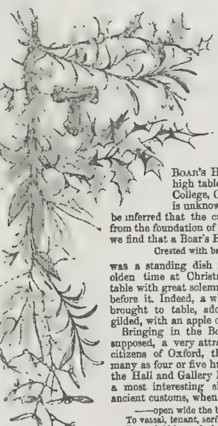
"Four o'Clock.—Dreadful Murder.—A man residing in the neighbourhood of Tipperary was barbarously robbed and murdered on Friday night. I saw the murdered man yesterday morning."

Deaths from Starvation in Mayo.—The *Dublin Evening Post* has the following regarding the state of Mayo:—"We have seen a letter addressed to one of the trustees of the India Poor Relief Fund, dated Castlebar, Dec. 19, in which the writer narrates the appalling fact, that thirty-one persons have died from starvation in Castlebar and the adjoining districts during the last two months."

Government Measures for the Advantage of Ireland.—An important document has been published in Ireland, addressed by the Treasury to the Board of Works. The immediate object is to increase, to the fullest possible extent that the existing law will permit, the facilities for extending Drainage and Productive Works. A supplementary minute, dated the 15th instant, refers to contemplated changes in the law, with a view of removing the impediments to improvements on entailed estates. The intention of the measure is to empower landed proprietors to sell portions of entailed estates, or enable the Government to do so in case arrears accumulate, for advances made from the Treasury for improvements.

Meeting of Landed Proprietors.—An important meeting of the landed proprietors of the county of Longford has taken place, at which the first decided step was taken for an assemblage of the Irish members of the House of Commons in Dublin early in January, to be assisted by a Committee of five gentlemen from each county, to suggest measures calculated to extricate the landed proprietors from the formidable evils that are impending. All parties, including Mr. O'Connell, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. A. Lefroy, are described as concurring in this movement, which is likely to extend to all the other counties.

PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.



HE Engraving upon the annexed page depicts an olden custom, probably, of the age of Chaucer; it is commemorated in one of our earliest printed books, and is retained, yet with many innovations, to this day. Such is

BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD.

The origin of the ceremony of bringing in the Boar's Head with singing to the high table in the Hall of Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas Day, is unknown; but it may reasonably be inferred that the custom has been observed from the foundation of the College in 1340, since we find that a Boar's Head,

> Crested with bays and rosemary,

was a standing dish in the Baronial Halls in olden time at Christmas, and was ushered to table with great solemnity, trumpeters sounding before it. Indeed, a whole Boar was sometimes brought to table, adorned with rosemary and gilded, with an apple or orange in its mouth.

Bringing in the Boar's Head is, as may be supposed, a very attractive scene to the good citizens of Oxford, there being sometimes as many as four or five hundred of them ranged in the Hall and Gallery looking into the Hall, and a most interesting sight it is, recalling the ancient customs, when stood

> ——open wide the baron's hall
> To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
> Power laid his rod of rule aside,
> And Ceremony doffed his pride.
> The heir, with roses in his shoes,
> That night might village partner choose;
> The lord, underogating, share
> The vulgar game of "post and pair."
> All hailed with uncontrolled delight
> And general voice, the happy night
> That to the cottage as the crown
> Brought tidings of salvation down.
>
> Sir Walter Scott.

The Boar's Head, highly decorated with bay, holly, rosemary, &c., in a large pewter dish, is slowly borne into the Hall by two strong servants of the College, who hold it up as high as they can, that it may be seen by the visitors ranged on either side of the Hall. The gentleman who sings the ancient Carol, or "Boar's Head Song," (generally one of the members of the College, though, sometimes, one of the Choir of Magdalen College) immediately precedes the Boar's Head, and as he commences the song with "The Boar's Head in hand bear I," touches the dish with his right hand. Two young choristers from Magdalen College follow, to sing, conjointly with many of the junior members of Queen's College, the chorus "Caput Apri Defero," &c. The dish is carried, as before stated, to the high table, where sit the Provost, Bursar, Fellows, &c., and about which many visitors are congregated.

The Carol, consisting of a bass solo, with chorus, chanted at this old "time honoured" ceremony, is one altered from "*A Caroll bryngyng in the Bore's Heed,*" in a collection of "*Christmasse Carolles newly emprynted at London in the Flete-strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. The yere of our Lord M.D.XX,*" and is as follows.

THE BOAR'S HEAD SONG.

The Boar's Head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and rosemary,
And I pray you, my masters, be merry,
Quot estis in convivio.
  Caput Apri defero
  Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boar's Head, as I understand,
Is the bravest dish in all the land,
When thus bedeck'd with a gay garland,
Let us servite cantico.
  Caput Apri defero
  Reddens laudes Domino.

Our steward hath provided this
In honour of the King of Bliss,
Which on this day to be served is
In Reginensi Atrio.
  Caput Apri defero
  Reddens laudes Domino.

The quaint original, which, in the third verse at least, we prefer to the version sung at Queen's, runs thus:—

A CAROLL, BRYNGYNG IN THE BORE'S HEED.

  Caput Apri defero
  Reddens laudes Domino.
The Bore's Heed in hand bringe I,
With garlans gay and rosemary,
I pray you all synge merely,
Qui estis in convivio.

The Bore's Heed I understande
Is the chefe servyce in this lande,
Loke where ever it be fande.
Servite cum cantico.

Be gladde lordes, both more and lasse
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,
To chere you all this Chrismasse
The Bore's Heed with mustarde.

The air of the chant is very beautiful, and adds greatly to the effect of the scene, and were the Hall as old as the custom it would indeed be charming; but, unfortunately, the old hall was consumed by fire about 68 years since, and the present one is in the Doric style of architecture; as it is, however, the custom, being *unique*, is an especially interesting relic of olden manners.

KISSING UNDER THE MISLETOE.

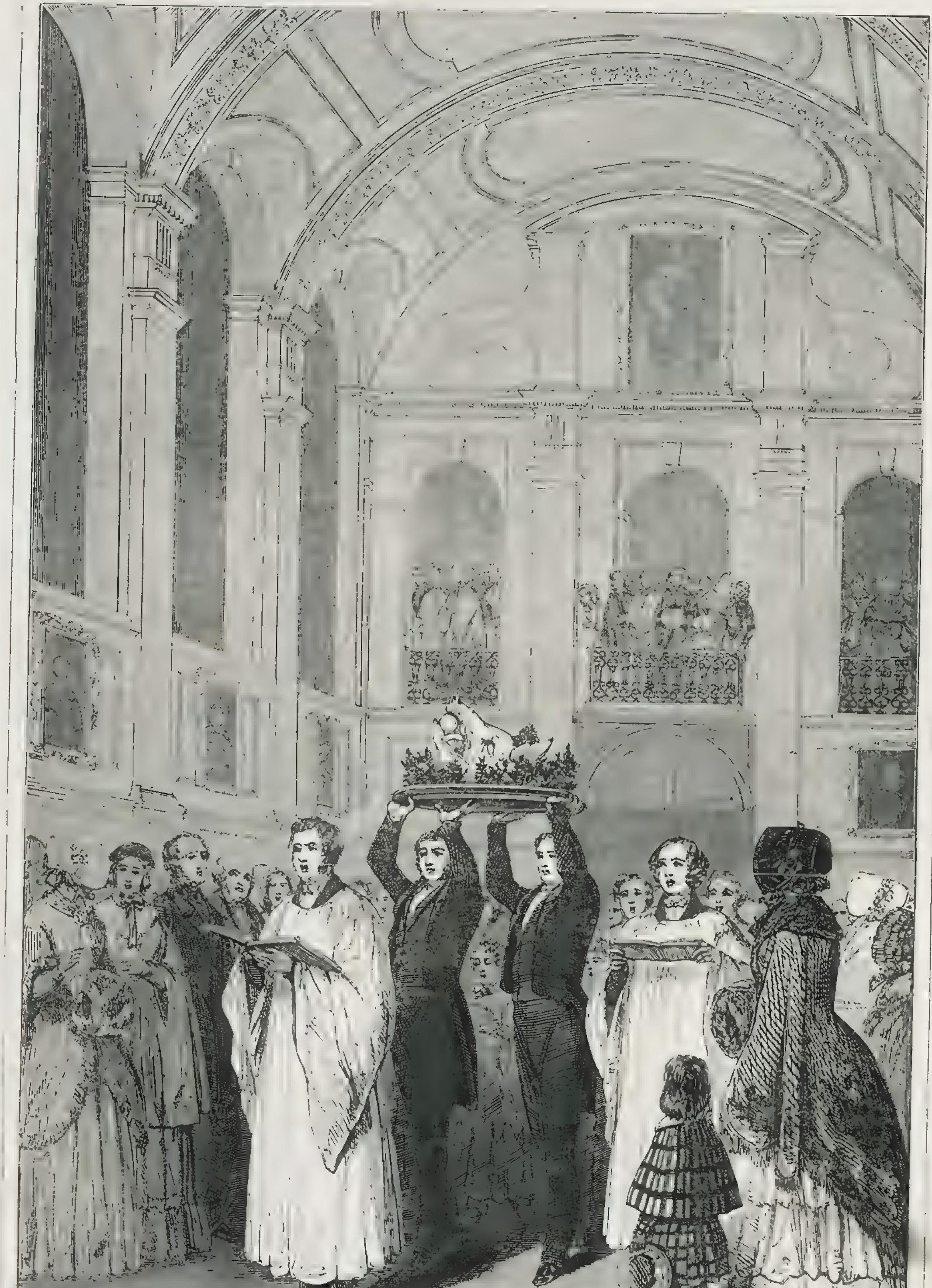
This custom may be a relic of the age when

> Forth to the wood did merry men go
> To gather in the misletoe.

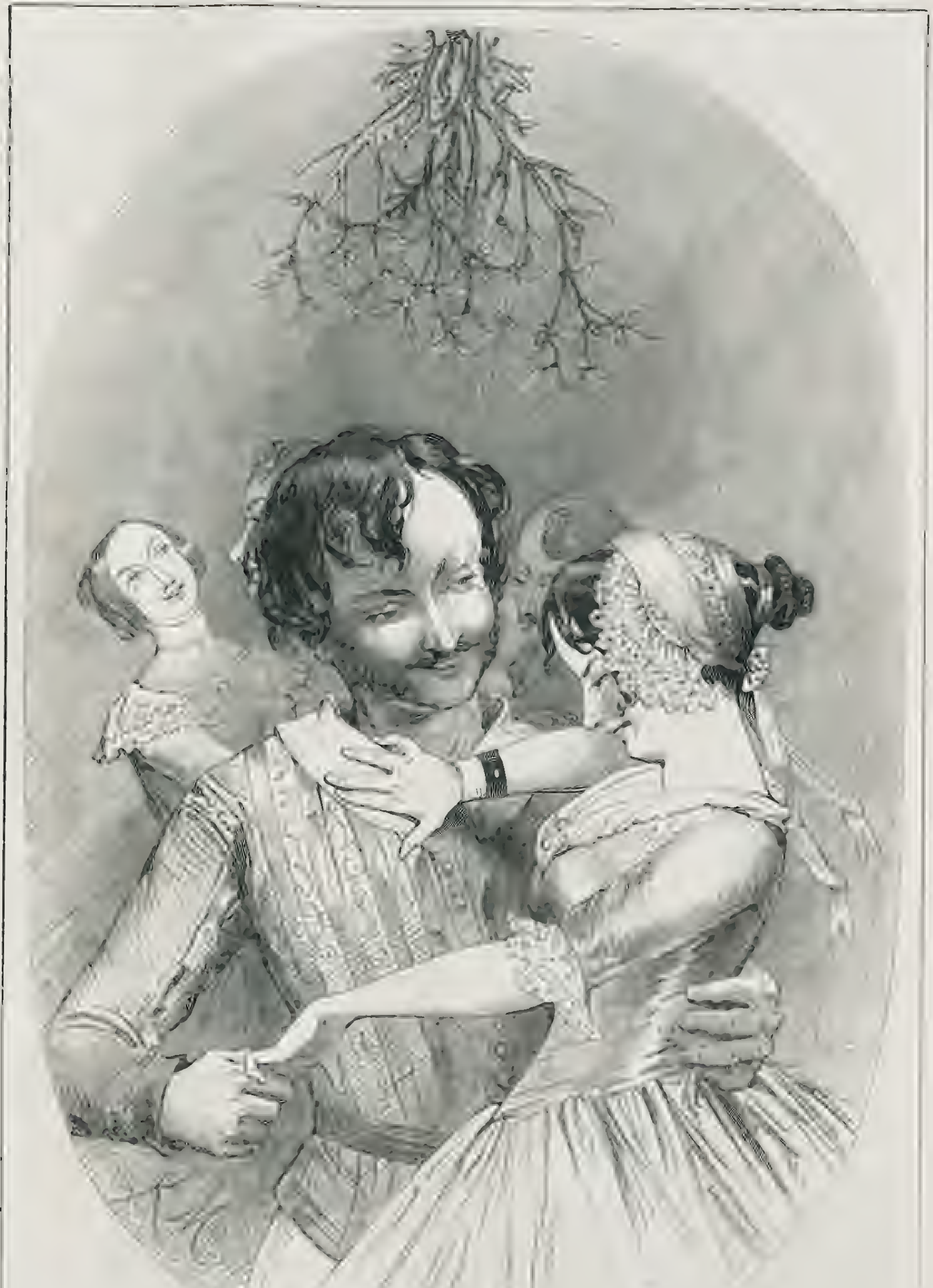
It is a scene of harmless mirth, which even "the schoolmaster" has not yet entirely whipt out of "offending Adam:"

Oh! well may the Misletoe honour'd be
By the brave and the beautiful, sage and free;
It takes not its birth from the cold Earth's yoke,
But springs from the breast of the glorious Oak.
There, planted by Heaven's own blessèd breeze,
It wreaths a fair crown for the King of the Seas.
And the Druid's old Misletoe well, I trow,
May beam on a Monarch's or Maiden's brow.

The Misletoe clings to the brave Oak tree,
An auspice propitious and benison free;
'Tis not like the Ivy, that cankers the tow'r,
But the bright flower twining round Purity's bower;
And the true Hearts of Oak which, aye gallantly brave,
The commotion of Europe as cliffs dare the wave,
Will treasure the Kiss—oh! the Kiss 'neath the bough
Which hallows the lover's fond voiceless vow.



PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.—BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD, AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE OXFORD.—DRAWN BY J. L. WILLIAMS.



PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.—THE MISLETOE.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS

THE THEATRES.

THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening the pits and galleries of all the theatres will be in their usual state of "Boxing Night" excitement. We shall offer in our next, an account of the various entertainments: at present, we can merely state what they are to be.

Drury Lane puts forward a pantomime written by Mr. Madison Morton, whose "Gulliver" last year was so successful. It is called "Harlequin St. George and the Dragon," and the "Legend of the Champion Saint winning the hand of Sabra and overcoming the Dragon," is grotesquely followed. The plot represents *Kalyba* and her attendant demons, *Earth, Air, Fire,* and *Water*, surprised by the sudden arrival of the "*March of Intellect*," who interrupts their attempts at mischief. *Almanza*, King of Morocco (Mr. T. Matthews), arrives to claim the hand of the *Princess Sabra* (Mr. Hance), daughter of *King Ptolemy* (Mr. Priorson), but but before the marriage takes place, she (*Sabra*) is abducted by the *Dragon* (Mr. Wieland), whom *St George* (Mr. W. H. Payne) overcomes. And then the fun begins. *Harlequin*, Mr Howell; *Clown*, Mr. T. Matthews; *Pantaloon*, Mr. Priorson; *Columbine*, Miss Hicks. The scenery in the opening represents Earth, Air, and Water; this is followed by the abode of the March of Intellect, Little St. George's abode, Great St. George's abode, a representation of dawn, which changes to the Egyptian coast. We are next regaled with the view of a grand palace, the *dances* of the *Dragon*, and the grand transformation scene. The comic business commences with a curiosity shop. This is political, and alludes to the *statue-tal* embellishments of the new House of Lords. The second scene is elaborate; it represents corn-chandlers, with some allusions to the League and Abolition, and changes to the emblems of plenty. The third is a Siamese cottage, with some imitations of the Ethiopian Serenaders. Fourth is an ironmonger's shop, with gun-cotton and other explosive materials. The fifth is a toy-shop, with Wellington's statue. This is purchased by the *infant-ry* of some noble family, and they drag it away to Hyde Park Corner. The opening is very long, but, perhaps this is an advantage, as there is usually more fun in it than in the harlequinade which follows. The piece concludes with a grand Allegorical *Tableau*, in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

The Haymarket has a burlesque (the only one of the season), by Mr Planché, taken from the inexhaustible stores of the Countess d'Anvis, and called "The Invisible Prince:" the name of the original story being, we believe, "Prince Lutin." *Leander*, the hero of the drama, is a handsome young fellow, hated by an ugly dwarfish Prince, who seeks his destruction. *Leander*, however, obtains the protection of a powerful fairy, whose life he has saved, under the form of a snake. In return for the service rendered her, she bestows upon him a cap, by which he can render himself invisible, and also three roses—one of which will supply him with money whenever he wants it, the second will inform him whether his mistress be faithful or not, and the third will prevent his being sick. Provided with these powerful talismans, the Prince sets out on his travels, with his gallant steed, Gris-de-line; meets many strange and wonderful adventures, and falls in love with the beautiful Princess of the Island of Calm Delights. This delectable creature had been brought up in a hatred of men, secluded from the world, and only attended by young damsels, in the peaceful island, to which *Leander* gains access by means of his fairy cap. The handsome intruder gains the love of the Princess, overcomes his ugly rival, *Prince Furibond*, and eventually is united to the lovely object of his affections. The *Invisible Prince* will be personated by Miss P. Horton; the *Princess of the Isle of Calm Delights* by Miss Julia Bennett. Mr. James Bland has, of course, the part of a tyrannical, ugly Prince assigned to him. We should not believe in any burlesque at the Haymarket, in which Mr. Bland had not a good opportunity for displaying his inimitable blustering.

At the Lyceum, a pantomime will be played, for the first time since Mrs. Keeley has held the theatre. It is written by Mr. Stoqueler, the author of "Polkamania," and founded upon Roscoe's well-known juvenile poem of "The Butterfly's Ball" The dresses are exceedingly fanciful and splendid.

The Adelphi has no real Christmas entertainment; the management appearing to think, (and with some reason), that both burlesques and pantomimes have been somewhat overdone. But it has a new three-act drama, written by Mr. R. B Peake, called "Columba, or the Corsican Sister," in which all the principal members of the Adelphi company will appear. It is founded on a romantic tale, illustrative of the barbarous custom prevailing amongst the Corsicans, by which the revenging of an injury or insult committed against an individual deceased is regarded as a sacred duty by his nearest of kin; hence, to give the *rembecco*—that is, to reproach a person with not having avenged himself, is the most deadly insult that can be offered a Corsican. Madame Celeste plays the *Corsican Sister*; the other principal characters will be supported by Mrs. Yates, Miss Woolgar, Messrs. Howe, Wright, Bedford, O. Smith, Selby, Lambert, &c. "The Phantom Dancers" will be played afterwards, its attraction continuing very great.

The Princess' has a pantomime called "The Enchanted Beauty of the Golden Casket; or, Harlequin and the One-Eyed Ogre."

The Olympic pantomime is written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and is called 'King Alfred the Great; or, Harlequin History and the Enchanted Raven." A good notion is worked out in the opening scene—the Walhalla, or Hall of British Heroes—where the most important characters in history are grouped after the style of Madame Tussaud's exhibition, and deliver various opinions. During a consultation for a subject, *Fable* and *Travestie* appear. A contrast is suggested between *Alfred the Great*, of cake-roasting fame, and *Alfred the Little*, of velvet unimaginable notoriety. The second scene is the Court-yard of the Castle Uffington, and introduces us to *Edwin*, afterwards *Harlequin* (Cormack); and *Elfrida*, subsequently *Columbine* (Miss Ann Mott); then comes *Guthrum*, the Danish chief, afterwards *Clown* (Jefferini); with *Greybald*, afterwards *Pantaloon* (Hartland). Scene 3 represents The Druid's Cave and Blowing Stone at Kingston Lisle. *King Alfred* enters in fear and trembling, but is re-assured by an invisible chorus that "aid is near." Scene 4 is the Cottage, and *Dame Winifred* is cooking her cakes; *Alfred* undertakes to help her. Scene 5 is Salisbury Plain. Scene 6, The Danish Encampment at Stonehenge, with a mock concert *à la* Jullien. Scene 7, and the last of the introduction, the Fairy Land of Fable. Here the transformation takes place Mr. Blanchard's pieces are always filled with very fair hits at the topics of the day.

Astley's has turned the story of "The Forty Thieves" into a pantomime, which is said to have been got up at a great expense. The old melodrama has been taken as the foundation of the piece, but the robbers are represented by our most notorious highwaymen. The comic business includes a panoramic view of the Wellington Statue procession, Fairlop Fair, &c. A feature in the piece will be a magnificent revolving wheel of gas at the conclusion, occupying nearly the entire stage. The comic business will be supported by Mr. Rochez, as Clown; M. Safferini, Pantaloon; Mr. W. H. Harvey, Harlequin; and Miss Louisa Waite, Columbine. The pantomime has been written by Mr. Nelson Lee, and produced by Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

The Surrey has an original plot for "The King of the Castle; or, Harlequin in the Land of Dreams:" Sadler's Wells puts forward "Harlequin and a Happy New Year:" the City of London turns the life of Richard the Third into a pantomime, under the name of "He with the Hump:" and the Queen's rejoices in certain passages connected with the history of Tom Tiddler

The Victoria appears to have the most sensible subject for its pantomime of any we have seen, if it is well worked out. It is called "The Birth of the Steam-Engine, or Harlequin Go-a-Head and Joe Miller and his Men," and it has an advantage in possessing Mr. T. Barry, so well known in "the ring" at Astley's and Vauxhall, as the *Clown*. From the programme in the bill there appears to be scope for an immense deal of fun, combined with more intention than is usually met with in pantomimic openings; and it is to end with "a dazzling and brilliant *denouement*, in a shower of variegated light, illuminated by the coloured radiance of myriads of revolving stars." This must be something terrifically imposing; and, as they used to say at Bartholomew Fair, "The price is threepence only *three*pence to the Gallery."

We may add, as a rider (although it is scarcely necessary to do so), that the Wellington Statue forms a prominent feature in *all* the pantomimes.

HAYMARKET.

Under the somewhat perplexing tittle of "The Round of Wrong" an interesting domestic drama, in two acts, the serious interest of which predominates, was produced at this theatre, last Saturday evening. It is from the practised pen of Mr. Bayle Bernard, and is very carefully constructed, although, on its first representation, there were many scenes which stood in need of liberal cutting, the feeling of *ennui* during their progress being, in a great measure, produced by the over-sentimental dialogue, which, although written with evident care, at times became somewhat wearisome, since the story of the piece is, as we have hinted, of a sombre nature in itself. It is as follows:—*Sir Arthur Foljambe* (Mr. Stuart) has, when young, formed an imprudent marriage with a girl moving in a sphere far below his own, by whom he has a daughter. Afraid of the affair coming to his father's ears, he cast off the mother and child, who, in their destitution, were received by the mother of *Reuben Gwynn* (Mr. Webster), a young farmer. The child, *Mary Ryland* (Miss Fortescue), grew up to be beloved by *Reuben*, and, in this position of affairs, the drama commences, *Sir Arthur* having succeeded to his father's estates, and *Reuben* being in the West Indies looking after some of the Foljambe property, leaving *Mary*, true and loving, at home with her mother. *Sir Arthur*, who has constantly watched over his daughter, seeing her beauty, thinks he may turn it to account by getting her to marry some wealthy man, by which means, also, his own fortunes, somewhat impaired, may be improved. At the same time, his pride is hurt at the bare idea of her forming an alliance with a common farmer. For this purpose he breaks the secret of her birth to *Mary*, and, by appealing to her feelings, and painting the inevitable ruin that awaits him if she does not give in to his plans, he succeeds in estranging her from her humble circle. In this selfish scheme he is assisted by his sister, *Lady Charlotte Willoughby* (Mrs. W. Clifford), his lawyer, *Lichen* (Mr. Rogers), and "a natural man of fashion," *Ducks* (Mr. Buckstone). *Reuben* returns from the West Indies, and is crushed by learning the truth. His entire nature is changed, and he now turns every thought of his soul towards the accomplishment of the keenest revenge on *Sir Arthur*

A lapse of three years is supposed to occur between the first and second acts; and when the story is again taken up, we find *Mary* has returned from Paris whither she had been sent; and *Reuben* has become comparatively wealthy, by fortunate speculations in a large mercantile house. He has not, however, been earning money for his own future comfort, but merely to assist him in carrying out his plans of revenge. An opportunity arrives: *Harwood*, a young medical man (Mr. Howe), is in love with *Mary*, but his proposals are rejected with scorn by *Sir Arthur*. In despair he resolves to quit England; but before he leaves, he calls on *Reuben*, and requests him to receive a packet he (*Harwood*) is expecting, and, if he finds it contain a small legacy he expects, to forward a check to him for its amount. The parcel arrives, and *Reuben* finds that it contains a claim upon *Sir Arthur Foljambe* for £19,000, due to *Harwood*, by legacy, from the Baronet's estate. And now *Reuben* sees that a mighty power is in his hands. He goes to *Sir Arthur*, and tells him that he must have either the money or his daughter. A stormy interview results, and in the end, the proud Baronet is forced to give up his child, seeing only ruin before him if he refuses, for payment of the sum is out of the question. *Reuben* is flushed with his triumph, when the thought comes across him that it is with *Harwood's* money he is accomplishing his wishes. His evil genius is about to drag him still deeper into the vortex of his bad passions, when *Mary* appears once more at his home, and by her earnest and touching appeals to his better feelings, induces him to forgive *Sir Arthur*. But he makes one condition—that the Baronet should give the hand of his niece to *Harwood*. This is done: the bond is returned to the young surgeon; and *Sir Arthur Foljambe* himself joins the hands of *Reuben* and *Mary*. It will be seen from this that the plot is interesting and original; but the *denouement* is scarcely satisfactory enough, compared with the general action of the piece. At the same time the design is clever, and we rejoice to find Mr. Bernard giving his attention and talents to this class of drama.

It was excellently performed. Mr. Webster had the chief part to sustain, and his acting was powerful and impressive. Miss Fortescue's gentle grace came out with great effect in *Mary Ryland*; and the other ladies and gentlemen—Mr. Buckstone especially—played with care and judgment. The piece was liberally applauded, and announced for repetition every evening, by Mr. Webster, with unqualified approbation.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"Bertrand et Raton" has been the great attraction at the St. James's Theatre during the past week, and Mr. Mitchell has produced it in admirable style. The cautious, cunning *Bertrand*, could scarcely be better represented than by Perlet, who knows how to give to every word its weight—to every turn its significance Cartigny, whose broad hearty style is the very reverse of Perlet's cold polish, is excellently fitted for the part of *Raton*; whilst the distinct, strongly-marked enunciation of Madame Grassan brings out his wife with strong effect. We will not say that we like Mademoiselle Brohan so well in the attire of a boy-apprentice as in one of her *soubrettes*, but she gives a nice vivacity to the part of *Jean*, and by persuading her to undertake it, Mr. Mitchell has given a new feature to the piece. In point of costume, the manner in which this admirable comedy has been put upon the stage, is deserving of all commendation. M. Perlet remains after Christmas, but Mademoiselle Brohan will have left London by the time this sheet is in the hands of the reader. Few actresses have made so speedy a good impression upon the audiences of the St. James's Theatre as this agreeable and talented lady. Her advent, another season, will be eagerly looked forward to.

The Colosseum.—The Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, the Turkish Ambassador and suite, and the Prince and Princess Worowloski, visited the Colosseum on Wednesday evening.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Owing to the hoarseness of Mr. Harrison, the opera of "The Maid of Artois" was substituted for "The Bondman" on Saturday last. On Monday night, "The Bohemian Girl" was given; and on Tuesday and Wednesday, "The Maid of Artois" was repeated, being the closing nights of Madame Bishop's engagement. This unfortunate withdrawal of Balfe's most successful opera has caused the attendances to be but indifferent until half-price, as Mdlle. Fuoco's popularity up to her last appearance remained undiminished. It is a pity that the practice of understudying the leading parts in an opera is not followed at our theatres as in Paris. If Mr. King had been "up" in the character of *Ardenford*, no postponement of "The Bondman" would have been rendered imperative. Mr. King is improving much as a singer, and, with a little more encouragement, would take higher ground. Mr Rafter is making way rapidly. He sings the music of *Thaddeus*, in "The Bohemian Girl," in excellent style, having acquired more confidence by his success in "The Bondman." This opera, in fact, may be said to have been the making of Weiss and Rafter as singers and of Harrison as an actor. We may also acknowledge here, that there is a marked improvement in the conducting of Schira. If he would attend more to the sustaining of the voices, his great fault might be remedied. The orchestra has some good materials in the wind instrumentalists, but the stringed ones are very weak.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Under the title of "The Seven Maids of Munich, or the Ghost's Tower," the popular composer, Mr. Herbert Rodwell, has produced a very agreeable musical romance, in one act. The *libretto* and the music are from his pen: the former is highly amusing, the latter is pleasing and pretty, although the paternity of the themes may admit of discussion. The overture ought to have been styled, "A Set of Quadrilles." The first scene is in a café near the Lake of Como, with French officers carousing. After a chorus to the glory of La Belle France, Mr. Allen, as *Frederick*, sang a charming lament, "Oh! I could weep from night to morn," and was rapturously encored Next came a song from Leffler, as *Bellejambe*, "I will never woo by sighing," of no great merit. The entrance of seven females masked, gives rise to a romance, "Yon ruined tower," sung by Miss S Flower, which was demanded a second time. It has a pretty *réfrain*, and is nicely instrumented. After the departure of the masked ladies, the officers find that letters have been left for them from the "Seven Maids of Munich," daughters of *Baron Brustlebach*. Mr. Allen had a second ballad, "I'll still believe in thee"—simple and unaffected. In the second scene Miss S. Flower has a clever air, "The click-clack of the village mill." The "Buffa aria d'entrata" of the diplomatic *Baron*, who hates the French, and has moved from Munich to Como in the hopes of destroying Napoleon and his chief officers, was indifferently sung by Mr. Walton; but Mr. Rodwell must have been infected with Rossinian reminiscences when he wrote it. *Uriel*, the Maid (Miss Marshall), here ascertains the *Baron's* plot, by finding a letter from the conspirators. In the third scene, the officers serenade the "Seven Maids" from the lake; but *Cornet Grosdos* (Mr. Compton), who plays the trombone, is nearly drowned by the upsetting of the boat. He is dragged into the Château by the Seven Maids, "more dead than alive," and *Uriel* administers the brandy bottle, which, however, contains a strong dose of opium. The Seven Maids remove him in a chair to the haunted apartment in the ghost's tower, and a very ludicrous scene takes place, when the Cornet awakes to consciousness, finds himself in strange attire, and overhears all the details of the conspiracy to assassinate Napoleon and himself in particular. Compton acted this scene admirably. Finally the *Baron*, to save his head from the scaffold, is compelled to consent to the union of his seven daughters with the seven French officers; and when the Cornet expects to denounce the conspirators, he is mystified through *Uriel's* agency, by the aspect of the "Seven Maids of Munich." We wish that more one act operettas were written than is the custom at present, instead of having long and dreary three act works. Mr. Rodwell, in his time, has contributed divers attractive melodies for the million. In this instance we think he shines more as an author than as a composer.

CONCERTS.

Sacred Concerts.—The second programme on Monday night at Crosby Hall, opened with Dr. Hayes' Anthem, "O, Worship the Lord." This was followed by Neukomm's Duo, "Through the Wide Wilderness," sung by the Misses Steele and Cabitt. Mr. Locker had a heavy air by Curschman, "'Mid Wintry Storms." A fine Quartet by Bernando Sabbattini, "God be Merciful," was well rendered by Misses Ramforth and Bassano, Messrs. Francis and Novello. Mr. J. A. Novello gave Handel's "Honour and Arms" artistically. Miss Steele was encored in Preyer's Air, "Peace." A beautiful Duo, by Kallewoda, "The Future Bright," was sung by Messrs. Lockey and Novello. Miss Cubitt gave Handel's "He shall Feed his Flock;" and the first part terminated with one of Haydn's Chorusses. Miss Mounsey performed on the organ an Allegro, Andante, and Fugue, by Bach; and there were gleanings from Cherubini, Mendellsohn, Otto Nicolai, Arcadelt, Kücken, and Handel, in the second part. The third Concert will be on January 5

Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's Oratorio of "The Messiah" was performed on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, which was fully attended. The chorus singers feel their strength in this sublime work, and it was finely executed, Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Mr. Manvers and Mr. Phillips being the principal vocalists.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. J. L. Hatton gave a Musical Entertainment at the Assembly Room, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Peckham, on Wednesday night; and, in addition to various songs, performed pieces on the pianoforte. Mr. Dempster repeated his Ballad *Soirée* on the same evening, at the Princess' Concert Room. On Tuesday night, Mr. Wilson closed his month's campaign at Crosby Hall. He departs again for the provinces after Christmas. The Cecilian Society performed Handel's "Messiah" at the Albion Hall, Moorgate, on Thursday evening, being the fifty-ninth annual performance of that oratorio by the Society. Miss Rainforth, Miss Thornton, Miss C Felton, Messrs. Leffler, Shoubridge, Butler, and Turner, were the leading vocalists. Mr. Walker conducted, Mr. Berry was the Leader, and Mr. Peck the Organist. Verdi's opera of "I Due Foscari" has been successfully produced at the Théâtre Italien in Paris; Coletti playing the *Doge*, Mario the Younger, *Foscari*, and Grisi, the wife of the latter. The work is regarded as inferior to the "Nabucco," "Ernani," "Lombardi," &c., by the same composer; but the talents of the artists carried the opera through triumphantly. Grisi was in superb voice, and never acted more efficiently. Rossini's *pasticcio*, "Robert Bruce," after repeated postponements, was to have been produced at the Académie Royale de Musique on Wednesday last. According to a statement in the *Morning Chronicle*, Jenny Lind has signed an engagement for three months at Her Majesty's Theatre, from April next, for ten performances per month, provided her contract with Drury-Lane Theatre be cancelled by Mr. Bunn; but, as the latter insists on her fulfilment, by appearing first on his stage, there appears to be no chance of Jenny Lind's *début* in London next year. She is now in Vienna, where she will remain until the end of February, when she will return to Berlin. Meyerbeer is in the Austrian capital, superintending the production of his "Camp of Silesia" for Jenny Lind, the censorship having made various alterations. He has composed some new pieces for her in this opera, in which she was to have made her *début* at Drury-Lane Theatre. Meyerbeer has generously given up the whole of his year's salary, as Musical Director of the Berlin Opera, to the band and chorus, as he had taken no part in the management, although nominally Director, owing to some misunderstanding with the authorities. The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg's opera of "Zaïre," so triumphantly produced at Gotha, has been transferred to the Coburg stage, with equal success. Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" was repeated for the second time at the Opera-Comique, on Sunday last. Fanny Elssler has been the star of Florence for some time past, and was lately presented with a gold diadem; she is engaged for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, next season.

LITERATURE.

Partners for Life. A Christmas Story. By Camilla Toulmin. Orr & Co.

This admirable little book is entitled to good position among the fifteen or sixteen 'Books for Christmas," which have appeared within the past month It would scarcely be possible to point to one of these agreeable contributions which possesses a higher domestic interest, by which we mean that peculiar character of incident which is best adapted for the family circle, neither startling with its improbabilities, nor tiring with its sentimentalities, but, in the guise of a pleasant fiction, conveying a sound and useful moral In this meritorious object, Miss Toulmin has been uniformly successful; and the work now before us must add to her reputation as a sincere and earnest delineator of middle life. The sentiment of this Story is throughout healthy, the principle sound, and the narrative entertaining, without any of those excrescences which are often mistaken for pleasantry: the foibles and weak points of the characters in the tale are not spared, but they are not exposed for a better purpose than mere ridicule.

We must not let our readers into the plot of the story; and shall merely observe that the characters of the Merchants, two of the "Partners," are well drawn; there are delicate portraits of a poor governess, and an invalid boy; and a tender love-tale The *dénouement* is brought about on a Christmas Day, which introduces this excellent tone of reflection:—

"Beautifully and truly is it said, that 'work is worship!' And even, in like measure and in like manner, Enjoyment is Thanksgiving. Who has not felt this at Christmas Time!—when the old and new years meet, and the world pauses, as it were, to breathe amid the toil, and strife, and struggle of life; and the holy gratitude to which the Sacred Season should give birth, inclines us to be at peace with all men: and none the less that we show our gratitude in mirth, and revelry, and song, and laughter!

"Alas! sad hearts are there, even on Christmas Day; for the will cannot always exorcise the forms that rise at memory's call; and the dead, or the absent, may rule the hour that seems to belong only to the mirthful present. There are silent cares, too, which may check gladness. But, for the most part, it is a happy, merry time; and Mr. Merrythorpe was not alone in thinking there never was such a Christmas Day as that of which we are talking. Yet, morally speaking, it was a sort of April weather—smiles and tears chasing each other in rapid succession."

Altogether, this is just the work we can commend to our readers for its sympathy with actual life. The volume is illustrated with several characteristic designs by Mr. Absolon.

The Battle of Life. A Love Story. By Charles Dickens. Bradbury and Evans.

As we know this charming little volume to be already in the hands of some twenty thousand readers, we shall not detail the plot of the "Love Story" which it contains. The incident of a girl giving up her suitor to her sister, which is the staple of the tale, may be uncommon; but an instance of such generous love is fresh in our recollection. The book is, from first to last, overflowing with benevolence and affection, and kindly nature: even now, it has many thousands of grateful admirers. Like all works from the same eloquent pen, it abounds with world-knowledge and sympathising experience, quaint bits of character, and pleasant localities; in proof of which we detach a few passages.—

CLEMENCY NEWCOME

"She was about thirty years old; and had a sufficiently plump and cheerful face, though it was twisted up into an odd expression of tightness that made it comical. But the extraordinary homeliness of her gait and manner would have superseded any face in the world. To say that she had two left legs, and somebody else's arms; and that all four limbs seemed to be out of joint, and to start from perfectly wrong places when they were set in motion; is to offer the mildest outline of the reality. To say that she was perfectly content and satisfied with these arrangements, and regarded them as being no business of hers, and took her arms and legs as they came, and allowed them to dispose of themselves just as it happened, is to render faint justice to her equanimity Her dress was a prodigious pair of self-willed shoes, that never wanted to go where her feet went; blue stockings; a printed gown of many colours, and the most hideous pattern procurable for money; and a white apron. She always wore short sleeves, and always had, by some accident, grazed elbows, in which she took so lively an interest, that she was continually trying to turn them round, and get impossible views of them. In general, a little cap perched somewhere on her head; though it was rarely to be met with in the place usually occupied in other subjects, by that article of dress; but from head to foot she was scrupulously clean, and maintained a kind of dislocated tidiness. Indeed, her laudable anxiety to be tidy and compact in her own conscience, as well as in the public eye, gave rise to one of her most startling evolutions, which was to grasp herself sometimes by a sort of wooden handle (part of her clothing, and familiarly called a busk), and wrestle as it were with her garments, until they fell into a symmetrical arrangement."

FOLLY OF WAR.

"Why on this day, the great battle was fought on this ground. On this ground where we now sit, where I saw my two girls dance this morning, where the fruit has just been gathered for our eating from these trees, the roots of which are struck in Men, not earth—so many lives were lost, that within my recollection, generations afterwards, a churchyard full of bones, and dust of bones, and chips of cloven skulls, has been dug up from underneath our feet here. Yet not a hundred people in that battle knew for what they fought, or why; not a hundred of the inconsiderate rejoicers in the victory, why they rejoiced. Not half a hundred people were the better, for the gain or loss. Not half a dozen men agree to this hour on the cause or merits: and nobody, in short, ever knew anything distinct about it, but the mourners of the slain."

BRITAIN AND CLEMENCY "SIGNING."

"How he laboured under an apprehension not uncommon to persons in his degree, to whom the use of pen and ink is an event, that he couldn't append his name to a document, not of his own writing, without committing himself in some shadowy manner, or somehow signing away vague and enormous sums of money; and how he approached the deeds under protest, and by dint of the Doctor's coercion, and insisted on pausing to look at them before writing (the cramped hand, to say nothing of the phraseology, being so much Chinese to him), and also on turning them round to see whether there was anything fraudulent, underneath; and how, having signed his name, he became desolate as one who had parted with his property and rights; I want the time to tell. Also, how the blue bag containing his signature, afterwards had a mysterious interest for him, and he couldn't leave it; also, how Clemency Newcome, in an ecstasy of laughter at the idea of her own importance and dignity, brooded over the whole table with her two elbows like a spread eagle, and reposed her head upon her left arm as a preliminary to the formation of certain cabalistic characters, which required a deal of ink, and imaginary counterparts whereof she executed at the same time with her tongue. Also how, having once tasted ink, she became thirsty in that regard, as tigers are said to be after tasting another sort of fluid, and wanted to sign everything, and put her name in all kinds of places."

THE LAWYERS' OFFICES

"The offices of Messrs. Snitchey and Craggs stood convenient with an open door, down two smooth steps in the market-place: so that any angry farmer inclining towards hot water, might tumble into it at once. Their special council-chamber and hall of conference was an old back room up stairs, with a low dark ceiling, which seemed to be knitting its brows gloomily in the consideration of tangled points of law. It was furnished with some high-backed leathern chairs, garnished with great goggle-eyed brass nails, of which, every here and there, two or three had fallen out; or had been picked out, perhaps, by the wandering thumbs and forefingers of bewildered clients. There was a framed print of a great judge in it, every curl in whose dreadful wig had made a man's hair stand on end. Bales of papers filled the dusty closets, shelves, and tables; and round the wainscot there were tiers of boxes, padlocked and fireproof, with people's names painted outside, which anxious visitors felt themselves, by a cruel enchantment, obliged to spell backwards and forwards, and to make anagrams of, while they sat, seeming to listen to Snitchey and Craggs, without comprehending one word of what they said."

The late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.—It is stated that the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, the Dean of Windsor, will come into possession of property, in consequence of the death of his late venerable relative, of the value of between £20,000 and £30,000 per annum. The Dean of Windsor took the arms and name of Grenville, in 1825, on succeeding to the property of his maternal kinsman, Lord Glastonbury

The Small Debts Act.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a notice from the Privy Council on the subject of the "Small Debts Act," to the effect "That, after the expiration of one calendar month from the date of the publication of this notice in the *London Gazette*, her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, will take into consideration the propriety of making orders for the purposes of the said Act, and for putting the said Act into execution in every county throughout England and Wales."

Changes in the Royal Household. We understand that some immediate changes are in contemplation in the Royal establishment. Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley has been permitted, at his advanced age, to retire from the office of Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, on a most liberal pension, and the dignity of a baronet. The office of the Keeper of the Privy Purse, and that of the Treasurer of the Prince's Household, are to be united in the person of Mr. Anson. The gentleman to fill the office of Private Secretary to his Royal Highness, hitherto held by Mr. Anson, has not yet been selected.—*Times.*

Exchange of Compliments by Electricity.—On Thursday (last week), when the Mayor of Newcastle, James Archbold, Esq., was entertaining his friends in the Assembly Rooms, "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of York" was drunk a little before ten o'clock, and a message sent over to the Gateshead Station to communicate the fact by telegraph to his Lordship, who, at the same time, had a large party in the Mansion House, at York; and, in about an hour, despite the interposing snow, an answer was received in the Assembly Rooms at Newcastle, to the effect that the civility had been reciprocated, and "The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle" been drunk by his Lordship and his guests.

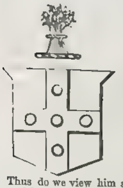
A New Smuggling Trick.—A few nights ago, a Custom-house officer, at Liverpool, apprehended a woman named Eliza Smith, a passenger on board an American vessel, on suspicion of having smuggled tobacco in her possession. Upon examining her dress, 17 lbs. of tobacco were found concealed; but the most remarkable of the expedients which had been resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the lynx eyed deputies of the Customs, was that of giving to the contraband leaf the resemblance of a loaf. A quantity of cut tobacco had been pressed into a tin, over which a thin layer of doe was spread, which, being baked, had the appearance to the eye of a veritable loaf. The quantity of tobacco which the woman had contrived to secrete in this and other modes, amounted to no less than 70 lbs.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE HOMBURG.

Philip Augustus Frederick, Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, Field Marshal in the Austrian service, and Governor of the Federal Fortress of Mayence, was the son of the Landgrave Frederick, and the brother of the Landgrave Louis. His Serene Highness Philip was born on the 11th March, 1779, and succeeded his brother Louis the 19th January, 1839. His Serene Highness expired on the 10th instant, at Homburg-es-Monte. He had espoused, the 26th June, 1835, in morganatic, or left-handed wedlock, Antonia, Countess of Naumburg, but is succeeded in his sovereignty by his next brother, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homburg.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE

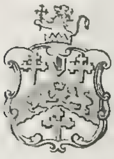


The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, whose death has just occurred, at an extremely advanced age, was the elder son of George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1763, and brother of the late William Wyndham, Baron Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury. The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville was also great uncle of the present Duke of Buckingham. He was born the 31st December, 1755. He early in life displayed, like many members of his distinguished family, great intellect and promise; but his after life seems to have been one of flickering eminence, he every now and then coming forward with energy and excellence sufficient to lead him to substantial political power and fame, and then retiring into long and dignified seclusions.

Thus do we view him at divers periods of his life—at one time a graceful and fluent orator in the Commons—the supporter of Fox, and the terror of Pitt; then a diplomatist; afterwards a recluse, devoted to the study of classical literature; then a Member of Parliament, and a diplomatist again; and anon a Minister; lastly, he returns once more to private life, to share in, and to enjoy to the utmost, for nearly forty years, its most refined and rational pleasures. Literature, society, and hospitality, found Thomas Grenville a willing and a delighted votary; and the statesman that might have been, departs this life, after having abandoned worldly honours for, perhaps, the wiser, the more virtuous, and the happier course.

The offices and appointments which Mr. Grenville held may be briefly stated. He was a member of Parliament for many years, and represented there Aldborough, and afterwards Buckingham. He was chosen Plenipotentiary to arrange peace with America; but, a change of Ministry occurring, he did not go. In 1795 he went, as Minister Extraordinary, to the Court at Berlin, and suffered a memorable shipwreck in his voyage thither. In 1800 he was appointed "Chief Justice in Eyre, South of the Trent," a sinecure office, which dies with him. In 1806 he obtained the station of First Lord of the Admiralty; resigning which the following year, he finally retired into a privacy which has only terminated with his death. Mr. Grenville was never married. His demise has occurred in the 90th year of his age.

SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, BART.



This venerable Baronet died a few days since. He was the fourth son of William Barlow, Esq., of Bath, and brother of the late Sir Robert Barlow, a naval officer, distinguished for his gallant capture of the *Africaine*, French frigate. Early in life Sir George went to the East Indies, and eventually became, at the decease of Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, in 1805, Governor-General of India. Two years before he had been created a Baronet, and, in two years after, he was appointed Governor of Fort St. George, Madras. He married, in 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith, Esq., of the county of Westmeath, and by her (from whom he was divorced in 1816) he has left a very large family.

M. DESHAYES.

Monsieur Deshayes, the renowned ballet-master, has died recently at Paris. He was the talented successor of those Terpsichorean men of note, Gordel and Noverre. If ballets be graceful and pleasant spectacles—and who can deny it?—M. Deshayes deserves a tribute of regret at his departure, for he was the inventor of some of the prettiest ballets of the present age, to wit, among others, of the famed one of "Benvosky." The proximate cause of poor Deshayes' death was singular. Returning home, while in London, from a jovial dinner, where Taglioni and Cerito were among the guests, he fell into a pit, and from the injuries he then sustained, he never afterwards recovered.

THE REV. JAMES M'TEAR

Mr. M'Tear, a well know clergyman, politician, and public speaker in Glasgow, was a native of Ireland, and came to Glasgow with his father, immediately after the Irish Rebellion, and when he was about nineteen years of age. Having received a good education, he commenced teaching, and proved very successful in that profession: but his inclications were strong to the ministry of the Gospel, a preacher of which he became in connection with the Relief Synod. While studying divinity at the University, an event affected to a considerable degree his prospects as a clergyman in the west of Scotland. He had been accustomed, while a teacher, to let his class-room to friendly and other societies. Under the Castlereagh Administration, one of these societies was suspected of meeting for seditious purposes; and Mr. M'Tear was apprehended and committed to prison. Though liberated in a few days, without a trial, the fact of his having been imprisoned caused him to be regarded with suspicion in some country churches in this quarter. But his character was vindicated at the time in public advertisements, by the Professors of the University, by his fellow-students, by ministers of all denominations, and by a defence by Henry (now Lord) Brougham in the House of Commons. On account of his increasing family, Mr. M'Tear resumed his profession as a teacher in Glasgow; and, though continuing to preach occasionally, he prosecuted the occupation of instruction with much success for several years, but retired from it when the advance of age impaired his activity. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.—The appointment of Principal Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, vacant by the decease of Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, have been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., at present in command of the Channel squadron, and commander-in chief of the Mediterranean station.

The Peninsular Medal.—It is expected that the honorary medal to be conferred on the Peninsular officers will be extended to all British officers engaged in the last general war, including the arduous contest in America, where so much intrepidity and gallantry were displayed by a comparatively small arm of our troops. The following officers who shared in the glory and peril of the Peninsular war, and for which they will receive a medal decoration, are quartered in this garrison:—Colonel Mansel, Colonel Cator, Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel Grierson, R.E., Major O'Leary, 55th. On half-pay in this city:—Colonel G. Mansel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who served for six years in the Peninsula; Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Hodges, 61st; Captain Welsh, 5th; Captain Rose, 32nd; Lietenant Evans, 38th.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Sir Walter Scott.—A letter from Madras, written by a soldier in the 15th Hussars, to his father in Drogheda, states that the health of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Scott is in a most precarious state. His medical attendants have ordered him to Europe, yet they are afraid to move him, lest he should expire before embarkation. The expected demise of this generous officer and accomplished gentleman has caused a general gloom through the presidency.

Improved Discipline of the Army.—The *Daily News* states that the Government is about to provide for the better training and management of the army, on a plan originated by Earl Grey, when he was at the head of the War Office. The intention is to put at once in force the law limiting the service to ten years, and to release all the soldiers who have served that term, adopting towards them similar arrangements with those adopted towards the pensioners. Like the pensioners, they are to be enrolled at their place of abode, and be subject to be called out for exercise or for service. This may take place once a year, and each reserve or retired soldier will receive two shillings a day whilst thus engaged.

Church Preferment.—The Right Hon. Lord Ward has presented the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A., to the valuable rectory of Kingswinsford, Staffordshire, void by the death of Dr. Penfold.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The electric telegraph on the Midland Railway has been opened for the use of the public

The statue of Mrs. Siddons is to be erected in Westminster Abbey. There is talk of moving the statue of John Philip Kemble (Flaxman's last work) from its present position in the north transept of the Abbey, to some spot in the same building where it can be seen by the side of the newly completed statue of Mrs. Siddons

A letter from Homburg-es-Mont announces the death of the Landgrave Philip of Hesse-Homburg, the reigning Prince, aged 69. He had promised his subjects a constitution, but died without carrying out his intentions. He bore the rank of Field-Marshal in the Austrian service. He is succeeded by a younger brother, Prince Augustus Adolphus Frederick, born in 1781.

The Judges have at length declared their decision, as Visitors of the Inns of Court, on the Inner Temple Bench question. It is, that Queen's Counsel have no legal right to the office of bencher, but that the mode of election pursued at the Inner Temple is improper, and ought to be abolished.

On the 12th inst., during a heavy fall of snow at St. Omer, there was a thunder-storm with strong flashes of lightning.

A line of telegraphs is about to be established along the coast of the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste. The distance is 26 German miles, or about 119 English, and there will be 22 stations, the expense of which is estimated at 28,000 florins (£2800).

Sydney papers have arrived of the 19th August, from which we learn that an outbreak had taken place among the prisoners at Norfolk Island, which was not put down until four police officers were killed.

Letters from Italy announce that the union of Cracow to Austria has produced a very lively impression throughout the whole Peninsula, and appears to have aroused with new energy all the former sentiments of dislike and distrust of the Austrians. These sentiments have manifested themselves in a bolder and more significative manner than on any previous occasion.

Count Frederick Gonfalonieri, chief of the Milanese conspiracy against Austria in 1821, who was subsequently confined during 17 years within the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia, died at Hospenthal, in the canton of Uri, on the 10th inst.

Herrings caught at Brighton in the morning are sold in the Midland Counties in the afternoon. This arises from the facilities of transit by the London and Brighton and London and North Western Railway; and such has been the effect in the reduction of prices, that the finest quality can now be had at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five for a shilling, being a reduction of nearly two hundred per cent.

Her Majesty has granted a pension of £50 a year to Margaret Turnbull, widow of the late James Turnbull, in consequence of the literary merits of her brother, the late Dr. Leyden; and a pension of £50 a year to Mrs. Fanny Gurwood, in consequence of the literary merits of her husband, the late Colonel Gurwood.

The *Gazetta Official* of Rio de Janeiro has been received to the 2nd of November. The Exchange had improved to 28¼, and the Home Stock Six per Cents to 83. Coffee was in good demand, but that for sugar was rather slack. From Monte Video the date was to the 20th October, but all was in *statu quo*. An attempt to check the slave trade had been made by the Government, and an alteration in the rate of postage on foreign periodicals had been decreed, reducing it to ½d. each on those printed in countries which did not charge more on those printed in Brazil

The Bey of Tunis has offered to Louis Philippe the celebrated Cleopatra's needle; the gift has been accepted, and will be conveyed to Paris, and placed in the centre of the Carrousel.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince, to the 22d of November, announce the opening of the Senate on the 15th of that month President Riché, in his address, pledges himself to a strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution of 1816, and to the maintenance of peace and good government.

"A lot of railway scrip shares," says the *Limerick Chronicle*, "bought in this city last week, were sent off to London for sale at the Stock Exchange, whence they were returned, marked 'forgeries.'"

The venerable member for East Somerset, Colonel Gore Langton, entered on his 89th year last Saturday

We learn from an Antwerp journal that the late frost occasioned many serious accidents in that city. In five days not less than 56 persons were taken to the hospitals in consequence of severe falls in the streets from the slippery state of the pavement.

The French papers mention an instance of shipwreck caused by fair weather. When the sea is agitated, it always breaks on the rocks lying at the mouth of the Charente, and sailors can thus avoid them. But one night lately the sea was so calm that, by the light of the moon, no symptom of peril could be perceived, and the English brig the *Ann*, proceeding from England to Charente, came right on the rocks and was wrecked. Fortunately the crew escaped.

A letter from Naples says:—"The two bronze horses sent by the Emperor of Russia to the King of Naples were inaugurated on the 5th inst., being placed near one of the entrances to the Palace, looking on the King's garden. The open space on which they stand is called Place Nicholas I. An immense crowd was present at the ceremony." The letter adds that the heat at Naples on the 6th was almost insupportable.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte intends, it is understood, to fix his permanent residence in this country.

It appears that Dr. Liszt, the founder of the Zollverein, whose death we mentioned last week, committed suicide with a pistol. Letters found upon him proved that he had long nourished the idea of suicide, and a violent flowing of blood to the head irresistibly drew him on to the desperate resolution. He recommended his family to the care of his friends. His affairs, however, are in excellent order. He was 54 years of age."

Several deaths are reported to have occurred from want, in Belgium. The *Journal de Gand*, of the 19th inst., states that on that day a band, consisting of fifteen individuals, attacked the bakers' shops in that city, and plundered them of all their bread. Two of these individuals were arrested and lodged in prison.

A letter from Vienna states that Count de Flahault had handed to the Austrian Government the note relative to the occupation of Cracow. The three Powers proposed to address, during the present month, a second declaration in justification of their conduct, to the French and English Cabinets.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 17th, contains accounts from Constantinople, which represent Persia to be making warlike preparations on a large scale. The Shah had assembled an army of 25,000 men at Teheran, which he had placed under the command of his eldest son. It is surmised that these preparations are making with a view to an attack on the Turkish provinces, an enterprise rendered apparently easy by the disturbances in Kurdistan, which have caused great embarrassment to the Ottoman Porte

Prince Victor de Rohan-Guéméné, Duke de Montbazon, expired on the 10th inst., at the château of Sichrow, in Bohemia, in the 81st year of his age.

The Poor-Law Commissioners have appointed Anewrin Owen, Esq., of Egryn, Denbighshire, one of the Assistant Tithe Commissioners, to be an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, in the place of the late Col. Wade

The number of persons who passed to and from France *viâ* Boulogne, during the week ending last Sunday was, 647, and by Calais 311. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne, 886, and Calais 210.

The price of wheat has again risen at Brussels, and this circumstance excites the murmurs of the lower classes. The rise in the price of wheat in Brussels market during the last two weeks was only 20 centimes per half hectolitre ending Friday, December 11, and the following day's bread rose 1 centime per kilogramme. On Friday, the 18th December, there was a rise of 29 centimes per half hectolitre on wheat, and a fall of 17 cents on rye. Bread rose again one centime. The price of bread of the third quality is now 40 centimes per kilogramme at Brussels. This is as dear as in the scarcity of 1816.

The telegraph from the South-Western Railway has been laid down as far as Waterloo-bridge; and upon reaching that point, its course was changed from the west to the eastern side of the bridge, crossing the Waterloo-road close to the gates of the bridge on that side.

Giacomo Tommasino, the leader of the counter-irritants system, died at Parma, on the 26th of November last, at the age of sixty-eight years.

We have already mentioned the failure of the house of Schiller and Co., of Breslau. We now learn from Dresden that M. Schiller, the chief of the house, attempted a few days ago to commit suicide in a bath in that city, by opening the veins of his arms. He was found alive, and removed to an hospital, but in such a state of exhaustion that little hope was entertained of his recovery. M. Schiller had a fortune of 2,000,000 francs from his father, which, by long industry, he had tripled; but latterly he had speculated extensively in railroad shares and other securities, and lost so much that the amount to be divided among the creditors of the house is estimated at only about £16,000

The execution of the railway from Konigsburg to Berlin, at the cost of the State, is definitively determined on, and the works are to be commenced early in the spring. What has hastened this decision is the intention of the Russian Government to have a railway line constructed from the interior of Russia to the frontier

A letter from Alexandria, of the 20th ult., says:—"It is reported that Mehemet Ali has manifested a desire to establish a railroad from Suez to Cairo. There is a talk of undertaking some works for the improvement of the navigation of the Nile in Nubia. It is said that at the end of next month 20,000 workmen will be employed on this enterprise."

Advices received from Mulgrave Island, dated August 3, announce the total loss of the French corvette *La Seine*, 20 guns, which took place on the night of the 4th July, on a sunken reef of rocks, near Balade, on the coast of New Caledonia. Fortunately the boats were preserved, by which the whole of the crew and officers, amounting in all to nearly 200 persons, were saved.

Government have appointed an experienced engineer, thoroughly versed in the system of mining peculiar to South Staffordshire, who will immediately visit that district, with a view to the adoption of means for preventing the lamentable loss of life which annually takes place in working the iron and coal mines in the neighbourhood.

A Liverpool journal speaks of a rumour that the Government have it in contemplation to discontinue their present sailing packet establishment, and to avail themselves of the renewed tender, made by the West India Royal Mail Company, for the conveyance of the South American mails and passengers to Barbadoes, and for their transmission thence to Brazil by branch steamers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Dec. 21.

Christ Church.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. Dacres Adams, vicar of Bampton, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Witney.

Third Centenary of the Foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge.—The Third Centenary of the Royal Foundation of Trinity College was celebrated on Tuesday with unusual magnificence. The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock P.M., by the recital of the Prize Essays, in the Dining Hall of the College, and the distribution of prizes to the prizemen. The Master presided, and there were present most of the noble and distinguished guests who had been invited to take part in the festival. The Commemoration Service in the Chapel commenced with the chanting by the choir of three Psalms, selected appropriately for the occasion, viz., Psalms 145, 146, and 147. The 44th Chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes was next read as the lesson of the day, which being ended, the Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, M.A., proceeded to deliver the Commemoration Sermon or Oration. The choir then sung Purcell's celebrated anthem, "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord." The rev. the Master and the visitors retired from the Chapel, the Hallelujah Chorus being executed as a voluntary by the organist.

OPENING OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Although, in our Journal of last week, we recorded the opening of this important line of Railway, we are induced, by the picturesque attractions of the country through which it passes, as well as by the very interesting character of the engineering works in its construction, to illustrate further the great event of Tuesday and the scenery of the route.

The new Station, whence the train started, is situated at the northern terminus of the Lancaster and Preston Railway, about half a mile from the old Lancaster Station. It is built of fine white freestone, and is a very neat structure.

The first work of interest upon the Line is the Viaduct over the Lune, which is about a mile and a half from Lancaster. This light and elegant bridge consists of seven land arches of brick at the south end, followed by three beautiful laminated timber arches, of one hundred and twenty feet span each, succeeded by a land arch for the public road on the north. Owing to its great elevation above the river, it forms a prominent object from many points of view in the vicinity of Lancaster, and adds another to the various works of art which previously adorned that town.

From the Lune Bridge, the Line proceeds towards the shore of Morecambe Bay, the Hest Bank Station being the next stopping place. There the lover of scenery is delighted by the magnificent view that presents itself for a considerable distance. The Bay of Morecambe stretches before him like an extensive lake; Black Combe, Coniston Old Man, and other adjacent hills in the distance, forming the background of a most beautiful picture. This fine range of hills was thickly covered with snow, and presented a singularly beautiful appearance, as viewed through the clear atmosphere

Hest Bank was speedily reached; it is a watering-place, to which access has hitherto been afforded by the Lancaster and Kendal Canal.

After crossing the river Keer, the Line crosses the turnpike-road leading from Lancaster to Milnthorpe, by a bridge of very great obliquity.

When opposite Burton, we pass from the county of Lancaster into Westmoreland.

Fourteen miles from Lancaster, the Line crosses the river Beetha, and thence passes on the east side of Milnthorpe, by Rowell, Lower Woodhouse, Greenhead, and east of Hincaster: it crosses the canal at the tunnel, and pursues its course, through a fine and well-wooded country, to the pleasant village of Sedgwick. At this point the magnitude of the Sedgwick embankment is seen to advantage. It is fifty feet high, and contains, in rather more than a quarter of a mile of length, 150,000 cubic yards of earth-work; and it is worthy of remark that the whole of this immense work was completed in little more than twelve months.

The course of the Line is now by Natland to Oxenholme; previous to which it crosses the Burton turnpike-road, about two miles south of Kendal, under a handsome skew bridge.

Twenty miles from Lancaster we reach the Oxenholme Station, where the Line is joined by the Kendal and Windermere Railway. The portion of this Line between Oxenholme and Kendal—a distance of two miles and a half—was opened for public traffic on the 21st of September last. The whole length of eleven miles and a half, terminating at Bowness, will, it is expected, be completed early in the ensuing year, and will afford an easy and delightful means of access to the Lake district. Wordsworth's oft-quoted Sonnet against Railways was written soon after this Line was projected.

From this point, there is a view of Kendal and its venerable Castle, the latter the birthplace of Queen Catherine Parr.

From Oxenholme, the Line proceeds upon heavy embankments and cuttings One of the most formidable of these—the Birkland Cutting—is four miles from Oxenholme, and contains 150,000 cubic yards of earthwork.

Soon after leaving Birklands, the Sedbergh turnpike road is crossed, upon an iron girder bridge. The Line then skirts the base of the lofty Benson Knot, one of the highest hills in this neighbourhood; and, crossing the turnpike road from Kendal to Appleby, runs through a heavy rock cutting of 90,000 cubic yards. Then follows a heavy embankment in the valley of the Mint, containing 121,000 yards; succeeded by a large cutting, from whence 200,000 yards have been taken, and in the course of which we again cross the Appleby turnpike road.

Twenty-five miles from Lancaster we arrive at the Docker Gill Viaduct, one of the most beautiful structures on the line. It consists of six arches of 50 feet span each, stretching across a valley whose lowest point is 75 feet below the rails. The piers in the middle of the valley are about 50 feet high, and from 8 to 10 feet wide. The total length of the viaduct is 370 feet, and the width between the parapets 25 feet.

Half a mile from this splendid viaduct, the Line is carried past Mosedale Hall, the property of Alderman Thompson, M.P.; and half a mile northward, we arrive at the Grayrigg Summit, where the Line passes through a heavy cutting of hard material called *samel*, containing 152,000 cubic yards.

A mile onward is the Low Gill Embankment, containing about 170,000 cubic yards of earthwork. It is one of the highest in England, the summit being upwards of 95 feet above the bed of the ravine.

We next arrive at a heavy excavation through *samel*, blue rock, &c., in extent about 120,000 cubic yards.

The Railway now skirts the Dillicar Hills, and the scenery around increases in picturesqueness and grandeur. At various points, the windings of the silvery Lune are discerned from the Line, and soon afterwards the traveller is immersed in the Great Dillicar Cut, containing 70,000 cubic yards of solid blue rock. The Line is carried over the Borrow Water, near its junction with the Lune, upon a neat viaduct, 68 feet high, and composed of three arches of 45 feet span each.

About twenty yards from the Line, stand the remains of the ancient Roman Station of Castle Field, by which the mountain pass was anciently commanded.

The Railway now passes Borrow Bridge, by far the most beautiful nook of scenery on the Line. The traveller seems to be completely hemmed in on all sides by stupendous hills. The village of Borrow Bridge appears on the right, at a short distance from the Line, and near it winds the beautiful stream of the Lune.

The Borrow Bridge Cut, by which the Line now passes, is through hard blue rock, and contains 69,500 cubic yards.

The Lune Embankment, 75,000 cubic yards in extent, is the next great work. It rests on the old bed of the river, which has been diverted from its course.

Passing the Lune excavations, and the two bridges over that river, we arrive at Loup's Fell Cutting, a most arduous undertaking, the greatest part of the material being rock; and the thin beds of which it is composed presenting a serious obstacle to the progress of the work—the blasting being less effective than upon perfectly solid material.

Thirty-four miles from Lancaster, we reach the Birbeck Embankment, containing 200,000 cubic yards of earthwork, and the Birbeck Viaduct, 45 feet in height—the arches being similar to those of the Borrow Viaduct

We have now arrived at the foot of the great incline—a plane of eight miles, rising 1 in 75, till it reaches the Shap Summit, and which, it was foretold, would render the Railway, if ever formed, useless; it was, indeed, considered "an engineering impracticability." At the foot of this incline, an assistant engine will always be in readiness to give aid to trains proceeding northwards. But no assistant-engine was required at the opening on Tuesday. onward the train sped without halt and without delay, and on reaching the summit it was found that the ascent had been made at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Near to Orton and Tebay, a large building, tastefully roofed with zinc, for the reception of the assistant engines, and cottages for the workmen, have been erected.

From Orton Moor to the Shap Wells Embankment, no work of any difficulty occurs, with the exception of the cutting through the Crosby Ravensworth Fells, containing about 65,000 cubic yards of rock and earth

A few miles east of the Line, near this point, lies Black Dub, the source of the river Lyvennet. Here King Charles II., according to Burn, rested and dined, and drank of the stream, when he came in with the Scots in 1651. To commemorate the event, an obelisk has been erected with the following inscription:—

Here, at Black Dub,
The source of the Lyvennet,
CHARLES II
Regaled his army on their march from Scotland,
August 8th, A.D., [illegible]

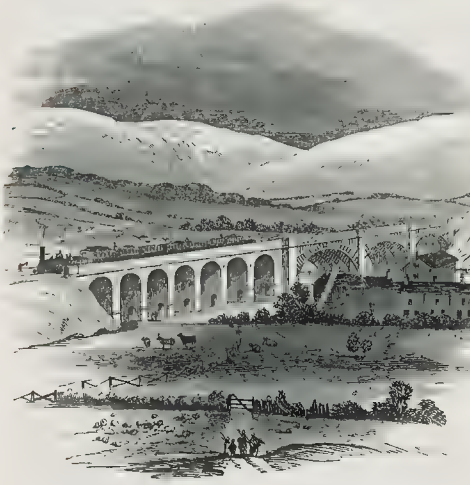
Thirty-seven-and-a-half miles from Lancaster, we arrive at Shap Wells, a watering-place of some note; and, a mile-and-a-half farther we reach the Shap Summit—the highest point of the most stupendous and wonderful work on the Line. We are now 888 feet above the level of the Line at Morecambe Bay, and 1000 feet above the level of the sea! Rising sixty feet overhead, on each side, are rugged walls of hard rock, presenting a strikingly magnificent appearance. This, of course, was the most difficult piece of work on the Line, and, accordingly, 500 men were clustered upon it for many months. Upwards of 23 tons of gunpowder were spent in blasting it.

This is, we believe, the highest elevation to which any Railway has been carried. A thousand feet above the level of the sea! and the train runs as smoothly, as steadily, as speedily, as easily, as if the way lay upon the sea shore, and were as level as rule and campass could make it

There being no houses within a reasonable distance of this wild and bleak region, a colony of mud huts was erected for the use of about 500 "navies," and attached to them were a church and a school—built by the enterprising contractors, who also paid the salaries of the minister and schoolmaster. The various rows were named by the "workies" after the most celebrated streets in London—such as "Regent street," "Hanover-square," &c.

It has been ascertained that the course of the Line over Shap Fells is almost identical with that taken by Prince Charles Stuart and his followers in 1745.

OPENING OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.



BRIDGE OVER THE LUNE, FROM THE CHURCHYARD, LANCASTER.

PACKHORSE BRIDGE OVER THE LUNE.—BORROW BRIDGE, THE RAILWAY IN THE DISTANCE.

Leaving the summit, we enter a cutting through limestone rock, and before it approaches Shap Village, the Line runs through a circle of large boulder stones, said to be the inner circle of an ancient Druidical Temple.

The Line now proceeds on the east side of the town of Shap, along a heavy cutting through limestone rock, and passing under an elegant skew-bridge, erected at an angle of 45°.

The Line next descends along the flat portion of the Line called Shap Mines; and following the valley of the stream, the Line again runs under the turnpike-road; and thence passing Thrimby, through a thick plantation.

Here the character of the scenery is considerably altered—the bare, rugged, and sterile mountains being succeeded by fertile pastures and picturesque prospects.

The Kendal turnpike-road is crossed for the last time, by a skew-bridge at Clifton, near the entrance to Lowther Park, in which, hidden by a forest of huge oaks, stands Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The scenery between Shap and Clifton is very attractive—Cross Fell, Saddleback, Skiddaw, and the other hills in the Lake District, appearing to great advantage.

We are now carried along the Lowther Embankment, and about 50 miles from Lancaster and 20 miles from Carlisle we cross the river Lowther on a magnificent viaduct, 100 feet above the stream. Its arches, six in number, are of 60 feet span each; its total length, 500 feet. It is the largest and one of the most beautiful objects of art on the Line.

A mile and a half from the Lowther Viaduct, the Line crosses the Eamont on a viaduct of great beauty, consisting of Five semi-circular arches of 50 feet span each. Its height is 70 feet, and its extreme length upwards of 300 feet.

Westmoreland is now left in the rear, and we enter "Canny Cumberland,"—the two counties being divided by the stream which we have just crossed. We immediately enter a large cutting, containing 180,000 cubic yards, and the Line then runs nearly level to the town of Penrith: the Station closely adjoining ruins of the ancient Castle.

From Penrith, the Line enters the valley of the Petteril, through which it pursues almost a direct course to Carlisle, joining the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at the London-road Station, where the line is 36 feet above the level at Morecambe Bay, and 852 feet below the Shap summit.

Besides the principal viaducts enumerated, the works on the Line comprise 15 turnpike-road bridges, 64 occupation-road bridges, 86 occupation bridges, 47 cattle creeps, and 60 level crossings.

We have abridged this outline from the *Carlisle Journal*. We add a few engineering details:—

Total quantity of gunpowder used upon the works—4133 barrels, of 100 lbs each, or 184 tons. Coils of fuze, 61,044, length of fuze used, about 416 miles.

On the Kendal district alone five miles) the holes drilled for blasting amount to 41 miles.

Number of nights worked, 152,147

Horses night work, 10,500.

Rock, 844,000 cubic yards. Independent of this rock, there has been at least 400,000 cubic yards of sand requiring blasting, making the rock work nearly one-seventh of the whole excavations

Greatest number of men employed upon the works, 9,615

Greatest number of horses employed upon the works, 790.

The number of days' work executed on the Line is equivalent to the work of three millions of men for one day

The excavations average nearly 100,000 yards per mile.

Making deductions for the time lost by the men, and the unusually wet country through which the Line passes, the working time in which the Line has been completed is fifteen months.

THE CONTRACTORS' DINNER.

We have engraved one of the festal commemorations of the Opening of the Railway—viz., the sumptuous Dinner given by the Contractors, Messrs. Stephenson, Mackenzie, and Co. The entertainment took place in the Assembly Room of the Crown and Mitre Inn and Coffee House. This beautiful apartment was elaborately embellished for the occasion. At the upper end of the room, behind the President's chair, was displayed a mantle of white silk, emblazoned with the Royal arms, and arched with laurel and flowers. On each side appeared an illumination, the initials "V A.," and surmounted by the order of the Star and Garter, within wreaths of evergreen. Against the wall, at the lower end of the room, was displayed an elegant flag, emblazoned with the incorporated arms of the towns of Lancaster and Carlisle, typical of the union of these two important towns by railway. Against the walls, on each side, were ranged silk flags bearing the titles of all the Railways for which Messrs. Stephenson, Mackenzie, and Brassey are Contractors, about a dozen in number, and constituting in the aggregate upwards of 800 miles of railway communication. In addition to these decorations, appeared a number of other devices, illuminated by Royal crowns, stars, &c.; wreaths of evergreens gemmed with roses, and inclosing loyal and other mottoes. With the lustre of the illuminations, aided by the light of three chandeliers depending from the ceiling, the room presented a most brilliant appearance. The dinner, supplied by Mr. Jarman and Mrs. Wells, host and hostess of the hotel, was of the most costly description.

The dessert, wines, &c., were excellent. Mr. Scarisbrick, the celebrated organist of Kendal, presided at the pianoforte. The chair was occupied by John Stephenson, Esq.; G. Mould, Esq., officiating as Vice.

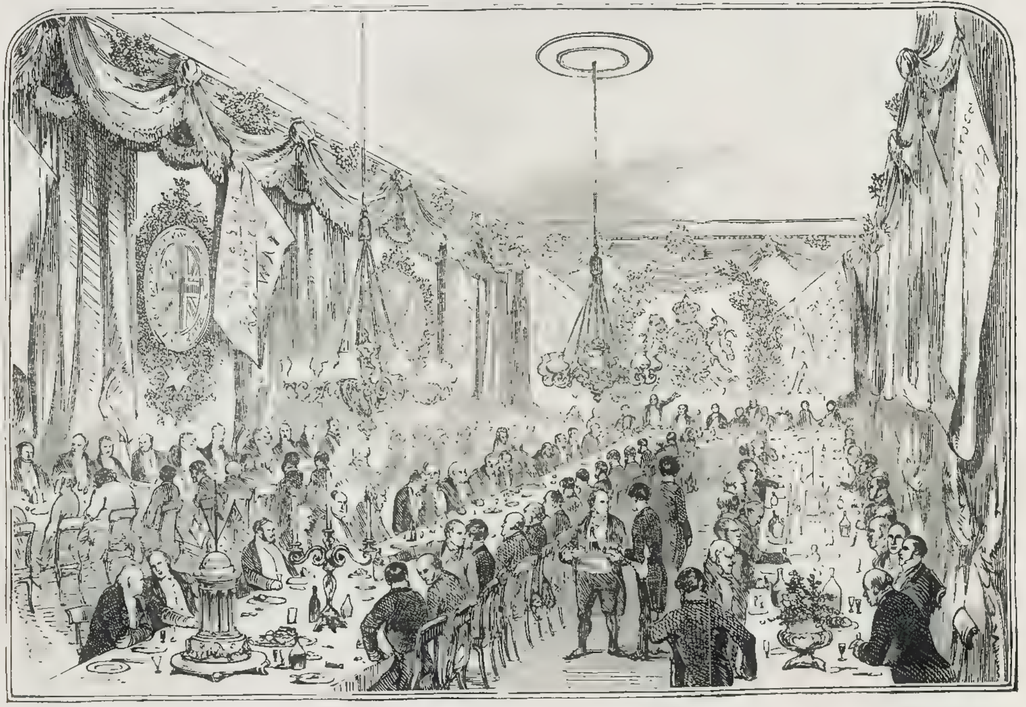
The number of guests exceeded 200, comprising not only the heads of the various departments engaged in the construction of the Railway, from the resident engineers and contractors downwards, but a considerable number of influential strangers interested in other lines, and many representatives of the trade of Carlisle, Kendal, Lancaster, Preston, &c.

At the lower end of the room was an orchestra, occupied by an instrumental band from Cobden's establishment, Cross Hall, near Chorley, and also by a party of glee singers, chiefly from Preston, conducted by Mr. Edward Scarisbrick, of Carlisle.

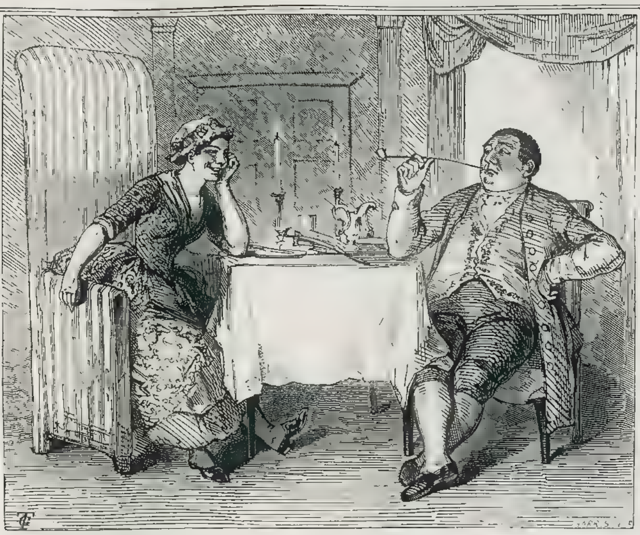
We regret that we have not space to report the very interesting after-dinner proceedings. After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the healths of the Chairman and Directors, the Engineers-in-Chief, the Secretary, and the Resident Engineers, of the Railway Company were drunk with great applause; and the toast of "Messrs. John Stephenson and Co." was received with immense cheering.

Mr. Stephenson's reply modestly glanced at the difficulties which he had overcome in the construction of the Railway. He concluded by observing it was consoling and satisfactory to mark the progress of science, and he trusted that the time would come, and that ere long, when passengers could travel right through to Forfar. (Cheers.) The communication by iron rails between England and Scotland would be a great benefit to both countries; and, as an humble individual, he felt proud to have been the means of amalgamating both sides of the Sark by the Trunk Line, part of which had yesterday been opened. (Cheers.) He could only say he felt obliged for the kindness of the Company, in speaking of him and his partners as they had done. He only regretted he could not reply adequately to their compliments, for he would repeat that he would rather make a railway than a speech any day. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mould, Mr. Horn, and other speakers, in their addresses, entered into the details of the great work; so that the day's proceedings were stored with a vast amount of practical information, instead of the complimentary common-place which usually characterises post-prandial eloquence.



THE RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' DINNER, AT THE CROWN AND MITRE INN, CARLISLE.



CLEMENCY, MRS. KEELEY. BRITAIN, MR. KEELEY.

SCENE FROM "THE BATTLE OF LIFE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

This theatre opened for the winter season on Monday evening last, when the version of Mr. Dickens's last Christmas book, "The Battle of Life," dramatised by Mr. Albert Smith, was played for the first time, one clear day only having elapsed between the publication of the story and the production of the drama.

The plot has, without doubt, by this time been made known to many hundreds of our readers; and, as the incidents are closely followed, there is no occasion to repeat them here. Such alterations only were made in the manner of developing the story as were necessary for the exigencies of the stage; and the result was a most unqualified success. For this, however, be it understood, the author and dramatist were mainly indebted to the unequalled acting of Mrs. Keeley as *Clemency Newcome*, to which we shall allude presently. Otherwise the piece was somewhat wearisome; and once or twice hung in a very dangerous manner between success and condemnation, although the large audience had evidently come predisposed in its favour.

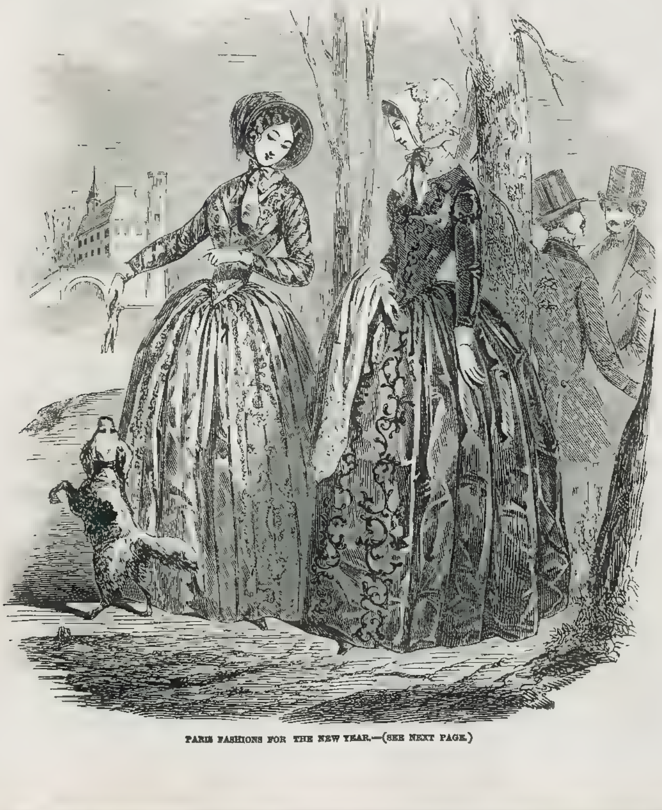
The reason of this dulness was that it was impossible to excite any interest for the two sisters on the stage. As long as *Clemency* and *Britain* were in the scene, everything moved fast enough, but no sooner did *Marion* and *Grace* commence their sentimentality than the audience got listless and inattentive; and now and then that restless cough was heard, which sometimes preludes sounds a little more unpleasant. The exquisite pathos of Mrs. Keeley in the third act, however, "pulled everything up," to use a theatrical term, and the curtain finally descended amidst an uproar of applause, which continued for several minutes.

The piece was nicely played throughout, *Dr. Jeddler* being sustained by Mr. Frank Mathews, with extreme care; and *Alfred Heathfield* by Mr. Leigh Murray, who has been added to the Lyceum company, and whose intelligent, gentlemanly performance deserved all the commendation awarded to it. Messrs. *Snitchey* and *Craggs*, the lawyers, found two able representatives in Mr. Meadows and Mr. Turner; and *Benjamin Britain* was admirably played by Mr. Keeley, for whom the character seems to have been almost written. His bewilderment and confusion, during the signing of the contract, in the first act, was inimitable. Mr. F. Vining was the *Michael Warden*.

The two sisters, *Grace* and *Marion*, were played by Miss Daly and Miss May. The former lady was warmly cheered for her clever acting in the third act, when *Marion* returns; and the latter—an actress new to these boards—promises to become an acquisition to the company, when she can speak a little louder. At times, on Monday evening, she was almost inaudible. *Mrs. Snitchey* was properly interpreted by Mrs. Woollidge. But to Mrs. Keeley's *Clemency Newcome*, all praise, as we have hinted, is due. Never was a character more exquisitely worked out. Her very appearance—awkward, ungainly, but still clean and tidy—was a picture; and her acting has, in our opinion, exceeded anything she has done for years: in the "Nutmeg-Grater Inn" scene, it was certainly beyond her well-recollected explanation of her conduct as *Dot Peerybingle*, last year; and that is no poor compliment. There is no actress on the stage who will be able to come near her in this part, should the piece be played at any other house.

The piece was very nicely put on the stage. In the absence of any available points in the illustrations of the book, the artists of the theatre were left to their own suggestions; and some effective scenery was the result. A clever change, from the ball-room to the winter landscape, with the snow falling heavily, was an excellent piece of theatrical mechanism, and worked without a "hitch." The dresses were in good taste.

At the fall of the curtain, there were loud calls for the principal performers, who passed, hand in hand, across the stage. Then a cry was set up for Mr. Dickens, who was not in the house; and then another for Mr. Albert Smith, who was led forward by Mrs. Keeley, and left by her at the footlights, to bow his acknowledgments to the audience.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

mortals are certainly a much faster race than we were in the time of Œdipus. We learn, from clever books on classical subjects, that the Sphynx was sent by Juno to afflict the Thebans by proposing enigmatical questions to them; and that it went badly with those who could not enter fully into their ingenuity. There are a great many Sphynxes who afflict us at the present day by wishing to say smart things, perfectly incomprehensible. But this by the way.

The Sphynx would not have made any great sensation at the present day; for, where he invented one riddle, people now put forth a thousand: and his crack enigma about which the ancients made such a fuss, and thought the aforesaid Œdipus such a card for answering, was a very slow affair at the present day, every pocket-book publisher in Egypt would have refused it. The enigma is universally known. It was, "What animal is that, that goes on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?" We are informed by Mr. Widdicomb—who was at that time Master of the Horse to Sesostris—that he was very nearly letting himself in for it, by saying that it was a trained horse, who went on four legs in the stable in the morning; two in the rehearsal at noon; and three on the stage, having one wounded by the dragon, at night. Œdipus, however, luckily stepped in before him, and gave the answer; which all the world knows to be "Man." Mr. Widdicomb speaks of Œdipus as an intelligent man an excellent singer of funny songs, and an inordinate lover of pale ale.

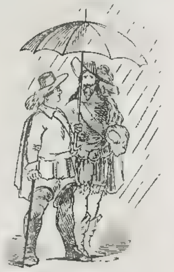
We propose to put out the Sphynx for good, by offering several enigmatica diversions to our readers for Christmas. Some of them are our own; some we have borrowed; and the remainder have been stolen wherever we could lay hands on them. We have purposely omitted the answers, which will be given next week.

CHARADE

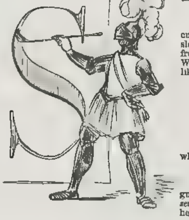
Attributed to Sir Walter Scott; and to which, it may be as well to state, to save some of our readers from going mad from over-puzzling their brains, there is not supposed to be any answer. If there is, we shall be happy to receive it.

Sir Hylary fought at Agincourt;
Sooth! 'twas an awful day!
And though, in that rude time of sport,
The followers of the camp and court
Had little time to pray
'Tis said Sir Hylary mutter'd there
Two syllables by way of prayer.

My FIRST to all the brave and proud,
Who see to-morrow's sun;
My NEXT, with her cold quiet cloud,
To those who win their dewy shroud
Before the fight is done;
And my WHOLE to her, whose bright blue eyes
Weep when a warrior nobly dies.



What circumstance in English history does this sketch pourtray?



REBUS OF THE CHIVALRIC AGES.

What ceremony in a tournament does this cut remind one of?

ETHIOPIAN CONUNDRUM.

Tambourine. Now, Bones, you berry cute. Spose him favrite duck go to sleep on Wenham Lake, in de hard frost, and get fixed dere in de ice. What poem ob Lord Byrum's him like?

Bones. Don't know dat.

Tambo. Will you gib him up?

Bones. No.

Tambo. Will you guess him?

Bones. No.

Tambo. Well, what will you do?

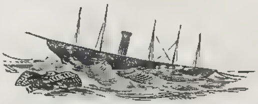
Bones. Gib him up.

Tambo. Den, you aggravating nigger what is it?

THEATRICAL CONUNDRUM.

Why would it have been very singular if Mademoiselle Fuoco, the *danseuse*, had been an English girl, for her to have created any sensation?

What permanent mercantile situation does this hapless "wreck ashore" o Dundrum Bay now represent?



MORE CONUNDRUMS,

Calculated to move the masses to reflection.

Why were oysters unusually scarce during the late cold weather?

What animals are those which, when beheaded, horses are remarkably fond of

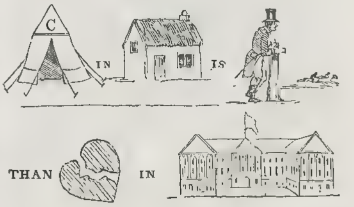
Why is a sharp razor exactly like a blunt one?

Why are two mercantile houses entirely dependent on each other like day and night?

Why was Othello so much darker than he is usually represented to be?

A MORAL OBSERVATION,

Intended to put people into good humour with their lot, at Christmas.



By our new arrangements for bringing out THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, which combine the application of Mr. Little's Improved No end-of-impression-in-a-minute Steam Press, with the electric telegraph, we shall shortly be enabled to anticipate every event of importance. At present, we give a view of the spectacle our office will present on Monday, as soon as this number has been seen, and its attractions made known and appreciated. The crowd also includes many ingenious correspondents bringing their answers to the above riddles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

This is the season, in Paris, the most propitious for the production of novelties of every description, and those of the toilette are never behind hand amongst our tasteful neighbours. The winter gaieties, now beginning in right earnest, give occasion for the display of evening costumes of every description, from the dinner dress to the Toilette de Bal.

The entertainment given by M. Guizot, in honour of the Bey of Tunis, presented a *coup d'œil* of such brilliancy as might charm even eyes accustomed to Eastern splendour. The costumes of the ladies were many of them truly magnificent. Dresses of moire Gothique, of rich damask, of satiné velvet, of silk, brocaded in gold and silver, or shot, in a thousand different colours, to which the large spreading patterns now in vogue gave a double richness of effect—were to be seen on all sides, and, accompanying these, were head-dresses and tiaras sparkling with diamonds, not unfrequently mixed with flowers.

On the ball-dresses of young ladies, flowers are now employed in abundance while wreaths or bouquets for the head are still in the highest vogue.

For the head-dress of a married lady, or a chaperone, blonde is again much worn, and, certainly, nothing can be more becoming to the face than its light transparent texture. It is often employed without the admixture of any other ornament, and is also much worn in barbes, or combined with gold and silver; sometimes even with velvet and flowers.

Many new ball dresses are now preparing either in crape or in white tarlatane, with two skirts over a white satin slip. These skirts have each a hem; and, above each hem, there is a wreath of flowers, either embroidered on the muslin or artificial; the leaves of the latter are shining, and interspersed with gold net-work. The boddice is made plain, with a point and a double round berthe, which is gracefully looped up at the shoulders with bows (nœuds pages) of white satin ribbon, brocaded in gold, and terminating in long aiguilettes of gold. The sleeves are made very small. A wreath of the same flowers as those on the dress must be worn in the hair.

Another very favourite novelty is a white crape dress, with an underskirt of white moire, having a pointed boddice with folds *à la* Grecque. This dress may be trimmed with bows and bands of ponceau velvet; this is rather a striking mixture, but one that is much admired. With this, must be worn a headdress of ponceau eglantine flowers, mixed with gold and silver daisies.

We will conclude this review of ball costumes with the description of a pink tulle dress, composed of five skirts, each skirt being bordered by a garland of pink clochettes, with green leaves. The flowers and leaves are graduated, so that on the last skirt they are complete miniatures.

The little caps now worn are charming, from the grace which they impart to the physiognomy. They are made in blond and flowers, and those intended for occasions of more ceremony are ornamented with small feathers; but these must be twisted and placed with much care, and must have the air which the hand of an experienced *modiste* alone can give them.

A new and successful style of cap is the Bonnet Marron Lescant. The foundation is in point d'Alençon, and a quilling of pink satin ribbon surrounds it like a wreath. Below the quilling is a border of the same lace, fluted. This cap is worn on the top of the head with a large full-blown rose placed on the right side.

As we have before said, the different styles of dresses, as well as of bonnets and head-dresses, are so numerous, and so varied from day to day, above all at the beginning of the season, that it would be useless to attempt to describe them all, the more so as all our fair readers know well that what looks charmingly on a lady with a slight *élancée* figure, would lose all its attractions did the wearer boast a greater degree of *embonpoint*; and the same remark may be applied to differences of complexion, of height, and of age. In general, however, morning and visiting dresses are made quite tight, opening at the waist with small *basques* simply brought into a point; some are made quite high, others again opening *en revers*, which may be either pointed or round. Cloaks and mantles are still made in velvet, and as the season advances, fur trimmings are more and more in request. Bonnets are frequently ornamented with feathers, and preserve the form we described in our last bulletin of fashions.

The costumes which we now anticipatorily present to our readers, will not appear until to-morrow at Paris, in the beautiful journal *Les Modes Parisiennes*. They are two exquisite Costumes de Promenade. The first consists of a robe of satin, *couleur de bois*, with black velvet figuring. The bonnet is worn with a short veil, and a small rose: gloves, straw colour: cachmere shawl, white or bright red. The robe of the other dress is green silk shot with blue, trimmed with imitation lace. The bonnet is of velvet, *couleur raisin de Corinthe*, with feathers and ribbons of apple-green; gloves, delicate lilac.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY GAMES.

When time comes round, a Christmas box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all th[illegible] year. [illegible]

All popular ceremonials, most probably, had their origin in those rude rites and superstitions which were the precursors of religious observances, and are still found among those savage tribes upon whom the sun of civilisation has not risen. How our ancestors managed to amuse themselves before the arrival of the Romans is somewhat obscure, indeed; but that they were no "carpet knights" is pretty certain, and it has been fairly assumed that our national athletic exercises, such as hurling and wrestling, may be taken as impressions from early types in favour among those naked cavaliers from whom Prince Vortigern is said to have won his "painted vest." When the Saxons came, they brought with them their games and pastimes, and are believed to have introduced chess, skating, and the use of the oar. Some claim these honours for the Normans; but most likely the attendants of William brought with them the subtleties of woodcraft only. That Monarch was the founder of game-laws, at all events, for whatever other game contrivances we may be his debtors. Then followed justs and tournaments: the former a *duello*, or performed by two persons; the latter a *regular* row, in which a crowd was wont to fall to—"pell mell." Martial exercises, of course, were the fashion of this epoch, in which the sons of nobles, gentles, and yeomen all participated. These sports were held in especial esteem by the ladies—

Whose eyes
Rained influence, and adjudged the prize.

At the close of the Middle Ages, chivalry began to decline, and violent exertion to be considered vulgar. The consequence was a taste for gambling—also peculiar to savage life hatching into a state of civilisation. James the First wrote a book, called "A King's Duty towards God," and addressed it to his eldest son, in which he states foot-ball to be heterodox, and all pastimes practised on horseback eminently *comme il faut*—an opinion with the latter part of which we entirely coincide. In the seventeenth century, play had become excessive, and gentlemen wasted their substance on cock-fights; while the popular character partook unamiably of the spirit of the public recreations of the times—bull-running, bear-baiting, and the like. About this period, we read that the citizens of London took their recreations liberally, at all manner of sports, "besides drinking," including "hunting with the Lord Mayor's pack of dogs when the common hunt goes out." In the reign of Charles the Second, our island appears well to have merited the title of "Merry England." All sorts of pastimes were rife, and the shows of the metropolis were the most gorgeous pageants that can be conceived. Still one is not content with the pictures of these revels drawn by Chaucer and similar faithful historians. The matter, too, often consisted of Heathen mythology and Christian divinity, mixed up very indecently, not to say profanely. Towards the end of the last century, Lord Mayor's Day used to present mummeries of the most unseemly kind; some of them too gross for allusion.

Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth introduced a new era. Leicester provided a poetical reception for his Sovereign—and no doubt set the fashion for succeeding *fêtes* of the same description. But Christmas was destined to be the especial feast of holiday games: the occasion for jocund hospitalities—as it remains at this day. Although not without its "Lord of Misrule," this festival of good fellowship, the eternal memorial of "peace and good will among men," seems early to have rescued public revelry and merry-making from objectionable disorder. It was wont to have its "Kings" for the nonce—even the grave inmates of Lincoln's Inn had a monarch so named chosen from among them, whose office it was to lead and promote their gambols. In the present day, as observed in an English family, probably the festival of Christmas is the most rational and gratifying specimen of a social ceremony to be found in the world. It is, to speak figuratively, a scene, whose *dramatis personæ* are the Christian virtues. Charity, "the greatest of them all," takes the leading part; Love gives it action; Benevolence, properties; Social Union, harmony; Gratitude, its development; Hope, its moral. Then welcome—a thousand welcomes—thou boon Christmas Time! Season of such especial blessings for those who use thee profitably. Reader! wouldst learn the metest toy of all its holiday contrivances? Let us for once play the philanthropist, and whisper the secret in thy ear—*The Christmas Box!* With this make your game on every 25th of December. Throw liberally and fearlessly. Stand not for a small stake—for self-approval will ensure you sixes——

And one day make you rich for all the year!

TATTERSALL'S.

The Christmas week is generally a barren one at the "Corner," and such we expected it would be on this occasion. On Monday, however, there was a very good attendance, and business to a large amount was transacted, Van Tromp, Epirote, Planet, and Glentilt, being the lions of the day, but without any material effect on their positions. The betting extended over a large field of horses, and furnished the following averages:—

CHESTER CUP—(NAME OR NOT).

50 to 1 offered on the field	[illegible]0 to 25 agst Fitz-Allen (t)	1000 to 15 agst Punch (t)
55 to 1 agst Crim. Con.	2000 to 30 —— Mickey Free, (t)	1000 to 15 —— Newcourt (t)

1000 to 15 agst Crown Prince (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 on the field.

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp	35 to 1 agst Allertonian	50 to 1 agst Montpensier (t)
14 to 1 —— Epirote	40 to 1 —— Red Hart	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)
17 to 1 —— Planet	40 to 1 —— Mathematician	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)
25 to 1 —— Glentilt (t)	40 to 1 —— Miss Martin c	66 to 1 —— Galvanic Ring (t)
28 to 1 —— Sis. to Cobweb c	45 to 1 —— Conyngham (t)	66 to 1 —— War Eagle (t)
33 to 1 —— Lonsdale	50 to 1 —— Liberator (t)	100 to 1 —— Bedlam (t)
33 to 1 —— Old Port	50 to 1 —— Projectile (t)	100 to 1 —— West Indian Planter (t).
33 to 1 —— Wanota		

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Slander	15 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter (t)
15 to 1 —— Miami (t)	15 to 1 —— Ellerdale (t)

Thursday.—Quite a Christmas attendance; the few, however, who "showed," were bent on mischief, and we are, in consequence, enabled to present a short quotation:—

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 offered on the field	4000 to 55 agst Duke of Richmond
65 to 1 agst Pam	300 to 5 —— Diomed

DERBY

7 to 1 agst Van Tromp	50 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)	70 to 1 agst Will-o'-the-Wisp (t)
13 to 1 —— Epirote (15 to 1 t)	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)	
40 to 1 —— Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)	100 to 1 —— Bedlam (t)

100 to 1 agst Whirligig (t)

Captain Meynell's Severus, named by Lord George Bentinck, died two or three days ago at Newmarket.

OAKS

15 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat for our market have been but moderate, yet the show of samples of that article has been fully adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. On the whole the trade has ruled inactive, yet a further slight advance must be noticed in the quotations. In free foreign wheat exceedingly little has been doing, at late rates. All grain in bond has been held at higher figures. Malting barley has produced 2s, other kinds 2s per quarter more money, with a ready sale. The malt trade has ruled steady, at full prices. In oats a good business has been transacted, at an improvement in the currencies of 1s per quarter. Both beans and peas are 2s higher; while the top price of flour has advanced to 60s per 280lb. Barrelled qualities 2s dearer.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 61s to 70s; ditto white, 65s to 74s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s to 68s; ditto white, 65s to 70s; rye, 44s to 50s; grinding barley, 37s to 40s; distilling, 41s to 43s, malting ditto, 44s to 51s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 66s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s. Kingston and Ware, 72s to 74s, Chevalier, 75s to 76s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 29s to 31s; potato ditto, 32s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, black, 27s to 28s; ditto [illegible] peas, 46s to 48s; [illegible] town-made flour, 56s [illegible] *Foreign.* Free [illegible] white, 68s to 74s per quarter. *In Bond.*—[illegible] —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 35s to 39s; Baltic, 33s to 37s per barrel.

The Seed Market. Linseed cakes are in moderate request, at full prices. Rape cakes are a slow sale. Linseed moves off readily, at 1s per quarter more money. In all other kinds of seeds very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 36s to 39s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 13s; white ditto, 8s to 9s. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £27 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £11 0s per 1000, Rapeseed cakes, £5 12s to £5 15s per ton. Canary, 56s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s, extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 59s 10d, barley, 42s 11d; oats, 26s 3d; rye, 42s 1d; beans, 44s 6d, peas, 48s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 59s 11d; barley, 43s 2d; oats, 26s 2d; rye, 42s 11d; beans, 45s 8d, peas, 48s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—There is very little business doing in any kind of tea. Fine parcels of green are, however, held at extreme rates.

Sugar. The market is very scantily supplied with West India sugar, owing to which, a further advance of 6d per cwt. has been obtained for most qualities. In other kinds of raw sugar, a good business has been done, at full prices. Refined goods are 6d to 1s per cwt. dearer. Brown lumps, 63s to 64s, and standard do., 64s. 6d to 65s per cwt.

Coffee. Native Ceylon is in good request, at full prices. In other kinds of coffee exceedingly little is doing.

Rice. This article is firm, at extreme currencies.

Tallow.—A large business is doing in this market, at higher rates. P.Y.C. on the spot, 51s 6d to 51s 9d per cwt. Town tallow firm, at 50s 6d net cash.

Oils.—This market is rather inactive, at previous quotations.

Coals.—Adairs, 17s; Original Tanfield, 17s; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; Belmont 22s; Hetton, 23s 9d; and Lambton, 22s 9d per ton.

Hay and Straw. Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £5; and straw, £1 9s to £1 12s per load.

Wool.—Privately the transactions continue trifling, at barely late rates.

Potatoes. Although the supplies of potatoes are small the demand rules heavy, at from 120s to 180s per ton.

Provisions.—Owing to the change in the weather, the demand for Irish butter is less active, and prices are with difficulty supported. Carlow, landed, 94s to 99s; Clonmel, 94s to 98s; Cork, 92s to 96s; Limerick, 84s to 90s, Waterford, 86s to 88s; and Sligo 82s to 84s per cwt. For forward delivery, we have no transactions to report. English butter is in good request, at fully previous currencies. The best Dorset is selling at 100s to 104s; inferior and middling, 94s to 98s, and Devon, 90s to 96s per cwt.; fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. Dutch butter moves off briskly, at 108s to 114s for selected parcels. The sale for bacon is active, at a further rise in value of 1s per cwt. Prime Waterford sizeable, 60s to 63s; and heavy, 56s to 58s per cwt. Belfast middles are selling at 59s to 58s per cwt. Lard is a brisk inquiry, at 1s per cwt more money. Prime Waterford bladdered, 68s to 73s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Hops (Friday).—During the present week a moderate business has been transacted in the finest colour parcels of hops, both in pockets and bags, at full prices. In all other kinds so little is doing that prices are almost nominal. Sussex pockets, 74s to 88s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 88s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 86s to 126s.

Smithfield (Friday). This being Christmas Day, the supply of beasts on sale here this morning was very limited, and of middling quality. On the whole the beef trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were readily supported in every instance. The numbers of sheep were unusually small, while the mutton trade was steady, at full prices. There were only three calves on offer, and which were taken at late rates. In pigs scarcely a transaction took place. From abroad we received 70 oxen and [illegible] the whole of which found buyers. Milch cows were heavy, at from £16 to £18 [illegible]

Per 8lb. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferio[illegible] second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 20s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 326; cows, 30, sheep, 320, calves, 3; pigs, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A steady business was doing here to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d.

Robert Herbert

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the early part of the week, money was in some demand, but the discount houses were less active towards the close. Rates have not varied materially, but the tendency has been slightly towards a decline. This is, however, no unusual state of things at the end of the year. Business is generally slack, and orders withheld until the beginning of January, when renewed activity gives a slight impetus to the market. As the new year advances, it is considered highly probable that money will gradually improve in price, from the numerous calls falling due on Railway Shares, as well as the demand likely to be required in the shape of debentures, loans, &c.

The English Market opened firmly on Monday, and with the exception of a slight heaviness, from absence of business on Tuesday, has been well supported until the close of the week. The failure of a member of the Stock Exchange, engaged in heavy *Bearing* operations, has, in some measure, produced this firmness, having afforded new spirits to the *Bull* party. Exchequer Bills have also slightly advanced, closing at 12 premium. Some money investments on Reduced have given an upward tendency to the price of that Stock; and Bank Stock has improved. The Market closes buoyantly at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 206; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 95⅞, Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1869, 9⅞; Consols for Opening, 94; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1½d, 12 pm.

In the Foreign House, on Monday, Portuguese Stock again improved, the Four per Cents. leaving off at 40, in consequence of the advertisement of a dividend. A reaction, however, occurred on Tuesday, and the price has since receded to 38½ for Account, at which it closes. Mexican opened at 23¾ to 24⅛, and, after a slight advance, closes at 24 for Money, 24¼ for Time. Spanish Actives and Three per [illegible] has been [illegible] Three per Cent. 3[illegible] The Market, with these exceptions, has been inanimate; prices at closing being, for Brazilian, [illegible]; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60⅝; Four per Cent. Certificates, 93.

Although the business of the Share Market has not been extensive, yet considerable activity in prices has prevailed. Manchester and Leeds Stock has been in better demand. Birmingham and Oxford Shares have improved considerably, and Caledonians, North Staffordshire, and the East Indian Railways, have all been influenced by operations. There was rather less briskness towards the close of the week, but the subjoined list of actual operations will best display the state of the market:—Aberdeen, 25½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2¾. Birmingham and Dudley, 6 pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 11½; Bristol and Exeter, 75; Caledonian, 29⅞; Cornwall, 1¼; Direct Northern, 2⅛; Eastern Counties, 23½; Ditto, York Extension, 3½; East Lancashire, 17⅞; Ditto New, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great North of England, 238; Great Western, 126; Ditto Half Shares, 73; Ditto Quarter Shares, 17¼; Ditto Fifths, 29½; Ditto New, 6⅞; Hull and Selby Half Shares, 51½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 23¼; Leeds and Bradford, 75½; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; Ditto New, 4⅝; Ditto, Prefer. 6 per Ct., 4⅞; London and Blackwall New, 4; Ditto Extension, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59; Ditto Fifths, 47½; London and North Western, 194½; Ditto ditto New, 15½; Ditto Fifths, 19½; London and South Western, 62½; Ditto Tenths, 5½; Ditto Tenths, 4⅝; London and York Extension, 2¼, Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 6⅞; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 1½, Midland, 128; Ditto, New, 6½; Newcastle and Berwick, 34⅝; Newmkt. and Chesterford, 5¼; Norfolk, 129; Do. Hf. Sh., 12; Northern Counties Union, 1¼; North British, 36¼, Do Hf. Shares, 15⅝; Do. Qrs., 3⅝; Do. Extension, 1⅛; Do. Thirds, 3⅞, N. and Eastern, 76; N. Staffordsh, 9½; Scottish Midland, 14⅞; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5¼; ditto, Class B, 2⅝; Shropshire Union, ½ dis; South Eastern and Dover, 39¾; Ditto, No. 1, 24½; Ditto, No. 4, 2⅞; South Wales, 3⅝; Taw Vale Extension, 2⅝; Vale of Neath, 1⅝; York and Newcastle, 38; Ditto New, 12⅝; Ditto Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 94; Ditto Half Shares, 46½; Ditto Selby, 80½; Ditto Extension, 39½; Ditto Preference, 14¼; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 19; Boulogne and Amiens, 15½; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; East Indian, ½; Northern of France Constituted, 10⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8⅝; Paris and Orleans, 49; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅞.

Saturday Morning.—Yesterday, being Christmas Day, was observed as a strict holiday in the markets, and throughout the City generally.

Fire and Loss of Life in Dublin.—Between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. John Cassidy, publican, of No. 77, North King-street, Dublin, which, after a short period, consumed the entire of the concern, together with part of the adjoining house, a provision shop, occupied by a person of the name of O'Reilly. A servant woman in Mr. Cassidy's employment, whose remains were discovered at three o'clock P.M., lost her life; Mr. Cassidy and his wife, however, fortunately escaped. The premises were insured for a sum of £2000.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 22.

8th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant J. Thompson to be Captain, vice Lowndes; Cornet W. Davis to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson; D. H. Clutterbuck to be Cornet, vice Davis. 14th: A. Lloyd to be Cornet, vice Bradbury.

4th Foot: Ensign J. N. M'Kelvey to be Lieutenant, vice Byrne; G. F. F. Whitlock to be Ensign, vice M'Kelvey; Cadet G. Morgan to be Ensign, vice Thorpe. 5th: To be Captain—Lieut. L. H. Hamilton. To be First Lieutenants—Sec. Lieut. A. E. C. Forster; Sec. Lieut. G. S. Home; Sec. Lieut. A. E. Johnson, vice Hamilton. To be Second Lieutenants—Ensign J. W. T. Dickson; Cadet A. E. Ross; Cadet J. Flood, vice Forster; Cadet W. H. P. Mears, vice Home. 26th. Ensign R. W. Clerke to be Lieutenant, vice Rudyerd; H. V. [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Clerke. 30th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. A. Angelo to [illegible] Lieut. H. Shu[illegible] vice Braddell. R. Harbord to be Ensign, vice Trelawney. 44th: [illegible] Howard to be Adjutant, vice Phillips. 56th: Assist.-Surg. G. A. Cowper, M.D., to be Surgeon; J. H. May to be Assistant-Surgeon. 60th. Cadet C. W. Earle to be Second Lieutenant, vice Johnson. 68th: Lieut. S. Browne to be Captain, vice Johnston; Ensign the Hon. D. G. Finch to be Lieutenant, vice Browne; W. F. W. Garforth to be Ensign, vice Finch. 71st: Assist.-Surg. H. C. Reade to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grant. 76th. Lieut. T. C. Poole to be Lieutenant, vice G. A. Bayly. 81st: Lieut. G. W. Raikes to be Captain, vice Neynoe, Ensign C. E. Goodwin to be Lieutenant, vice Raikes; W. F. Currie to be Ensign, vice Goodwin.

Royal Newfoundland Companies.—Assist.-Surg. C. C. H. Grant to be Surgeon, vice Pink.

Provisional Battalion. Surgeon J. F. Pink to be Surgeon, vice Piper.

Brevet.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Angelo to be Colonel in the Army.

Memorandum.—The commissions of the undermentioned Officers to be ante-dated to the dates placed against their names; and, as they were serving in India at the period, they are to receive back pay, viz.,—Cornet G. E. F. Kauntze, 3rd Light Dragoons, to 19th December, 1845. Ensign J. Whiteside, 9th Foot, to 19th December, 1845. Ensign G. Mitchell, 29th Foot, to 19th December, 1845; Ensign W. Jones, 31st Foot, to 19th December, 1845; Ensign R. Heaton, 50th Foot, to 20th December, 1845; Ensign W. Rudman, 62nd Foot, to 22nd December, 1845; Ensign M. Kirkland, 80th Foot, to 20th December, 1845.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Gentleman Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: J. E. Michell, C. Henry, T. P. Warlow, P. Bedingfield, S. P. J. Childers, W. H. Mytton, Hon. J. J. Bury, R. P. C. Jones, H. J. M. Campbell, R. O. Farmer, C. M. Govan, C. H. Ingilby, R. P. Gabbett.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, J. Liddell, vice Du Cane; C. W. Barry, vice Kerr; C. H. Sedley, vice Moggridge; W. F. Lambert, vice Koe; R. Warren, vice Jervois; H. Williams, vice Tyler; A. Mackenzie, vice De Butts.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

W. B. HARVEY, Herbert-street, New North-road, mercer. E. A. W. TAYLOR, Kirkgate Bradford, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS

N. DANIELL, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, dentist. W. DAWSON, [illegible] Walworth, linendraper. C. TURNER, Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocer. J. MOUSLEY, Holland-terrace, Milbrook-road, North Brixton, builder. E. S[illegible]PINGS, Cromer, Norfolk, victualler. W. [illegible] grocer. J. DALE, the younger, Summer-street, Southwark, [illegible]. J. G[illegible], Frith street, Soho-square, jeweller. C. CARPENTER, Basingstoke, baker. G. WOOD, New Compton-street, Soho, musical-instrument-maker. T. DAVIS, Halifax, commission-agent. W. R. VAUGHAN, Bristol, builder. S. H. SMITH, Potterne, Wilts, innkeeper. J. HUDSON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. W. [illegible], Nottingham, tobacco-dealer. B. P. MITCHELL, Liverpool, victualler. W. RHOL[illegible] Mills, near Delph, York, woollen-cloth-manufacturer.

Friday, Dec. 25.

BANKRUPTS

[illegible]IERS, Gloucester, ironmonger. J. ANDREWS, Llantrissant, Glamorgan, grocer. M[illegible]ARA NASH, Bristol, licensed victualler. W. BARKER, Royton, Lancashire, [illegible]wright. H. BARTLEET, Redditch, Worcestershire, builder. T. COOK, Leicester, painter. [illegible], Birmingham, shoe-seller. H. GREEN, Birmingham, button manufacturer. P. J. LUNTLEY, Bread street-hill, City, druggist. B. WILKINSON, Walf[illegible] TON, Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, surgeon. J. CARD[illegible] WOOD, Gracechurch-street, ironmonger. A. F[illegible] farmer. R. EL[illegible] agricultural implement maker. W. [illegible]WIN, Liverpool, boot and shoe maker. W. JONES and G. CLAY, Liverpool, boiler makers. D. HARFORD, Birmingham, licensed victualler.

BIRTHS.

At Stafford House, the Marchioness of Lorn, of a son.——At Eaton-place, the Viscountess Melgund, of a son.——At the [illegible] Havant, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Hatchard, of a daughter.——At Reading, Mrs. Ramsbottom, of a daughter.——At the Vicarage, Harborne, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Law, of a son.——In Albany-street, Regent's-park, Mrs. Howell, of a daughter.——At Charterhouse-square, the lady of the Rev. W. Goode, of a son.——On the 20th inst., the lady of Major Sorradaile, of a daughter.——At Ickworth the Lady Arthur Hervey, of a son.——At Enfield, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Chirot, of a son.——The lady of Major Fawkes, of a son.——The lady of John Mocatta, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras New Church, Luke Jones, Esq., to Mary, widow of the late Captain H. S. H. Isaacson.——At St. Pancras Church, T. Waller, Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Robertson.——At Thorpe Arnold, the Rev. J. Denny Gilbert to Florence Margaretta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Plumpton Wilson.——At Baslow, Horatio Morgan, Esq., to Sarah, second daughter of Mrs. Wilkinson.——At Stepney Church, Francis Newton Adams, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of George Smart, Esq.——At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A., to Matilda, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Charles John Chapman, M.A.——At St. James's Church, Westminster, Thomas Batman Beck, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth Field, the only daughter of Edward Field, Esq., M.D.——At Cheltenham, Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., to Henrietta Mary, daughter of the late George Reid, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.——At Dorsington, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Pownall Boultbee, M.A., to Caroline Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Law[illegible]

DEATHS.

In Maryland, United States of America, Mrs. Caton, mother of the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness Wellesley, and Lady Stafford.——At Carlsruhe, Madame de Sabienkoff, only daughter of the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq.——On the 19th inst., Joanna, the wife of Peter Fry, Esq., aged 79.——On the same day, of apoplexy, Peter Fry, Esq., aged 77, surviving his wife one hour.——In Sussex-square, Hyde-park, Maria, relict of the late Robert Lang, Esq., aged 69.——On the 19th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. William Stannard, of the York Hotel, Covent-Garden.——Suddenly, in the 73d year of her age, Margaret Everina, relict of the late Arthur Robinson, Esq.——At Blackheath, Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq.——At Richmond, Surrey, Robert Ramsay, Esq.——At Sudbury-hill, Harrow, Miss Frances Wing, aged 71.——In her 85th year, Jane, the wife of William Wood, Esq.——At Brighton, Valentine Antoine, second son of the Baron de Thoren, of Underdown, Ledbury, Herefordshire.——On the 21st instant, Mrs. Susan Simpson, widow of the late Mr. James Simpson.——At Dartford, Kent, John Dunkin, gent., the author of the History of Oxfordshire, Dartford, Bicester, and many other topographical works, aged 61.——On the 23rd instant, at No. 1, Great Winchester-street, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Harris, in her 57th year.——At Brighton, Mrs. Macaulay, wife of the Rev. Samuel Herrick Macaulay, and sister of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.——At No. 26, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, Mrs. Jane Sturges, aged 92.——In Upper Berkeley-street West, Connaught-square, Edward Willies, Esq., Major Blunt, formerly of the 67th Regiment.——In Russell-square, John Capel, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.——In the 82nd year of her age, Constantia Charlotte Hardy, sister of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.—Grand Christmas Holiday Fetes. Double Rotation of Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Dramatic Novelties.—MONDAY, December 28th, 1846, at Half-past Six, the Forty-First Night of the successful spectacle of THE DEMON HORSE; or, The Twelve Wishes and the Charmed Bit. Herr Neuperte, the great Bottle Equilibrist. Concluding with the grand Comic Christmas Fairy Pantomime, produced on an unequalled scale of magnificence, of THE FORTY THIEVES; or, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Robber's Cave. Clown, Mr. Rochez. Harlequin, Mr. W. H. Harvey; Pantaloon, Mr. Saffarini; Columbine, Miss Louisa Waite. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open from Eleven till Five. Westminster Bridge is open for Carriages, &c.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—GRAND [illegible] FUNDS OF THE WESTERN OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1847. The following eminent Artistes have kindly volunteered their gratuitous services.—Vocal Performers: Madame Albertazzi, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Mrs. W. H. Weiss, Miss Lockey, Miss A. Hill, and the Misses A. and M. Williams; Mr. Lockey, Mr. W. H. Weiss, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. T. Williams. [illegible] formers: Pianoforte, Miss Kate Loder; Sax-Horns and Sax-T[illegible] the Messieurs Distin, Flute, Mr. Carte, Violin, Master Day; Concertina, Mr. A. Sedgwick. Conductor, Mr. Brinley Richards.—To commence at Eight o'Clock. Single Tickets, 4s. each; Family Tickets (admitting six), £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 6s. each; Family Tickets (to admit four to the Reserved Seats), £1 1s. To be had at all the Music Shops.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—On MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 28, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is [illegible] and the subscription can commence on any Monday. [illegible] Band consists of the same Artistes that attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almack's. Conductor, Mr. Weippert; leader, Signor Zerbini; cornet-à-pistons, Mr. Handley; ophicleide, M. Prospere; M. C., Mr. Corrie. Commence at Ten o'Clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BALL.—This Annual Full Dress and Fancy Costume Assembly will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY the [illegible]th of FEBRUARY.—Tickets can only be had of the Stewards, a List of whom may be obtained, on application, at the Rooms.

31, Abchurch-lane, City. W. SHAND LOW, Hon. Secretary.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STANWOOD, and GERMON, whose entertainments last season were so eminently successful, will have the honour of REPEATING their INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT at the above Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the Christmas Holidays. The Programme will be selected from their most POPULAR PIECES, and will also include SEVERAL NOVELTIES. Doors open at Eight o'Clock, and the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight precisely. [illegible] Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and several distinguished members of the Royal Academy. Madame WARTON's unrivalled TABLEAUX VIVANS. New and Splendid Tableaux will be presented: "Christmas in the Olden Time," "The Queen of the Vintage," "Sleeping Beauty," "Children in the Wood," and the much admired Tableau of a "Grecian Harvest Home," &c. This novel Entertainment [illegible] Youth. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-price. Each Tableau accompanied with descriptive music, by a Band of first-rate talent, conducted by Herr Redl; the appointments by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. Morning Performances at Three. [illegible] at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

BATTLE of SOBRAON.—NOW OPEN, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER SQUARE, a View of the Great Battle of Sobraon, and Victory [illegible] the fortification, the total defeat and [illegible] the Views of CONSTANTINOPLE and [illegible]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — Professor SCHOENBEIN'S GUN COTTON, and other Explosive Compounds, with brilliant [illegible] Cook and Wheatstone, which is in use on the Railways and the more recent Patent of Messrs [illegible] POTATOES, exhibited by the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, with the DESTRUCTIVE INSECT, supposed by A. Smee, Esq., F.R.S., to be the cause of the disease. A BEAUTIFUL SERIES of NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. The DIVING-BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS. [illegible] Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

THE DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE. [illegible] PATENT JOURNAL [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] contains Mr [illegible] REPLY [illegible] of the PATENT JOURNAL [illegible] [illegible] Chancery-lane Price Threepence, or sent free by post on receipt of Five Postage Stamps.

On Saturday, January 2, will be Published, PRICE ONE PENNY, No I. of

THE ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE LIBRARY.—A weekly miscellany, devoted to the Instruction and Amusement of the Young. With numerous embellishments, from designs by Eminent Artists, Engraved by W. G. Mason. A New Tale will commence in No. I., by one of the first writers of the day
G. Berger, Holywell-street, and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

JULLIEN'S NEW DANCE MUSIC for CHRISTMAS.—The BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE, the American and Camelia Polkas, Jullien; the Garland Waltz and Casino Polka, Kœnig; Adrienne Valse and La Fin du Bal Galop, Barret. The above Compositions, in addition to being the newest and most fashionable of the day, will be found superior to all others in their applicability to Dancing, the time throughout all of them being carefully marked for that especial purpose
[illegible] street and 45, King-street.

Just Published, price 5s., in novel binding,

PARTNERS FOR LIFE; a Christmas Story. By CAMILLA T[illegible] [illegible] "Miss T[illegible] writes with ease and [illegible] heart and with the [illegible] Mr Abe[illegible] and graceful [illegible], her Christmas book, amongst all [illegible] [illegible] Atheneum
London: W. S. Orr and Co. [illegible] James M[illegible] Edinburgh Fraser and Co Glasgow [illegible] Chambers

A BOOK FOR JUVENILE PARTIES.

HOME AMUSEMENTS; a Choice Collection of Riddles, Charades, Conundrums, Parlour Games and Forfeits By PETER PUZZLEWELL, Esq. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"A WONDERFUL SIXPENNYWORTH of INFORMATION."—Literary Gazette. "There is not, or ever has been, an Almanack or Calendar equal to this Every family should possess it"—Carlisle Journal. "Worth ten times the price it was [illegible] at [illegible]. "All the Almanacks of the season fall into insignificance when placed in juxtaposition with the POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK." [illegible]
[illegible] W. S. [illegible] BATEMAN [illegible]

MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN, with Engravings of Flowers, Directions for Culture, &c., is now Enlarged, without increase of Price, by the addition of THE FRUITIST, with Engravings of Apples, Pears, and other Fruits, their History, Qualities, Culture, &c. The Number for January, 1847, being the commencement of the Volume affords a most favourable opportunity for all who are fond of Fruits and Flowers to commence taking this very complete assistant to the garden. May be ordered of any Bookseller Large, 1s. 6d.; Small, 1s.; Gardeners' Edition, without Fruitist, 6d
Groombridge and Sons, London.

THE HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE, for JANUARY, illustrated with a Coloured Drawing and Nine Engravings, will commence an entirely NEW VOLUME OF PRACTICAL GARDENING, and will contain the following Original Treatises:—1. Culture of Cone Bearing Trees—2. Culture of the Anemone—3. [illegible] Gardens—4. Advantages of Horticulture—5. Notes on Flowers—6. Natural History—7 Horticultural Transactions—8. Garden Management for January—9. Botanical [illegible] Notes, &c. &c.—Houlston and Stoneman, [illegible]

OLD FRIENDS MET TOGETHER. Festive Song. Written by [illegible] SWAIN, Esq. The Music by E. J. LODER. Price 2s. "The sentiment of this [illegible]
[illegible] from the "[illegible]

ETHIOPIAN QUADRILLES, on Airs performed by the Ethiopian Serenaders.—Loretta Quadrilles on Airs from Lavenu's Grand Opera.—The Crusaders Quadrilles, on Airs from Benedict's Grand Opera. Maritana Quadrilles, on Airs from W. V. Wallace's Grand Opera.—I Lombardi Quadrilles, on Airs from Verdi's Italian Opera Don Pasquale Quadrilles, on Airs from Donizetti's Opera Buffo.—Les Arabes Quadrilles. from F David's Ode Symphony, Le Desert.—The Stradella Polka. All by C. COOTE, pianiste to the Duke of Devonshire.
Cramer, Beale, and Co., 210, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

"ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH" FOLLIT'S ILLUSTRATED BLACK LECTURES, by BLACKWELL LILYWHITE Esq., B B.N (Berry Black Nigger); 12 sheets of genuine Nigger Wit, in a humorous wrapper 5s., postage, 1s 2d.; separate, 5d., postage 1d. Punch's Locomotive Picture Gallery, 250 changes [illegible] Punch in Search of a Judy, 275 changes, 2s each. Funny Roundabouts, numerous changes, [illegible] sorts, 1s. each, postage 4d.; with an assortment of the Fine Engravings, handsomely framed, suited for Elegant Presents. Grotesque Monkey Caricatures, &c. for the Holidays, half-price At FOLLIT'S Cheap Picture-frame Manufactory, 63, Fleet-street.

BALFE'S NEW OPERA.—Just Published, all the Vocal Music in "THE BONDMAN," as now performing, with the greatest possible success, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, written by ALFRED BUNN, Esq The most popular songs are the following:—
"It is not Form," ballad, sung by Miss Romer, 2s "Child of the Sun," ballad, sung by Mr W. Harrison and Miss Romer, 2s. "They say there is some Distant Land," ballad sung by Mr W. Harrison, 2s. "Go, Memory, Go," ballad, sung by Miss Romer, 2s. "Love in Language," romance, sung by Miss Romer, 2s.
In the press, various arrangements by Benedict, Burrowes, Coote, and all the most popular composers. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR, an Introduction to the Spelling Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language 98th edition, price 1s 6d. bound
BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING, upon an entirely new and original plan, by which dissyllables are rendered as easy as monosyllables; with numerous entertaining and instructive reading lessons, in prose and verse. 30th edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.
Sold by Simpkin and Co, Whittaker and Co, Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., London; H. Mozley and Son, Derby; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, J M'Glashan. Dublin.

On the 1st of Jan., 1847 will be published, and continued monthly, in demy 8vo., price 1s. 6d.

THE WORK-TABLE MAGAZINE OF EMBROIDERY, CHURCH and DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK, KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET By Mrs. MEE and Miss AUSTIN The above Magazine will comprise Instructions for, and Illustrations of, every kind of Needlework—Embroidery, Knitting, Netting, Crochet, &c. &c.; and the newest patterns in each department of the Art will be selected. Decorative and Church Needlework will also form a prominent feature. Advertisements will be received, and, from the influential class among whom this Periodical will circulate, it is confidently recommended as an eligible medium. Page, One Guinea, Half Page, 15s., Third Page, 10s. 6d.—London: Bogue, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: J Menzies, Princes-street Bath: C. Mee, Milsom-street

IMPORTANT TO CHESS PLAYERS.

THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, NEW SERIES. Subscribers and the Public are respectfully apprised that with the opening year a new and much improved Series of this Periodical will commence It being the intention of the Proprietors to publish it henceforth in WEEKLY NUMBERS as well as MONTHLY PARTS. By this arrangement they will be enabled to give immediately the first and best intelligence of every novelty in the world of CHESS, both abroad and at home. Each Weekly Number will contain nearly half the quantity of matter hitherto given in the Monthly Number, and will be sold at 3d. only; while the Monthly Part will contain almost twice the quantity hitherto given. Parties desirous of receiving the numbers by post, (postage free,) may remit a post-office order for 4s. 4d, each quarter's subscription. H Hurst, 27, King William-street, Strand. Of whom may be had, (now ready,) Volume VII., elegantly bound in cloth, price 15s

MR. WALKER'S GREAT COLLECTION OF CHESS GAMES.
Recently Published, in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.

CHESS-STUDIES; comprising 1000 Games, actually played during the last half-century, &c. By GEORGE WALKER.
* * * This unique collection comprises 124 Games played by De Labourdonnais 179 played by M'Donnell, 62 played by Philidor, and includes the best Games on record, played by St. Amant, Kieseritzky, Von Der Lasa, Cochrane, Jaenisch, Deschapelles, &c.
In the press, and to appear early in 1847, in one volume, 8vo., JAENISCH'S GREAT WORK on CHESS OPENINGS. Translated, with numerous notes, by GEORGE WALKER.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans

DEDICATED, BY EXPRESS PERMISSION, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER
Now ready, in Three Vols, with Illustrations, 31s. 6d. bound,

MARY ANNE WELLINGTON,
THE SOLDIER'S
DAUGHTER, WIFE, AND WIDOW.
BY THE REV. RICHARD COBBOLD, M.A.,
Author of "The History of Margaret Catchpole"

"In these volumes we have the stirring scenes of a soldier's life, and the history of his daughter, wife, and widow, under the various difficulties of a situation calling for the energies of a manly heart, and all the strength and relying love of a woman's unshrinking spirit. They are full of incidents, narratives of extraordinary events, perils, and preservations"—Bury Herald
[illegible] Great Marlborough street

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY

SCOTLAND DELINEATED in a Series of Views of the principal Cities and Towns, Cathedrals, Abbeys, and other Monastic Remains; the Castles and Baronial Mansions, the Mountains and Rivers, Sea-coast, and other grand and picturesque scenery throughout all Scotland. From drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., George Cattermole, W. L. Leitch, Thomas Creswick, A.R.A., David Roberts, R. A., J. D. Harding, Joseph Nash, and Horatio Macculloch, R.S.A. Lithographed by J. D. Harding With Copious Letterpress, by JOHN PARKER LAWSON, M.A.
Price to Subscribers.—Prints, each Part, £1 1s.; Proofs, of which only 250 will be taken, and each Plate in every copy attested by the signature of the Artist, £1 11s. 6d.; Coloured and Mounted in imitation of the Original Drawings, £3 3s. It is proposed to complete the Series in Twenty Parts, each containing Six Plates and Twenty Pages of Letterpress. The First Part to appear on the 1st of January, 1847, and the succeeding Numbers every alternate month. Published by Hogarth, 5, Haymarket, London, Crichton, Edinburgh; and Hodges and Smith. Dublin.

BOOKS for PRESENTS.—FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, QUADRANT, corner of Air-street.—The largest and best selected Stock of Juvenile and Standard Works, adapted for School Prizes, Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts, in London. Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Annuals, Albums, and Scrap Books, in every variety of binding. Also, an extensive Collection of Splendidly Illustrated Works, suitable for Presents or the Drawing-room Table, at a great reduction from the published prices. Catalogues Gratis. 65, Quadrant.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.
Now Ready—Delivered Gratis,

A NEW PLAN FOR READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.—This Plan provides an unlimited Supply of Standard Works all the New Books—and the right of Members to purchase any work desired, as soon as the first demand has subsided, at one half the published price. Delivered gratis, and sent post free to order, enclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr Bull, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square

CHESS.—RULES for PLAYING the GAME of DOUBLE CHESS, for FOUR PLAYERS on ONE BOARD, upon the German Principle, as played at the Palace, and patronised by most of the Nobility, &c.—Thomas Sherwin, Manufacturer, 67 Great Queen-street. Lincoln's-inn-fields, publisher of "The New Guide to Chess," by the Rev. H. Wood. Price 1s. 6d. Splendid Chessmen in Wood, Bone, and Ivory, at remarkably low prices. Box-wood and Cocoa Men in boxes, from 3s. Picked Bone ditto, equal to Sea-Horse Ivory, from 3s. 6d. Ivory Men equally low. Clubs and Schools supplied at wholesale prices. Elaborately gilt Backgammon Tables, in Morocco and other leathers, adapted for the drawing-room, or as elegant presents.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottoes, is just published by P. Whelan, Dealer in Ancient Coins, [illegible], Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and CO, Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London. have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required. Established above a century.

MEDICO-GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 25, Coventry-street, for the cure of Paralytic, Nervous, Asthmatic, Stomach, and Liver complaints. Conducted by Dr REID and assistant, both English graduates. It aims to disconnect Galvanism from quackery, by treating eligible cases only, and on moderate terms. Attendance, from [illegible]

BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, solicit an inspection of their celebrated TABLE CUTLERY, which they are offering at prices 30 per cent. under other houses, where quality is considered. The money returned for any article not approved of. Balance Table Knives from 10s. per dozen. Books containing 200 engravings, gratis and post-free. Established 1818.

DOUBLE-ACTION SATINWOOD HARP. Erard's patent, by Holderness, elegantly decorated by the above eminent maker, very brilliant tone, to be SOLD, in consequence of the owner's ill-health. Price, including music-stand, cover, and tuning-hammer, 35 Guineas. Apply at 61, London-road, Southwark.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other [illegible] On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 5s., one will be sent free —Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

EDWIN HUGHES, the Proprietor of the Mammoth Equestrian Establishment, Birmingham, is desirous of erecting a Building in London on the principle of the Cirque National, Champs Elysées, à Paris, for the purpose of Equestrian Performances, the cost of which he estimates at about £20,000. E. H. is willing to advance half of the above sum, and would be glad to treat with parties desirous of joining in the speculation. All communications to be addressed as above, and to be pre-paid.

PANTOMIMES.—Private Boxes at Drury-Lane, Haymarket, Princess's, Adelphi, Lyceum, and all the Minor Theatres, either for large or small parties, to be had, on the most reasonable terms, at ANDREW'S LIBRARY, 167, New Bond-street. * * * Private Boxes and Stalls for the French Plays and Ethiopian Serenaders, at the St. James's Theatre, also, Family Tickets for the Colosseum
Andrew's Library, 167, New Bond-street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons; general furnishing ironmongery, in tinned copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c., brass and iron bedsteads, patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—CHINNOCK'S Patent Self-Acting Screen, Work-Table, and Music-Stand, in one elegant and inexpensive article; Recumbent Chairs and Couches, for Dining Drawing-room, and Library; Protean Looking-glasses; Pedal Music-stools, Portable Easels, &c. &c., may be had at all leading Upholsterers, and at the Patentee's, 52, Regent-street. The Public and Trade are cautioned against purchasing any article not having a label stamped "Chinnock's Patent."

NEWSPAPERS.—The TIMES, CHRONICLE, HERALD, and POST, forwarded to all parts daily, at the following prices.—By the Morning Mails, £1 12s 6d.; by the Evening Mails, £1 3s. per Quarter. All the other London Newspapers at their published prices Particularly clean copies and rigid regularity may be relied on Address, Joseph Lee, News Office, No. 2, Star-alley, Fenchurch-street. N.B. Country Agents supplied.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—White Enamelled Blotting Cases, 8s. 6d.; Students' Cases, in morocco, elegantly gilt and fitted, complete, £1, Envelope Boxes, from 1s. to £6; Bibles, 1s.; Prayers, 9d, Prayer and Lessons, two volumes, in case, 4s ditto, handsomely gilt, 6s., Church Services, morocco, and gilt clasp, large print, 10s. 6d [illegible] in velvet, and morocco case, 25s.; Silver Pencil-cases, 3s 6d.; Tortoiseshell Card-cases, from 8s 6d; Travelling Desk, 10s. 6d. Albums, Scrap, and Manuscript Books. A large stock of Wedding Stationery always kept Cards printed on the shortest notice. At STEPHENSON'S Stationery Warehouse, 70, Oxford street, opposite the Pantheon. A Post-office order will meet with attention

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap, 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22 Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—3s. 6d, 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand

Those ladies who were disappointed at not receiving the pink satin dresses they kindly ordered are respectfully informed that KING and SHEATH have been fortunate enough to meet with another lot equally desirable, from which their numerous country friends (if they write immediately, as K. and S. anticipate quite as quick a sale for this lot as the last), can

BALL DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, AND FRENCH MERINOS, at very low prices. Ladies residing in any part of the United Kingdom, in Foreign Parts, will find it very advantageous to write to KING and SHEATH for patterns of the following goods (which will be sent free), as they cannot be purchased elsewhere under an advance of 35 per cent:—Good Figured and Glacé Gros des Naples, for Walking and Morning Dresses at 1s. 8d. per yard. Rich Fancy and Glacé French Ducapes, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Rich Plain Glacé Gros des Naples, for Young Ladies' Evening Dresses, at 1s 11½d. per yard. Rich Blue French Satins, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Very Rich White, Black, Pink, Blue, and Maize, Watered Silks and French Satins, at 3s. 6d. Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, 6-4ths and 2 yards wide, in White and all colours, at 10½ per yard. Figured Silk Mantuas, very effective for Evening Dresses, at 11½d. per yard, ⅞ wide, in all colours. Rich Plain Black Silks, at 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. The Richest Black Watered Ducapes, Ottomans, Radzimeres, and Satin Turcs, at 4s. 6d. Brocaded Silks, in Black and Fancy Colours, ⅞ wide, and the best quality, manufactured at 7s. 6d., worth 10s 6d. All Colours in French Merinos, all wool and fine, at 2s. 11½d. Address King and Sheath, 264, Regent-street

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No 78. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Instituted 1824.

Fourth Division of Profits.—An extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at the Office, in Great Russell-street, on Thursday the 7th day of January ensuing, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of declaring a Bonus out of the profits which have accrued from the general business of the Society during the five years ending June 30th, 1846, and at that Meeting the Persons Assured have the right of being present

The same Meeting will be made special in order that the Proprietors may take into consideration the expediency of amending and altering some of the existing Laws, Regulations, and Provisions of the Society pursuant to the Deed of Constitution
GEO. H. PINCKARD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY.—(Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament) Established for Public Objects, and carried out by Private Means. First Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, £2,000,000. Deposit £1 10s. per share. All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares at two-thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate capital which may be issued. To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter.

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c.
Luke James Hansard, Esq, &c.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Henry Berkeley, Esq, Essex-street, Strand
John Berkeley Cotter, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
John Gardiner, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's-park
William Gilpin, Esq., Northumberland-street
Captain Hackett, R.N., Upper Rutland-street, Dublin
[illegible] Pall-mall
G[illegible], Esq, Broad street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq, Berners-street
Edward Duke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kennett Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
William Stuart, Esq, Bedford square
William Walmsley Terrington, Esq., Great Winchester-street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq, Winchester House
James Tracy, Esq, Great Winchester-street
(With power to add to their number.)
Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London.
Standing Counsel.—Mr. Sergeant Channell; Thomas Bourdillon, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons
Architect. John Hargrave Stevens, Esq, C.E.
Surveyors.—Messrs Hoggart and Norton
Superintendent. James Macdonald, Esq
Secretary.—Edward Hoare, Esq

The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society are as follow:—To provide sites for burials, east, west, north, and south of the Metropolis. To effect considerable reduction in the rate of charges. To adopt a new principle of payment, a single charge being substituted for the customary fees. To provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poorer population, by a system of arrangement perfectly novel, including buildings for the temporary reception as well as for the transit of bodies. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of several exceedingly eligible sites, and one portion of 150 acres has been already secured. The estimates show a large annual dividend when the Society shall be in full operation, until which period 4 per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits and calls. The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Son, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-inn, Strand; Messrs Shewell and Son, brokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Messrs Hoggart and Norton, Old Broad-street; Basil J. Gabert, Esq., 74, Old Broad-street; Messrs. W. H. Collis and Smith, Birmingham; Henry Tate, Esq, Broker, Bristol; Messrs. Jackson and M'Cowan, Glasgow; James Pringle, Esq., Edinburgh, Messrs. Smith [illegible], Bradford, and at Leeds; or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 6, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.
By Order of the Board, EDWARD HOARE, Sec.
London, November 25. 1846

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road London.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HYGEIST, with the reasons that led him to the discovery of the Hygeian System of Medicine, and the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, after thirty-five years' inexpressible suffering under the medical faculty. James Morison, the youngest son of Alexander Morison, Esq, was born at Bognie, in the county of Aberdeen, in the year 1770. The family has been long known as one of great affluence and respectability; and the late Member for Banffshire, John Morison, was the second brother of the subject of this brief sketch. For the remainder of the sketch see the abridged "Morisoniana," to be had of all the honorary members of the British College of Health, New-road, London.

TOAST FOR CHRISTMAS.—Good Old Christmas hath come his round again, and greets all his friends and citizens, telling them not to forget to remember their own annual toast—"All Friends round St. Paul's," not forgetting
NUMBER ONE

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Choice old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen Bottles, 2s. per dozen, hampers [illegible] Brandies at 21s. and 34s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street within

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s per Dozen On the receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The exclusive establishment of J. T. BETTS, jun., and Co., is the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, where their Patent Brandy, pale and coloured, is supplied at 18s. per gallon, in quantities of not less than two gallons, and may be obtained from the most respectable dealers in town and country at 3s. per bottle, protected by the metallic capsule, bearing the following impression—"Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars."

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY, and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.
A. B SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, Manufactory, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the Tea Duties, will most likely end, as usual, in smoke. Even if there be a reduction will the public have Tea at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Black in 6lb. bags; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d.; Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 2d.—Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all who have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawn and Cambric Nightcaps, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on view, from the useful indoor at 1s. 11d., medium 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, 31s., with every other article usually required for a young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording [illegible]

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing They are made in the Coranza and other new styles, from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen ditto, 10s 6d., usual price, 14s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COM-PANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel Article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced, it is wound on elegant reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, "Netting" To be had of all the most respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L Barber and Co., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Tripp, 30, Friday-street, Cheapside.—N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheapside, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Wove Wire and Patent Zinc Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds in every variety All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

ALE—Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER—Full, Rich, Clean Flavour. Brewed purposely for private families, after the farm-house manner; and cannot be excelled. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Drays deliver on Mondays, City, Mile-end, and Limehouse; Tuesdays, Islington, New-road, and Kentish Town; Wednesdays, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Kensington; Thursdays, Oxford-street [illegible] and Hackney [illegible] Address, JOHN BULL BREWERY [illegible]

TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cos-metic, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent. It effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other unsightly cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek; the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. Ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor," 158, New Bond-street. All others are fraudulent imitations

CHAPPED HANDS.—Those who are troubled with Chapped Hands are recommended to use the HONEY PASTE. Prepared by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE. Price 2s., and 3s 6d. per Pot
BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.—The POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, will, in all instances, restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35, New Bond-street, London, and 5, East-street, Brighton. Price 2s., 4s., 6s, and 10s., per Pot.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has for more than one hun-dred years maintained a growing reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. Their sets of Ivory Knives and Forks are put up in packets of 50 pieces, or may be had in smaller quantities. Each blade is stamped with their name, and warranted, and will be exchanged if not approved DEANE'S have for more than fifty years been appointed agents to Messrs Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield, who have been successively Cutlers to their Majesties George the Third, George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and her present most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. Deane's Stock of these distinguished manufactures is always most extensive, and charged at the lowest wholesale prices. George and John Deane, Cutlers, opening to the Monument, 46, King William street, London-bridge.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO's only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles street

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

Coats, Vests, &c.	Inches.	Trousers.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom .	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) .	
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..		Hat.	
		Measure size round the Head	

Ready Made.	£	s	d	Made to Measure.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis, from	0	8	6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons	0	10	6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined	2	5	0
Pacha D'Orsay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1	5	0	Tweed Over Coats	0	10	6
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make	0	8	6	Tweed Trousers	0	5	6
Tweed Trousers, lined	0	4	6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns	1	2	6
Doeskin	0	10	6	Best of Dress Trousers	1	6	0
Dress Coats	1	0	0	Best of Dress Coats	1	12	0
Frock Coats, ...	1	5	0	Best Quality Made	2	15	0
Double-Breasted Waistcoat	0	2	6	Best of Frock Coats	1	15	0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	0	15	6	Best Quality Made	3	2	6
Boys' Winter Trousers	0	3	0	Fancy Waistcoats	0	2	6
Boys' Winter Vests	0	1	6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy	0	12	0
				Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	1	5	0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice

Observe.—Any article purchased, Ready Made or Made to Measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. MOSES and SONS, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate, City, London

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition; but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minories, and Aldgate, City, London.

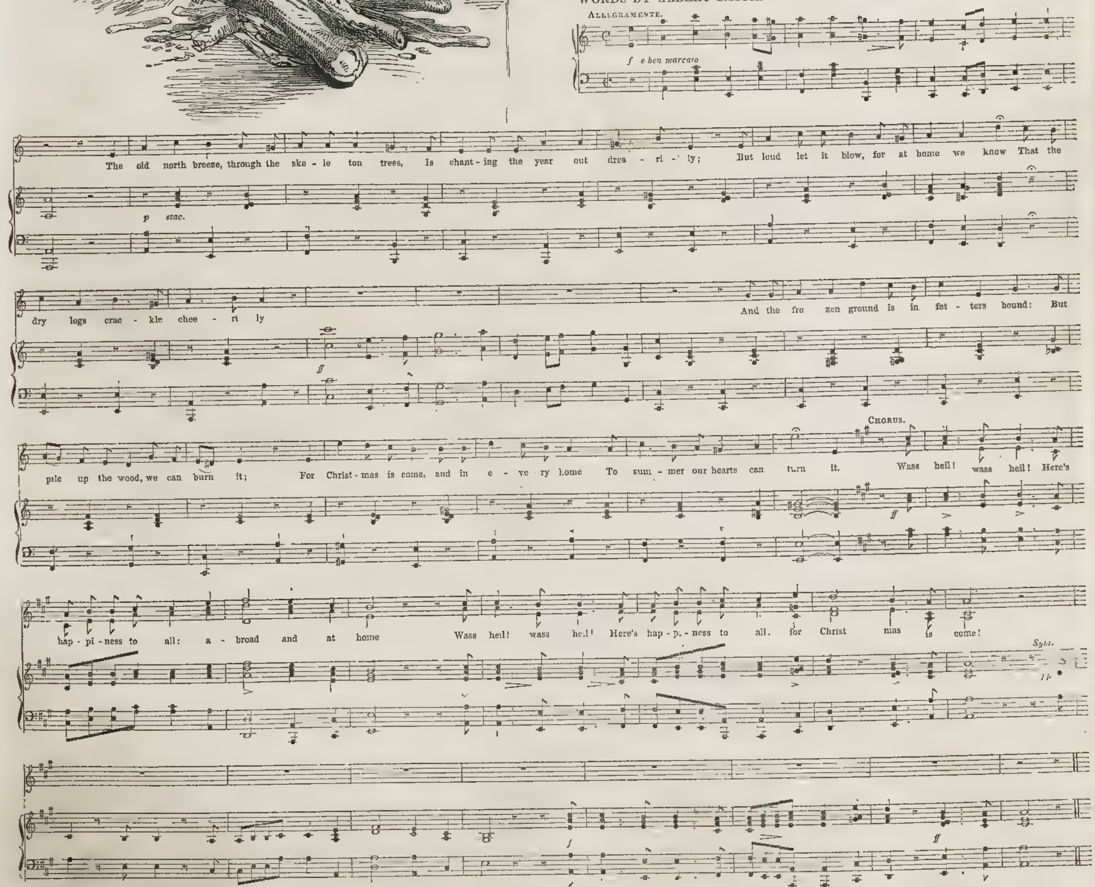
Notice.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the Church.

A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application or forwarded "Post Free"

CHRISTMAS IS COME.

WORDS BY ALBERT SMITH. MUSIC BY W. V. WALLACE.


Allegramente.
f e ben marcato
p stac.
The old north breeze, through the ske - le ton trees, Is chant - ing the year out drea - ri - ly; But loud let it blow, for at home we know That the dry logs crac - kle chee - ri ly
ff
And the fro zen ground is in fet - ters bound: But pile up the wood, we can burn it; For Christ - mas is come, and in e - ve - ry home To sum - mer our hearts can turn it.
Chorus.
Wass heil! wass heil! Here's hap - pi - ness to all: a - broad and at home Wass heil! wass heil! Here's hap - pi - ness to all. for Christ mas is come!
Sym.
ff

II.

And far and near, o'er the landscape drear,
From casements brightly streaming,
With cheerful glow on the fallen snow
The ruddy light is gleaming!
The wind may shout as it likes without,
It may bluster, but never can harm us,
For a merrier din shall resound within,
And our Christmas feelings warm us.

Chorus.—Wass heil! wass heil!

III.

The flowers are torpid in their beds,
Till Spring's first sunbeam sleeping;
No, e'en the snowdrops' pointed heads
Above the earth are peeping.
But groves remain on each frosted pane,
Of feathery trees and bowers;
And fairer far, we'll maintain they are,
Than Summer's gaudiest flowers.

Chorus.—Wass heil! wass heil!

IV.

Let us drink to those eyes we most dearly prize,
We can shew how we love them after;
The fire-blaze cleaves to the bright holly-leaves,
And the mistletoe hangs from the rafter.
We care not for fruit whilst we here can see
Their scarlet and pearly berries;
For the girls' soft cheeks shall our peaches be,
And their pouting lips our cherries.

Chorus.—Wass heil! wass heil!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 26, 1846.

GETTY CENTER LIBRARY
3 3125 00604 0444